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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 special 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 15th of April next, for the transaction of business.

ALEX. HILANDS, Chairman.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—This is the universal moving day in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Subscribers changing their residences will please give notice at the office.

OUR WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—Our columns, to day, contain the gratifying intelligence that the division of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, between this city and Beaver, will be let to contractors on the 24th of the present month, and the division of the road in Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 8th day of May. The centre road will then be under contract from this city to the Ohio Canal at Massillon. The remainder of the division, between Massillon and Wooster, will doubtless be commenced in a few months, as well as that in Richland County, if the people there take hold of the work in good earnest.

We understand, by information from New York, that the President of the Company, Gen. Robinson, has been enabled to make such arrangements with the rail road bonds of the two cities as will insure the requisite funds to carry on the work between this city and Beaver, and we confidently expect that, by next spring, the citizens of Pittsburgh will have the pleasure of riding in a rail road car, to the Ohio State line.

The energy displayed in this great work, by Gen. Robinson, the Engineer in Chief, and the Board of Directors, is worthy of all praise, and their labors, we doubt not, will be crowned with abundant success.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.—We perceive by an official correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Hon. Richard N. Thompson, of Indiana, to whom the President had tendered the "Chargeship to Austria," that this gentleman is compelled by private reasons to decline the position. Mr. Thompson expresses, in grateful terms, his sense of the President's kindness. The conclusion of his letter is so truly eloquent and patriotic, that we append it for the benefit of our readers.

"The present condition of affairs at home is such as to demand of every citizen of the country the employment of whatever influence and energy he may possess, that our institutions may be preserved and the Union of the States perpetuated. Although in private life, I shall feel it no less my duty than I have felt it to be heretofore, to aid, by all legitimate means, in rebuking that spirit of faction and fanaticism which has endangered our national happiness and peace. The field of labor thus afforded is sufficiently large for my ambition, and will furnish me abundant duties among those with whom I have been long associated, and to whom I am attached by ties which no circumstances can sever. Amongst those duties, there is none that I shall discharge with more pleasure or sincerity than the expression of the conviction that the policy indicated by the present Executive is not only distinguished by patriotism and wisdom, but eminently calculated to secure the permanent prosperity of the country and the integrity of the Union."

Mr. Thompson is one of the most distinguished sons of the west, and was known in Congress as the "eloquent Thompson of Indiana."

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—There is some hope of the Connellsville project yet, as will be seen by the following article from the Uniontown Democrat. All the necessary legislation is now obtained, and if the people on the route will go ahead and grade and bridge the road, as they can easily do, there will be but little difficulty in procuring the iron, and stocking it. It will possess a splendid local business, and treble the through trade that the Wheeling road will ever receive. Let the friends of the Connellsville road then go ahead:—

PITTSBURGH AND CUMBERLAND RAIL ROAD.—We have seen a letter from a member of the Legislature of Maryland, stating that a law had been passed incorporating a company in Md. to meet the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company at the State Line. This, the true and natural route, follows the rivers—whilst the Wheeling route crosses four or five rivers and as many intervening mountains at right angles, with grades exceeding 116 feet descent and ascent for twenty miles together, and in other places mounted in the air, on solid walls of masonry 200 feet high. Well might Louis McLane, the late President of the company, propose such a route impracticable. Can it ever be made? and if so, will it ever be travelled in competition with shorter, better, and safer lines? The Pittsburgh route, compared with the Wheeling route, according to the report of Mr. Latrobe, the engineer of the Wheeling road, is not half the equated distance, will not cost half the money, and from where the road now crosses the Yough, the Pittsburgh route down the river has no grade over 26 feet per mile, (equal to a dead level the whole way connecting at Pittsburgh with the great Atlantic and Pacific road, while the Virginia route ends at Wheeling without any western road to carry them beyond the Ohio river or to connect them with the great western national route to the Pacific. Can such a road compete with other rail roads when it has been demonstrated that the stages can carry passengers from Cumberland to the steam boats at Brownsville in about half the time required to carry them on the rail road over mountains and steep grades to Wheeling? These are questions worthy the grave consideration of the people of Maryland. Will the Rail Road Company answer them? We will see.

THE DAILY STATE REGISTER.—A new Whig paper has made its appearance at Albany, N. York. The editors are Jerome Fuller, Esq., recently Senator from the Monroe district, in that State, and Alexander Seward, Esq., editor of the Utica Daily Gazette.

It is established as a thorough Whig paper, pledged to maintain the doctrines and principles of the National Whig party. We gladly welcome it into the Whig Ranks.

