THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
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PITTSBURGH.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY AYNDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

CONSTABLE,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

CONFESSION OF DR. WEBSTER.—While this document, which we give to day, will be read by all classes with the most intense interest, it will rivet the conviction in every mind, that a case of more hardened reprobacy never existed, than is exhibited by this unfortunate man. The impression is made by the confession itself, that it is not a full and frank acknowledgment, and when taken in connection with the continued course of falsehood and prevarication he has exhibited, must destroy all sympathy for the wretched murderer.

Texas and New Mexico.

If we can believe all we hear from Texas, there is real danger that the Government of that State is about to send, or has sent, an armed force into the United States Territories of New Mexico, for the purpose of taking forcible possession. We can not believe there is mad folly enough even in the people of that State, to lead them to this extremity. Man may be brave enough to fight well under ordinary circumstances, particularly against Mexicans and Indians, but it is a very different question.—Fight with a halter around their necks, against the regular troops of the United States. There will be a great deal of bluster and loud talk, but we shall hardly catch a Texan on the wrong side of the line with arms in his hands against the constituted authorities of the country. There seems to be, however, considerable apprehension that actual hostilities may grow out of the existing state of affairs, and the National Intelligencer seems indirectly to countenance the opinion, in the following remarks:

"We take it for granted that there is foundation, of some kind or other, for the statement in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.—If it be all really true, the gallant State of Texas is about to march an army into the territories of the United States, and against an armed station of the United States within them; and we are to have news of it in less than six weeks from this time.—Let us hope, however, that the worthy correspondent of the Journal is prematurely alarmed for the safety of Santa Fe and the detachment of the army whose duty it will be to defend it:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29, 1850.

"There will be some startling intelligence from Texas in less than six weeks from this time.—Texas will send an adequate force at once, as I suppose, to effect her objects—probably 2 500 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texan camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texans. The troops of the United States, under Col. Munroe, number about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans in this city are of the opinion that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole South, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws.—Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will attack New Mexico, and if the United States interfere the Southern States will give her all the aid she needs."

Texas papers, also, give some foundation for anxiety. The Galveston News, of the 20th June says, that verbal accounts represent that the late measures to deprive the State of her Santa Fe territory, have excited a feeling of universal indignation in the country. Public meetings had been called in Austin, and other places, on the subject.—An extra session of the Legislature will undoubtedly be called.

The Washington "Southern Press" also has the following announcement relative to the Texan element on this subject:

"It is rumored here that a despatch was received last evening, announcing the march of Texan troops on Santa Fe.

"It is also rumored that a special Cabinet meeting on the subject has been held.

"A governor of a Southern State, said to be Gen. Quitman, has sent a telegraphic dispatch to this city, stating that he is ready to march with ten thousand men to support Texas."

There is no doubt that these Southern hot-bloods, who really wish to bring about a rupture, will seize upon this occasion as an opportunity to carry out their cherished project of embroiling the country. The great masses of the Southern people, however, will recoil from a collision of this kind with horror, and will pass upon it a stern condemnation. We have every confidence in the prudence and firmness of the President, in an emergency like this, if it should really arise, and have no fears but that he will take such measures as will preserve the integrity of the soil of the United States in New Mexico, maintain the sanctity of the laws, and vindicate the honor and rights of the General Government.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. James Sims, of this city, a painter, has made a discovery of an earth in this vicinity, similar to Blake's Fire and Water proof paint. It is found on the property of Mr. George Ledlie, on the line of the Perrysville Plank Road, near the head of Federal street, Allegheny. The vein was brought to view in excavating for the road; and Mr. Sims, happening to pass along, at once detected its valuable properties as a paint. This body of earth is about eight feet thick, and is formed of eleven different colors, all of them neutral tints, suitable for the painting of the outside of houses, fences, &c. It is in the mine, of the consistence of tallow, and on being dried and reduced to powder, and mixed with oil, it forms a most beautiful and durable paint.—There are thousands of tons, apparently, in the mine, and it is contemplated to erect works to prepare it for the market. Being a first rate article, and as it can be afforded cheap, it will be of great value to the public.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MANUAL: An Exposition of the Doctrines, Ministry, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. By the Rev. Benj Dorr, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Philadelphia; published by Robert E. Peterson.

