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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Eight copies for $10, or twenty copies to one address for $20, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

INDIANA.—The Legislature of this State in Joint Ballot on the 5th inst. elected Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS State Auditor and Col. JAMES P. DRAKE Treasurer. Both Locos of course. The former is Editor of the 'Goshen Democrat.'

THE GOLD-DUST ROBBERY.—In the matter of the complaint against Charles R. Churchill and John McDonald, the latter has been unconditionally discharged, and the former upon his own recognizance to appear and testify.

From Washington—The Excitement Continued—Time wasted in Speeches—Southern Members on Disunion—Non-slaveholders—The Difficulty between Mr. Meade and Mr. Duer Explained.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1849.

The whole morning has been exhausted by two long-winded, senseless speeches from a member from Tennessee and Mr. ROOT of Ohio, the latter of whom has grown rather tiresome to the House and the galleries from his frequent occupation of the floor and the exhaustion of his stock of small wit. The Tennessee member spoke full two hours, indulging throughout in a tirade against the acts of the last House of Representatives, and the complexion of the Committees as framed by Mr. WINTHROP. This speech was designed as a *whipper in* of the refractory Loco-Focos, and to excite the Free Soilers against Mr. WINTHROP as to induce them to go for a Southern Loco Foco rather than see him elected. The House became so heartily disgusted with this waste of time in making speeches that influenced no one, nor commanded the attention of even the bystanders, that they adopted a resolution to prevent any further discussion until the House had been organized. It was after 9 o'clock before the first ballot was taken, the result of which was as widely a scattering a vote as any that had been previously given. LINN BOYD received the highest Loco-Foco vote, and Mr. WINTHROP and Dr. STANLY of N. C. about an equal vote from the Whigs.—Pending the second ballot I was compelled to leave the House in order to get this letter ready for the mail.

The excitement out doors is greater than ever, and the galleries and lobby of the House were crowded to suffocation. The *Sovereigns* in the gallery, partaking to some extent of the chivalry exhibited yesterday on the floor of Congress, had several small knock downs, which excited more mirth than anger. They originated in struggles to get seats, or even places to stand. There was a fine display of crushed beaver, torn coats, &c. There will be a strong effort made to keep the House in session until some organization is arrived at, but it will wholly fail. Neither party have agreed upon candidates or a course of action that will have any tendency to remedy the difficulty that prevents organization.

The importance that is attached to the *favor* manifested on the part of a few indiscreet Southern Members in their wild and visionary threats about dissolving the Union, is just so much trouble unnecessarily borrowed. I have it from unquestionable authority that one of the Southern Representatives, in conversing with a gentleman, admitted that a great deal of this bombast was for consumption at home, and that it was best this over-pressure of steam should be blown off at an early day in the session. When TOOMBS declared he was against the organization of the House, and even for disunion itself unless the South received assurances that Slavery should not be prohibited from the Territories of California and New Mexico, nor the question agitated as to its abolition in the District of Columbia, it is true there was some manifestation of applause among the Southern Members on the floor of Congress. But when he was replied to, by a Member of Illinois avowing that come what might, the free States of the North and of the West would present an unbroken front in preserving the Union as it is, the very dome of the Capital shook with the tokens of assent and approbation that went up not only from the body of the House but the densely crowded galleries. It was a sentiment entertained and cherished by at least eight-tenths of the American people without regard to geographical division, and the idea that a few fiery Hotspurs can provoke the people even of their own States to so dark a deed of infamy is not entertained by any well balanced mind that I have yet met with.

