THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to send 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.

The telegraphic report, published yesterday, by the Commercial Journal, (in an extra) was forwarded by the agent of the associated Pittsburgh Press, at Philadelphia, for the benefit of the whole Press here. Owing however, to a mistake, the other papers were not apprised of its having arrived until after the Journal had obtained a copy and issued an extra. The same thing will not occur again.

John C. Calhoun.—The death of this eminent statesman is announced in our telegraphic columns to day. He closed his life and his public labors together, at Washington, on Sunday morning, March 31, 1850. Although his death has been expected for some time, yet its announcement caused a thrill in the public mind. All felt that a great man had fallen—cut down in the midst of labors to which he had devoted his great powers of mind, and indomitable energies, through a long and active public life. A man who has filled so many high stations, and occupied so large a space in the history of his country, for so many years, could not pass away without leaving a chasm, and creating a deep sensation.

Mr. Calhoun's history is so perfectly familiar to our readers, that it is hardly necessary for us, at this time, to pass many remarks upon his public life. Public opinion is, and ever will be, much divided in regard to the correctness and purity of his political views, especially in reference to that great question, which is now so exciting the public mind, and of which he has been acknowledged to be the great agitator and leader.

Every idea of his great mind was devoted to the maintenance of Southern institutions and southern interests; and he was willing to sacrifice any and every thing—even to the downfall of our glorious confederacy, rather than that the South should yield any of those rights which he deemed her entitled to. In this respect, his life was a great mistake; and, while we acknowledge his eminent abilities, and his excellence as a man, we are compelled to believe that his death has been wisely ordered, at this peculiar time, by that just and great Dispenser "who doeth all things well." In the private walks of life Mr. Calhoun was one of the most estimable of men—a devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a steadfast friend, and those who knew him best, loved him most. He has gone—and with him, we trust, will pass away that distracting spirit, and those false notions which he and his peculiar party entertain.

And we trust, sincerely, that a more rational, sober, and tolerant feeling will spring up in Southern breasts towards their Northern brethren, and that with him will be buried for ever those mad and unholy notions upon the subject of dissolving the glorious Union. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Mr. Calhoun was born in Pennsylvania, though, we believe his father emigrated to the South after his birth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Washington, March 27.

The War Between Benton and Foote renewed—Old Bullion roused—Foote severe—Executive Business—Treaties—King's report on California.

The personal altercation between Benton and Foote was renewed this morning in the Senate. They are both members of the Committee on Foreign relations. Mr. Benton gave signs of a tempest by requesting to be excused from further service on the Committee. It was well understood that the reason for his request was that he might avoid being brought into personal contact with his antagonist. He was excused.

Mr. Benton then opened on Foote with a whole broadside of his heavier guns. He first denounced, with the greatest possible severity of language, Foote's mutilation of the report of his personal remarks of yesterday towards himself. I should mention, as I see that Foote has taken the liberty to strike out from the official report, all that he did say of a grossly offensive character, that in the course of the passage between him and Benton, he brought up the Chapel Hill affair against Benton, and declared that until he cleared up that stain upon his name, he could not consider him entitled to the consideration of a gentleman. It was this despicable, and unmanly allusion that brought out the fierce denunciations of Benton yesterday, and compelled him to hold Foote as a blackguard and a coward, who could be answered only with a cudgel.

This morning Benton noticed the garbled and mutilated report of Foote's remarks, and said that no man with a spark of honor, or slightest perception of what fairness, honesty, or decorum required, would change an account of what he had said, in a personal scene like that of yesterday. But that had been done. All that he said was there correctly reported. But the account of what another had said, meaning Foote, was a lying account from beginning to end.

The truth was suppressed, and lies were put into the account. The insolence and blackguardism to which his words, as given, referred, were suppressed, as he knew by the person who uttered them, and a mass of wretched drivel was put in its place. Stuff, sir, stuff! The Reporter had brought him his notes, desiring him to correct them. He had refused to look at them. He had said, tell the truth, print what you heard and saw.