This is the third edition of a very valuable work, which has been widely circulated, and has received the approbation of the most eminent clergymen and laymen of the Church. To a member of the Episcopal Church, the work must be invaluable.

"THE HISTORY OF A POCKET PRAYER BOOK; written by itself." Philadelphia; R. E. Peterson."

This is also a third edition of a valuable little book, written by Rev. Benj. Dorr. It is highly spoken of by some of the best men in the Church.

THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK. By a Lady of Philadelphia, and published by R. E. Peterson.

Of this work we do not presume to speak with any authority, its directions are given with clearness, and it appears to be well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. The publisher has got it up in a very handsome and substantial manner.

The above works are for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

Joseph Henderson.

The Washington Reporter pays the following tribute to Joseph Henderson, Esq., of Washington county, the Whig candidate for Surveyor General:

As Mr. Henderson, with whose nomination we are highly gratified, in common with the Whig party of Washington county, it is needless for us to say more, is no mere in the county, perhaps, is better or more favorably known. His name has long been identified with all that is good and commendable in the business walks and social relations of life, whether public or private. His good deeds—his eminent usefulness and unblemished character, are models for the imitation of all who wish to live respected and die honored and beloved. No man stands higher in the estimation of the people of Washington county—none have more scrupulously and conscientiously discharged the duties of the private citizen and the public servant through a varied and useful life.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

At a Temperance and Sabbath School celebration, at Bethel Church, in Snowden township, on the Fourth, John Gibillan, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. C. Robb, appointed Secretary. The Declaration of Independence was read by Jesse Conner, Esq. The anniversary address was delivered by John H. McFaden, a young member of the Pittsburgh bar, and the venerable Rev Dr. Estep, of the Baptist Church, addressed the Sabbath School. The refreshments were then handed round and partaken of with a good will. The afternoon was set apart for the Temperance Societies. Mr. William Wilson, was called to the chair, and Joseph Miller, Esq., appointed Secretary. A number of resolutions were offered, and an eloquent address delivered by the Rev. George Marshall. Among the Resolutions was the following:

Resolution 5th. Resolved, that we have been much gratified, and our hopes for good, strengthened in the favor and zeal shown towards the temperance cause, and the disposition manifested by the President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in his addresses, on several occasions delivered to the Grand Jury, to cooperate with the friends of temperance in every lawful manner for the suppression of intemperance.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and the proceedings ordered to be published. A fine band of music was in attendance, and several odes, suitable to the day, were sung by a large number of young ladies. The assemblage dispersed, much pleased with the proceedings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

To morrow is the "Glorious Fourth," and in honor of the occasion, both Houses of Congress have adjourned until Friday. The members gladly seek relief and recreation from their adrious labors, town, a seven months bubble, without rest or variety. They will prepare themselves for a renewal of the work on reassembling, by a participation in those patriotic exercises which usually commemorate this anniversary. I am so thoroughly out of humor with the assembled wisdom, that I find it difficult to speak of any of its proceedings with patience. If the people are truly represented by the present Congress, then indeed has our republic already, though we had supposed it to be in the very freshness of a vigorous youth, reached the period of its decrepitude. God has numbered our empire and delivered it another. Never have the fatal words addressed to the pagan monarch seemed more applicable to a modern empire than to ours at this moment. Never has a return of the day which gave our nation birth, come upon us under such melancholy, as this 75th anniversary of our independence.

I hear it stated that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who has zealously co-operated with his incendiary and fanatical colleague, Toombs, in bringing about the present gloomy state of things, has addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, setting forth, in forcible terms, the dangers of a collision of arms between Texas and New Mexico, and describing the position and tendency of affairs in the South in their bearings upon that conflict. He is of the opinion, that swarms of young men, from all the Southern States, would rush to the aid of Texas, in her attempt to rob the United States of its territory, and to prevent Slavery in New Mexico, that the quarrel is universally held to be in that part of the confederacy, only one form of the protracted struggle for ascendancy in this Union of the Free and Slave States, and that amidst the clash of arms, which is likely to ensue, the voice of reason, of argument, of fraternal feeling, and even of interest will no more be heard. When Mr. S.'s letter will appear, I have not heard; nor, what are the remedies which he proposes. But I learn, that should the apprehended foray be made into New Mexico, by a horde of propagandists coming in two parties, under the authority of that State, several members have it in contemplation to offer a joint resolution *rescinding the resolutions of annexation*, that

"Direful spring of woes unnumbered"

in which originated the miserable dissensions that now agitate our councils, and paralize all our energies. If Texas could be annexed by resolution, it can assuredly be restored to its own independence, by a like simple and summary process.