The Representatives from the non-slaveholding States who are Whigs, have since the withdrawal of Mr. Winthrop repudiated by the votes they have given all supposition that they partake of sectional prejudices in their efforts to secure an organization of the House. A reference to such votes will show that even those Whigs most obnoxious to ultra Southern men, from the views they entertain upon the subject of the further Extension of Slavery, have voted for either Messrs. Morehead, Stanly, or some other Southern Whig. And Mr. Conrad of Louisiana most aptly remarked yesterday, that instead of cherishing any of the apprehensions as to the rights of the South, or the anticipated course of the North towards the South, so freely expressed by Messrs. Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, since his arrival in this city, his apprehensions had been entirely allayed both by the votes the Northern representatives had given, and the spirit they had manifested in their conversations upon this exciting topic. The great difficulty is, that there are a few Representatives from the South, who for the sake of giving themselves strength at home, and manufacturing a redundancy of political capital, are willing to create and keep alive this Slavery excitement, no matter what the consequences may be to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

It is believed here by those most intimately acquainted with both Messrs. DUER and MEADE, that the difficulty which originated between those gentlemen during the debate of yesterday, will be amicably adjusted. Mr. CONRAD of La. acts, as I learn, as the friend of Mr. DUER, and Messrs. BAYLY and SEDDON on the part of Mr. MEADE, and from their known character, extremes will be prevented if possible. The basis of the adjustment proposed is this, that Mr. DUER shall state that his charge is based on Mr. MEADE's speech, a printed copy of which he, during last Summer, had sent to Mr. D. That in reply Mr. MEADE shall assert that the remark "*It is false*" was intended to be applied by him to the inference drawn by Mr. DUER, and not to that gentlemen personally, whereupon Mr. DUER will withdraw his retort upon Mr. MEADE "*you are a liar.*" Mr. DUER in this matter occupies the right side of the question, and no one who witnessed his *manner* when he retorted upon Mr. MEADE, will ever again imagine that he will tamely brook an insult, let it come from what quarter it may. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have drawn the same inference from Mr. MEADE's language that Mr. DUER did, and the *sensitiveness* manifested by Mr. MEADE upon being charged with being a Disunionist, shows how shy Southern gentlemen themselves are of being regarded by the country or even a portion of the people as occupying that unenviable position before them. If we were as near a dissolution of the Union as the debates of the two past days would indicate, and those who make the threat really favored or desired such a calamity, the charge of Mr. DUER would have been regarded by Mr. MEADE as a *compliment* rather than being resented as a *reproach*.

ALPHA.

CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA.—In the House of Delegates of Virginia last week a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, calling a convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State, and for a reapportionment of representation.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.—*Washington*, Thursday, Dec. 13.—The cases of the schr Eclipse and of Rhoda MacRae were decided to be valid claims—the amount, in each, to be hereafter awarded.

The Speakership—The Senate—Mr. Clay, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1849.

The ballotings in the House have proven as ineffectual during the session of to day as all previous efforts at organization. LYNN BOYD gained gradually on the Loco-Foco side, and Mr. STANLY on the part of the Whigs. The only thing of moment that transpired was the announcement of PRESTON KING, of N. Y. that if the Loco Focos expected to secure the Speakership, that they would have to unite upon Mr. STRONG, of Penn.—KING, DUNKER, WILMOT and WESTWORTH voted for STRONG, while ALLEN, TUCK and ROOT voted for THADEUS STEVENS, from the same State. I think I can discover the elements of a compromise at work, that they will secure the selection of a Speaker on Monday next.

The Senate, tired of the "*masterly inactivity*" of the coordinate branch of Congress, adopted a resolution informing the President they were prepared to receive any Executive business he might have to communicate. The resolution was introduced by Mr. BERRIEN, and supported by Mr. CLAY, whose remarks were listened to with the profoundest attention. He maintained that the proposition of Mr. BERRIEN was not without a precedent, and that he should long since have introduced a similar resolution, but from his reluctance to take the lead in that or any measure. He remarked that he desired the country to understand that he occupied his seat in that body without regard to party or sectional considerations, and that neither the one or the other should influence him in his actions.