He now said that the insolence and blackguardism, the falsehood and the cowardice which had been heard from the person referred to, must stop. He had let it go on for a great length of time without notice, but when once he noticed it, he would bring it to a termination cost what it might. This is a very brief abstract of what Benton said, exciting many of the hardest words. His manner was very violent and excited, but evinced a deadly purpose which could not be mistaken, and was not mistaken, even by Foote himself.

Foote's reply was exceedingly tame and subdued. It was perfectly evident that the swaggering braggart was cowed. Benton had told him very distinctly that the assertion, that he (Benton) shielded himself from personal responsibility, was a falsehood, invented to protect cowardice. Foote hovered and shuffled about this declaration, as if anxious to take Benton, but took special care not to apply no insolent or offensive epithet, and to avoid that bectoring manner which he has always before assumed. In short, it was apparent that the nuisance was abated, and the pest removed.

I venture to say that henceforth Foote will deport himself with due respect and submissiveness towards Benton.

There are three treaties before the Senate with the Central American States, namely, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and San Salvador, through the territories of all which the contemplated ship canal will pass. They all more or less involve, the pretensions of Great Britain to territory or influence in that quarter of the world, and some pretty pungent correspondence is believed to have taken place between the Secretary of State, and Sir H. L. Bulwer, relative to those claims. We shall know more very soon. The documents have not yet been ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler King's report on California is in the hands of the printer. It will soon be out, and when it does come, a scramble may be expected, such as has been caused by no document of late years.

Junius.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, March 28, 1850.

Mr. Foote is much exercised as to whether he ought to challenge Benton. Yesterday Benton, in the most positive manner, gave Foote to understand that when a specific case arose he never gave an equivocal answer as to his amenability to the law of honor. Foote asked if he would now say that he was responsible. Benton answered by a sneer, and a side remark.

To day Foote has been boring all his friends and acquaintances for their opinion as to whether he ought to challenge. Certainly, they say. But said F., he would not answer, when I put the question of responsibility. Ah, say the friends, but you could not mistake what he had said.

Now it turns out that Benton himself tells all his friends and acquaintances that Foote was a fool, or a something worse, in the eye of a "man of honor," for asking whether he, Benton, was responsible, for, says Old Bullion, if I had said yes, why Foote would have got himself arrested on the spot as about to send a challenge that I would accept. Old Bullion's view is correct, beyond a doubt.

Opinion seems to be that Foote will have to challenge. If he does it is doubtful what Bullion will do. I cannot believe it possible he will fight. I think he would annihilate Foote with an eight column letter, as it is said he did Butler, when that old devourer of live coals challenged him.

On the evening of Wednesday, after Benton had threatened to cudgel Foote out of the Senate, he vented his feelings to an acquaintance of mine in nearly the following words—"The vagabond, sir, he wants me to cudgel him, sir, for his personalities, sir! Why, sir, he has been cudgeled all over town, sir! Yes, sir, you know, sir! all over town, sir! He first got into a quarrel with his own colleague, sir, in his own room, and then he got a cudgeling, sir. Next, sir, he got a slap in the face from Cameron, in this Chamber, sir! You saw that, sir! That was the second cudgeling, sir! Then, sir, a week ago, Borland gave him a cudgelling, sir, in the public street, sir! And now he is trying to provoke me to give him a cudgeling, sir!"

To day Mr. Clay effected that much needed reform in the practice of paying funeral honors to members who die in the recess of Congress, at a distance from Washington. His resolution upon that subject was passed to day.

It is said that the admission of California must be delayed for two months yet, in order to give time for the debate to run out. This is most unreasonable. We have had wrangling enough, in all conscience—the friends of California are now entitled to demand action, and they ought to insist upon it. But it is said that if they do, there will surely be a row, and, indeed, I incline to the belief that there will be a row, when the voting begins, at any rate, unless the ultra pro slavery sect, the propagandists, are propitiated with concessions, which would establish slavery as the dominant power in the Republic, forever.

Junius.

Washington, March 29.

Charge vs the Speaker disposed of—Golphin Claim—Pennsylvania Sold at a Low Price, on Long Credit, and upon Doubtful Security—Calhoun Sinking.