I should, perhaps, before this, have stated as an incident in the current history of the times, that on Monday last, the little steamer Viren was dispatched in considerable haste to Havana, with Commodore Morris, one of the most prudent and capable officers of our Navy, on board. I do not at all concur in the reports circulated by a contributor to the press, who is usually very high authority, from a presumed semi official connexion with the Government, that Commodore Morris goes out with a positive demand upon the Captain General of Cuba, for the immediate release of the Cubian prisoners. I believe the understanding between the American and the Spanish Governments on that point to be explicit. They will be delivered up after the going through the form of a trial upon charges that are believed to be within the competency of a Spanish tribunal to try. The object of Commodore Morris' mission is probably to apprise the Cuban Colonial Government of the necessity of a speedy decision, and to procure for the prisoners good treatment, and no doubt to lay before him undoubted proof of the determination of the United States to resent, with all its power, any violent proceedings. Recent experience in Europe and upon this continent, has shown into what serious embarrassments great nations may plunge themselves by an attempt to coerce weaker States, by harsh and unjust means, into a compliance with their demands. The issue of the British assault on the Greek Government, its demonstration upon Tuscany and Naples, its blockade, in conjunction with France, of Buenos Ayres, its most insolent demand upon Venezuela, and its violent proceedings in regard to the Central American States, all indicate that there is no limit to the power which national strength and resources confer. In every one of the instances above cited the issue to Great Britain of its violent reclamations has been unfortunate, and in some of them most contemptible and diss grace. No trouble can reasonably be expected to grow out our relations with Cuba.

The House and Senate will meet again on Friday, still unprepared for action. The talking upon the Compromise Bill in the Senate will certainly continue until the end of next week, and in the House there seems no chance of getting a vote upon the Galphin unit Saturday. The prospects of Mr. Clay's bill are the same; they look very bad, but I am well persuaded that they are good for its success. The House will adopt resolutions disapproving of the payment of the Galphin claim.

I make the following estimate of the amount of proposed and suggested appropriations for this session

Civil and Diplomatic,	$9,751,000
Post Office,	5,500,000
Pensions,	1,450,000
Indians,	1,110,000
Navy,	7,440,000
Army,	6,750,000
Military Academy,	195,000
Fortifications,	769,000
Deficiences, 1849,	2,500,000
Revenue Collection Bill,	1,250,000
Judicary Dificiency Bills,	50,000
Permanent Appropriations,	5,500,000
	$41,221,000

This comprises only such appropriations as have been already brought before the House, but I have no doubt that others to the amount of at least $15,000,000, will be required, and will be passed—as I shall show in a subsequent letter. JUNIUS.

The Fayette Springs.

This delightful watering place, situated some seven or eight miles east of Uniontown, on the National Road, will soon be crowded, we understand, with visitors from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and other western cities. Many of the rooms, we learn, both at the house kept by Mr. Lewis, at the Springs, and by Mr. Darlington on the road, are already occupied or engaged.

Arrangements have been made, we are informed, at both these houses as well as others in the vicinity of the Springs, to accommodate an increased number of persons this season with all the luxuries, comforts and amusements that this romantic and delightful region so abundantly affords. Besides, the Company lately incorporated by the Legislature to erect a Monument at "Fort Necessity," Washington's first battle ground, will soon commence operations, and Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, it is understood, will co-operate in measures to secure the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of Gen. Braddock who are yet near this Fort—all in the immediate vicinity of the "Fayette Springs," as also Dumonville's grave and Dunbar's encampment. The Fayette Springs have hence been well denominated "classic ground." These "interesting spots" of themselves are well worth visiting, independent of the many other attractions in this charming mountain region, abounding in delightful scenery, trout, game, &c., but furnishing, above all, the *finest water* and the *purest air*, the elements of health, which will be the cheapest are yet the most valuable that God has vouchsafed to man on earth.

