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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specific time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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.

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.

"THE BRITISH TARIFF."—The Post does not deny that the Tariff of 1816 was the result of arrangement made by the administration of Mr. Polk with the Government of England. So far from this, that paper admits the charge, and defends it. It says, speaking of the Tariff—

"The odious, unjust, oppressive, anti-Republican restriction was abolished, by *common consent*, both in England and the United States."

Hear this, ye farmers, manufacturers, and working men, who have had the price of your productions and your wages reduced by this "British Tariff," and many of you your business ruined. The Pittsburgh Post does not deny that Mr. Polk destroyed the Tariff of '42, under which you and the country were prospering, in pursuance of an arrangement with our great rival and competitor, England, but admits it to have been done by a "*common consent*," and then proceeds to defend it on the ground of Christian benevolence! as follows.—

"Nations are but families on a large scale. All mankind are descended from the same common ancestor. All have brethren, and no one should oppress or wrong another."

Most excellent doctrine, but totally misapplied. It sounds very strange as coming from a paper which applauded, and still defends the Mexican War, by the agency of which a weak republican neighbor was humbled at our feet, and compelled to relinquish nearly one half of her territory! "Nations are but families,"—Mexico is then a part of the family, but the stronger brother treated her as a stranger and alien, and the Post sings hosannas! But that strong brother over the water, who is abundantly able to manage his own affairs, must be consulted, and a Tariff arranged to his liking, and the Post apologises and sermonizes—"all we are brethren!"

This "British Tariff," as it is rightly named, stands as a striking monument of the deception and hypocrisy of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania. That party, by its presses and leaders, created and maintained the impression during the whole canvass, that Mr. Polk was sound on the Tariff question—that he was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, who avowed himself against the repeal of the Tariff of '42—that there was no danger to Pennsylvania interests from the election of Mr. Polk—and that the Tariff of '42 would not be repealed. No sooner, however, was Mr. Polk safe in his seat than he began to falsify all these professions, and to enter into arrangements with Great Britain to ruin our Tariff. Poor, despised, cheated Pennsylvania, was whistled down the wind, and the very Locofoco leaders and presses that had deceived the people, turned a somerset, and instead of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," we next hear them singing paeans to the blessings of free trade, and the duties of universal benevolence and brotherhood!

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The refusal of the Senate to pass the "Forrest divorce bill" will, no doubt, prove exceedingly gratifying to most of our readers. The legislature of Pennsylvania has rendered itself somewhat notorious, and open to censure, for the easy facilities it has heretofore afforded, to persons who desired to dissolve the marriage ties, and it has became almost a by word in other States, "that if you want a divorce, you must go and reside a twelvemonth in Pennsylvania." Mr. Forrest, it seems, has grown tired of being a married man, or rather of his present wife, and is desirous of getting rid of her, in the easiest possible manner. It does not appear that anything affecting the lady's reputation has been charged, or at least sustained, as this is the natural inference to be drawn from the decision of the Senate, and we are glad to find that our legislative body are not disposed to sympathize with this gentleman's petition.

From all we have read in reference to the subject, we are disposed to look upon Mrs. Forrest as a greatly injured lady. Those who know her well, speak of her in high terms, and as being a virtuous, accomplished, and in every way lovely woman.

There are one or two other cases now pending before the Legislature, and we sincerely trust that they will share a similar fate with the Forrest case. Apart from our dislike in the moral, or constitutional, right of a legislative assembly to dissolve the marriage vow, we look upon it as a business entirely out of their line, and every way unworthy of those high purposes for which those bodies were created.

The celebrated tubular Iron Rail Road Bridge across the Menai Straits, in England, has been finished and tried and found fully proof against double the weight which will ever be required upon it.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, for April, is embellished with handsome engravings; and filled with its usual amount of pleasant light reading.

Col. Wm. C. Patterson, President of the Central Railroad Company, arrived in our city yesterday.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 25, 1850.

In the House, to day, Mr. Espy and Mr. Walker presented petitions, numerously signed by manufacturers and business men of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, praying for the passage of a free banking law, based on State stocks.

The Committee on Banks reported a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cornyn, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to incorporate an association to establish a House of Refuge in Western Pennsylvania.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the discussion of private bills, and the bill for the repeal of the act of '47, in regard to the arrest of fugitive slaves. It is thought that by virtue of Mr. Buchanan's dinner party, on Saturday, this most infamous bill will pass the House. Its fate in the Senate, too, is by no means certain. I should not be at all surprised if there should be found enough fakes amongst us, both houses to pass it through triumphantly. Since Webster and Buchanan have both become bidders for the Southern vote in 1852, it is hard to tell what may not be done by men of loose principles in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

My knowledge of them convinces me that they are about as fallible as any set of men in the country. Any deviation from the straight path of duty and principle, then, need not be a matter of wonder.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny county, in favor of the adoption of a free banking law, based upon State stocks.