The Committee of Investigation into King's charge against the Speaker, has reported that the facts were nearly as alleged by King, but that the Speaker was perfectly correct in the course he took. They therefore recommended that report be entered on the journal of the House, and it was unanimously so ordered. Thus ends a very unpleasant affair. There is no doubt on the mind of any candid man that the case was one in which Mr. King was entitled to complain, but there may well be a difference of opinion whether he ought not to have been satisfied with the statement of fact given by the Speaker.

The Golphin claim continues to be a subject of remark. It has been expected every day this week, that it would be brought up in the House of Representatives, but nothing of that kind has occurred. The exact amount of the interest allowed, is now alleged to be $195,000 In my first account of this matter, I believe I stated the fact that both Mr. McCulloh the first Comptroller, under the last administration, and Mr. Whitlesay, the present Comptroller, decided against allowing the interest, on the ground that the general rule and practice of the government were against it, and that it formed no exception, no matter in what light considered—Mr. W.'s opinion is said to have been embodied in a full and able report, and the rumor is that he yielded to superior authority with great reluctance. All the city papers have remarked upon this case, and the Union this morning has two columns of denunciation in regard to it. Public opinion will remain suspended, until the facts are made to appear in a connected form. There is a story in circulation concerning your Pennsylvania democracy, which I most potently believe. It is that Mr. Buchanan having taken the jade into keeping has turned her over to the silent attentions of his Southern friends. It is reported that for the sake of Pennsylvania iron and coal, that is to say, in consideration of a promise never intended to be kept, of higher protection to those interests, the whole posse of so called democrats, with the honorable exceptions of Strong and Wilmot, are going over to support whatever scheme the propagandists may see fit to start for accomplishing their ends. Thus, one report is, that McClernand's expected bill will connect the subjects of California, the territories, bigger hunting in the Texas States, and Pennsylvania iron and coal, and mix them up into so thick a hodge podge, that even a Philadelphia lawyer will not be able to tell one from the other, *nous verrons*.

Calhoun is very low again, and his friends say has nearly reached the goal of life.

Junius.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, March 28, 1850.

The weather is extremely inclement, and we are in the midst of the heaviest snow storm of the season, with more remaining on the ground than has fallen before, this year, laying a complete embargo upon all our door operations. Local news is very scarce, as scarce that we depend upon the criminal trial now in progress, at Boston, for the usual excitement. The evidence has been telegraphed to this city, with more fullness than it has been given in the Boston papers, and people here pronounce the Professor guilty.

In real estate the most reckless speculations are now going on, and one of these days we shall have a crash, not less disastrous than those which have marked former periods. Any thing sells now that has bottom, and though we have not sold "water lots," as in 1836, an immense territory has been sold, which would require a large slice from the Allegheries to bring its surface above water. Eligible building lots near the city have also advanced full fifteen per cent, within four months.

The Ohio went to sea this afternoon, with a swarm of passengers, leaving as many more for the Crescent City. These ships are coining money, and it is considered quite a favor now to patronize them by their owners. Among the return passengers, by the Ohio, over two squads are from Albany, and one from Nashville, who went out in the ship and saw the elephant at Chagres, to use the words of an officer of the Ohio. A good many gold diggers lose their courage at Chagres, and it is not uncommon to hear them blubber like whipped school boys, and express a desire to mortgage their services for life, if they could only get *home*.

In the money market matters are mending, and loans can be had upon most favorable terms. Sound stocks are in demand for investment, at home and for foreign markets. In some of the cancies there has been a panic, but they close firm, with a strong tendency to a rapid advance. Before July, a speculation will be seen in stocks more extended than for years.

The medical board of the army meets in this city, on the 12th of May, to examine candidates for advancement, as well as for admission, a fact of importance to medical students, who are desirous of entering the army.

Cotton has risen again ¼ ct., part on speculation. Bread stuffs are without change in prices, or demand, and the demand confined to the home trade, and California. In grain no change. Whiskey is cheaper, sales at 23cts., for Pennsylvania. Pork is firmer within a day or two, and mess has sold at over $10. Lard in kegs is cheaper. In butter and cheese no change. Western tallow 6¾. Tobacco is active, but sales are secret. Iron, under the news by the steamer, is dull, pig at $21 50, and bars $40 50. Teas are cheaper, say 1c., Rots. per pound. In heavy groceries there is no change, the bad weather checking all operations.

C.

Encouraging—*Pennsylvania Rail Road.*—We learn that the immense business on the Central Rail Road, since its extension to Jackstown, has far exceeded the calculation of its officers. The demand for cars has called into active use the entire stock of the Company. For several days past sixteen long passenger cars, besides baggage cars, have been fully employed in both directions.—These include two cars for the accommodation of lumbermen, &c. The time for running from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by rail road and stage lines has been reduced to *forty one hours*, and by rail roads and packets to *sixty hours*, in the course of a few weeks it is expected that the terminus will be removed to Huntingdon.

From these facts it will be seen that the travelling community already begin to appreciate the value and convenience of this improvement. As a cheap and rapid communication with the great west, it must soon distance all competition.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Cholera.—We learn, says the Vicksburg Whig, that this dreadful disease is prevailing to some extent on the plantations of Deer Creek. It has been lingering for months in the country between here and New Orleans—mostly on the rivers and bayous back from the Mississippi—and at some points on the Ouachita and Red Rivers has assumed an unusually malignant type.

Hon. Robert J. Walker is among the recent arrivals in Philadelphia. He is there on business connected with the Wheeling Bridge case.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 29, 1850.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the ordinary morning business was gone through with, Mr. Packer moved that the Senate resume the consideration of the bill on second reading, for the regulation of banks, which was agreed to.

Mr. Matthias moved to amend by striking out in the 5th article, the proviso that, "it shall not be lawful for the Cashier of any bank to engage in any other profession, occupation, or calling either directly or indirectly, than that of the duties appertaining to the office of Cashier," and making a violation of such proviso punishable by "a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the common jail or penitentiary for not more than five years."

Mr. Matthias said the provision was perfectly ridiculous. It would prevent a man from looking after his property, or buying and selling any thing whatever. It would prevent a cashier who might happen to own a farm, from either carrying it on in his name, or by the agency of another. The whole thing was absurd and ridiculous, and he doubted whether any respectable man could be found to take the office with such restrictions.

Messrs. Drum, Crabb, Darsie, King, and Walker, held the same views.

Messrs. Packer, Muhlenburg and Hugus thought the provision was highly salutary and proper.—It was intended to prevent the cashiers of banks from speculating with the funds of the banks.

Mr. Matthias having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Muhlenburg moved to amend by adding the following:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the cashier from managing his own real estate or private property, as heretofore, unless such property shall be invested in manufacturing and commercial operations, which was agreed to, and then the section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following amendment to the first section of the 15th, article, to wit:

"*Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the directors of the several banks and saving institutions hereafter chartered by this Commonwealth, to provide a book in which shall be entered in tabular form, the names of the drawers, endorsers, payees and holders of all paper offered for discount, and the amount expressed therein, the date of the same, the time when payable, and whether the same was discounted or not. And any person holding stock for one year, either as owner or agent trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator of the owner of stock in any such bank or savings institution, shall have a right to inspect at the banking house thereof, the book to be provided as aforesaid, at any time within banking hours, free of charge."

On the question of the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays were required, and resulted—yeas 12, nays 18. So the amendment was not agreed to.

The 7th section of the 15th article is as follows, to wit:

"The total liabilities of any such bank, exclusive of the capital stock, shall not at any time exceed three times the amount of the capital stock paid in, nor shall the debts of any kind due and to become due to the bank, ever amount to more than four times the capital stock paid in, and the said bank shall neither loan nor discount, when their circulation shall be equal, for forty consecutive days, to three times the amount of specie and notes of specie paying banks, in their possession belonging to said banks, and all balances standing to the credit thereof in specie paying banks, convertible into specie at the pleasure of the said bank."

To this section a proviso was attached, on the motion of Mr. Darsie, to the effect that the provisions of this section shall also be construed, to apply to all banks now in existence, as well as those hereafter to be chartered.

The section as amended, was then agreed to.

Sec. 22. It shall not be lawful for any such bank to issue and put in circulation any bill or note of said bank payable at any other place than at said bank, or otherwise than payable on demand, or of a denomination less than [five] dollars, and any violation of this section, by any officer of any such bank shall be a misdemeanor, punishable upon a conviction by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than one year.

In this section, as it came from the House, the word five, in brackets, read 'ten.' 'Ten' was stricken out in Committee of the Whole, and 'five' inserted on the motion of Mr. Packer, who said that no good reason could be assigned why notes of the denomination of five dollars should not be issued.

Mr. Hugus now moved to strike out "five" and insert "ten." Upon this question the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows, to wit:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Hugus, M'Caslin, Savery, Streeter—7.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Forsyth, Fratley, Frick, Guernsey, Haslett, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sadler, Shimer, Sterrett, Stine, Walker, Best, Speaker—23.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Sec. 20. That it shall be competent for the stockholders of any of such banks, at any annual meeting, or at a special meeting convened for the purpose, to decide whether any limit shall be fixed to the amount of discounts to be made to the directors, and if any limit should be decided upon, what that limit shall be.

On the motion of Mr. Packer, this section was amended so as to limit the amount of loans to any one director to three per cent of the capital stock of the bank, at any one time, and the aggregate amount of loans to all the directors, at any one time, to six per cent of the capital stock.

Sec. 24. If any such bank shall at any time fail or refuse to redeem its notes and pay its liabilities in gold and silver coin upon demand being made in the banking house of said bank, during banking hours, such failure or refusal shall be deemed and taken to be an absolute forfeiture of the charter of said bank.

Adjourned.

To day the Speaker laid before the Senate the remonstrance of a large number of citizens of the Commonwealth, against the repeal of the law of 1847, relative to kidnapping and the re-capture of fugitive slaves.

Messrs. Muhlenberg and Fernon presented petitions of like import.

Mr. Fernon then moved to take up the motion submitted by him a few days ago, to reconsider the vote on the final passage of the bill to remit the application of Edward Forrest, for a divorce from Catharine N. Forrest, his wife, to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia city and county.

On the question of reconsideration, Mr. Matthias requested the yeas and nays, which were as follows, to wit:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Fratley, Frick, Haslett, Hugus, Ives, King, Lawrence, M'Caslin, Malone, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Streeter, Best, Speaker—17.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Fulton, Guernsey, Jones, Konigmacher, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Streeter, Stine, Walker—15.

Agreed to.

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Fratley, Frick, Hugus, Ives, King, Lawrence, M'Caslin, Malone, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Streeter, Best, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Brooks, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Forsyth, Guernsey, Haslett, Jones, Konigmacher, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Sterrett, Stine, Walker—17. So the question was determined in the negative.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill regulating banks.

26th section was read, when Mr. Muhlenberg offered to amend by the insertion of the following, to come in as section 29.

"That, whenever a demand shall hereafter be made upon any bank in this Commonwealth for the payment of any sum of money due by such bank, one fifth of the amount, if demanded, shall be paid in American gold coin of denominations not less than five dollars," which was unanimously agreed to.

Sec. 30. It shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay out any bank notes, other than those issued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver, notes of specie paying banks of this State, which are not par at the place they are paid out, (unless with the consent of the parties,) or notes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, (at the option of the person receiving the same,) and any violation of this provision shall work an absolute forfeiture of its charter and be proceeded in in the manner provided in the 26th section of this act.

Sec. 31. It shall not be lawful for any bank to create or put in circulation, any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper purporting to be a bank note, of any denomination, between [five and ten,] ten and twenty, or twenty and fifty dollars.

On the question of the adoption of the 32nd section, providing that the stockholders of every bank hereafter to be chartered, in addition to the corporate liability, shall be severally liable to the holders of the notes of such banks in their individual capacities,

Mr. Hugus moved to amend by extending the individual liability to all debts due upon deposites.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Hugus and Drum, and opposed by Messrs. Crabb, Packer, and Konigmacher.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon the adoption of this amendment, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Hugus, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Sankey, Shimer, Sterrett, and Streeter—14.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Fratley, Frick, Haslett, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Mathias, Parker, Sadler, Stine, Walker, and Best, *Speaker*, 18—so the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Parker then offered an amendment to come in as an additional section, prohibiting any bank hereafter from locating any branch or agency at any place other than that specified in the charter, which was adopted—yeas 21, nays 11.

The question was then taken upon the final passage of the bill, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Crabb, Darsie, Drumm, Fratley, Fulton, Guernsey, Fulton, Haslett, Ives, Jones, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, Malone, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sadler, Sterrett, Streeter and Best, *Speaker*, 21.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Cunningham, Fernon, Forsyth, Frick, Mathias, Sankey, Sune, and Walker, 9. So the bill was adopted, as amended; and sent back to the House for concurrence.

Nothing of particular interest has transpired in the House, with the exception of a vote upon taking up the tariff resolutions offered by Mr. Church in the early part of the session. They came up in regular order to day, and on motion was made to proceed to their consideration. Upon this question, Mr. Walker and Mr. Killinger demanded the yeas and nays, when it was defeated by a tie vote, yeas 46, nays 46, every Whig on the floor voting in the affirmative, with a few democrats, amongst whom was Dr. McClintock.

COBDEN.

Trial of Professor John W. Webster, on the charge of the Murder of Dr. Geo. Parkman, at the Medical College, Boston, Nov. 23, 1849.

Boston, March 27.

NINTH DAY.

Mr. Sohier opened for the defence, and spoke for two hours and a quarter. He called the attention of the jury first to the rules of law. First, defining the offence against the defendant. Second, to the rules of law in regard to the mode of bringing the charge in the indictment. Third, from the rules of law in regard to the proof of the facts.

He then went into a disquisition on the various kinds of murder.

The Court then went into an examination of a number of witnesses, on the part of the defence, all of whom testified as to the previous good character of Dr. Webster, and of his being a "humane and amiable man." The court adjourned at 7 o'clock.

Boston, March 28.

On the opening of the Court this morning, the testimony on the part of the prisoner was continued. A long number of distinguished gentlemen, the friends of Professor Webster, were present—among them I noticed President Sparks, of Harvard University. They all testified to the good character of the prisoner. Among the testimony was that of the two young daughters of Professor Webster, which excited much attention and interest. These young ladies are, one apparently about 16, and the other 18—they, behave with exceeding fortitude and propriety in their trying situation—they spoke in a low, but remarkably distinct voice, and apparently with an intelligence and conscientious regard to exactness. Their delicacy and shrinking timidity were sufficiently manifest to cause every one to admire the strength of mind with which they overcame their painful feelings, and controlled emotions, they were evidently keenly alive to the situation of a beloved father.

Several persons were examined, who testified to seeing and meeting with Dr. Webster, on the day of the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, and that his behavior was as calm and cheerful as usual.

Dr. W. P. S. Martin, Dentist, testified that it would be very difficult to identify teeth after they were subjected to the action of fire, as they may have been warped—he saw nothing about the teeth found in Dr. Webster's laboratory, by which they could be identified.

A number of persons were then examined, who testified that they met Dr. Parkman in the street, during the afternoon of the day of the alleged murder. Samuel Wentworth saw him between the hours of half past two and half past three—Samuel Clelland saw him at half past three—A. S. Rhodes, at a quarter to five,—and Sarah Greenough, at about three.

The swearing of the witnesses to seeing Dr. Parkman after the time of his supposed murder, as charged in the indictments, was very positive—and the most severe examination shook the witnesses but little.

Boston, March 29.

The Court met this morning at the usual hour, and the room was soon crowded to overflowing. Among the spectators within the bar was the Hon. Rufus Choate.

The Commonwealth called some rebutting testimony in regard to the identification of the teeth, when, at 25 minutes past eleven, Judge Merrick the senior counsel for the prisoner, commenced summing up for the defence.

The whole of the day, together with the next, was consumed by Counsel, in their speeches.—The final result will be found under our telegraphic head.

William B. Kinne, Esq. the accomplished editor of the Newark, N. J. Advertiser, has been nominated as Charge to Sardinia.

Another Witness on the Stand.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Mr. S. M. Kier:—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 Wyman,

near Perry House, Pittsburgh.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. feb18

Dr. McLane'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 Pills 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 lot 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.

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-dawly7

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

Baker's Broma.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Perfumery Store. No. 70 Fourth st. mch16

Improvements in Dentistry.

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

Refer to—J. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. [ap1]

DENTIST. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ales. [ad1-dlyrin

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

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

DIED,

On the 23d of March, at Falling Springs, Pa., William B. Irish, of New Lisbon, Ohio, aged 75 years, formerly a resident of this city.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

DEATH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Washington, April 1, 1850.

Hon. John C. Calhoun died at his residence, Capitol Hill, 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, Sunday morning.

CONVICTION OF DR. WEBSTER FOR THE MURDER OF DR. GEORGE PARKMAN.

Boston, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Clifford, counsel for the Commonwealth, closed his elegant argument at 5 minutes before 5 o'clock; and Chief Justice Shaw remarked to the prisoner, that if he had any thing more to say to the Jury before he charged them upon the features of the case, he had liberty to say.

The prisoner arose and addressed the Jury in a few words. He commenced in rather a confused manner, without addressing either bench or Jury. He said "I have desired to enter into an explanation of the complicated net work of circumstances which, by my peculiar position, the Government has thrown round me, and which in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine tenths of which could be satisfactorily explained."

All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been firmly established.

Acting entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them—they have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom—(This was said in an ironical tone)—to bring forward the evidence which was to exonerate me from a variety of these acts.

The Government have brought whatever consumate ingenuity could suggest against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury.

I will not allude to many of the charges.

There is one which touches me, and that is the letter which has been produced, and it is not the first I had read in the daily prints which are distributed in my apartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them;—one stating that I had, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood, and instantly it occurred to me that this parcel might be saved and produced when necessary.

For several days Mrs. Webster had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use, and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had borne it in mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store, under the Revere House, and waited until the Cambridge hourly came along, and then jumped into the omnibus with the bundle.

I went home and gave the bundle to my wife, and when afterwards I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this must be the bundle.

It was to this bundle, and not to any document, that I referred in the direction to my wife. As regards the nitrate of copper—in the usual lectures proceeding my arrest, I had occasion to use the influence of chemical agents in producing changes of various subjects—among others upon gases.

I prepared a large quantity of oxalic acid gas. A gallon jar was filled with gas in order to produce the changes from dark color to orange, and also in air, on great heat being applied to the jar. The gas was drawn through water.

As to the nitrate of copper spilt on the stairs and floor of the laboratory. It was spilt accidentally from a quantity used by me in my lectures between the day of Doctor P.'s disappearance and my own arrest.

I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances which have been distorted.

My counsel have pressed me to keep calm.—My very calmness has been made to bear against me; but my trust has been in my God, and my own innocence.

In regard to money I must say a word.

The money which I paid Dr. Parkman, on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23d, I had saved up from time to time, and kept it in a trunk in my house, in Cambridge; but, unfortunately, no one ever saw me take it out, therefore, I can only give my word that such is the fact.

Several years I had students who were in the habit of being in my laboratory, and who injured my apparatus; therefore I prepared every thing for my own use in my lectures, with my own hands; and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory.

As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. P.'s disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hands, satisfactory information, which will account for every day I had spent during that week; every day and every hour. I never was absent from home.

As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson. I was at home every evening.

One thing that has been omitted by my counsel, was that on the Friday on which the alleged murder was said to have been committed, I had purchased Humboldt's new work, "Cosmus," and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Bingham's to take a mutton chop, and on coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but, after my arrest, remembered the place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel.

They had sent to Mr. Bingham's, and the book had been found. He then took his seat, but in a moment rose and said.

"I will say one word more. I have felt very much distressed by the production of those anonymous letters; more so than by any thing that has occurred during the trial.

I call my God to witness, that if it were the last hour of my life, I declare that I never wrote these letters. Since the trial commenced, a letter has been received from this very "Civis," by one of my counsel; if this person has any spark of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers.

Prof. Webster having said this sat down.

A deep impression was made upon the jury, court and spectators by the solemn earnestness exhibited by the prisoner in his remarks.

Chief Justice Shaw, then rose to deliver his charge to the jury, remarking that he had thought proper to continue the proceedings as far as to deliver his charge to them, because the nature of the principles developed in the proceedings were such as would not require him to occupy their attention for a much longer time.

Having concluded, the jury retired.

At 20 minutes before 11 o'clock this evening there was a movement at the door of the court room; a number of gentlemen came in—among them the counsel for the prisoner, a number of members of the bar, policemen and clergymen.

The galleries being crowded to excess, in about five minutes, Prof. Webster came in, in charge of a constable, and took his seat in the dock.

His appearance was unchanged, except a serious dejectedness, which was apparent in the contraction of the muscles about his mouth. The Court came in five minutes after.

The Clerk of the Court then said, addressing the jury: "Mr. Foreman, have you a creed upon your verdict."

Mr. Byran, foreman of the jury, bowed assent.

Clerk—John W. Webster, hold up your right hand.

Prisoner rose and looked steadily and intently upon the foreman of the jury.

Clerk—Mr. Foreman, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jury.

Prof. Webster still maintained his fixed and intense look upon the foreman of the jury.

The Clerk continued—What do you say, Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

"Guilty," was the solemn response.

The hand of the prisoner, which had hitherto been held erect, fell to the bar in front of him with a dead sound, as if he had lost all muscular action, and his head dropped upon his breast.

He soon sat down, his limbs seeming to give evidence of failing.

He then closed his eyelids and bowed his head down towards the Court.

Mr. Byran, the foreman of the jury, at the same time held his hand up before his eyes as if overcome by the painful duty he had performed.

An awful and unbroken silence ensued, during which the Court, Jury, and spectators, seemed to be absorbed in their own reflections.

The appearance of the prisoner, at this time was painful to contemplate. His eyes were closed and a deep sigh denoted the load of inexpressible anguish on his soul, and the crushing blow that had fallen upon him.

Chief Justice Shaw broke the awful silence and suspense by dismissing the jury in a voice wild with emotion.

Mr. Merrick, the prisoner's counsel, then went into the prisoner's dock, spoke a few words, and soon after the order was given that the prisoner should be remanded.

THE WEBSTER CASE.

Boston, April 1.

It is understood that the Jury, after going out on Saturday night, first deliberated in silence ten minutes; then voted whether the remains found were those of Dr. Parkman. There was a unanimous "yes." On the second question, whether Webster murdered him, there were eleven yeas and one nay. The nay came from B. H. Green—he stated his point of doubt. After some discussion he declared it removed.

The family of Mr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the night it was rendered. The awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning, by Mrs. Wm. E. Prescott. The scene was most heart rending.

A letter of condolence was presented on Sunday afternoon, signed by heads of all the principal families of Cambridge, including the Hon. Edwd Everett, Jared Sparks, Prof. Norton, Judge Fay, &c. Judge Fay gave it up that his friend was a guilty man, after hearing his own speech, on Saturday evening. Mr. Webster was brought into Court this morning, to receive the solemn sentence. He looked gloomy, indeed, but collected and calm. The Court room was densely crowded. At 10 o'clock the Court came in.

Mr. Attorney General Clifford narrated the facts of the indictment, and moved the Court that the final sentence be now pronounced.

The Prisoner arose, and was asked by the Clerk what he had to show why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him.

The prisoner bowed, and took his seat.

Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him. In conclusion, the Judge said, "and now nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted, which sentence is that you, John W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close confinement, in the prison of this county, and thence taken, at such time as the Executive Government of this Commonwealth may, by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God of his infinite mercy have mercy on your soul."

DEATH OF MR. CALHOUN.

Washington, April 1.

The last words of Mr. Calhoun were "I am resting very easily." None of his family, save one son, were present.

Mr. Venable, of North Car