We bid them all a hearty welcome, and assure those who may have a desire to seek a rural retreat that our own Laurel Hill is the fountain of health and happiness, and doubt not that all visitors will leave benefited as well as gratified.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION
OF
PROF. JOHN W. WEBSTER
OF THE
MURDER OF DR. GEO. PARKMAN.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER BY THE MURDERER.

Way the Body was Disposed of, &c.

BOSTON, July 2, 1850.

At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a committee.

Before the Committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintaneship with Professor Webster before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visits, he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.

It was in substance as follows:

THE CONFESSION.

On Friday, 30th November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had threatened me with a suit, to put me off my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not intend, in my heart, I could do, or was I able to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert for so long a time, the recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present—to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself upon his mercy—to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him, as I could have any hope of fulfilling.

I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me, without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past one—my lecture closing at one. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for, for it was necessary for me to have my time, and, also, to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came, according to, between half past one and two o'clock, entering at his lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the steps, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?"

I replied, "no Dr. Parkman," and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and held them among my two eyes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago, congratulating him on his success in getting the appointed Professor of Chemistry—"You see, he said, I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I remonstrated with him on the threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first, I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my temper was up; I forgot every thing, and felt nothing but the sting of his words.

I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and fist into my face, in my fury I seized a heavy stick of wood (I think it was a stick of wood) and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where the blow should hit him. Our hearts, at that time, I felt would be as hard as the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no recoil; slow, he did not move. I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some smelling salts and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent 10 minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. Had I been sane, I was to do I never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful discovery and consequent ruin of the law to one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining the foot of the outside steps, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed that afternoon, with papers, pocket book, and water brought in pails from the tank in the pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge, the tide ebbing at the time. My object was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room, by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by raising up the benches in the room, I could just get it into there. It was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity.

The only instrument was the knife found by the officers, in the tea chest, which I took by cutting cords. I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it was called at the trial. That had long been kept in my laboratory in Cambridge, as a curious Oriental. My daughters frequently cleaned it; hence the marks of oil and whiting found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath repaired. While dismembering the body, a stream of Croton water was running through the sink, carrying off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained immediately around it. There was a fire burning in the furnace of the lower laboratory. Little field was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there. He had probably never kindled one, but I had done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and viscera were put into the furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed. Some of the extremities were put in there, I believe, on that day; the pelvis, and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all put under the hearth of the lecture room table, in what is called the well—a deep hole, lined with lead; a stream of Cochituate was turned into it, and kept running through it all Friday night; the thorax was put into a smaller well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash, which I found there. The disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday.

When the body had thus all disposed of, I cleared away all traces of what had been done. I think the stick with which the fatal blow had been struck proved to be a piece of the stump of a large grape vine—say two inches in diameter, and two feet long. It was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge, long before, for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood, by being absorbed into the pores. The grape vine, being a very porous wood, was well adapted to this purpose. Another longer stick had been used as intended, and exhibited to the students. This one had not been used. Put it into the fire. I took up the two pieces either from the table or the floor, I think the table, close by where Dr. Parkman had fallen. I seized an old metallic pen lying on the table, dashed it across the face and through the signatures, and put them in my pocket. I do not know why I did this rather than put them in the fire, for I had not considered for a moment what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage, or my indebtedness to Dr. Parkman and the other persons interested; and I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give of the object or result of my interview with Dr Parkman. I never saw the sledge hammer spoken of by Littlefield; never knew of its existence, at least I have no recollection of it. I left the college to go home, as late as 6 o'clock. I collected myself as well as I could, that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday, I visited my rooms at the college, but made no change in the disposition of the remains, and laid no plans as to my future course. On Saturday evening, I read the notice in the "Transcript," respecting his disappearance.

I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately taking some ground as to the character of my interview with Dr. Parkman, for I saw that it must become known that I had had such an interview, as I had appointed it, first by an unsealed note of Thursday, and on Friday had myself called at his house in open daylight and rectified the arrangement, and had there been seen, and had probably been overheard by the man servant, and I knew not how many persons. Dr. P might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way, where he was going—the interview would in all probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question excited me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown, with whom Dr. P. had made the appointment. I would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and that I had paid it. Accordingly, I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I cast erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier, I should not have deposited Pettees check for $90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressed it, as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettees knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note, and let it be interfered that it was gone with the missing man, and I should only have kept the small one which was that I could have pretended to have paid. My single thought was concealment and safety; everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest.—Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind.

I designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman, and the same to Henchman when I borrowed the $10; I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would all most certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour which I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me in my rooms, were always directed to call.

I looked into my room on Sunday afternoon.—After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well and threw them into the vault and privy. I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was done until after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingsley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the time of removing the viscera, on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot remember which, or how many, were consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish hooks, tied up as grapples, were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them, and get strains enough.

I had a confused double object in ordering the box, and making the grapples. I had, before, intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining coralline plants from the sea. It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed up with the idea of the other application.—I doubt, even, now, to which use they would have been applied; I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tea put into the tea chest was taken from a barrel of it, that had been in the laboratory for some time.

The bag of tan brought in on Monday was not used, nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in just at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the kettle in the chest. The kettle found in the saucer of ink was for making coarse diagrams on cloth. The bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit st, and thrown carelessly into a drawer. I never attempted them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the college, or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they would have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks, left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms. The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting room, for the admission of medical friends visiting the college, but I had never used it.

The alms acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my room was to be had, the latter hypothesis being hardly less appalling than the former. When I found that we were only going to the jail, I was sure of my fate.—Before leaving the carriage, I took a dose of oxyphosphate of strychnine, which I had with me, and had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose, but I had taken it on previous occasions, and detested the action actually. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description. It was in operation at the College, and before I went into the jail, I had not recovered from it. Some of the anonymous letters produced at the trial,—the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundles referred to in the letter detained by the officers, contained only a bottle of alum and for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which, it was presumed, was to be used in removing blood stains.

I wish the parcel to be kept untouched, that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up, in separate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22d, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting room.

I think that Pettee, in his testimony at the trial, put too strongly my words about having settled with Dr. Parkman. Whatever I did say of the nature of my interview, I hope I shall be enabled to be able to pacify Dr. P., and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive under the solicitation of Dr. Parkman

After Dr. Webster had stated most of the facts recorded above on the 23d May, this question, with all the earnestness, solemnity, and authority of tone that Dr. Putnam was master of, was addressed him.

"Webster, in all probability your days are numbered; you cannot, you dare not speak falsely to me now: you must not die with a lie in your mouth; so, prove to yourself that your repentance for the sin of taking human life is genuine, by your truth then—a confidence to be kept sacred during your lifetime, and as much longer as my regard for the happiness of your family shall seem to me to require; and the instruction of justice to permit. Search to the bottom of your heart for the history of your motives, and tell me, before God, did it never occur to you that a sudden death of Dr. Parkman, might be death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, or at least that personal injury to him might possibly be the result of the principal motive with him?" As a dying man, I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent—had you not such a thought?"

"No, never," said he, with energy and feeling "as I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was too more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children. I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. P. was a man of quick temper and sharp—the most proving of men—and I am irritable and passionate. A quick handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child—much indulged—and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this."

Put you mind in Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the money?"

"No," he replied. "I did not tell him I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so. Except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determined to take the ground that I had paid him, those words were the nearest to a trace of falsehoods to which I was committed from the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Parkman."

The was accompanied by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to his acting Littlefield, sending for blood, and of inquiring about gases from the vault. After reading the statement, Dr. Putnam proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the wind of error was still pending. Also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several hundred dollars and that he was not in such a strait as to commit such a crime deliberately.

The previous petition from Professor Webster, protesting his innocence and praying for absolute pardon, he said, was got up by his family, who were unwavering in their belief in his innocence, until his confession was communicated to them about a week since. He concluded in asserting his belief that the confession was true.

WEBSTER'S PETITION FOR PARDON.

BOSTON, July 3d, P. M.

The following is a copy of the petition of Professor Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr Parkman, to the Governor and Council, which he withdrew previous to the statements above made:

To His Excellency, George W. Briggs, and to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts.

Having been convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court of the murder of Dr. Parkman, I would most respectfully and humbly petition your Excellency, and the honorable Council, to be permitted to declare, in the most solemn manner, that I am entirely innocent of this awful crime, that I never contemplated any other than the kindest feelings towards him, and that I never had any inducement to injure him whom I had so long numbered among my best friends.