Mr. D. presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny, in favor of the repeal of the $300 exemption law.

Mr. Parker read, in his place, a bill prescribing the time and manner of holding the election, for the ratification or rejection of the amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of judges by the people. The bill designates the second Tuesday in October next, the day of the general State election.

There was an effort made to get up the bill for the divorce of Edwin Forrest, from Catharine his wife; but, as it required a two thirds vote, the effort was unsuccessful. It is well ascertained, however, that the bill will pass the Senate.

Mr. Brawley then called up the bill providing for the election of Auditor General, and Surveyor General, by the people.

Mr. Darsie made an able and powerful speech, in opposition to the bill. He said it would lead to the most gigantic corruptions and frauds the State had ever known. I am sorry that I cannot give you a full report of his eloquent and forcible remarks. But it is perhaps only necessary to say, that he did full justice to himself, his constituents, and the subject. He evidently startled a few of the less hardened Locofocos for the moment. A single caucus will obliterate the favorable impressions made upon them by this most excellent and able speech. Mr. Darsie is not only the Cerberus of the Treasury, but he is the guardian of the true interests of the people, every where, and under all circumstances. He does honor to the sterling Whig constituency he has so long represented on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. King moved an amendment to the bill giving the appointment to the Governor with the confirmations of the Senate, which was decisively voted down.

Upon this vote Mr. King and Mr. Frick moved a reconsideration, a motion which necessarily lies over one day under the rule.

It is generally thought that this bill will pass, and the Governor thus robbed of all the remaining patronage he possesses. This is Locofoco liberality, however, and being in perfect accordance with their past conduct, will excite no astonishment whatever in the public mind. I am prepared now, for the remainder of the session, for the most unscrupulous Legislation that ever disgraced the Commonwealth. But it is hardly worth while to anticipate—"we shall see what we shall see."

COBDEN.

MR. WALKER'S SPEECH.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Walker, delivered on Thursday last, upon the resolutions submitted by him several weeks ago, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of such measures as will tend to foster and improve the agriculture of the country:

Mr. Walker said that the right to instruct our Senators in Congress, upon this or any other subject, he presumed would not be called in question; for he believed it was conceded on all sides, but especially was this doctrine of the Democratic party, that they were as much bound to obey the will of the Legislature, as the members of that House were to obey the will of their constituents at home. Nor did he think it would be asked in that House, if it was *expedient* to pass the resolution under consideration. He thought there was merit enough in the resolution and the subject, to command the unanimous voice of that House in its favor.

When we take into consideration the perfection to which the science of Agriculture had attained in other countries, we would see the importance of devising some plan by which we could disseminate information upon this important subject. It was also important to stimlate the efforts of the ingenious inventor in his laudable enterprise of easing the labors of the husbandman.

In order to perpetuate the fruitfulness which Providence had so lavishly bestowed on the soil of Pennsylvania, it was necessary that every attention should be given to the science of Agriculture. This was the only way to enrich the exhausted soil, promote the ease of the producing laborer, and add to the wealth and power of the country. Every other branch of industry was dependent upon the great interest of Agriculture for its existence. This simple branch of industry was the great fountain and source of all other productions.

By the establishment of a National Board of Agriculture, as contemplated in the resolutions, consisting of men of learning, of science, and of practical knowledge, a system would be established by which every farmer in the United States could be made acquainted with the important and interesting subjects pertaining to his profession,—from the planting of a stalk upon his native hills, to a full knowledge of the different characteristics and qualities of the collected seeds of a fruitful world.

This great branch of our National industry has been too much neglected by the general government. While almost every thing else had received the helping and fostering hand of government extended to it, this great interest had been permitted to take care of itself—to flourish in some places, by the aid of individual enterprise, but to languish and decline in others, for the want of attention. It was important to the Pennsylvania farmer to know how the farmers of other States had succeeded in adapting certain kinds of grain to their peculiar soils, and what effect a certain temperature, or climate, has upon his sheep, and how it affects the quality and quantity of their wool.

