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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30 1850.

☞ 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 specified 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.

We crave the indulgence of advertisers for a day, as we were wholly unable to place all we received in type in time for this morning's paper.

We yield the most of our available space to-day to the proceedings in the case of Dr. Webster, which we bring down to the close of the seventh day. No criminal trial in this country ever before so completely absorbed public attention—the newspapers scarcely containing any thing else—and we shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up in all facts of real importance, bearing on the case.

CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS—The present Legislature of Ohio have extended the charter of this Bank, as an Independent Bank, to the year 1866. Amongst a number of applicants, it is the only Bank charter renewed, and speaks creditably of its management.

The Philadelphia Ledger.—This excellent and successful paper, comes to us very much enlarged, and otherwise improved. We are glad to see the vast amount of advertising patronage which its columns exhibit. It speaks loudly for the business prosperity of Philadelphia, as well as for the profits of the Ledger.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Row in both Houses—Preston King charges the Speaker with mutilating the Journal—Exciting scene—Committee of conciliation—Alteration between Foote and Benton.

This has been a day of excitement in both Houses. In the Senate, Old Bullion has broken out upon Foote, and thereby a terrible uproar was raised. In the House there has been even a more serious row—Preston King, of New York, has openly charged Mr. Democratic Speaker, Cobb, with mutilating the Journal of the House in order by an artifice to defeat a very important motion on the bill for the admission of California. I will take up the *causes* in the House first. The story is a short one. On the 13th March inst., Mr. King moved in the House that all debate in Committee of the Whole on Doty's bill for the admission of California, should cease on a certain day. His design was to secure a vote on this measure in committee, distinct from all other propositions, and to require it to be reported to the House, so that a yea and nay vote could be procured upon that yea and nay vote could be procured upon that a yea and nay vote. This motion was made in the prescribed form, entertained by Cobb, and laid on the table. In supervising the making up of the journal next morning, Cobb caused the clerk to alter King's motion, so as to make it apply to the President's Message, then also under debate in the Committee. Of course, in reading the journal to the House, thus altered, amidst the hum of two or three hundred voices, nobody noticed the change of a word, and it passed unquestioned.

To day, King attempted to make another of the same kind, on the same bill, which is still under debate. The Speaker decided it out of order.—King asked permission to state reasons for offering the motion—leave was refused. King then made a question of privilege, and thereupon described the mutilation of the journal, and charged it upon the Speaker as a deliberate artifice. The excitement was intense. The Speaker called Mr. Winthrop to the chair, and descended to the floor to vindicate himself. He said King was right as to the facts, but that his imputation was utterly unfounded. The bill referred to had been introduced in Committee of the Whole, and was not known to the House. Therefore, a resolution to stop debate on it was not in order, but a motion to stop debate on the message would have been.

He assumed that King had intended to make the motion, so that it would have been in order, and made the correction accordingly. The journal had been read the next morning, and no objection had been made to it.

The chivalry talked very boldly to Mr. King, and were quite ready to expel him for imputing discreditable conduct to their Speaker. In fact, Bert did offer a resolution of censure, which would have had that effect, but a little debate showed them that it would not go down, and it was modified into a resolution to raise a select committee to inquire into the facts.

The committee has been appointed by Mr. Winthrop, and consists of nine fair and impartial men. They will, no doubt, report that the act of the Speaker was, in strictness of usage incorrect, but that it was done with proper and correct motives. Mr. King, however, is not to be put down, and he will get the matter up in some new shape. Many gentlemen denounce the Speaker's attempted distinction between the bill originating in the Committee of the Whole and one sent there by the House, as some thing worse than a quibble. I am certain Cobb will yet be hauled over the coals for this and other matters.

Upon the whole, I shall not describe the scene between Old Bullion and Foote, further than to say that they called each other blackguards, and Mr. Benton talked of ludgeling Foote out of the Senate Chamber. Foote was the aggressor. They say there will be a fight about it, but there is not the least probability of that. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 26, 1850.

The House was occupied to day, with the private calendar. Nothing of interest was done in the body.

In the Senate, we had a more interesting time of it decidedly. There were important bills enough up in this body to call the lobby and create quite an excitement. The Apportionment Bill had been made the special order, but was postponed until to morrow; and the first thing that came up, was the bill to annul the marriage contract between Edwin Forrest and Catherine, his wife.