To him who seeth in secret, and before whom I may ere long be called to appear, would I appeal for the truth of which I now declare, and also for the truth of the solemn declaration, that I had no agency in placing the remains of a human body in or under my room in the Medical College in Boston, nor do I know by whom they were so placed. That I am the victim of circumstances or of a foul conspiracy, or of the attempt of some individual to cause suspicion to fall upon me, influenced, perhaps, by the prospect of obtaining a large reward.

When first charged with this dreadful crime, I did not publish to the world a declaration of my innocence, or any explanation of the circumstances tending to bring suspicion on me, solely in consequence of entire ignorance of the cause. I sought to adopt an implicit reliance in the calmer judgment of others. I had, however, prepared for public use, a document to that effect, but as there was a at one disposition from the first, to misinterpret my every look action, and express on it was deemed more advisable for me to preserve and maintain silence. The document was, therefore, with no struggle on my part, withheld.

Immediately upon my arrest, every name was resorted to, the most trifling appearances in my labors, and insignificant circumstances, to add to the suspicions, and to pervert them to my disadvantage.

I now pray your Honors that the evidence may be received by you, and that the test money of my wife may be heard and received, as also my own statement and explanations, repeating in the most solemn and positive manner, and under the fullest sense of my responsibilities as a man and a Christian, that I am wholly innocent of this charge, to the truth of which the Searcher of all hearts is a witness.

I would humbly and respectfully pray, that the privilege I have asked may be granted. I do this under the full belief that the testimony and explanations I may and would now offer, are such as will disprove many things, and impair very greatly the evidence of at least two witnesses, and place in their true light circumstances now obscure.

In the state of mind in which I was, silence was constantly urged upon me, and I complied more strictly, perhaps, than I ought to have done. Every method of poisoning the public mind, of exciting prejudice against me, was resorted to; falsehoods, imputations, and fabrications, were daily diffused, and I soon perceived that the contradiction of one would lead to others, and that the refutation of them all would be an endless task. I therefore submitted in silence and resignation, believing that the time must shortly arrive when He who bringeth light out of darkness would cause the truth to appear, and my innocence be made manifest to all.

Had I previously been aware of the use that was to be made of some circumstances on my trial, to give an unjust and erroneous impression, if unexplained, I should have been provided with evidence to explain them satisfactorily. Some of the statements, references, and circumstances, however, could not be fully explained or disproved—unfortunately I could not avail myself of the proof to do it.

In this review of my case, your Honors will, I trust, find sufficient reasons for reversing the decision of the court, and for the intermission of mercy. The knowledge of my feelings and habits, and of my various engagements and occupations both before and after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, have, from the first, been sufficient assurances to my afflicted family of my innocence.

And now that their trust in Him who has sustained both them and me in our days and nights of sorrow and sadness, has been shaken by the unlooked for result of my trial, they would pray to be permitted to unite with me, their sole earthly dependent, in this petition, believing that your Excellency and the Honorable Council will find sufficient grounds for granting to me a pardon, and of restoring to them their husband and father, for which I most respectfully and humbly pray. JOHN W. WEBSTER.

(Signed)

Withdrawn on application of Dr. Webster, June 4th, 1850.

LOGAN, WILSON & Co.,
120 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

Have just received large additions to their
SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c
Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may6-dawly

☞ TO THE AFFLICTED.—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver Complaint, the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills, are happy to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases which shall be within the reach of all.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
jy 1-d&w3

Blind Restored to Sight by the Peruvian.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. F. D. GAZZAM.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for sore eyes

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850 E. C. GARRETSON

Bar sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; P M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliot, Allegheny; Joseph Dewees, Allegheny; also by the proprietors, S. N. KIER.

jy4 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co., Third st.,
PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the sixth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 20th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

jel8:tdtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Mineral Teeth in whole or parts of sets, upon suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is severed. Office and residence first door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Barns—Col. H. M'Knight, P. H. Eaton. jel9

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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C. G. HUSSEY, PRES't.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu, on the usual terms.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of its directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and business habits.

DIRECTORS:—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bingham, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey