THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR TRUSTEE SECOND COMMONS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND BIENNIAL TRUSTEE FIRST COMMONS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIPPS, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
G. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Doom of Dr. Webster.

As no case of a similar kind has excited so deep and universal interest in this country for many years, as that of the murder of Dr. Parkman, by Prof. Webster, we lay before our readers to day, the final proceedings in this terrible tragedy. All shades of pardon is now cut off, and the unhappy man has no resource in this world, but in the important duties of a preparation for a better. The New York Commercial, in closing some remarks on this sad case of human frailty, observes impressively, that "stepping back into the gloom of the present—the fact that Professor Webster is to be executed for murder within six weeks—a gloom relieved by the single ray of light that the decision is just, and humanly speaking necessary,—what a multitude of sad thoughts crowd upon the mind. But eight short months since he, who is so soon to expect a felon's doom, went from a loving family, to his scientific avocations and returned at eventide to greet them with smiles, and to be solaced with their cheerfulness. Whatever were the defects of his character, among his associates he walked as one special of that lack of human sympathies and that blind malignity of heart of which he now stands convicted. Men shook hands with him, as with a man and a brother, nor dreamed that any thing they would shrink from him with abhorrence could be in secret had aha his friend, and yet without any outward signs of compunction or guilt to other had for four days labored to destroy every vestige of the crime.

What days and hours of bitterest rumorse must come upon him before the close of his now brief earthly existence. What anguish of heart and piercing of the soul await those whom he has irreparably injured, but whose fond and truthful fidelity to him under the crushing weight of conviction of such a crime must command the esteem and fondelity of all. Heaven great to the widow and the fatherless—for they are even so now—the support and consolation they needy and the least religious man among us will pray also that a teacher spirit, of softer and warmer sympathies and looking with filing earnestness to any hereafter, may descend upon the unhappy convict in the solitude of his cell. Nor can we dismiss the painful theme without emphasizing the warning so powerfully presented in the sad history and sad unprospective end of one who once seemed far removed from such a consummation of injury as he has reached in an evil hour."

Great Storm in the East.

Our eastern papers are filled with accounts of a great storm which prevailed last Thursday and Friday, in all the region east of the Mountains, from the Carolinas to Boston. Great damage was done to houses, fences, trees, crops, shipping, &c., and many lives lost. It would fill us our paper entirely to give a tithe of the accounts of accidents and effects of the storm. The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday, says:

"THE STORM AND THE CROP.—The storm of Thursday and Friday has produced disastrous effects in the interior counties of the State. In some counties the crops were not harvested, and the grain has been prostrated in all directions. In the Susquehanna Valley the wheat has been utterly wilted, though much of it remains shocked in the fields, subject to the violence of the storm. The oats have been thrown down in every direction, and it is doubtful whether this crop will yield a good thirty average. The corn has been very badly beaten through the whole of Pennsylvania, and in some localities has grown but a few inches. It has been prostrated in all directions, and the fields look as if heavy rollers had been passed over them. It is to-morrow, however, that, with labor, the fields may be rolled and much of the corn preserved. Far wind has done great damage—Trees have been torn up by the roots in many places, and broken branches and twigs are strewn, and painfully so, on the roads. All the streams are much swollen, and disastrous freshets are apprehended. The Schuylkill is covered with logs and wood, and the roos anides swept off by the floods, and the river is rising rapidly."

We regret to record that several lives have been lost in this storm by the Rebecca. Four men were drowned at Pottsville and two boys; four are reported to have been drowned at Conshohocken, four at Manayunk, and a little girl is also reported to have lost her life. There is a breach in the canal at the Big Gulph Dam, below Pottsville, and the entire wall of the lock gave way at the dam above Frankville.

To every direction, not only in our own, but other States, the storm appears to have raged with violence. At the East there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning—In the interior of New York there was a tremendous hail storm, so heavy that the railroad track in the valley of the Mohawk was several feet under water."

Death of Sir Robert Peel.

The Liverpool arrivals from Europe, brings the important announcement of the death of one of the most celebrated and influential of modern English statesmen, Sir Robert Peel. The particulars of his death are thus stated: On Saturday evening, June 29, whilst proceeding from his residence in Whitehall to Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his heels, and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins, and his animal thus checked, got his footing, and fell heavily upon the top of the Baronet. Several gentlemen passing, rendered the necessary assistance, and the ex-Premier was placed in a carriage and removed to his home in Whitehall, in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his disposal. Their united efforts were unavailing—after lingering till 11 o'clock on Tuesday night the great statesman expired in the 63d year of his age.

The New York Tribune gives the following estimate of the personal and political history of Sir Robert Peel:

Sir Robert Peel was the eldest son of a wealthy manufacturer, and was born Feb. 5, 1788, in the village of Tamworth, Staffordshire County. He received his early education at the celebrated Harrow School, and afterwards entered at the University of Oxford. He became a member of the House of Commons in 1809, soon to acted with the Tories, whose political principles he had inherited from his father. In 1810 he was made Secretary for the Colonies, and 1812 received the appointment of Privy Councillor for Ireland during the Administration of the Duke of Richmond. In 1817 he was elected to Parliament by the University of Oxford. Disapproving of the measures against Queen Caroline, he resigned his Secretaryship in 1818. At the termination of these proceedings, however, he accepted the office of Home Secretary, in the place of Lord Sidmouth, at the high remaining attitude to his party, he favored certain legal reforms, and thus gained ground with the liberal Whigs.

On the accession of Canning to the Premiership in 1827, Peel resigned his office, and acted with the Tory opposition. When that party came into power in 1829, Peel resumed the office of Home Secretary, and thus made himself responsible for the Catholic concession. On this subject, he first took the ground that he adhered to the old views of his party, but that he was led by the condition of Ireland, and the apprehension of a Civil victory to yield certain concessions. In 1826, he made an strenuous opposition to the Abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, as moved in the House of Commons by Lord Russell. This course excited bitter enmity. On the opening of the Session in 1829, he resigned his office as Home Secretary for the University of Oxford, which he owed to his zeal against the claims of the Catholics. He now took the most decisive steps in that cause, and then brought the small degree of favor he enjoyed. The grounds for Emancipation were now urged, by retrenchment, and the Wings. In 1830, the accession of the Duke of Wellington to the Premiership, he became the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, and contested with great power the Reform bill proposed by the Grey ministry. In the midst of this struggle, when Wellington was commanded to form a new Ministry, he refused his co-operation, believing that a Tory administration was impossible in the existing state of public sentiment.

On the assembling of the first Reform Parliament in 1833, he found the number of his adherents dwindled to about one third. He at once set about the work of disciplining his party. In a short time he found himself at the head of a powerful interest, which held a middle ground between the obstinate Tories and the radical Whigs, introducing a new element into British politics, that of Conservatism, properly so called. When the Melbourne Ministry was dismissed in 1834, Peel was summoned from Italy, where he was travelling for recreation, and, in connection with Wellington, commanded to form a new Administration. He combined with the section of the Whigs under Stanley and Graham, and after long delays, succeeded in composing a Cabinet, of which he was the Premier and Wellington the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the opening of the new Parliament, in 1835, the Ministry was defeated in the choice of Speaker as well as on the address. The next April he was compelled, together with his colleagues, to resign, on the passage of the appropriation clauses in the Irish Church Bill. He again found himself the leader of the aristocratic opposition in the House of Commons. At the same time, he supported the Ministry in certain reforms that were not inconsistent with his principles. In 1839, the Ministry being dismissed, he attempted to form a new Cabinet, but soon resigned his power, on account of a misunderstanding with the Queen in relation to her household. The Whigs, who had taken the reins, were again discharged in 1841, and he formed a new Cabinet on a compromise principles. After carrying several important measures he took such decided ground in 1845 in favor of free trade, that he found it necessary to send in his resignation in November, but returned to office during the next month. He at once proposed his plans in regard to the corn laws and the Irish question. Being defeated on the last, he resigned his office on the 29th of June, and the Cabinet was dissolved.

But he had previously carried through both Houses, by the aid of 'the Duke' and his numerous proxies, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which, for good or ill, his name will ever be identified. None but he could have carried that important measure, and he could hardly have done it at any other juncture than the season of scarcity and panic which followed the failure of the Potato and other crops in 1846.

Since his retirement from office, consequent on the severance of his party by the Corn Law abrogation, Sir Robert has remained in Parliament, and held an influential but anomalous position. He stood aloof from the Tory Opposition led by Bentinck and D'Israeli, was distrusted and hated by them, and frequently saved the Whig Ministry from defeat, though never adhering to their party. Nearly a hundred Tory members acted with him, and were known as "Peelites." These generally aided the Ministry to carry through their recent relaxation of the Navigation Laws and kindred measures. Peel himself avowed his indisposition to return to power and his wish to withdraw altogether from public life. His death makes a great blank in England, where he was widely respected as the ablest Minister, politics apart, since Earl Grey's decease. His admirers are confined to no country, and his death will be severely deplored throughout the civilized world. He was 62 years old last February, engaging in manner, comely in person, and possessing rare forensic abilities.

United States and Portugal.

The late accounts from Europe are quite exciting in regard to the relations existing between the United States and the Court of Lisbon. The accounts from Lisbon are to the 9th of June, which say that great excitement prevails there in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of £70,000, twenty one days were allowed by the American Commander for a final reply, four were entertained of refusal. The Portuguese Government have determined to resist the demand upon them.

A Correspondent of the London Times gives the following statement of the matter:

"Previous to the arrival of Commodore Morgan, with the *Independence* and *Mississippi*, Mr. Clay, [the American Charge d'Affairs] called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and verbally intimated that he should only give the Government twenty four hours for a final answer to his claims. He appears to have refused to give his ultimatum in writing, but to have left it to be inferred that he expected the proposal of a round sum for the whole of the claim. Mr. Clay assumed a very decisive tone, which had the effect of alarming the Government, but I believe they came to the resolution of Count Tojals, addressing a note to Mr. Clay to the effect, that an ultimatum of twenty four hours could be submitted to the Council of Ministers unless he presented it in writing. I hear the Pope's nuncio has informed Count Tojal, that he has learned from his Court that half a dozen different claims of ancient date are pressing; he refuses all proposals for arbitration, and in a manner indicating the possession of ample powers and instructions from his Court. Government of State at Washington; it was also stated that Mr. Clayton, of the department at Washington, had shown an equal disinclination to treat with Sir Henry Bulwer, or to have any explanation of facts relating to some of the claims arising from the destruction of the American cruiser *Gen. Armstrong*, in the Port of Fayal, by a British force in 1814.

In reference to the case of the American Privateer, Gen. Armstrong, the North American publishes the letter below, which gives a particular account of her destruction by a British Naval force, in 1814, in the Portuguese port of Fayal—The North American remarks, that to insure still more interest, we give a *British* account, being the narrative of an English resident at Fayal, an eye witness, who wrote it for *Colburn's Register* (published in London) in which it appeared at the time. Who believe it to be correct, as it is certainly a very impartial account, the circumstances agreeing pretty closely with the American descriptions of the battle; the differences, where any occur on the Englishman's side, being rather to the advantage of the General Armstrong than otherwise; as where he speaks of fourteen launches attacking the privateer, instead of twelve, the number put down in the American narratives.

FAYAL, OCT. 27, 1814.

SIR—The American privateer brig *General Armstrong*, of New York, Captain Samuel C. Reid of 7 guns and 90 men, arrived here on the 26th ult., about noon, seventeen days from that place, for the purpose of obtaining water. The captain seeing nothing on the horizon, was induced to anchor. Before the lapse of many hours, his Majesty's brig Carnation came in and anchored near her.

About six, his Majesty's ship Plantagenet, of 74 guns, and the Rota frigate, came in and anchored also. The captain of the privateer and his friends consulted the first authorities here about her security. They all considered her perfectly secure, and that his Majesty's officers were too well acquainted with the respects due to neutral ports to molest her. But to the great surprise of every one, about 9 in the evening four boats were despatched, armed and manned, from his Majesty's ships, for the purpose of cutting her out. It being about the full of the moon, the night perfectly clear and calm, we could see every movement made. The boats approached with rapidity towards her, when it appears, the captain of the privateer hailed them, and told them to keep off several times. They nevertheless still pushed on, and were in the act of boarding, before any defence was made from the privateer.—A warm contest ensued on both sides. The boats were finally dispersed with great loss.

The American, now calculating on a very superior force being sent, cut his cables and towed the privateer close in along side of the fort, within half musket shot length, where he moored her, head and stern, with four lines.

The governor now sent a remonstrance to Capt. *Lloyd*, of the Plantagenet, against such proceedings, and trusted that the privateer would be further molested; she being in the dominions of Portugal and under the guns of the castle, was entitled to Portuguese protection.

Capt. *Lloyd's* answer was that he was determined to destroy the vessel, at the expense of all Fayal, and should any protection be given her by the port, he would not leave a house standing in the village. All the inhabitants were in great alarm about the walls, expecting a renewal of the attack. At midnight, fourteen launches were discovered to be coming, in rotation, for the purpose. When they got within close gunshot, a tremendous and effectual discharge was made from the privateer, which threw the boats into confusion. They now returned a spirited fire, but the privateer kept up a spirited fire; but the privateer being so continual discharge, it was impossible for the boats to make any progress. They finally succeeded, after immense loss, to get along side of her, and attempted to board at every quarter, cheered by the officers, with a shout of "*no quarter*," which we could distinctly hear, as well as their shrieks and cries.

The termination was near about a total massacre. Three of the boats were sunk, and but one poor military officer escaped death in a boat that contained fifty souls—he was wounded. The Americans fought with great firmness. Some of the boats were left without a single man to row them; others with three or four; the most that any one returned with was about ten. Several boats floated on shore full of dead bodies. With great humanity, that they were manned with picked men, and commanded by the first, second, third, and fourth lieutenants of the Plantagenet,—the first, second, third, and fourth ditto of the frigate—and the first officers of the brig—together with a great number of midshipmen. Our whole force exceeded 400 men; but three officers escaped, three of which were wounded. This bloody and unfortunate contest lasted about forty minutes.

After the brave survivors, nothing more was attempted till daylight next morning, when the Carnation hauled alongside and engaged her. The privateer still continued to make a most gallant defence. These veterans reminded me of Lawrence's dying words, of the Chesapeake—"Don't give up the ship!" The Carnation lost one of her lieutenants, and her yards were shot away. She was much cut up in rigging, and received several shot in her hull. This obliged her to haul off to repair, and to cease firing.

The Americans now, finding their principal gun (*Long Tom*) and several others dismounted, deemed it folly to think of saving her against so *superior a force*; they therefore cut away her masts to the deck, blew a hole through her bottom, took out her 24 all strips, clinking, &c., and went on shore. I discovered only two shot holes in the hull of the privateer, although much cut up in rigging.

Two boats' crews were afterwards despatched from our vessels, which went on board, took out some provisions, and set her on fire.

For three days after, we were employed in burying the dead that washed on shore in the surf.—The number of British killed exceeds 120, and 90 wounded. The enemy, to the surprise of mankind, lost only one killed, and seven wounded. We may well say, "God deliver us from our enemies." If this is the way the Americans fight.

After burning the privateer, Capt. Lloyd made a demand of the Governor to deliver up the Americans as prisoners—which the Governor refused. He then threatened to send 500 men on shore, and take them by force. The Americans immediately retired with their arms to an old gothic convent; knocked away the adjoining drawbridge, and determined to defend themselves to the last. The Captain, however, thought better than to send his men. He then demanded two men, which, he said, deserted from his vessel when in America. The Governor sent for the men, but found none of the description given.

Many houses received much injury on shore from the guns of the Carnation. A woman, sitting in the fourth story of her house, had her thigh shot off, and a boy had his arm broken.

The American Consul here has made a demand on the Portuguese for a hundred thousand dollars for the privateer, which our Consul, Mr. Parkin, thinks, in justice, will be paid, and that they will claim on England. Mr. Parkin, Mr. Edward Bayley, and other English gentlemen disapprove of the outrage and depredation committed by our vessels on this occasion. The vessel that was despatched to England with the wounded, was not permitted to take a single letter from any person.

Being an eye witness to this transaction, I have given you a correct statement as it occurred.

With respect, I am, &c. H. K. F.

Mrs. General Taylor and Mrs. Bliss, and Dr. Wood and family have left Washington for Baltimore, where, it is understood, they intend remaining for some time.

Mr. Pillmore has removed his residence to the White House.

A letter dated at Canton, on the 15th March, says, "Mr. John W. Davis, now our Commissioner to China, has asked for his recall, and we wait with some anxiety to know who will be his successor. The office, indeed, embraces the functions of governor, judge, and law maker, so far as American residents here are concerned."

OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.—An exchange paper says that the alleged insult to Mr. Barringer by General Narvaez, on the 16th of June, is proved to be a sheer fabrication, private letters having been received from Mr. Barringer, dated June 18th to 20th, in which no mention is made of any such circumstance. On the contrary, an account is given of the participation of Mr. Barringer and lady in a diplomatic presentation on the 17th to the Duchess of Montpensier, sister to the Queen, who only lately arrived at Madrid, where their reception is spoken of as having been highly courteous and satisfactory.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1850.

One of the most violent storms ever felt in this latitude, passed us on the night of the 18th. For about twenty four hours the wind blew a perfect tornado, causing immense destruction to the shade trees, buildings, and shipping of the city, as well as to the growing crops of all kinds in the vicinity. Many buildings, in course of construction were blown and wasted down, and every sign and awning less permanent than the pavement, was scattered far and wide. Numerous vessels have been wrecked along the shores of Long Island Sound, and from the east we have yet to hear a sad tale, such as Massachusetts Bay never fails to send after such a gale. Many vessels were ashore in our harbor, but no lives were lost. All the telegraph lines are broken, and the city cut off from all quarters, save by the mails, which are also discharged.

A new engine has just been added to our fire department, by a company of young merchants, at a cost of $3,000, which is thought to be the most powerful in the United States, being capable of throwing two streams to the top of any five story building. The room of the "machine" is surmounted by a parlor, fitted up with an elegance not often surpassed in private houses, and omitting chandeliers, carpets, and piano forte, designed in part for the amusement of the lady honorary members of the company, among whom are Mary Taylor and Madame Otto, two charming singers, whose exertions always command a round sum for the "Fire Department Fund," and Mrs. Dr. Traphagen, who rendered such valuable assistance at the Hague Street Explosion, and who now "turns out" when the large bell strikes ready for service.

The Tailors' Trades Union has got into the hands of the Police. At present these mechanics are upon a strike, or that part of them that are connected with the "Union." Not contented, however, with idling themselves, they yesterday waylaid some of their poor companions, whose children must be fed and took from them the work given out by the bosses, who at once set the police at work, and by locking up the thieves brought them to their senses. This process was necessary to show Trades' Unions that their rights do not extend so far as stealing the work of men who cannot afford to be idle, in the vain hope of getting an advance in the price of labor. If the Mechanics who are now so clamorous for more pay would spend the time they now waste in talking, in work, and substitute bread for rum and beer, they would discover a much shorter road to wealth than they are now pursuing.

Money remains the most abundant article in market, and the rates extremely low, as low as 4 per cent having been accepted for quite long time. Erie bonds continue the favorites, and banks and capitalists who sneered at the bonds at eighty, now scramble for them in two more months' time at 101 1-2, and this is what they call in Wall Street "financial ability." The stock is hard upon 80, and no more demand for investment than last year at 60. The company has a right to call in its income bonds at any moment, and on these days will borrow money under 7 per cent, and try it.

Ashes are quiet at 50 for both sorts.

Cotton is in good demand at higher rates, under the influence of the news of the steamer.

Flour remains dull, and good brands of State sell at $5 a $5 25.

Corn is dull at 62 1-2 a 63.

In barrelled meats no change in price or demand—Lard 6 3-4 a 7.

Whiskey, 25 3-4 a 26.

In Staves for Spain a good business, at $55 a 57 for pipes, and $45 a 47 for hhds.

Tobacco is in active request, at 3-4 for Kentucky in hhds.

Coffee is held higher but no sales.

In wool the receipts continue to increase, and there bids fair shortly to be a considerable supply on the market. The receipts for this week have now reached to 1750 bales, of which 540 are to be sent forward, principally to Connecticut, but part to Philadelphia, leaving 1210 bales for this market. Much of these arrivals have not been sampled or offered, but about 40,000 lbs fleece have been sold, of various grades, at 35a40c. cash. The quotations being from 38c. for common, to 45 for Saxony.—We learn that in Boston, yesterday, 15,700 pounds fleece, of one clip, were sold at 33,37 1-2, 0 mos.—There is a considerable difference between the two markets. Pulled wool is very scarce here, and much wanted. Holders of the new clip, here, are firm, but extreme prices are not readily given by manufacturers.

From the Buffalo Morning Express.

Thrilling Incident.

On Saturday last, a middle aged man living on Navy Island, with his wife and a little boy, his son, a lad of some twelve years old, left Chippewa. The distance is short—less than a mile, we should say, and although the current of the river is quite rapid, the trip is not attended with any hazard, if the boat is managed with ordinary skill. But in this case the man was very drunk, and only embarrassed the boy, so the boat drifted below the mouth of the creek before the boy could approach the shore. Seeing the impossibility of reaching the Canada shore, the boy turned his head toward the head of Goat Island, paddling with surprising strong h and dexterity, his father barely steering, without rendering him any efficient aid.

The boat was swept down with fearful velocity, but the boy managed most perseveringly, and when she was driven into the rapids, he had propelled her so far across the Canada channel as to direct her course between the middle and Ignite Sister, the little islands lying outside of Goat Island, near the upper end. There is a fall of some fifteen or twenty feet, just above the little islets, extending nearly across the Canada or main channel of the river. Mortal aid could not have avail ed the poor boy and his father, if the boat had pitched over this fall. They must certainly have gone over the great fall, which man has never passed alive.

Aware of the imminent peril, as the boat was on the verge of a small precipice, the lad sprang into the water, drawing his father after him, and maintaining an upright position with great difficulty, upteld his helpless parent until they were rescued by the people from the village at the Falls, who had collected in large numbers on the shore opposite to the point where the boat was abandoned. The boat was dashed to pieces in passing down the rapids, and the fragments were carried down the falls, before the man and his son were taken to the land.

The Rev. Theodore Parker says so much offensive to some of his congregation, by his sermon against the late President Taylor, on Sunday last, that they rose and quit the church.—Boston Transcript.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

A letter from a special Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, in some speculations upon the new administration, and the course of policy which will be pursued by Mr. Fillmore, says:—

"There is no greater consolation afforded here, or elsewhere throughout the whole country, it is believed, for the loss of the late President, than that derived from the personal character and known principles of his successor. Mr. Fillmore is in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood; he has been in public service long enough to have his talents and his principles tested, and all that is known of him inspires confidence. He is a Whig, in the true sense of that term; it is not necessary to say of him that he is not an ultra Whig, for no true Whig is ultra, but is national and conservative. Such a man in office cannot consistently with his character administer that office for the benefit of the few, but act for the good of the many; he cannot permit his personal attachments to be so overcome as to allow him to the discharge of his official duties.

True, in the dispensation of the patronage of the Government, he will regard those who concur with him in political sentiments, and co-operate with him in carrying out his principles; and he ought, qualifications being equal, to prefer his political friends to his political opponents. No practical man, at this time of day can expect from an executive officer any other course of action. But this principle will never, I am persuaded, lead Mr. Fillmore to appoint any man to office of whose patriotism, integrity and ability to discharge the duties of the office he is not fully assured.

Of one thing all men at the North and the South may be assured, that Mr. Fillmore, in his principles and feelings, is American. He is a national, not a sectional man. As a private citizen, he is amiable, unobtrusive, and not pertinacious; but who ever infers from these characteristics that he would be hesitating or timid, or compromising, in the discharge of the duties which the law imposes on him, will find himself egregiously in error. He will execute law according to his conscientious spirit fearlessly. If duty requires it he will have the country that an officer clothed with the majesty of the law, can be sustained by true courage, although he may never have worn a sword by his side. The sentiment—THE UNION SHALL BE PRESERVED—is one approved by him from his mother soil—the very bottom of his heart—and should the exigency demand it, he will give the sentiment as would the distinguished individual who uttered it.

In respect to the great question now under discussion, which has so long interrupted the business of Congress, it may not be settled by the passage of the bill now before the Senate, but it will be settled in some way substantially on the basis of that bill. Unfortunately, members of Congress have allowed themselves to become committed for or against the bill, specifically; but such commitments do not extend to the principles therein contained. I think the question, and will be the settlement of the disturbing questions.—When that is done, the old matters in difference between the great political parties of the country will be revived, and the excitement on the subject of slavery will be allayed for a number of years, and perhaps forever, in the national counsels.

Whoever remembers the great calm that succeeded the compromise of the Missouri question, will have will have faith in this prediction. Toss the din of the rub-a-dub kept up by the ultra North and South will cease, and the odd white floods of impassioned eloquence will be dried up, or become trickling rills!

There are many now in the country who would have the President from the Cabinet in reference to the slavery question alone. They would not have a single inquiry made as to tariff and currency, and internal improvements, or any thing else affecting the great business operations of the country, but only this—will the President be for the North or the South—for slavery—or opposed to it? But the President is not quite so limited in his views. He really supposes that there is something else to be done, or thought of, in the practical operations of the Government besides slavery and Wilmot proviso.

From the Boston Journal.

Decision of the Executive Council in the Case of Professor John W. Webster—Commutation of the Sentence—Friday, August 30th, Fixed as the Day of Execution—Report of the Committee—Address of Gov. Briggs.

The committee on Pardons, composed of Lieutenant Governor John Reed, Chairman, of Yarmouth; Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane; Hon. Samuel Wells, of Grafton; Hon. Charles M. Ewen, of Medfield; and Hon. Charles M. Owen, of Sandbridge, met at 10 o'clock this morning, and submitted their final report in the case of John W. Webster, to the Governor and Council.

The Council met in their chamber, and held the session with closed doors. After assembling, and being called to order, the following report was presented by Lieut. Gov. Reed, chairman of the committee on pardons:—

REPORT.

The Committee on Pardons, to whom was referred the petition of John W. Webster, a convict under the sentence of death, praying in behalf of himself and his wife and children, the Governor and Council to extend to the petitioner a commutation of the punishment awarded to him, also a copy of the record of the Court, containing the trial and sentence of said Webster, and all the documents, depositions and arguments referring to, or in support of, the petition of said Webster,—now report:

That by said record, it appears that said Webster was regularly indicted for the crime of the murder of Dr. George Parkman, and set to the bar of the Supreme Court at the March term, thereof, A. D. 1850—and that, having been convicted of low he would acquit himself concerning the premises, for answer said he was not guilty, and thereof put himself upon the country.

Counsel was thereupon assigned for the prisoner. On the 19th day of March following, said Webster was again set to the bar to be tried.

A jury was impanelled and sworn, and after full hearing, on their oaths declared that the said J. W. Webster was guilty.

And thereupon, viz. on the 1st day of April, in said Court, said Webster being placed at the bar for sentence, it was demanded of him by said Court if he had anything to say wherefore sentence should not be declared upon the premises and verdict aforesaid. To which said Webster nothing further answered.

Thereupon it was considered by the Court, that the said J. W. Webster be taken to the jail whence he came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Since passing sentence by said Court, numerous petitions and arguments have been presented to the Executive for the full pardon of said Webster, founded upon the belief and presumption that he never committed the crime, and that some events, however, relieve the committee in a great measure from the consideration of all such arguments and petitions.

On the 2nd of July, A. D. 1850, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, by appointment, appeared in behalf of said Webster, before the Committee on Pardons, and read a confession made by Webster, acknowledging that he committed the homicide, and declaring the manner and circumstances thereof—and at the same time presented said Webster's petition for a commutation of the sentence aforesaid. The petition and confession were supported by an able argument by Dr. Putnam.

To this confession and argument, and all arguments and evidence supporting it, we have given our most serious and anxious attention, and whatever proceeded to consider the same with hearts and minds desirous to know the *truth*, and our duty, and with a *firm purpose to do what both should require*.

It seems to your committee that the sentence in the case of said Webster, having been passed by the Court, after a full and fair trial, in the course of which all the facts and circumstances which could then be brought to light, were patiently and thoroughly investigated and weighed by the Jury—and having been fully affirmed, after a careful revision of the law upon trial, alone had by the full Court, on solemn argument of both sides, there appears to be no ground for Executive interposition, except it may be found in the subsequent confession of the prisoner.

In this view the only questions, as it seems to us, are whether the statements which said Webster now makes in his confession, of the manner and circumstances of the homicide, are so confirmed by other evidence, or so intrinsically probable, that they ought to be received as true, and if true, whether they justify the Executive in a commutation of the punishment.

To these questions, the minds of the committee have been most carefully directed and patient, as they trust they have, to see alone the deliberate verdict of the jury, strict the solemn decree of the law, as pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and disregard the opinion and advice of the Council. If in any case, in the circumstances of the killing, as stated by the prisoner, we have felt, if true, it may well be questioned whether the Executive Council could interfere with the sentence, without violating the settled laws of the land. In this charge to the jury in this case, the Chief Justice says, "It is a settled rule, that no provocation with words only will justify a mortal blow." Then if upon provoking language, the party intentionally revenge himself with a mortal blow, it is unquestionably murder.