The resolution was then adopted without division, and Messrs. BERRIEN, MASON and FETCH were appointed the Committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate were prepared to proceed to Executive business. On Monday a list of nominations will be sent to the Senate for its action, and from that time forward a continued scene of excitement will be kept up, growing out of the anticipated disposition that body may make of those whose official existence is dependent upon their will. There is a great deal more feeling manifested among Whig Senators for the rejection of many of the important appointments, especially in the large cities, than has been evinced by the opposition Senators.

ALPHA.

Messrs. Duer and Meade—An Error.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Your Washington correspondent in his letter of the 13th inst. has given a relation of the altercation between Messrs. DUER and MEADE, that does the former gentleman great injustice. Of course, he could not have intended to misrepresent the matter; but so far from its being the fact that Mr. Duer "made a rush for him [Meade] with a view of engaging in a personal encounter," as he states, it was *Mr. Meade* who rushed for Mr. Duer for this purpose. Mr. Duer remained throughout the excitement, standing in his place exhibiting a coolness and courage most honorable to himself and satisfactory to his friends, however they may deplore the altercation. C.

The Great Telegraph Controversy—Morse beaten.

The statement in our Supplement of Saturday that Justice McLEAN has made decisions against the claims of Prof. Morse, in one of his suits against O'Reilly is fortified by the following dispatch to the *Express*:

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC DECISION.—*Columbus*, (Ohio,) Dec. 13.—Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision against the Telegraph claims of Morse, Kendall & Co. announcing in substance, as I understand, that their claim to a patent, is invalid and void in the region of country covered by Morse and F. O. J. Smith, in their contract with O'Reilly. The decision, I also believe, extends to the invalidating of the patent generally.

We have another dispatch which says Judge M'Lean declares Morse's patent invalid, until he strikes out his claims to dots and lines. [Express.

We presume the latter is the more correct version of the decision. Judge M. must have rendered it in a case argued some weeks since, as he is now and has for some days been in Washington. [*Ed. Trib.*

THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT.—Though the ideas of the progress of the revolution of socialistic improvement may dwell mainly in the brains of journalists and philosophers, it still gives us, and no doubt the majority of our readers, an especial pleasure to read the profound and animated letters of the two socialists, Hugh Doherty and Jules Lechevalier, the greater part of which we regularly transfer to our columns.