The New York Albion, which is perfectly *au fait*, in these matters, informs us that Jenny Lind, the world's first singer; beautiful Cerito, the world's first dancer; St. Leon, her husband, a great violinist and dancer; Catherine Hayes, the Queen of English Opera; Sims Reeves, whom Jenny Lind calls the greatest living tenor, and, with these two last, a whole English opera company—these and (more wonderful still) Franconi's celebrated Circus troop from Paris, are to come over between this and the next season.

ROBERT FULTON.—A Fulton Monument Association has been formed at Troy, Indiana, for the purpose of collecting funds to erect upon some bold promontory on the Lower Ohio, a monument to the memory of the father of Steam Navigation. Fame rests on the banks of the Ohio, as he wished; and the noise of the passing steamboats has become his lullaby far beyond his most sanguine hopes.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1850.

In the House, to day, the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, were concurred in, with the exception of that which made the Auditor General ineligible within three years from the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected. This they struck out. They also amended the Senate amendments, by making the term of office of the County Surveyors three years. The Senate afterwards concurred in the amendment as to the term of office, but insisted on the provision in regard to the re-eligibility of the Auditor General. I think the House will refuse to recede, and that the question will eventually have to be settled by a Committee of conference.

The bill to authorise the School Directors of the 8th Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to borrow money, was taken up, and read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Walker presented a petition, signed by 400 citizens of Pittsburgh, remonstrating against the extension of Hancock street, in said city.

The remainder of the day was consumed with the discussion of the bill of Mr. Smith, of Cambria, repealing the act of 1847, in reference to the recapture of fugitive slaves. Mr. Porter essayed to make a reply to the able and unanswerable argument of Mr. Brown, of Chester, on the Whig side of the question, a day or two before, but it was no go. The speech was an entire failure; and like his infamous report upon the same subject, did not offer a single argument in favor of the passage of the bill.

In the Senate, the bill to annul the marriage contract between Edwin Forrest and Catherine, his wife, again came up, on the bill reported by the committee on the judiciary, to which the subject was referred yesterday. The bill provided in substance that the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia should have jurisdiction, and was thereby empowered to decree the divorce of Edwin Forrest, from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with Catherine N. Forrest, his wife, notwithstanding the said Edwin Forrest may not have resided within the State the full length of time required by the constitution, previous to the filing of his petition, or libel for the same.

Upon the final passage of this bill the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—yeas 16, nays 16, so the bill failed. A reconsideration, however, was afterwards moved by Messrs. Parker and Sankey, and the bill will doubtless pass to morrow. Certainly there can be but little objection to sending the matter to the Court, where the parties will have the privilege of a trial by jury, if they desire it.

Laird's model bank bill then came up on second reading, and occupied the remainder of the day, without getting through with more than half of its numerous provisions. Only one important amendment was adopted to day—that of making the shares of stock payable in the notes of specie paying banks, as well as gold and silver. A motion was by Mr. Hogan, a sort of red republican, worthy to be associated under all circumstances with Laird, to strike out "fifteen years" as the term for which all banks should hereafter be chartered, and insert "ten," was noted down by a decisive vote. The Senate will tick the monstrous thing into a decent shape, I think, before they are done with it, and then let it go as a model specimen of locofoco handicraft in the way of legislative tinkering. I have no great penchant for personalities, but it does seem to me that you can tell a modern locofoco by his locks. There is a sort of moral and mental deformity—a jealousy and suspicion of everything and every body, which manifests itself through the eye, and is made still more apparent by the general bearing and manner of the man. Laird and Hugus are models of this class of politicians. They see gunpowder plots in every corporation, no matter how simple, or what purpose it is designed to carry out. Such fellows ought to be confined to their legitimate spheres. The village bar room is the only place in which their statesmanship will shine; and no where else should they be allowed to hold forth. COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 26.

There is little news, in the general way, and the history of the day is confined to business matters. Money is getting more in demand, not from legitimate business, but from speculators, who have got their ideas well elevated, and think nothing can be bought which will not sell at an advance ere long. The banks are all discounting freely, and we are well advanced in bubbles, as in 1835. The Sub Treasury has now in its vaults $3,100,000, the largest sum ever known in its possession. It will soon be diminished, from various causes, the most prominent of which is a payment on the part of the Mexican Indemnity. Our importations, too, are over, nearly, and the expenses of the government will soon diminish our hoards.