The fruiterer of Pennsylvania wished to become acquainted with all the choice fruits of other climes in order that he may introduce them into his own State; he is also anxious for obtaining foreign fruits, that he may try the effect of our soil and climate upon their different qualities. The horticulturist, of New York, is anxious that his State shall be the first in producing flower garden that shall rival in beauty those edens of the East. And every where throughout this fair domain, there is a laudable thirst after farming knowledge, and farming statistics, which can only be furnished by the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, which shall have for its object the advancement of agriculture throughout the whole country. This subject is so plain in itself, and bears such importance to Pennsylvania, that I need only say to the different members of this house, that it appeals to them for their every vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Libels upon Messrs. Clayton and Ewing—The Golphin Claim—Mr. Calhoun recovering—Mr. Forward—Nominations.

A few days since, the Washington Union, by way of sustaining its character for malignity and proclivity to slander, gree dily snatched up a piece of scandal, and attempted to give it consequence by an editorial flourish, imputing to the Secretary of the Interior improper conduct and motives in having allowed a very large amount of interest upon a revolutionary claim. The allegations thus adopted, by the paper referred to, have excited some enquiry, and the result conclusively proves that Mr. Ewing could have had nothing whatever to do with the case in question. The facts appear to be these.

The amount of interest allowed and paid is stated to be $192,000. The claim on which it had accurred, was that of Golphin against the State of Georgia, and the General Government. Various accounts are given of its origin, some asserting it as far back as 1773, and others about 1784. The original claimant was a Scotch Tory settler in Georgia, a trader with the Indians within that State, or province. He made advances to the Creek tribe, to the amount of over forty thousand dollars. The debt was subsequently assumed by Georgia, on the cession by the Indians of a part of their lands. The United States afterwards made treaties with the Indians covering the same lands, and the conflicting claims of the State and General Government were at length, as is asserted, compromised, by a surrender of lands on the part of the State, and of certain pecuniary obligations on the part of the General Government. This Golphin claim continued to be urged against the State of Georgia and the United States for seventy years, until at length in August, 1848, Congress passed an act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the heirs of Golphin, according to equity and good conscience. Mr. Walker, the Secretary, and Mr. McCullob, the Comptroller could not be prevailed upon to allow the interest, but on the 28th February, 1849, the principal claimed was paid amounting to $48,000. At this time and for some ten years previously, Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, had been Attorney and Agent for the Golphin estate. It is stated that when Mr. Crawford went into the Cabinet, he appointed Judge Bryan of Georgia, to act for him in the case. After a good deal of intermediate action, Mr. Whittlesey, the new Comptroller, confirmed the decision of his predecessor against the allowance of interest. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred it to the Attorney General. That officer has recently given an opinion favorable to the claim for interest, upon which Mr. Meredith ordered it to be paid, and it was paid.

Now the only question of interest here, is whether the government ought to pay interest upon claims, from the time of their origination until they are allowed. I have understood the rule to be imperative, and to have been long and well established, that the Government never paid interest, except where it was expressly stipulated for. Whether the Secretary of War retained any real or beneficial interest in the claim thus allowed, does not appear. It is expected that the matter will in some shape, be brought before the House to-morrow. It is also said that the subject was discussed in Cabinet council yesterday, for that there are numerous other claims depending upon the same important principle.

Mr. Calhoun is not going to die, and at length we have matter of fact accounts, which, I presume, may be relied upon, showing clearly enough that the statements which have represented him as in such a perilous and hopeless condition were pure invention. He has been, as it seems likely, preparing another speech, as a sort of commentary to his last, by which the Union was finally repudiated. If its author could utterly repudiate the whole of that speech, it would be of the highest advantage to his fame.

Hon. Walter Forward arrived here a few days since, on an official visit, prior to his departure for the scene of his future duties at Copenhagen. He will probably depart for Europe in the next steamer. No better appointment than that of Mr. Forward has been made by this administration.

I learn that the nominations of Honorable Abbot Lawrence, and the Hon. H. M. Barringer, to be Minister to Spain, have been hung up or suspended in the Senate, for more deliberate consideration. It seems to be expected that Mr. Barringer will be rejected, because his nomination was not agreed to by some of the leading Whigs of his State, Senator Mangum, of N. C. being one of the protestants against it.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1850.

Deficiency Bill passed—Important bill in the Senate—Boundaries of Utah, New Mexico, and Texas, Confirmations—Nicaragua Treaty—The great claim, all right—California Gold.

The bill for the supply of deficiencies in appropriations for the present fiscal year, passed the House to day, yeas 140, nays 44. The item of $14,500 moved by Mr. Hampton, for the payment of the services of the extra clerks in the department of the interior, passed, ayes 93, noes 83, majority ten. This, though not decisive, is a very significant vote on the department itself. Nearly all who opposed the payment of the clerks, seemed to base their opposition upon their hostility to Mr. Ewing, and the department presided over by him; so they had their spite for their reward. But you will notice another important fact. The disunionist faction gave out that they would defeat all appropriations, unless the North gave in on the slavery question. Well, the North has not given in, and this important bill has passed, and yet the Union is not dissolved, either by the yeas or nays, or by simple resolution, as was Calcock's plan. There is a good time coming, boys, when peace and good feeling shall reign again.

In Senate, Douglass, chairman of the territorial committee, brought in two very important bills. The first was a bill for the unconditional admission of California, the other was for the organization of territorial governments in Utah, (the Desert of the Mormons) and New Mexico. The boundary line prescribed between the two territories is the natural ridge dividing the waters that flow into the "great basin," from the tributaries of the Colorado of the West, and the Gila. I think the superficies of Utah will be about 100,000 square miles. The controversy about the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is evaded, by simply providing that the latter territory shall contain all that may be left of our late acquisitions from Mexico, not included in California and Utah. I think the extent is somewhat larger than that of Utah. Then there is by way of supplement, a proposition to Texas, to cede to the U. S. in consideration of —— millions, all her claims to territory North of latitude 34°, which parallel will be the Southern boundary of New Mexico, if Texas accedes to the proposition. Of course Douglass proposes no Wilmot Proviso.

The Senate had an executive session, in which James H. Clay, son of Hon. Henry Clay, is said to have been confirmed charge to Portugal—and —— White, Postmaster of Philadelphia.

The Nicaragua treaty was read, and the whole affair, including a very large mass of correspondence, was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. It is said that the confirmation of Major Lally, of Maine, a gallant soldier of the Mexican war, was received, as commissioner to run the boundary between Mexico and the U. S.

The reports about the allowance of a very large amount of interest, $192,000, on an old revolutionary claim, principal $48,000, in which the Secretary of war, Mr. Crawford, was interested, is explained to the perfect satisfaction of all who know any thing about the case. It appears that the Secretary is no otherwise interested, than that he was counsel and assignee of the estate of the deceased claimant, in behalf of the heirs. The allowance of interest, I am told, is not unusual, or against any rule.

Hon. T. Butler King's report upon the gold of California, was read in the cabinet, on Saturday, and produced a sensation similar to that excited in the country, by the first wonderful accounts of the almost fabulous wealth of that region. It will be immediately communicated to Congress, and from what I hear of it, I think it will produce a prodigious excitement on the public mind.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I have been disposed to wonder why you and other editors have been not directing the attention of your readers in the country to the disunion measures intended to effect a separation of the cities and county, and the erection of the county, thus separated, into an electoral and judicial district. You are aware that a convention of delegates lately assembled in the New Court House, and having reported progress, adjourned to meet some time in next month, and yet, you gentlemen, who are regarded watchmen of the public interest and security, have not sounded, as far as I have seen, a single note of warning or alarm.—It is true, indeed, that the measure may not be fraught with consequences so appalling as the contemplated division of the Union, but for aught I know, it may have resulted from a spirit of a kindred character. The only plea for the measure which I have heard seriously put forth by its advocates, is the allegation that your cities dont bear their due proportion of the pecuniary burdens; and this, Mr. Editor, is I believe, one of the standing themes of complaint, by the South against the Northern portion of our great confederacy.

I am free to confess, Mr. Editor, that I was at first taken considerably with the idea of the scheme, as being of vast importance to the interest of its folks in the country, and although rather to my own shame, I must confess (knowing that you wont tell who I am) that I am satisfied now that my pleasure in its contemplation was not as entirely unmingled with selfish views as aught to be desired by all who wish to enjoy the pleasure of having a good conscience. A new electoral district, thought I; that's the very thing—there will be a whole new additional set of county officers, and surely my *chance* for a place in which I can do more to promote the public interest will be greatly increased. Being neither architect nor mechanic, the thought of making profit out of the erection of the public buildings, (a thing which sometimes happens) did not occurto me, but under the influence, I fear of the same insidious principles, I dwelt most complacently, for a time, on their locality, a kind providence has given us a homestead in the vicinity of the village of Perrysville, in Ross township, and it struck me with all the force of *fancy* (at least) that there must inevitably be erected the new court house and jail, with all their concomitant appendages. Why, thought I, where on the surface of the whole county, can be found a location so delightfully desirable, for either public or private edifices, so high as to furnish the most commanding view of the surrounding country. So perfectly level as to forbid the apprehension that any future grading could ever mar our foundations. So far from your cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny as to dispel the fear that the administration of justice *there* could be in any way injuriously affected by their influences, and withal accessible as it will inevitably be, in the course of a few months, by the very best road any where to be found, and I am serious in saying, Mr. Editor, that if the disunion measure be consummated, the claims of that very respectable village will be earnestly pressed by many in various quarters of the new county.

I am yet, however, rather a "fence man" in regard to the whole measure, and intend to give it more serious consideration, and try to see which way the wind of political favour sets, before I "define my position," and will perhaps give you, at another time, the result of my deliberations. Meantime, I subscribe myself, as being rather a friend to

UNION.

Ross township, March 23, 1850.

THE WEBSTER TRIAL.

This trial increases in interest with each day, and the excitement in Boston has reached a high pitch. The testimony of Littlefield, which we gave yesterday, is exceedingly clear, and does not appear to be the least shaken by the cross examination. We do not think it necessary to give the report of the cross examination, as there is nothing new in it. In regard to the charge of his expecting to receive the reward offered for the recovery of Dr. Parkman's body, he says in reply to an interrogatory made by Mr. Clifford:—

"I never have made any claim to any reward. I have said that I never had made any claim and never should. I say now that I never shall claim it."

The testimony of Mrs. Littlefield does not appear important, but goes to sustain the evidence of the husband. This concluded the fifth day's proceedings.

SIXTH DAY.

BOSTON, Monday, March 25.

The jury entered at five minutes before 9 o'clock, and were followed by the Court at five minutes past 9. The names of the jury were called, and the proceedings commenced—

30th witness, Mrs. Sarah Russell, called by Government and sworn—Am acquainted with and related to Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield. Am niece of Mr. and Mrs. L. I visited Mr. and Mrs. L. on the 19th of November, 1849, and said still the 27th. Heard of the disappearance of Dr. P. on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. On Friday a gentleman came to the door between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I went to the door and let him in; it was Mr. Petty; I did not let him in at the front door, the key wasn't in and I didn't know where to find it, so I looked through the side light of the door and saw a gentleman who asked for Mr. L.; I replied to him that Mr. L. had laid down, but that if he would go round to the other door I would go and call Mr. L.; he went round, and I went down stairs to call Mr. L., and when I got down there, I saw Mr. L. coming out of the bedroom in his stocking feet and passed into the kitchen, and Mr. L. went to the door.

Cross examined—I know that it was between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M., because it was after the lectures were over, and after Mr. L. had laid down. I first called these facts to mind about two weeks since. I was at Medford, and Mr. and Mrs. L. were there; we were talking about it, and my father asked who went to the door; then I thought of these things.

31st witness, Joseph W. Preston called—Am a student of medicine; attended the last course of Prof. W.'s lectures; I saw Prof. W. on Friday, Nov. 23, 1849, after the lectures were over; it was about 6 o'clock; saw him about 10 or 12 feet from Mr. Littlefield's carriage shed; he was going toward it; am not able to say whether he entered the college or not; am perfectly confident myself that this was on Friday evening; I was coming from the dissecting room.

Cross examined—The shed was on the opposite side of the college into which the professors used to drive their carriages; the shed is called the east shed. I was to meet two young medical students on Hanover street that Friday night, and told them I couldn't meet them on any other night. I have thought of it several times; I thought it was a remarkable fact meeting Prof. W. that night at that time. I mentioned it as a remarkable fact to Mr. Richardson, a member of the bar, in the cars. I don't remember whether it was before or after the disappearance of Dr. P. I fix the hour from the fact that I usually have my tea at half past six o'clock, and was to have met the young students referred to at 7 o'clock. I came from the dissecting room at the time I left it.

Direct examination resumed—I thought the meeting Dr. W. Friday night remarkable because I never saw him before at that time. This was the second course of lectures I had attended.

32d witness, William Calhoun, called—I direct examined for Mr. Fuller. Am acquainted with Littlefield. Live at the corner of Fruit and Grove streets; was with Mr. Littlefield talking on Friday, Sunday after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, and saw Professor Webster in N. Grove street opposite the College. He came down Fruit street. I think it was about four o'clock. It was clear enough to see; he (Webster) came up to L. and said to him: "Did you see Dr. Parkman last time?" Mr. L. said he saw him on Friday, going toward the College. Professor Webster asked where he. Littlefield. was, when he saw Dr. Parkman. Littlefield replied that he was standing at the front door of the College, but did not see Dr. Parkman; he went to the College, as he had gone and laid down on a settee at a distance from the door. Professor Webster asked what time on Friday afternoon Littlefield had seen Dr. Parkman going toward the College—Littlefield replied about half past one o'clock, P. M.

Prof. W. said, "that's the very time I paid him $453, to discharge a mortgage;" that the "Dr. got bed the money and ran off as fast as he could." I was standing, Pro. W. said to him, "now go to Cambridge and discharge the mortgage." Didn't see any thing remarkable in the appearance of Dr. W. at the time. Cross examination of this witness was deferred.

33d witness, Dr. Jno. B. Jackson, called—I am Professor of physiological anatomy, at Harvard College, in the city of Cambridge. Mr. Littlefield had an interview with me on Friday, at the College, at one o'clock.

The introduction of this conversation was objected to by the defence, but was allowed to proceed by the Bench, to test the relevancy of the subject matter of the conversation. That he could not go into the conversation without being told that Dr. P. was within the walls of the Medical College, and that he meant to dig to the privy vault and examine it. I told him to go on, and if he discovered anything, to go to Dr. Bigelow first, and report to him. He enjoined strict secrecy upon him, in case he made no discovery, and pledged myself to the same. When I came home that evening, I found him (L.) at my place. Don't know whether he used anatomical subjects in his department or not. Cross examination of this witness was declined by defence.

34th witness, G. W. Trenholme, policeman—My beat was in the west front of the city hall November, near the Medical College; never knew Littlefield, the janitor of the college; knew Professor W., saw Prof. W. on the Sunday afternoon after the disappearance of Dr. P.; I was standing talking with Littlefield when he came up; he (W.) said to me "what about the $20 bill?" I told him I didn't know any thing about it; he then told the story of the Irishman offering the $20 bill to change for a toll of one cent. Here witness said he was mistaken, and said that he was talking with Mr. Marshal H. Blake, late city marshal, instead of Littlefield. W. came up and spoke to Mr. Blake, and said that the first he had heard of the disappearance of Dr. P. was the evening before; he said he had read an account of it in a paper; Prof. W. said that on the day of his (Dr. P.'s) disappearance, he had paid him $483 and some odd cents to discharge a mortgage, and that he (W) had come to the city to tell his (W.'s) friends; did not see Prof. W. during the interview between that Sunday and the Saturday of his arrest; Mr. L. told me on Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock that he had told the officers that unless they could find the place where the body was, they might search long enough, and he meant to penetrate the walls and see if there was any thing there; he said he (L.) had felt the walls of the laboratory very hot some time back.

I felt of the wall, did not feel any heat there then. It was on the Friday afternoon when the remains were discovered. The conversation took place about the $10 or $20 bill offered by the Irishman in payment of toll. Prof. W. said that the City Marshal had got the bill from the tollman, and had sent for him (W.) to identify it. He (W.) said he couldn't identify it as one paid by him to Dr. P. Prof. W. then went away.

Just afterward Littlefield came out and said he should be through the wall in an hour or so. In about an hour afterward, Littlefield came to me and said he had found Dr. P. in the vault, and that he had gone for Dr. Bigelow. He went off, and I went into Mr. Littlefield's house, intending to go down the cellar to see the result of L.'s discovery. Mrs. L. asked me if I was not afraid to go down, and told her no, and then there was a lamp and I opened the cellar door. I went down, and, looking into the vault through the hole in the wall, saw the parts of the body described. Shortly, Marshal Tukey, Dr. Bigelow, and the others came down. To the best of my recollection, no persons were taken out of the vault, and laid on a board. They were left there till the party came down.

Direct—I was left in Charge of the College until Professor Webster was brought down by the police officers. He (Webster) was brought down about 11 o'clock at night. I was not at the door when he, Webster, came. Littlefield came up stairs and told me that Professor Webster had come. The party went to the laboratory, the door of which was opened for us. We went to the privy and asked where the key of it was. Littlefield replied that Professor Webster had it. Professor Webster said he had not got it but that it was hanging up on the shelf. We took down the key he showed us and went to the under laboratory and tried it, but it would not fit the lock of the privy.

The door of the privy was then broken open—Professor Webster appeared to be confused; while in the lower laboratory was more agitated than when in the upper one. He called for water, and when it was brought to him, he snapped and bit at those who offered it. Officers Adams, Rice, and myself remained at the cell all night. I relieved there till Sunday afternoon—was relieved from duty only a few minutes at a time. During interview I was not under orders to keep a strict watch upon Mr. Littlefield or any one else at the time. The place was properly and securely guarded. The remains were put in a box, nailed up and placed in the privy. An inquiry was made for the hatchet belonging to the laboratory. Professor Webster replied, down the sink. I think Mr. Littlefield succeeded in finding the hatchet.

Cross Examined—Prof. W. accosted me on Friday afternoon saying "what about the $20 bill." He said something about the city Marshal at the time. I saw L. on Saturday, the day after the disappearance of Dr. P. He was talking with Mr. Kingsley. He, Littlefield, said he had not seen Dr. P. for 3 or 4 days.

To the Court—Mr. Littlefield was talking with Mr. Kingsley, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th of November, and I understood him (Littlefield) to say that he had not seen Dr. P. for 3 or 4 days.

Attorney General—State all you know about this conversation.

Witness—Littlefield afterward corrected this statement to the city Marshal. This was objected to by the defence, and ruled out as incompetent by the bench.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL.

The Court was crowded this morning at an early hour. The jury took their seats a little before 9 o'clock, looking much exhausted and fatigued, after their long confinement. The prisoner entered the dock about the same time, looking as well as usual since the commencement of the trial. He held a short consultation with his counsel, and then resumed his wonted composure.

GEN. SHIELDS AND HENRY CLAY.—General Shields, in a letter to the New York Clay Club, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the Clay Ball, on Friday evening last, an account of the state of his health and official engagements, says:

"It would afford me sincere pleasure to be able to unite with you in paying a tribute of merited respect to one of the most distinguished of living statesmen, whose transcendent talents have been employed this whole session in battling for "The Union—his whole country—and nothing but his country."

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Friday evening last. Some 325 acts and sundry resolutions were passed. The bill confirming the grant of the Common Council of Alexandria, of the right of way through the town to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is a law.

The Steamer Falcon left New Orleans on the 15th for Chagres, with 370 passengers, the full number she could accommodate. Great numbers were rejected, but forty or fifty were on board who had not secured berths, all of whom would be put ashore.

LIQUOR IN VERMONT.—The official canvass of the election held in Vermont, to decide the question of licensing dealers to sell intoxicating beverages, shows a majority of 7,304 against the granting of such licenses.

Gleanings from the Foreign News,

RECEIVED BY STEAMER NIAGARA.

The German trouble—The Spanish Government and Cuba—Apparent order in France—Important Russian movement.

The steam ship Niagara, Captain Byrie, arrived at Boston at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in fourteen days from Liverpool.

The advices from London are of the 9th, and from Paris of the 8th inst.

The news are interesting in six points of view. 1st. The state of the cotton market. 2d. The improvement in American securities. 3d. The attitude of Russia towards England on the Greek question. 4th. The apparent reign of order in the French Republic. 5th. The determination of the Spanish Government to prepare for any attack upon Cuba; and 6th. The aspect of the German question.

The accounts from the United States in regard to the critical state of affairs in Washington have not yet had any effect on American securities in the London market. Indeed, according to the latest quotations, they were in demand at improved rates.

There was a report on the other side of the Atlantic, that Sir John Franklin had been found, and conversed with by some one who wrote to England from Kamschatka, via San Francisco and Panama. It was a cruel deception.

On the continent of Europe the subsidence of the popular movement has been succeeded by national jealousies which threaten to work more evil than the expressed desire of reforms. Russia is courting France in opposition to England; and the Czar has written a diplomatic note for the purpose of being shown expressive of his indignation at the conduct of the British Government in Greece. In the meantime the political issue is kept open in Turkey and in Schleswig; Austria makes a new proposition respecting the Hungarian refugees, which the Sultan declines, and Prussia takes her stand upon a point which embarrasses Denmark. The Erfort Parliament is about to meet; and the federation of Germany may show that the recent movement has not been without effect. Austria exists in the centre of enemies; and in the nature of things Hungary is to achieve her independence.

A new energy seems to have been diffused suddenly throughout Ireland. All the population are busy at work; and it is finally settled that the office of Viceroy is to be abolished, a measure essential to the growth of better opinion in that country.

It is reported that Mr. Heald, husband of Lola Montes, is now residing at the house of a medical gentleman at Westminster, and that he is suffering from an aberration of mind, and raves about his wife.

An importation of American smelted copper took place in the early part of this month, of great importance to the mining interests of Great Britain, being no less than three hundred tons of copper, the produce of the smelting works of the United States. It was taken to Swansea direct from Liverpool, and is estimated as worth upward of £20,000, or $100,000. With the copper mines of Lake Superior, and the gold mines of California, America is likely to copper and gild the whole of Europe.