Too only new fact brought to light as to the killing depends upon the word of the prisoner. It will hardly be pretended by any one that the declaration of a person under sentence of death, should be permitted to outweigh the doings of the Court and jury, and rescue him from the consequences which are to follow their proceedings—it is carefully stated by Dr. Putnam, in his able argument, and by several of the petitions presented in favor of commutation, received since his confession, that, standing as he does, his word is entitled to no credit.

If the circumstances disclosed on the trial are relied on to support his statement, the reply is, that those circumstances were urged in his favor before the jury, and they have decided against him. The facts of this appalling case are before the world; they will hereafter fill one of the foremost pages in the records of crime among civilized men.

It is undisputed that on the 23d day of November, 1849, John White Webster, a professor in Harvard University, and in the Medical College in Boston, did, at mid day in his room, in that College, within a few feet of the place where he daily stood and delivered scientific lectures to a large class of young men, with unlawful violence take the life of Dr. George Parkman, a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come to that room at the repeated requests of the said prisoner; and that, after taking his life, he evisceration, and in a manner most shocking, to humanity, mutilated the body of his victim, burning part of it in a furnace, and depositing other parts in different places in the building, where they were found by persons seeking after Dr. Parkman; that after killing him, he robbed his lifeless creditor, by taking from him two notes of hand, signed by himself, to which he had no right, and committed still another crime, by making false statements upon those notes; and that a jury of his country, empanelled according to law, under the direction of four of the five eminent judges constituting the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a long, patient and impartial trial, and after hearing in his defence the arguments of learned and eloquent counsel, upon their oaths found him guilty of murder.

Upon that verdict, the Court pronounced the awful sentence of death. In such a case there should be obvious and conclusive reasons to authorize the pardoning power to interpose and arrest the sword of justice. I do not see these reasons. The combined circumstances of the case force me to the conclusion, that the safety of the community, the inviolability of law, and the principle of impartial justice, demand execution of the sentence.

I hope it is not necessary for me to say that it would have given me unspeakable pleasure to come to a different result, and that I would do any thing on earth in my power, short of violating duty, to alleviate the sufferings of a crushed and broken hearted family. GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Council Chamber, 19th July, 1850.

We learn that the members of the Council who voted in the negative was Mr. Copeland of Roxbury.

The steamer announces the death of Sir Robert Peel, caused by a fall from his horse. This adds another to the list of English Prime Ministers who have died from violence. Percival was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a rail road train—one of the first ever run, Castlereagh committed suicide.

Sir Robert Peel was confessedly the ablest living English statesman. His death occurs at a critical period of English politics, and will occasion general regret.—[N. Y. Com.

The Death of the late President is announced in the Kingston (Canada) papers, with the marks of mourning usually adopted by the American press—tinted rules. The American vessels in the harbor displayed their colors at half mast on the reception of the intelligence.

The attention of a little girl being called to a rose bush, on whose topmost stem the oldest rose was fading, but below and around which their beautiful common buds were just unfolding their charms, she artlessly exclaimed to her brother, "See, Willie, these little birds have just awaked to kiss their mother before she dies."

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.
may2-dlwly*

DR. D. HUEY,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market st. oct1-dlyin

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. C. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates. TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is not dead. Office and residence, 1st door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Feadon, F. H. Eaton. 1a19

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 installment 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 five dollars, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.
JOHN M. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.
S. S. LUKEN—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 painful eye, which was so far lost 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 the eye well, except a little tender of weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.
Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.
S. S. LUKEN—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 been to be good for some eyes.
Cincinnati, May 20, 1850. R. C. CARRETSON
For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. Sellers, 97 Wood st.; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSKEY, Pres't. —— A. W. MAGEE, Sec'y.
OFFICE—No. 65 Water street, in the warehouse of C. G. HUSKEY.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, merchandise, goods, merchandise in store, and in transitu routes, &c.
The ample security for the stability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known in the community for their probity, intelligence, and industry.
DIRECTORS—C. Huskey, Wm. Bagaley, W. Lorimer, Jr., Walter Hyndman, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, S. Kinney, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.
apl6-dly

WORMS! WORMS!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year is one in which the ravages of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous, we take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr McLane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.
Office