Our city government has taken a long step in a much needed reform, and has voted to abolish the tea room, (a noted restaurant sustained by the city to supply champagne suppers to members of the government,) and to pay members four dollars per day for each meeting, which is to commence on the first of every month. Under the old regime an Alderman commenced the day by services in the Common Pleas Court, $3; afternoon, as Committee, $3; as a member of the Board of Supervisors, in the evening, $3, to which was added other perquisites, making the office quite a good one.

The news from England is not favorable for the iron trade. Makers of pig iron were ready to meet the market at 44 @ 45s. 6d. per ton, which is a decline. The supply continued large, with the furnaces busy. At hand rail road iron £5 2s. 6d., or about twenty five dollars; of course, with such prices as these we cannot compete, and we must use English iron while our own Lea dormant.

Our legislature has passed a general rail road bill of the greatest importance. The distinguishing feature of this bill, is the power which it confers on voluntary associations, technically termed the right of "eminent domain"—that is the power to take the property necessary for their uses, on paying a just compensation, and under certain stringent regulations, without coming to the legislature for it, or for a declaration of "public utility," in each case where the right of way cannot be obtained by negotiation. In this respect, it conforms to the general rail road and turnpike acts.

The Crescent City, which arrived last night, and the Ohio, which came to day, bring no news from California, of the smallest importance.

The Ohio brings home 100 passengers, 30 from Chagres, 39 from Havana, and 24 from New Orleans. Among the latter is the wife of Dr. Gwin U. S. Senator from California.

She also brought 25 passengers, and one box of gold dust, from Chagres for New Orleans.

Flour heavy; sales were made of 1000 brls at $4 25 @ 4 50, for fine State; Common, $4 75 @ 4 91; Choice at $5 @ 5 12½; and pure Genesee at $5 62½ @ 5 75; Southern is heavy. 100 brls Rye Flour sold at $2 81½. In Corn Meal nothing doing. Grain—Wheat in good demand; market very firm. In Corn nothing doing, market heavy; Provisions—Pork, Mess, $10 25; Prime, $8 62½ and dull. 100 brls good country Beef sold at $9. Cut Meats, 70 lcs Dry Salted Sides (rib in) at 5c. Lard dull. Butter in demand at full prices.—Cheese 6½ @ 8c. Whiskey—Holders ask 24c, while buyers are not inclined to go higher than 23½c for Prison.

Trial of Prof. John W. Webster.

[Made up from the reports in the Boston Journal, Transcript, and Traveller.]

SEVENTH DAY.

S. Parkman Blake called—Am a relative of the late Dr. Parkman. I took a very active part in the search after Dr. Parkman. I had occasion to call on Dr. Webster, on Monday morning, at the College, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. The Monday after the disappearance. As I ascended the steps I met a student, as I supposed, and he rang the bell. Mr. Littlefield appeared at the door of the front entry. I asked him if Dr. Webster lectured that day. He said he did not, and said he believed that he was in the lecture room. He tried the door of the lecture room and it was fastened. Mr. Littlefield asked my name, and said that he would go round the back way and give my name to Dr. Webster. He did go.

I waited what I thought was an unreasonable time. He unbolted the front door of the lecture room, passed out, and I went in, when I saw Dr. Webster coming out of his back private room.—He had on a smoking cap and working dress, apparently. I took particular notice of Dr. Webster's appearance as I descended the steps of the lecture room. He stood still until I approached him. I told him that I had learned he had an interview with Dr. Parkman, and that I had come to learn all the particulars of that interview. Dr. Webster then went on to state that on Tuesday preceding Dr. Parkman's disappearance, Dr. Parkman had called there before his lecture was finished. He sat down and waited for the lecture to close. Dr. Webster pointed out the seat he occupied. He sat leaning upon his elbows, waiting very patiently for him to close.

After the lecture was finished, Dr. Parkman came up to the table and said, "Doctor, I want some money." He was very much excited and angry. "You have $500 in your pocket and I want some of it." Dr. Webster's countenance, I thought, lighted up and expressed a great deal of anger, where he related this interview. He said he told Dr. Parkman that he could not quite pay him on that day, as he had not collected all his dues for his lectures. Then Dr. Parkman asked him when he could do it, and he said on Friday. He said Dr. Parkman then went out, and that on Friday, the 23d, on coming into the city, he called at Dr. Parkman's house, saw him at the door, and told him if he would come to his lecture room after his lecture that day, he would settle it; that he did so about half past one. I asked him how he knew about the time. He said his lecture had been finished, and three of his students stopped to ask him questions, and after getting through, they went to the back part of the room to look at some pictures that had been fresh put up there, and afterwards went out.