The bill came up on second reading, when Mr. Brooke offered the following amendment, to wit:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That it shall be lawful for the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia, to entertain jurisdiction in the case of Edwin Forrest, for a divorce from his wife, Catherine N. Forrest, for alleged adultery, whenever the said Edwin Forrest may present his petition or libel therefor, though the said Forrest may not have resided in the State for the full period required by the existing laws of the State."

Mr. Brooke said that he had offered this amendment in the hope that it would meet the views of those who were averse to vesting the passage of the bill. He thought the case was entirely without the jurisdiction of the Legislature. In this respect it stood precisely upon the same ground as that of Lieut. Middleton, who case had been voted down here by a majority of 25 to 7. He could perceive no difference whatever in the constitutional questions presented by these two cases. Indeed, if there was any difference, it was in favor of the case of Lieut. Middleton, who had some claims to citizenship, in consequence of the peculiar character of his profession.

In regard to the facts of this case, as disclosed by the evidence, and the character of the witnesses themselves, he thought it was far less meritorious than that of Lieut. Middleton. He hoped, therefore, that the friends of the bill would accept this amendment, and let it go to the courts, where the facts might be fairly and fully elicited, and where the rights of both parties would be protected. He understood that his wife was prepared and willing to meet the issue presented for here before the proper tribunal, and that if this amendment prevailed she would meet it in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Justice demanded that she should have this opportunity afforded her of vindicating her character, which had been, she believed, so unjustly and maliciously assailed.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment, and resulted as follows, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooks, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Hazlett, Irvin, Jones, M'Caslin, Malone, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Shiner, Stewart, Stine, Walker, Best, Speaker—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Ferson, Fraley, Frick, Hogin, Kane, Lawrence, Muhlenberg, Streeter—11

Mr. Crabb moved to amend by including the case of Lieut Middleton, also.

Mr. Brooke said he had no objection to that amendment. He considered the case of Lieut. Middleton quite as meritorious as the one now under consideration, if, indeed, it was not even more so.

Before the question was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Crabb, on motion of Mr. King the further consideration of the subject was postponed for the present; and the bill recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary to be perfected.

On motion of Mr. Muhlenberg the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Parker said that as several Senators were unavoidably absent, and nothing could be made by going through the bill in Committee of the Whole, he would move that the Senate dispense with going into Committee of the Whole on this bill, and that the bill be permitted to lie over on second reading, until to morrow.

This motion was seconded by

Mr. Darrie, and on the question being taken it was unanimously agreed to. So the bill lies over till to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sterrett the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of James Rankin, who was a resident of Pennsylvania before the revolution; which was taken up and passed through second reading.

On motion of Mr. Packer, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The motion to recommitter was determined in the negative.

Mr. King offered the following additional amendment, to wit:

"PROVIDED, That no person elected to the said office, shall again be eligible to the same office for a period of three years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected."

Mr. King said that he considered this amendment as vital to the interests of the Commonwealth. It was well understood that candidates for important offices were always made by that class of persons who had most to do with the Treasury Department—politicians by trade, who managed to become interested in one way or another in every important or disputed claim upon the Treasury. To put the Auditor General in direct contact with these men, who always controlled the action of their respective party conventions, was to deliver up the Treasury at once into the hands of the plunderers. He had as much confidence in the honesty and capacity of the people as any man upon that floor; but he would not admit that they were incapable of committing an error, or perpetrating a wrong, and that they could not be imposed upon, and their confidence abused by unscrupulous and designing men. He was not in the habit of flattering the dear people. But he had as high a regard for them, perhaps, as others who were more profuse in their professions of respect and devotion. This amendment would place the Auditor General beyond the reach of those malign influences which would otherwise be brought to bear upon him. He hoped the Senate would adopt the amendment.

The question was then taken upon the amendment and resulted—yeas 21, nays 9.

Mr. Darsie moved to amend by striking out so much as related to the election of Auditor General, which not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 21.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of the first section, it was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 3

The second, third, and fourth sections were then adopted without a count.

Mr. King then moved to amend by adding several sections providing for the election of the county Surveyors by the people of the several counties, and prescribing the mode of their removal for misconduct, incompetency, &c., which was unanimously agreed to.

Upon the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 28, nays 2. So the bill passed, and was returned to the House for concurrence.

A message was received from the Governor, returning to the Senate the bill incorporating the North Lebanon Railroad Company, with his objections.

On the question, "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor," the yeas and nays were required, and resulted—yeas 23, nays 12. So the bill passed.

Some private bills were then taken up and passed, when the Senate adjourned. COBDEN.

Trial of Prof. John W. Webster.

SIXTH DAY.

Thirty fifth Witness.—N. D. Sawin, called—testified to leaving for Dr. Webster, at the College, on Monday, 26th of November, two bundles of faggots or cuttings of grape vines; also an empty box and a box of tan. The box was about a foot square—a soap box.

Thirty sixth Witness.—Derastus Clapp, sworn and testified to the identity of certain papers which he had taken at Webster's house at Cambridge, on a search warrant. The papers were read to the Court, detailing certain transactions with Dr. Parkman, as follows:

[COPY]

$100. BOSTON, June 22d, 1847.

For value received, I promise to pay George Parkman or order, the sum of four hundred dollars, in fifteen months from this date, with interest, to be paid. (signed) J. W. WEBSTER.

In presence of E.

This is to be given up on payment of Webster's note of January 22d, 1847.

Endorsed as follows:—1845. July 10th, interest is received to date, by receipt, and $7 of principal, leaving due $393.

Oct. 10th, $75—in pencil mark. $183 65 before paid Nov. 1849.

The writing of the endorsement upon this note was acknowledged by Webster to be that of Dr. Parkman. The other note as taken by Constable Clapp from Webster's person was read to the Court, a correct copy of which we give below:

BOSTON, Jan. 22d, 1847.

Value received, I promise to pay George Parkman or order, twenty four hundred and thirty two dollars, within four years from date, with interest yearly, and quarter of said sum, said sum being to be paid yearly.

J. W. WEBSTER.

Witness, Charles Cunningham.

After this a small scrap of paper was exhibited to the Court by Government, and put in evidence; it had on it several words, such as "molasses jar," "solder," "paint," &c.; it was dated Friday, 23 Nov., 1849.

In pencil mark on the same note as follows:—"2d of the above is G. P's, Plus 332 equals $32. Also reversed on the same note the following:—On payment of $32 dollars of this and interest, Dr. Webster's other mortgage and note to G. P. of June 22d, 1842, is to be cancelled. And in pencil—"Sale—(copy)—W. has $331 23½ collected." This note is also endorsed as follows:—1848, April 18th, received a hundred and eighty seven dollars fifty one hundredth, by Charles Cunningham. I gave receipt, G. P. Nov. 24th, 1848, received twenty seven dollars fifty one hundredths, by Charles J., gave receipt. And again in pencil marks:—7—Nov. 3d, $17 56 by receipt. Here the account current containing a statement of the business relations of Professor Webster and Dr. Parkman was read to the Court, a true copy of which we give below.

Account Current—The third paper read was a memorandum, dated April 25th, 1846, and signed C. C. Cummins, directed to Dr. Webster, on which is a statement of several money transactions between Dr. Webster and the late Dr. Parkman, showing that the note of $2,432, was to cover the following sums. It read as follows:

"Due Dr. P. agreeing with Dr. Webster's account, $34983. Due me, Prescott $200. Due A. & C. C., $331, and for amount of bills paid which exceed the $1,000, but allowed by referees individual on settlement, $18 62: consequently, the $347 83 is included in the balance of your notes; and Dr. P. took his security in the note for $2,432, and mortgages for that sum; because he did not consider the security he had until next for the $34983, and declined surrendering the note until the debt is paid. He says you received a document from him, dated January, 1847, stating the amount of $2,432 covers both debts to him; the note for $2,432 is in his favor, and is held by him.

Your debt to him appears to be the old balance of $348,93, loaned you, of the $1,600; $500 deduct, paid him $375, leaves $125, giving $473,83. He says you paid him Nov. 3d 1847, and have receipt for $17 56, without interest, $456 85, after loss of $1600 nett. 1847 you owed Dr. P. as above, $125; W. Prescott advanced $500, paid him $187,50—$312 50. Mrs. P. advanced $200; paid her $75—$125. Mr. Nye advanced 200; paid him—$150—50. C. C. advanced $100; paid him $75—25. Amount, $637,50. I have seen Dr. P. this evening, as requested by you, and trust the above contains all the information you wish."

In pencil thus: "but due Dr. P. is $456,27; $27 37, $483,64."

Also, in pencil, "The interest as above calculated."

Direct examination of Constable Clapp, resumed. I took a wallet from Professor Webster at the jail and put my marks on the memorandum;—they will be found annexed.

(COPY.)

"Mr. A. Friday received $510, $231 10 and Doctor Big, leaving $278 90, Pettes cash; Doctor P. came to lecture room, forward left hand seat; students stopped; he waited till gone and came to me and asked for money; desired him to wait till Friday, 23d, as all the tickets were not paid for, but no doubt would be there; he good deal excited, went away; said I owed him $181 61; Friday, 23d, called at his house about 9 o'clock, A. M.; told him I had the money and if he would call soon after one, would pay him; he called half past one and I paid him $183 61."

On the 24 page of the sheet, containing the above, was also written the following.

"9th. Due Dr. P. who called at lecture $183 61, by his account; desired him to wait until Friday 23d—angry."

"Friday 1 past 1.—Paid him to clear mortgage note. February 13th, 1847, including small one $21 37; $1295 66s him on loan, which the large note covering, he agreed to give up toward sale of minerals; balance due $183 61; paid and he gave me up two notes; had not the mortgage but said he would go and cancel it; had paid him $375 by Smith, $125 due—total, $500; the loan $600 from other persons mortgage 22d June, 1842; note $100, June 22d, 1842; note $2,432, January 22d, 1847."

Erastus Clapp's testimony continued.—Was desired by the Marshal to search every house we could get into in that neighborhood, the Medical College, the new Jail, and all the vacant land about it. I took police officers Rice and Fuller, and entered the east end of the College. We were accompanied by Littlefield. We first tried one of the laboratory doors, then went up to the lecture room door and found it fastened. Littlefield rapped hard, when Dr. Webster came to the door and I informed him that we wished to look over the College. He said that the police had made a search before, but if we wished to do so we could. I said to him "Dr. Webster, I cannot stand or stand as it is necessary to search your premises, and to satisfy others." While standing by the table I asked him when he had seen Dr. Parkman last; he said that Dr. Parkman was there on Friday, Nov. 23d; that he came there by appointment; I asked him how much money he paid Dr P., he said $453. I do not recollect about the cents; I asked him when he went away from there; he said he took up the money and burried out, and he had not seen him since; I looked at the back room, and while doing so he said he kept his dangerous things there; I made some remark, whatever, and immediately went down into the laboratory. Some inquiry was made about the privy key, and some one called my attention away to another room, when Dr. Webster showed me the door leading into his store room. While I made out the mittimus I left Dr. Webster in charge of officers Starkweather and Spear. After he was committed I went to find the Marshal; I did not succeed in finding him until I found him at the College, with Dr. Webster in charge of two officers; they were in the laboratory; there was a great inquiry for the key to unlock the privy; I tried to open the door with the poker, and the lock fell off; I was not then aware that I had a key that would unlock the privy; afterwards, on Sunday, I recollected the keys that I had found in Prof. Webster's pocket; I then got those keys and went down to the College; I went to the shed where I held the lock of the privy, and found it there; I screwed it on, and the key marked privy fitted it; I saw Coroner Pratt and Jailer Andres in the laboratory when Dr. Webster was there.