☞ We take the above from the *New York Democrat*, a daily German paper of this city. We agree perfectly with the *Democrat's* opinion of Messrs. Doherty and Lechevalier, and are very glad to see matter of so much value in its columns, but at the same time should not object if its translation of their letters were accompanied by one indication of the fact that they are taken from *the Tribune*.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.—A distinguished Hungarian Exile now in this country has in preparation, and now nearly ready for the press, a complete history of the recent war of independence in Hungary, including its cause, antecedents and events, military and political, with full notice of the men who played prominent parts in that great historical drama of recent times. The author having himself been connected with the struggle, being intimately acquainted with the leaders, will be able to furnish a more vivid representation of all its features than has yet been offered to the public. It is well known that during the great part of the war the frontiers of the country were entirely closed, by which cause many of the most important facts in connection with it are still wrapped in mystery. The clearing up of doubts as to these points will impart a new interest, even to such a subject, while a great amount of entirely new information will render the book one of the most attractive of the season.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington*, Thursday, Dec 13, 1849.—N. C. Read, Esq. of Ohio, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court....No. 14. The United States *ex* Carr & Peck, claimants, &c.—Appeal from Court of Appeals of Florida. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Court of Appeals in this case.... No. 15. The United States *ex.* Carr & Peck, claimants, &c.—Appeal from Court of Appeals of Florida. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction.... No 124 Alex. M. Sharp and al. stockholders, &c. *vs.* The Carlisle Bank.—Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for East Pennsylvania. The decree of the Circuit Court in this cause was affirmed with costs. No. 20. Francis Surget, appellant, *vs* P. M. Lapice and al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by Gen Jones for the appellant.... No. 21. A. M. Nathan, plaintiff in error, *vs.* State of Louisiana.—This case was submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Wilde for the plaintiff in error, and Mr. Coxe for the defendant in error.... No. 23. J. Phelan, plaintiff in error *vs.* Commonwealth of Virginia.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Z. C. Lee, for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A.M.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—One hundred and thirteen notices of applications to the legislature have been made through the public prints in New Jersey for acts of incorporation. Among them are applications for 9 plank roads, 10 railroads, 12 new banks, 3 ferry companies, 1 renewal of bank charter, 3 insurance companies, 2 new counties, 12 municipal corporations, 3 savings banks, 1 electric telegraph, 5 turnpike companies, 6 manufacturing companies, 1 transportation company, and 7 other incorporated companies. Twenty of the applications come from Hudson county, 17 from Essex, 10 from Burlington, 15 from Monmouth, 10 from Middlesex, and 10 from Mercer. The new banks are, Mercer county bank, at Trenton, capital $200,000; Farmers' and Mechanics' at Salem, $50,000; one at Cape May, $50,000; at New Brunswick, $200,000; at Bordentown, $100,000; at Freehold; at Phillipsburg, Warren county; at Jersey City, $200,000; at Elizabethtown; at Deptford, Gloucester; at Jersey City or Van Vorst, $100,000; at Paterson, founded on Stocks of United States, New-York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, or Ohio. The new counties are proposed to be set off one from Monmouth and one from Essex. [Burlington Gazette.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Porpoise, Commander A. G. Gordon, was at Port Praya, Cape de Verde, 29th Sept.....The U. S. ship St. Mary's, Z. F. Johnson, Esq. Commander, arrived at San Francisco on the 3d ult. after a cruise of five months, having visited Valparaiso and Callao.....The U. S. frigate Savannah sailed from Monterey on the 25th ult. On the 24th ult. the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's sailed for Canton, touching at the Sandwich Islands. The following U. S. vessels of war are now anchored in the Bay, opposite the town, viz: Sloop of war Warren; schooner Ewing; propeller Massachusetts. Many desertions have occurred.

REPORTED SEIZURE.—The *Niagara Chronicle* of the 6th has the following paragraph: There is a rumor in town to the effect that fourteen American schooners have been seized for smuggling on the Welland Canal. Should this prove true, we hope there will be shown more substantial cause for seizure than was the case with respect to the British steamers recently seized by American officers.

New Publications.

THE POEMS OF FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD. Illustrated by Huntington, Rossiter, Cushman, Darley, and Osgood. One vol. 8vo. (Philadelphia: Carey & Hart; New-York: Putnam, Wiley, Appleton, Bartlett & Welford, and the other Booksellers.)

This is one of the most beautiful books that have ever issued from the American press. In its general style it corresponds with the same publishers' editions of Bryant, Longfellow, and Willis; but it is larger, and some of the engravings—particularly the exquisite portrait of the author, by Cheney, "Old Friends," by Hinshelwood, "Ida," by G. H. Cushman, and "The Reaper," by Humphrys—seem to us of the very first order of pictorial embellishments that have appeared in this country.

Of the literary merits of Mrs. Osgood we must now speak briefly. It appears to be generally acknowledged that in the airy lightness of her imagination, the delicacy of her fancy, and the melody and variety of the cadences of her verse, she occupies a position above all the poets of her sex. If grace and tenderness are the fittest characteristics of feminine genius, she is the most womanly of poets. It has been unfortunate for her fame that she has so frequently written carelessly, and published without revision, to supply the demands for magazines. Her earlier poems, too, by which alone she is judged by many, because these alone have hitherto been collected in volumes, are for the most part trifling in tone and crude in execution, without depth of thought or earnestness of feeling. Those who have formed their estimate of her character from these, will be surprised at the noble illustrations of her powers in this superb volume. "Eurydice," "The Dream of Ermengarde," "Fragments of an Unfinished Story," "Sleep," "A Happy Day," "Labor," and many other pieces which she has written in the last few years, are full of the most beautiful sentiments, in forms of the finest imagination, and in rythms that echo every variety of emotion.

This edition of her works is divided into "Poems of Imagination and Passion," "Tales and Ballads," "Sacred Poems," "Floral Fancies," and "Songs." Of songs she has written more than a hundred, many of which have been published with music, and are now everywhere sung with as much delight as the melodies of Moore or Bayly. The poems on flowers have a charming naiveté, unequaled in such compositions, and they evince a delicate purity of feeling nowhere approached, save, perhaps, in the pages of "Picciola."—The sacred pieces are in some instances characterized by a subdued but tender melancholy, but they frequently have the cheerful hopefulness which more appropriately belongs to worship. "Ashes of Roses" and "The Daughter of Herodias," are the finest specimens of their different styles. The first is a touchingly eloquent expression of maternal sorrow, and the last is of the few instances which do not make us regret the use of scriptural scenes in literary art. The most characteristic exhibitions of her fancy are perhaps in the "Tales and Ballads," nearly all of which are marked by her idiosyncracies of feeling and expression. But her fame will rest upon those poems of imagination and passion which fill the earlier pages of the volume. The pieces from "A Happy Day" to "Sleep," have a dramatic relation and unity which justify the consideration of them as a single poem; and no one has written in our time who might not refer to such a poem with pride, and rely upon it as the basis of an enduring reputation.

The works of Mrs. Osgood have come before the public at a late period for the holiday season, but we are mistaken if even under this disadvantage, they do not meet with the largest sale that greets the illustrated books of the year.

THE POETS AND POETRY OF AMERICA. By Rufus W. Griswold. One vol. 8vo. pp. 550. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. New-York: Wiley, Appleton, Putnam and other Booksellers.

The copy of this splendid volume that is before us is of the tenth edition, and the sixteenth thousand. Such a success, for so expensive a work, has rarely been known. In revising it the author has omitted the notices of the female poets, who are considered in his separate, and similar volume entitled "The Female Poets of America," and the original work is augmented by biographical and critical sketches of Munford (the translator of Homer), Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard, George H. Boker, Henry B. Hirst, Wm. Wallace, James T. Fields, J. G. Saxe, J. M. Legaré, Huntington (author of "Allen, or the New Una"), William Allan Butler, and several other of our younger poets, not before included; and by more extended reviews and quotations of Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Tuckerman, Poe, and many other of our older and more universally recognized bards.

The simple fact that Mr. Griswold's book, in defiance of the natural disparagement of unloaded versifiers, has taken entire possession of the market, renders commendation superfluous. Of the hundred preceding and six or eight contemporary or subsequent attempts in the same line the names alone survive. "The POETS AND POETRY OF AMERICA" are presented in this work, the name recalls no other.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF THE REV. J. T. HEADLEY. With a Biographical Notice and Portrait of the Author. 2 vols. 12mo. (New-York: John S. Taylor, 143 Nassau-st.

These very handsome volumes appear, from some "cards" that have been printed in the journals to have been published in this form without the author's approval or knowledge. As to Mr. Taylor's rights we have nothing to say. The papers were originally contributed by Mr Headley to various periodicals, *and for the right to publish them in these periodicals* he was probably paid his price. For all other purposes, it strikes us that the copyright is as absolutely his as if he had never parted with his manuscript. However this may be, the collection is one of which no author need be ashamed. It consists, indeed, of some of Mr. Headley's most brilliant and highly-finished compositions, of those specimens of his abilities by which he may be judged with the greatest safety to his fame as a word-painter and thinker. The volumes will unquestionably have a large sale.

A SYSTEM OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL GEOGRAPHY, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York, Harper & Brothers. 1850.

Of the many volumes for which the public are indebted to Dr. Anthon, there is not one more admirably executed, in all respects, than this. Such a text-book for the study of ancient geography and history has been much needed, not only in the Schools, but in the smaller libraries, in which it is attempted to embrace the largest amount of knowledge in the smallest compass and for the smallest expenditure. The work has not much *originality*, properly speaking. That is not one of the learned author's distinguishing traits. But every page evinces the most thorough discrimination and it may be described as embodying all the most important results of recent investigation and scholarship in its range with which foreign classical literature has been enriched.

FRANK FORESTER'S FISH AND FISHING OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES OF AMERICA. Illustrated from Nature by the Author. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: Stringer & Townsend. 1849.

It requires a more thorough knowledge and genial appreciation of the gentle craft, than we can pretend to, in order to do justice to a work of this kind. We are so familiar, however, with the peculiar and remarkable abilities of Mr. Herbert, with his devotion to the rod, and his general habits of close and scientific observation, that we have no fear of erring when we endorse the common judgment that nothing better upon the subject of "fishing with an angle" has appeared since the days of Izaak Walton. The book is beautifully printed, and the illustrations are authentic and finely engraved.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. WALTER M. LOWRIE, MISSIONARY TO CHINA. Edited by his Father. One volume 8vo. (New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers.)

This is an interesting book. The subject of it was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and after completing his education in Jefferson College and at the Princeton Theological Seminary, he sailed for China, as a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in 1842. Here he labored with great industry and ability until his death, in the summer of 1847. His diaries and letters, here collected, constitute a delightful picture of Christian experience, and we have presented in them a better illustration of the true heroism than can be found in a library of histories of knights errant.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF FITZ GREENE HALLECK. Third edition. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.)

We are delighted at the evidence of a just appreciation of Halleck afforded by the appearance of this third impression of the richly-illustrated collection of his works published by Messrs. Appleton. The words of panegyric have been exhausted upon the brilliancy of his fancy and the sensuous richness of his versification. The price of the new edition, we see, is reduced to $2 50.

HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE. By GEORGE TICKNOR. In three volumes, vol. 1. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This is the most important contribution made to our literature in many years. It secures for its able and accomplished author a place in the group with Sismondi and Hallam. We shall hereafter give a more particular account of it.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By DAVID HUME.

Phillips, Sampson & Co. have sent us the fifth volume of their cheap but well-printed edition of this great work—with all its faults, decidedly the best History of England ever written.

CHRISTMAS SHADOWS. A Tale of the Poor Needlewomen. With numerous illustrations on steel, designed by Ashby. 1 vol 12mo. New-York: Stringer & Townsend.

This is a very interesting story, reprinted in a style corresponding with the English edition. It is of the class of Dickens's tales for the same season.

☞ "ROLAND CASHEL." The third and concluding part of this stirring story, by the popular author of "Harry Lorrequer," has just been published by the Harpers.

The Boston Tragedy—Further Developments.

From the Boston Herald, December 15.

Of the sixty and more witnesses that have been examined, some fourteen or fifteen were from the west part of the city, either tenants of the late Doctor, or persons who resided and whose business lay in the neighborhood of the College. There were several police officers, including the chief of police. The examining physicians, and lecturers at the College formed another large class of witnesses, and the friends and relatives of the family of the deceased, of whom quite a number were summoned, completed this unusual array. Beside these, there were Mr. Hall, of Dedham, the gentleman who waited at the College on Friday, Nov. 23, upward of two hours, for the reappearance of Dr. Parkman, whom he had seen enter the building, and John Roach, the Irishman who found the check signed G. P. Bowman, but filled up in Dr. Parkman's hand-writing.

As stated, the evidence fills eighty pages of large foolscap paper, closely written. A very large proportion is composed of documents that have been found, and papers that have pass'd between Dr. Webster and the murdered man. It has been thought just these documents—the nature of the correspondence between the parties, the exciting subject of it, taken in connection with other circumstances—clearly indicate that Dr. George Parkman was foredoomed a few days prior to the fatal Friday when he disappeared.

The following extract from the *Springfield Republican* of Thursday morning, seems to show that there was cause for an exhibition of malignant feeling toward Dr. Parkman.

The extract is from a letter written in Boston, and is as follows:

Now I have a fact to give on the "best authority," which certainly has considerable bearing in the case.—Some time since Dr. Webster persuaded Robert G. Shaw, as a favor to him, to buy his cabinet of minerals, and to take a bill of sale of them. Mr. Shaw, however, having no use for them, allowed them to remain in Dr. W's possession. The latter, a short time after, gave Dr. Parkman a mortgage for $400 upon the same minerals, and he the former sale came to Dr. P's knowledge he became considerably excited, and declared that Dr. W. was a villain, and he would expose him. This threat he lately repeated to Dr. W.

We have learned some curious particulars in relation to the check that was found in Cambridgeport, on Saturday morning, Nov 24. The explanation concerning it differ from what has been published. We now give its true history:

Oliver P. Bowman, grocer, in Cambridge-st is one of Dr. Parkman's tenants. On the 31st of Oct. Dr. George Parkman called for his rent, which was then due. The Doctor, as was usual with him, was in a hurry, and filled up the check himself. The following is a copy:

STATE BANK.
BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1849.

$7 dolls 50 cts

Pay to ——— or bearer, eight-five dollars 50 cts

To the Cashier. OLIVER P. BOWMAN.

This check was not presented to the bank, but was paid into the city treasury by Dr. Parkman for taxes. Mr. Dana, the treasurer, after keeping possession of it for two or three days discovered the discrepancy between the figures and the written amount, and then returned the check to Dr. Parkman. This simple explanation is a perfectly satisfactory answer to the inquiry why the doctor retained the check in his pocket so long a time.

It is fully proved that Dr. Parkman was in the vicinity where the check was found the day before he was murdered, although it was not picked up until the morning after the murder.

The Irishman, Roach, who found it, says it was rolled into a small roll. On looking at it he did not think it of any value, but put it into his pocket and showed it to his employer. They told him it was worth nothing; he therefore made no further inquiries about it. The name of Dr. Parkman not appearing on the check, of course no one unacquainted with his handwriting or Bowman's transactions with him, could possibly trace any connection between it and the dreadful tragedy.

Roach incidentally showed the paper to the tollman on Cambridge bridge, who, being acquainted with Mr. Bowman, advised him to call upon that gentleman. A full explanation then took place, and the check became part of the evidence in the already lengthened chain.

The peculiar circumstances under which the check was found have no doubt been the subject of closest investigation. Whether any evidence against Dr. Webster can be deduced from it, we are, of course, unable to say.

It may not be improper in their connection, to state that blankets and other clothing have been discovered in Dr. Webster's apartment at the college, which are known to have been sent thither from the professor's house in Cambridge, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman. It does not clearly appear what purpose these were intended for, or whether they had any connection with the crime that is supposed to have been committed. Upon the supposition that they were intended for screens to the windows which overlook the McLean Hospital, an examination of the window frames has been made, but no sign has been discovered which would indicate that they had ever been fastened there.

After the verdict was rendered, deeming it perfectly proper to seek information from members of the Jury, we called upon one of the gentlemen who composed it. He told us that the seal of secrecy had not been taken off; that it was for the highest interests for the cause of public justice to keep the investigation from the public eye, and that, when the full particulars of this inconceivably dreadful affair were disclosed, public opinion would, with one accord, sanction the course which the prosecuting officer, the Coroner and the Jury had thought proper to pursue. The juryman was exceedingly anxious to stand well with the public. He deprecated censure; their object, besides the triumph of law and justice, was, he said, to allay public excitement, by keeping facts which were developed under the veil of impenetrability until the whole could be safely published in an authentic form. As a sufficient excuse for the Jury, he told us that our imagination could not begin to realize half the horrors of this tragedy. Facts of startling moment were contained in their proceedings, which, when known, would thrill through the veins of every reader.