That very soon Dr. Parkman came; that he came in, in a great hurry, came up to his table where he was standing, and asked him if he was ready, and he said he was; that Dr. Parkman then took out of his pocket a bundle of papers done up carelessly in brown paper, and drew out the notes; and he, Dr. Webster, took out the money and paid him. [illegible] and some cents, whether [illegible] dollars or cents he could not [illegible] that he received the money without counting, and was going off—and that he, Dr. Webster, said, "There is one thing you have forgotten, Dr., and that is, that mortgage"—that Dr. Parkman said, "I haven't it with me, but I will see that it is attended to"—that he then went out with the money in his hands, exposed to view in a care less way. I then asked him if he could recollect the money, as it might be of great importance to his discovery.

He said he could not recollect any thing about them, except a bill of $100 upon the New England Bank. I asked him if he had the notes Dr. Parkman gave up. He answered in the affirmative, but in a way to make a strong impression upon my mind. He appeared confused. I asked if any one was present at the interview, when he said very emphatically—"No." Then I left him. I had been acquainted with the doctor for a good many years. I noticed that his manner was singular on my first entering his room. He seemed to want to cut cordiality and politeness that is usual to him. As I came down the lecture room steps I had my eye upon him, and thought that he looked pale. He received me in a stiff and formal manner, and I am quite confident that he did not put out his hand to me.

His manner when speaking of Dr. Parkman became angry, was I thought singular. He made no expression of sympathy; this I thought strange when every person you met in the streets expressed so much sympathy with the family of Dr. Parkman. He made no inquiries as to the search. He said very little about it. He made no inquiries at all about the family of Dr. Parkman. I was not more than 15 or 20 minutes with Dr. Webster. There was a change of position and manner after we had commenced talking upon general subjects—but none while we were talking about Dr. Parkman. I went out by the same door I entered, and I heard the door bolt after I left.

[A recess was granted at this point by the Court to accommodate the jury. During the recess the prisoner was busily engaged in conversation with his counsel.

Charles B. Starkweather called.—I have been connected with the police four years. I took part in the search after Dr. Parkman on Saturday after his disappearance, and up to the time the remains were found. I went to the Medical College on Monday with Mr. Kingsley about 12 o'clock. Went up to the front steps. I saw Mr. Littlefield. Saw Dr. Ainsworth and Dr. Bigelow. I think I told them that we had come to look over the College. Mr. Littlefield tried Dr. Webster's lecture room door, and it was fastened. He knocked on it quite hard, and then Dr. Webster came and opened the door. We told him what we came for. He opened the door; we went in down the steps to the back laboratory, and when we got to the steps of the lower laboratory, Dr. Webster was said, "this is all my apartments."

Mr. Littlefield opened the door in his apartments and we went out by the laboratory stairs door.—We merely looked round the rooms. Was there only a few minutes. I was one of the party who went out to arrest Prof. Webster on Friday night, the 29th of November. Mr. Clapp and Mr. Spurr were with me. The Doctor talked very freely while coming in, about the rail road, and a Mrs. Bent who had seen Dr. Parkman on Friday. And he wanted us to drive round over to the Port to see her. We came over Craigie's bridge into Boston. Mr. Clapp talked with the Doctor. When we got to the corner of Second street, Dr. Webster remarked "you may have turned that corner, if you want to go to the College" Something was said about the driver being green—also about the water that had been sounded. Mr. Clapp sat beside Dr. Webster.

When we got to the jail we got out and went into the back office When we got in Dr. W. said, "Mr. Clapp, what does this mean?" Mr. C. said "we have done looking for Dr. Parkman, and you are in custody for the murder of the Doctor." "What! me?" says Dr. W. next. "Yes, you, sir, and you are in custody for the murder of Dr. Parkman." Mr. Clapp and Mr. Spurr then left us, and said they would go and see if they could find Mr. Parker and the Marshal. Mr. Clapp made out a mittimus, handed it to me, and said "don't commit the Dr. until I get back. He told me he would go and find Mr. S. D. Parker. Immediately after they went out, Dr. Webster called for a pitcher of water, and he drank several times.

He asked me "if they had found Dr. Parkman" I told him "I wished he would not ask me any questions, as it was not proper for me to answer them." He said, "you might tell me something about it;" "where did they find him?" "Did they find the whole of the body?" "How came they to suspect me?" "Oh! my children, what will they do?" "Oh! what will they think of me?" "Where did they get the information?" I asked the Doctor if any body had access to his private apartments but himself. "Nobody has access to my private apartment but the porter, who makes the fire." There was a pause of a minute and a half, when the Dr. added, "that villain, I am a ruined man." There was no further conversation, The Dr. walked the floor, wringing his hands, after which he sat down.

I saw the Doctor put his hand to his vest pocket, and put it up to his mouth; and in a moment he stretched out in a spasm, as if in a fit. I went to him and said, "Doctor, haven't you been taking any thing?" and he said "he had not." I then helped him up from the settee, and he walked to the door. I was with him about an hour, and Mr. Clapp come back and told me to commit the Doctor. I took hold of his light arm, and he could not stand. I asked Mr. Cummings, one of the attendants, to take hold of him. He did and we led him to the lockup. I told Mr. Cummings that I thought he had been taking something, and I thought he had better send for a physician. I went back to Mr. Cummings in the presence of the Doctor, when we got to the lockup underneath the office. Mr. Clapp thought we had better not send for a physician, but go down every few minutes and look to him. We had to lay the Doctor down on his bed, with his face upon his side, and he turned over upon his face. He appeared like a man in a fit. I never saw a man in such a state in my life. I have seen a great many men in fits but never one like him. I left the Doctor, and I saw him about three quarters of an hour afterward at the Medical College. Dr. Webster, Mr. Parker, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Pratt, and several others, were up in the upper laboratory when I came there. I only was present from the private door and private room door were broken open. While in the laboratory the Doctor appeared very much agitated, but not so much so up stairs as he did down stairs.

I assisted in the removal of the remains. I handed the remains from the scuttle. I don't recollect that the Dr. said any thing, but asked for some water. After the Dr. had been in the laboratory the remains were shown to the Dr. I was in the college, day times, until they were carried away. I have some fish hooks and twine. These were found just as they are in Dr. Webster's private room in his upper laboratory. (Witness exhibited the articles to the jury. The hooks were strung on as in the form of a grapple. There were three of these grapples—of one hook, of two hooks, and one of three hooks.) I saw them on Friday night. I took the hooks and twine on Saturday. They were rolled up in a paper on the shelf. There bundle of twine and hooks together. I mean the closet where the valuables are kept. There is another ball of twine there yet.

On Saturday there was a general search. I was in the upper laboratory, and heard my name called in the lower laboratory. I went into the lower laboratory. It was Saturday afternoon. I went down, and saw Mr. Fuller bringing a tea chest. He turned a tea chest over, and contained part of a human body, together with a quantity of tan. Upon the thigh there was a quantity of twine wound round. I cut a piece of it off. (Witness exhibited the piece cut off.) All this came from the thigh. (The counsel for the prisoner here proposed to ask, in relation to the bunch of skeleton keys found at the college, and this was allowed.) I found all but one in Dr. Webster's private room on a shelf, in a little drawer. The one I found in his warehouse. I have tried the keys, and—(answer arrested.)

[The answer was arrested at the suggestion of the counsel for the defence. The government contended that the evidence to be elicited had a bearing upon the case, especially touching such explanations as Dr. Webster might have to make of the manner in which the keys came into his possession. If the Dr. should advance that he found the keys, and placed them in his drawers, and it should be shown that among them were some which would fit the locks of other apartments than his own, the Attorney General thought that this would have an important bearing upon the truth of the statement which the Dr. might have made. The question was admitted by the Court.]

I have tried the keys. One of them fits the discecting room door. A second fits the door of Dr. Webster's lecture room, and the store room below. There are two locks on the lecture room door, leading out into the front entry. This fits one lock. This bears the marks of being filed. This, a third, fits the front door of the upper steps, and the one below the stairs.—These are all the keys I know any thing about. There was a cupe board where these had been three drawers, which had been removed. When Dr. Webster was brought to the Police Court, in the Judge's room, and Mr. Andrews was there; I said, "Dr. Webster I have found some keys in your room.' 'What, says he, 'what keys are filed?' I picked them up in Fruit Street, and threw them in.' These were his words.

Stephen B. Kimball called—I know Dr. Webster by sight. Monday or Tuesday he came into the store and inquired for large size fish hooks. I recollect the day, as Mr. Lane went away on Wednesday and was gone some time. Mr. Lane was in the store at the time. It was late in the afternoon, but the light was good enough.

James W. Edgerly called—I am in business at No. 3, Union Street—hardware business. Remember the time of Dr. Parkman's disappearance. A person came into the store on Tuesday afternoon, about night, and inquired for the largest fish hooks. I showed him the largest that I had, and he took six. (Witness identified the hooks found in Prof. Webster's rooms.) There is a peculiar mark on them, and the hooks are of unusual size. I have had them on hand for several years. I think I have seen the person who bought them. I did not then know him. I have seen him in jail and in court. He did not state any purpose for which he bought them.

William W. Mead called and sworn.—I am in the hardware business in Union Street. I have seen Professor Webster only lately. A person came on Friday, after Thanksgiving, and inquired for fish hooks. I asked what kind he wanted.—He said that he wished to have some to form a grapple with. I took down the largest, and he bought three. I put them together, and showed him how he might form a grapple. The size was considerable smaller than the ones produced in Court.

Truman M. Tyler called and sworn—I am a rope and twine manufacturer, have been in the business for forty five years. I am able to judge of the manufacture of different descriptions of rope and twine. (Twine was produced to the witness, which he identified as having seen before and marked.) The twine was that found round the thigh of the remains.)

(Witness also examined the twine attached to the fish hooks, and the ball of twine. The first he pronounced two threaded marline.) I have not the least doubt that all the twine mentioned is one and the same thing. The manufacture of such twine is unusual at the present day. It is made of good green Russia hemp. This hemp is used on shipboard.

American hemp is generally used for such marline. There is an irregularity in the manufacture, and this want of uniformity proves that it is intended for common use.

Cross examined—I undertake to say that the twine is one and the same thing. I used to work generally fifty fathoms, and then ball up ten or twelve fathoms. My price for this twine would be 25 cents—for dew rotted it would be 20 cents.

I consider this twine carelessly manufactured. I judge of the small piece (from the thigh) by the stock and manufacture both. It is so laid up as to be very strong. Whether this piece from the thigh was from the same ball as the twine of the hooks, I can't say. There is a slight difference in the manufacture of the two ends of a quantity of twine. This, I should say is from the wheel end.

Re-examined—There is considerable quantity of this kind manufactured for the use of ships, but none for store use.

Charles P. Lothrop called.—I am foreman to Mr. Nathaniel Waterman; Professor W. called at the shop on Friday, the 23d of Nov., about ten o'clock in the morning; he said he wanted a box 18 inches square, and 13 inches deep, made for him out of thick tin; I said we generally made such boxes out of light tin, unless it was necessary to exclude the air; he said he wanted it made tight, with handle on top; he wanted to know if I could not make it without having a grove in it; Mr. Waterman came up and made some apology for interrupting him, and asked him how Dr. Parkman acted when he took the money; Professor W. said he took the money in his hand and darted off Mr. Waterman said that he didn't believe that Dr. Parkman went over to Cambridge but had been murdered in one of his tenements, near North Grove street. Prof. Webster said there was no doubt that he went over to Cambridge, because he was seen going over the bridge; there was little more conversation.

Cross examination of this witness declined.

Samuel Brown called.—Am one of the toll gatherers on Cambridge bridge; knew Dr. P. and am acquainted with Prof. W. On Friday afternoon, the 23d Nov. I saw Prof W. from the wine door of a grocery store, at the corner of N. Grove street. It was about 4 o'clock; I walked out of the toll house towards Cambridge bridge. Asked him if he could recognize the $20 bill. Early in the morning of Friday the 30th Nov., an Irishman gave me a $20 bill on the Freeman's Bank, to take a bill of one cent out of. I told him I should have to give him small change, and he said, he would go with me. I took the bill over to Mr. Hadley, the toll gatherer, the other side of the bridge, and he advised me to keep it, and I asked Prof. W. if he thought he could recognize the bill, as I thought it might have some connection with the disappearance of Dr. P. Webster said he could not recognize it, because he had paid Dr. P. several different denominations, and could not tell what they were. I saw Dr. P. the last time on the Wednesday previous to his disappearance. He passed on the bridge two or three times, and had stopped two or three times at the toll house, to inquire if I had seen Prof. Webster.

Cross Examined.—I mentioned that I had received the bill as soon as I got to the other side of the bridge.

Betsey N. Colman called—Have known Prof. Webster several years; saw him on Friday, the day of his arrest at my house about 4 o'clock, P. M.; the servant let him in, and I came down stairs and recognized the Prof. at once; he asked me what time I had seen Dr. P. last; I replied on Thursday, a week before Thanksgiving; he asked, "Was it not on Friday that you saw him?" No, it was not on Friday, but Thursday; he asked "How was he dressed?" I replied, in dark clothes; Prof. W. said "There has been a coat found with spots of blood on it, which is said to be his, and a hat also known to his; that hat was found in a dock in Charlestown, and recognized by a clerk of R. G. Shaw, brother in law to Dr. P.; when I told him I had seen him (Dr. P.) on Thursday last, he said, 'Oh dear, then I am afraid he has been murdered;' he (Prof. W.) asked me again at the door when he was going, "But wasn't it Friday?" he then left the house and I don't know which way he went.

Cross Examination of this witness declined.

Samuel D. Parker, County Attorney.—On the evening of Friday, the 30th of November, the door of my office opened, and Marshal Tukey, R. G. Shaw, the Drs. Bigelow and one or two others entered, and stated to me that the remains of a human being had been found, by Mr. Littlefield, in the vault of a privy connected with the laboratory of Prof. W., at the Medical College, in North Grove street, and it was believed by them that Prof. W. was the murderer; they wanted a warrant, therefore, to arrest him on the same. I told them if any one of them believed it, they should go before a justice of the Peace and make a declaration to that effect, and the justice would issue a warrant; Marshal Tukey said he would make a declaration to that effect, a warrant was accordingly issued by Justice Merrill, of the Police Court, and the Professor was arrested; I was at the jail when he was brought in by officers Spurr Clapp and Starkweather; he was very much agitated, and asked for water, but when it was given him he could not drink; he appeared to be in very great distress, and Dr. Martin Gay was called in to render medical assistance; Prof. W. exclaimed repeatedly, "Oh, my wife and children!" he asked to see Mr. Prescott, his brother in law, Mr. Rice, policeman, said he (Mr. P.) was out of town; Prof. W. then wanted to see some one of the family, he, (Prof. W.) appeared hardly able to stand; some of the police asked Prof. W. if he could not explain appearances at the College?

I told the police that Prof. W. was not to be interrogated; we all went shortly after to the Medical College; the Professor was carried into the college and to his laboratory between two officers, and while there was greatly excited; some one asked him for the key of the water closet, and he pointed out a key hanging on the end of the shelves; the water was brought up from the cellar; and Dr. Gay said in answer to a question of mine, that they were parts of one body; Prof. W. did not go near the remains; I requested Dr. Gay to attempt to sooth the Professor: don't know what he said to him, at the argument of Prof. W. at the Police Court, the prisoner waived an examination.

Cross examined—I sent to the Revere House the next day for the friends of Prof. W.

John M. Cummings, called and sworn—Am turnkey and keeper in the jail, Leverett street. On the night of Friday, the 30th November, 1849, Professor Webster was brought to the jail by officers Spurr, Clapp and Starkweather; he was very much agitated; he shortly after sat down on a settee and leaned his head upon his shoulder, he did not appear to notice me; we lifted him into a bunk and I left him; Mr. Parker, the County Attorney, soon after came down and said he wanted to see Professor Webster; I went down and shook him by the shoulder and said, "Doctor, Mr. Parker wants to see you!" Dr. Martin Gay came down and spoke to him, and he sprang out of the berth and threw his arms around the neck of Mr. Jones, as though he was frightened; Dr. Gay asked him if he could not get up and come down stairs to see Mr. Parker; and we took him and carried him up; we afterward put him into a carriage and carried him to the Medical College; we had to assist him into the carriage; he appeared very much agitated, and was covered with a cold sweat, complained of being cold; the night was somewhat cold.

When we arrived at the College, we assisted him out of the carriage; we were obliged to carry him up stairs; in the laboratory, while we were waiting for the vault, he found a cent, and he exclaimed, 'that's the cent I lecture in;' and as the officers entered the lecture room he said, 'I don't know what they want in there—they won't find any thing there;' we had to help him into the coach again on the return to the jail, and as we were riding along, I noticed that his pantaloons were quite wet, and when I came to take off his outer coat, at the jail, I found his under coat wet thro; we had to carry him to the cell; he appeared in great distress all night; I went down to him twice, once at half past one o'clock, and once at half past two o'clock; next morning he was in the same condition.

Cross examination declined.

Gustavus A. Andrews, jailor, called. Am jailor of this county; remember the evening when Prof. W. was arrested; was not at the jail when he was brought in; I went to the Medical College through the back way, and saw a number of gentlemen come down stairs into the lower laboratory where I was, and a gentleman, I think Samuel D. Parker, called my attention to the furnace; I looked into it and saw a piece of what I thought to be a human skull and fragments of bones; I turned from these and saw Prof. W. within three feet of the door; he sat down upon a settee & braced himself up as it were; some time afterward I asked Mr. S. D. Parker if he wanted any thing more of Prof. W. He said, "I have nothing to say." Soon after this reply, I ordered two men to take him to the coach again through the shed, and carry him to jail; he had to be assisted into the carriage; when there in the carriage, the first thing he said was, "Why don't they ask Littlefield; he can explain this." When he got down to jail he was much agitated, and said, "Oh, my poor family, what will they say because I don't come home." I said, "I am sorry for and pity you." He said, "You are sorry for, and pity me—what for?" I said, "To see you so much agitated." He replied, "Oh, that's it." On the next morning he was somewhat calmer; he sat up, and as we mentioned the fact of the body having been found at the college, he said, "It is no more Dr. Parkman's body than it is mine;' I don't know how in the world it came there." He afterward said, "I never liked the looks of Littlefield, the janitor; I opposed his coming there all I could."

EIGHTH DAY.

Long before the opening of the Court, this forenoon, a large group of well dressed females gathered outside the entrance toward the gallery, and manifested much anxiety to get a place inside, in order to see the prisoner. They were unable to procure admittance, and were by no means satisfied at not being able to succeed.

The prisoner entered the Court room and took his seat in the dock, a little before 9 o'clock, looking much refreshed. He conversed with some of his friends in apparent good spirits, and smiled frequently in the course of the conversation.

His two daughters met him in the law library, before the trial commenced, and an affecting interview took place.

The jury entered the Court room at the usual hour, but the Judges and counsel for the prosecution not having appeared until 10 o'clock, some delay was occasioned. The great topic of the conversation in the early part of the forenoon was the probable line of defence to be taken up by prisoner's counsel. This was freely discussed during the absence of the Judges by the young members of the bar, young doctors, idle spectators, and the crowds in the galleries.

The various guessings, rumors of an alibi, and curious conjectures upon all matters appertaining to the defence, were amusing. The forenoon was principally occupied in examining Nathaniel B. Gould, with a view to prove the handwriting of Dr. Webster, and thereby fix the writing of several letters upon the prisoner. Some addressed to the city marshal and others to members of his family. Witness pointed out several letters and characters that corresponded with the handwriting of the prisoner, as well as some of the figures introduced in the letters.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—It gives us great pleasure to learn from an entirely reliable source, that arrangements have so far been consummated that the work upon the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road will now be pushed to a final completion at the earliest possible day; and that seventy miles from Cleveland south eastwardly, will be placed in running order this fall.—*Ravenna Whig.*

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 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.
feb25d-d&wly7

Another Witness on the Stand.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MR. S. M. KIRK:—Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the great benefit I have received from an article called PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL, of which you are the sole proprietor. I had occasion to use it about the 1st of January, in a violent attack of Rheumatism, which was very painful, flying about from place to place, accompanied with much swelling, so as to keep me in constant torture. I used the Petroleum externally, a few applications of which removed all pain, and every symptom of the disease. I am now entirely well, and would take this occasion to recommend the Petroleum to all who may be suffering under the agonizing pains of Rheumatism or kindred diseases. [Signed] GIDEON WIMER,
near Perry House, Pittsburgh.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. feb15

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

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

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. G. SPEARMAN, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Decayed teeth stopped in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFERENCE—J. B. M'FADDEN, F. H. EGAN. 1819

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market st. octl-d1vlh

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS IN NEW YORK!—The rapidity with which this invaluable medicine has become known and appreciated, can only be accounted for upon the ground of its real value. It has only required one trial to establish its claims to the title of the only medicine for the cure of Liver Complaint The following letter from a druggist in New York, shows the manner in which these Pill's are regarded in that section of the country.

Hemlock Lake, Livingston co., N. Y., March 8th, 1847.

Dr McLane: Dear Sir, I have sold out all your Liver Pills, and am anxious to have another for immediately. These Pills seem to take most wonderfully. I could have sold a much larger quantity, if I had been provided with them. The inhabitants are sending to Rochester for them, but whether there are any there or not, I do not know. Please send me another supply immediately. F. SHORT, Druggist.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held on Monday evening, April 1st, in the First Baptist Church, on Scotch Hill, near the Point.

ALSO—A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. Gen. RILEY, of Rochester, New York, is expected to address the meetings.

The friends of Temperance generally are respectfully requested to attend. apl-2t

MARRIED.

On the 29th March, by the Rev. Mr. Simpson, Mr. ROLAND F. WINTE, to MISS MARY JANE IRVIN, daughter of Wm. A. Irvin, Esq., all of Allegheny.

DIED,

At Naples, on the 19th day of February last, in the 22d year of his age, CHARLES CARROLL BAYARD, Passed Midshipman in the United States Navy. His death was occasioned by a wound