The witness here detailed the search made. The search was formal so far as Dr. Webster's premises were concerned; I had heard no suspicion and could conceive none; went and examined the vault, letting a light down; there was nothing to be seen of any size; we afterwards searched the Hospital, and many other places, very thoroughly. On Friday, 30th November, I was summoned to the Medical College; I met there the Marshal, Dr. Bigelow, officers Tukey and Trenholm and others; I was the first one to put a light through the hole where the remains lay; we went from the room up into the laboratory; there was behind a table which I did not see when I was there before, a chest covered with two pieces of wood; it was not some time after he got out he wished to open his key, but said it was in Dutton, Racine, Wis. and keys with which we could get into any room in the College; we spoke of efforts to find Dr. Parkman. Dr. W. pointed to Cambridgeport, and said there was a lady over there who knew something about it, and proposed to go there; I told him we would do that some other time, when we came to Brighton, Dr. Webster said the driver was going the wrong way; I told him the driver would find his way there; at last we came to the jail, I got out and opened the coach door; I said, gentlemen will you please to get out here; I heard no remark from any one till we were alone in the jail, when Dr. Webster spoke first and said, "what a hell around you, what does all this mean?" I replied, "you remember, Dr. Webster, I called your attention to the soundings above and below the bridge, and we were looking for Dr. Parkman—you are now my custody, charged with murder." Dr. Webster then turned to me half sentences, and then asked me if I was a near relative of his family; I told him I the reverse; he wished me to send for one of his friends, he I declined; he began to tell me about the crime of which he was accused, but I advised him not to do so. I then asked Dr. Webster to permit me to see if he had any papers with him; he said he was not used to have been seen with papers. He said he had some papers, and that he took out one and dashed his pen across it with great violence. That he then said he would go to Cambridge to cancel the mortgage. Webster said he had not been at Cambridge to see, but intended to go to see whether the mortgage was cancelled. Dr. Webster's conduct in that interview struck me very much at the time; he was very lively excited, commenced in a business manner immediately on entering the room. I should call it a business visit. He expressed no suspicion as to the mysterious disappearance, and no sympathy in his anxiety as to the guilteness of his character, such as I supposed would be natural in such a case. I should say he was there from 10 to 12 minutes. I cannot distinctly say whether he wore an overcoat, but I think he did not. My brother's habits were remarkable with regard to punctuality. He was the most puntual of mankind; he was about a great deal, but was almost invariably at home at his regular meals. He had a son and daughter; the latter had been a great invalid; he was very anxious for her, and much with her; his son was in Europe. I never knew my brother to use what might be called profane language; he would express himself strongly when moved, though he was an irritable man; I never knew him to utter a profane word.

SEVENTH DAY.

Ralph Smith, sworn—I am in the police business, my place of business is in Exchange street, and have had dealings with Prof. Webster. A note was given by the hands of his wife, which he had ever received it; thought he had, though he had not marked it according to his usual practice; he was owing me; wished to close the account and wrote to him to that effect, and this was his reply:

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 5th 1849.

W. S. Smith, Esq.—Dear sir, I will call and pay your bill on receiving the fees from our medical student's on the first of November, until about which time I will beg your indulgence.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WEBSTER.

Samuel P Fuller sworn.—I am a police officer—on Sunday went with Mr. Thompson to the Register of Deeds office, to see whether the mortgage was taken up; the clerk told me he did not know Dr. Parkman, and he could not tell whether the mortgage was taken up; he told me I could very easily get at the record; the clerk and myself went to Dr. Webster's a little after dark; I called and asked him for the date of mortgage which Dr. Parkman had cancelled; he went to an account book and turned over the leaves for some time;—he trembled badly; he then came and sat down and said it was very strange that he could not find the papers; he then went and looked in a trunk the papers; he then went and looked in a trunk then returned to the book, and after looking some time he said "My ticket man came to me and demanded what money I had for Dr. P., who said I was a damned rascal and a scoundrel—it hurt me considerably at the time, but I have settled with Dr. Parkman, and care nothing about it now.—The clerk had some further conversation with Dr. Webster, and was told that the mortgage was not on real estate, but on personal property. Dr. Webster then turned and left the room, and I saw no more of him that night.