We learn that private letters received in London from Madrid, of the 1st instant, state that notwithstanding the assurances given by the government of the United States, that it has no hostile views as regards the Island of Cuba, the Spanish government intends to send out a commander to the island with instructions to have it fortified in such a way as to secure it against attack from any quarter. Other letters, of the 2d, mention that at no period has the Spanish government been more alarmed than at the present moment; expecting the island of Cuba to be attacked; and signs are imputed to some citizens of the United States of taking possession by a *coup de main* of that colony. To the existence of these fears is attributed the departure of Count Alcoy to take the command of the Havana, accompanied by a brigadier and a colonel of engineers. The fact is certain, say these letters, that it existed.

The new and powerful screw steam ship City of Glasgow, Captain Matthews, late of the Great Western, is advertised to leave Glasgow on the 16th of April, for New York.

The weekly trips of the Cunard steamers are to commence on the 6th of April, on which day the steamer Hibernia will leave for Liverpool. The Europa will be the last semi monthly steamer. She was to have left Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d instant. The Europa, on her last trip to Liverpool, made the passage hence in a little over eleven days.

The packet ship Albert Gallatin arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult., with two days later news from America.

Several vessels were advertised in Liverpool for California. Among the number is the splendid iron steam yacht Tintern, of 200 tons burthen, and 80 horse power. Price of passage, fifty guineas to San Francisco. Speaking of California, one of the English papers says:—

"The wealthy members of the Jewish fraternity appear to be embarking freely in the lucrative branch of trade in their favorite metal—gold—opened out to them by the recent discoveries in the country of gold from San Francisco, by a late arrival, the name of Rothschild appears opposite a shipment of some $200,000; and, as at the date of the advices per Niagara, the gold fever was stated to be about to be forwarded home on English account, we may predict, with confidence, that another considerable amount of the same metal will find its way to the strong box of the same eminent capitalist. The trade is too good and safe to escape the keen eye of his tribe. Unlike all other articles of import, there is always a market, with a fixed price and an excellent customer for the article. It can be picked up in San Francisco for from £12 to £16 an ounce, or in English money from £2 16s. to £3 7s. per ounce, of standard fineness, while the Bank of England generously pays £3 17s. 9d. per ounce. The trade, we repeat, is a good one for the Rothschild tribe. It remains to be seen whether it will prove an equally good one for the Bank.

More Rewards for Sir John Franklin.

The following advertisement has been published by the English Admiralty:—

Twenty thousand pounds reward will be given by Her Majesty's Government to any party or parties, of any country, who shall render effectual assistance to the crews of the discovery ships under the command of Sir John Franklin. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve the crews of Her Majesty's ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," the sum of £10,000. Or, 2. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve any of the crews of Her Majesty's ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," or shall recover such intelligence as shall lead to the relief of such crews, or any of them, the sum of £10,000. Or, 3. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall, by virtue of his or their efforts, first succeed in ascertaining the fate of ——, £10,000.

W. A. B. HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Admiralty.

ADMIRALTY, March 7, 1850.

Wendell Phillips is out against Daniel Webster's speech, in eight columns of the Boston Liberator.

The brig Augusta, of New York city, of 150 tons, and about two years old, has been sold for the Franklin Exploring Expedition.

The Hibernia Engine house was fired at Philadelphia by an incendiary on Saturday morning, and partly destroyed.

Mr. Calhoun was born March 18, 1782, and was 75 years old on Monday last.

Reverend J. N. Maffit is preaching at Mobile, Ala.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
139 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
Ask the attention of purchasers to their
FRESH SPRING STOCK,
Which they think will compare favorably, both in extent and cheapness, with that of any other house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.
feb26-dawlyT

DIED,

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs MARTHA MOORE, wife of Mr. Robert Moore, of Allegheny city.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, at the corner of Lacock and Morgan streets, Allegheny, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOUND—A valuable GOLD WATCH, in Pittsburgh ship, near the two mile run, on the Monongahela river. Any person having lost the watch, will please come forward, prove property, pay for advertisement, and he can get the same again. Any information respecting the above, will be received by W. Wilmore, Wood street, near Liberty. E. PALMER,
mr29 Pitt township.

ME. C. TUCKERMAN will please call for his barrels of wine, 37 in number, pay charges, and take them away. GISO. B. MILTENBERGER,
mr29 67 Front street.

British Periodical Literature.

OFFICE of the London, Edinburgh, Westminster, and North British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwoods Magazine, $3 each, or $10 when taken together—and Home Journal, $2 per year—has been removed from 62 Wood street, to 104