The witness here explained, and corroborated the former testimony as to the search of Dr. Webster's room, being particularly confident that when the privy was mentioned Dr. Webster directed their attention from it to another room; we searched the dissecting room vault, and then went to the trap door; I was one of those who descended there and examined below the building; there was a wall dividing the privy and the rest of the building from the part into which we descended; there was no hole in that wall then, and no access to that part beyond it, Littlefield and I then had a conversation about the privy and the mode of getting access to it; I have since passed through the hole in the wall and examined the space under the laboratory; there was no access to it except for the tide soaking through the foundation; I am the officer who discovered the remains in the tea chest; the minerals had not been handled to my knowledge; some six or eight of us had been searching since 4 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the day after Dr. Webster's arrest; when I came to the tea chest it was covered up with minerals done up in paper and labelled; I then saw tan in the box, and putting my hand down drew out a large knife, which I put in my pocket; I then said there must be more than minerals in this box; I picked it up and carried it into the middle of the room, and turning it over the remains fell out, the back upwards; seeing that there was something else underneath I turned the remains over and saw a hole in one left breast; I remarked that the knife would fit the hole very well; the tan was scraped off only with the hand; an officer was going to get some thing else, but I forbid it, and told him to let every thing be till the Coroner came; I found a kidney in the ash hole under the range; some bed clothes, two blankets, and a comforter, were found in the laboratory, under the table; they were nearly new; I had charge of the rooms for five weeks; I admitted no man without a written pass from the City Marshal or Mayor; I was ordered to watch the motions of Littlefield every step he took; he asked me the door leading into his store room; I replied, "you remember, Dr. Webster, I called your attention to the soundings above and below the bridge, and we are looking for Dr. Parkman—you are now in our custody, charged with murder." Dr. Webster then turned to me half sentences, and then asked me if I was a near relative of his family; I told him I the reverse; he wished me to send for one of his friends; he I declined; he began to tell me about the crime of which he was accused, but I advised him not to do so. I then asked Dr. Webster to permit me to see if he had any papers with him; he said he was not used to have been seen with papers. He said he had some papers, and that he took out one and dashed his pen across it with great violence. That he then said he would go to Cambridge to cancel the mortgage. Webster said he had not been at Cambridge to see, but intended to go to see whether the mortgage was cancelled. Dr. Webster's conduct in that interview struck me very much at the time; he was very lively excited, commenced in a business manner immediately on entering the room. I should call it a business visit. He expressed no suspicion as to the mysterious disappearance, and no sympathy in his anxiety as to the guilteness of his character, such as I supposed would be natural in such a case. I should say he was there from 10 to 12 minutes. I cannot distinctly say whether he wore an overcoat, but I think he did not. My brother's habits were remarkable with regard to punctuality. He was the most puntual of mankind; he was about a great deal, but was almost invariably at home at his regular meals. He had a son and daughter; the latter had been a great invalid; he was very anxious for her, and much with her; his son was in Europe. I never knew my brother to use what might be called profane language; he would express himself strongly when moved, though he was an irritable man; I never knew him to utter a profane word.

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J. W. WEBSTER.

Samuel P Fuller sworn.—I am a police officer—on Sunday went with Mr. Thompson to the Register of Deeds office, to see whether the mortgage was taken up; the clerk told me he did not know Dr. Parkman, and he could not tell whether the mortgage was taken up; he told me I could very easily get at the record; the clerk and myself went to Dr. Webster's a little after dark; I called and asked him for the date of mortgage which Dr. Parkman had cancelled; he went to an account book and turned over the leaves for some time;—he trembled badly; he then came and sat down and said it was very strange that he could not find the papers; he then went and looked in a trunk the papers; he then went and looked in a trunk then returned to the book, and after looking some time he said "My ticket man came to me and demanded what money I had for Dr. P., who said I was a damned rascal and a scoundrel—it hurt me considerably at the time, but I have settled with Dr. Parkman, and care nothing about it now.—The clerk had some further conversation with Dr. Webster, and was told that the mortgage was not on real estate, but on personal property. Dr. Webster then turned and left the room, and I saw no more of him that night.

The witness here explained, and corroborated the former testimony as to the search of Dr. Webster's room, being particularly confident that when the privy was mentioned Dr. Webster directed their attention from it to another room; we searched the dissecting room vault, and then went to the trap door; I was one of those who descended there and examined below the building; there was a wall dividing the privy and the rest of the building from the part into which we descended; there was no hole in that wall then, and no access to that part beyond it, Littlefield and I then had a conversation about the privy and the mode of getting access to it; I have since passed through the hole in the wall and examined the space under the laboratory; there was no access to it except for the tide soaking through the foundation; I am the officer who discovered the remains in the tea chest; the minerals had not been handled to my knowledge; some six or eight of us had been searching since 4 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the day after Dr. Webster's arrest; when I came to the tea chest it was covered up with minerals done up in paper and labelled; I then saw tan in the box, and putting my hand down drew out a large knife, which I put in my pocket; I then said there must be more than minerals in this box; I picked it up and carried it into the middle of the room, and turning it over the remains fell out, the back upwards; seeing that there was something else underneath I turned the remains over and saw a hole in one left breast; I remarked that the knife would fit the hole very well; the tan was scraped off only with the hand; an officer was going to get some thing else, but I forbid it, and told him to let every thing be till the Coroner came; I found a kidney in the ash hole under the range; some bed clothes, two blankets, and a comforter, were found in the laboratory, under the table; they were nearly new; I had charge of the rooms for five weeks; I admitted no man without a written pass from the City Marshal or Mayor; I was ordered to watch the motions of Littlefield every step he took; he asked me the door leading into his store room; I replied, "you remember, Dr. Webster, I called your attention to the soundings above and below the bridge, and we are looking for Dr. Parkman—you are now in our custody, charged with murder." Dr. Webster then turned to me half sentences, and then asked me if I was a near relative of his family; I told him I the reverse; he wished me to send for one of his friends; he I declined; he began to tell me about the crime of which he was accused, but I advised him not to do so. I then asked Dr. Webster to permit me to see if he had any papers with him; he said he was not used to have been seen with papers. He said he had some papers, and that he took out one and dashed his pen across it with great violence. That he then said he would go to Cambridge to cancel the mortgage. Webster said he had not been at Cambridge to see, but intended to go to see whether the mortgage was cancelled. Dr. Webster's conduct in that interview struck me very much at the time; he was very lively excited, commenced in a business manner immediately on entering the room. I should call it a business visit. He expressed no suspicion as to the mysterious disappearance, and no sympathy in his anxiety as to the guilteness of his character, such as I supposed would be natural in such a case. I should say he was there from 10 to 12 minutes. I cannot distinctly say whether he wore an overcoat, but I think he did not. My brother's habits were remarkable with regard to punctuality. He was the most puntual of mankind; he was about a great deal, but was almost invariably at home at his regular meals. He had a son and daughter; the latter had been a great invalid; he was very anxious for her, and much with her; his son was in Europe. I never knew my brother to use what might be called profane language; he would express himself strongly when moved, though he was an irritable man; I never knew him to utter a profane word.

Samuel Lane, Jr., sworn.—I am engaged in the hardware business. I know Webster since 1835, and on Tuesday after Parkman's disappearance he inquired at our store for fish hooks.

Stephen B. Kimball, another Clerk in the same store, No. 9, Dock Square, corroborates the above.

James W. Clegery, clerk of another hardware store, testifies that the six fish hooks on the grapples in Court were purchased by the prisoner on Tuesday. Did not then know Webster. I know the fish hooks by a peculiar mark.

W. W. Mead, another hardware man, sold three fish hooks on Friday after Thanksgiving day to Dr. Webster. He thinks so—smaller than those found.

Wm. N. Tiller, twine manufacturer, identifies the twine on the fish hooks and the remains as of his manufacture.

Nathaniel Waterman, tin plate worker—I am acquainted with Dr. Webster; saw him at his store on the day of his arrest, with my workmen: I asked Webster how Parkman appeared when you paid him the money. He said he took the papers and dated out of the building. In that case I said he did not get far from the College. He has entered into one of his own buildings, where he would eventually be found. The Court here adjourned until half past three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Waterman resumed his evidence detailing the particulars of Webster calling on him for a tin box strong enough to hold 100 pounds.

Charles Lathrop, Waterman's foreman, was also sworn, and said, Dr. Webster wanted the box to be made of thick tin, and very strong, 18 inches square and 30 inches deep, with a handle that would not pull out. I said if he would send the box to us after he had packed it, we would solder it. He said he had to send it out of town—had tools and would do it himself—he wanted it done in great haste.

Samuel J. Brown, a toll gatherer on Cambridge bridge, sworn. He said that Dr. Parkman called at the toll house, and inquired if I had seen Dr. Webster. He came down the week before that, about six times, inquiring for Webster. I saw Dr. Webster on Friday, passing a grocery store in Grove street, going towards the toll house. I asked him if he could recognise a $20 bill which an Irishman passed for one cent for toll. He said he could not.

Mrs. Betsy N. Coleman was next sworn.

John M. Cummings, turnkey and keeper of the jail, Joseph Andrews, jailer, and one or two others, also testified.

Honorable Samuel D. Parker, the Prosecuting Attorney, also testified, and the court adjourned until to morrow morning.

The excitement continues hourly to increase; —The general topic of conversation, throughout the city, in all circles is this trial. The court room is crowded from morning until the adjournment. The anxiety to get into the court room increases as the trial progresses.

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129 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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FRESH SPRING STOCK,

Which they will offer, unsurpassed favorably, both in extent and cheapness, with that of any other house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.

feb28-d&w1y

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 2 o'clock, P. M.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE taken WM. CARR into partnership with me in my business, which will from this date be carried on under the name of "John Parker & Co." JOHN PARKER.

March 1st, 1850.

John Parker.....William Carr.

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G Williams & Co, Detroit, Mich;
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Its superiority may be stated as follows:

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[See notice in March No. of N. Y. Journal of Medicine; also Circular with the hands of all the dealers.]

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