The Parkman Murder.

The verdict of the Coroner, pronouncing Professor Webster guilty of the murder of Dr. Parkman, does not seem to have occasioned much surprise. For some days the public mind had been prepared for such a result, in consequence of developments, to which we have already alluded, tending to show that the murder was premeditated. The Coroner's Jury have spoken their convictions freely and fully, without bias, we believe, from any opinion outside of the room, where their protracted and careful inquiry was conducted.—It now remains to extend to the prisoner a fair trial before the high legal tribunal of the State. And we trust that the agitation which has existed upon this melancholy subject may be stilled during the interval.

We learn that Prof. Webster's appearance to day is precisely the same which it has been of late—that although he has read the finding of the Corner's Inquest, it has not disturbed him in the least, and he remains perfectly calm and self-possessed. He is in good health, and apparently quite contented in his situation and satisfied with the treatment which he receives from the officers of the Jail. It had been reported that his cell was better furnished and his fare more sumptuous than other prisoners. We are informed that his accomodations are only improved by the allowance of some food-mats, but it is true that his food is furnished by his friends from a restaurant in Court Square. Prof. Webster's time is wholly employed in reading and epistolary correspondence with his friends. Although it is understood that Hon. Franklin Dexter has declined to act as counsel for defence, he is still admitted at the Jail as such, in common with Edward D. Sohier, Esq. [Boston Transcript, Friday.

The *Journal* has the following remarks on the same subject: It will be noticed that the Jury affirm that the remains were those of Dr. Parkman, and declare their conviction that he came to his death in consequence of wounds inflicted by Dr. Webster; but no opinion is expressed as to whether the act was one of wilful murder or manslaughter. The evidence upon which this verdict is based has been very properly withheld from the public, and the Coroner and his advisers are entitled to much credit for the firmness with which they have resisted the cravings of an idle curiosity for a public examination. Had a different course been adopted, and the evidence against the prisoner been made public at this stage of the proceedings, without that rebutting testimony which it is fair to presume he is prepared to produce, an unprejudiced Jury to try the case could not have been empanelled in the State. The accused would have been prejudged and condemned, and the first impressions of the Jury would have exercised an influence over their deliberations, unsuspected, perhaps, but none the less prejudicial to Dr. Webster.

The public should not hastily jump at a conclusion of guilt from the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The evidence adduced before these tribunals is generally of an *ex parte* character, and it is not considered necessary in neither is it usual, for the suspected party to make his defence. In this case it is not known even that any defence was attempted by Dr. Webster. It is obvious, therefore, that the verdict of the Jury can be regarded only as indicating that *circumstances which are unexplained*, but may admit of an explanation, furnish evidence satisfactory to the Jury that the deed of violence was committed by the accused. We make these remarks with a view of keeping the public mind unprejudiced, so far as in our power lies. If Dr. Webster is guilty, we entertain no fear that he will not receive his deserts. If innocent, he is entitled to an impartial trial, and to a fair hearing before the tribunal of public opinion.

The Printers of Boston.

The strike of the Journeymen Printers of Boston is likely to result in something more fruitful and enduring than a mere stand-out for wages—a resort sometimes necessary, but by itself rarely profitable. The following is the Constitution of the first constructive, creative movement of the Boston Printers, to which we heartily wish the fullest success. We publish the Articles in the hope that they will be studied, discussed, weighed, and if possible improved upon by workers elsewhere. Art. X. is the key and center of the whole, unquestionably right in principle, but possibly susceptible of improvement in the details.—Let it be carefully canvassed.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has become a matter of imperative necessity that the Journeymen Printers of Boston and vicinity should associate themselves together in some manner which shall conduce to their mutual benefit, and afford to them an efficient protection against the undue influence of capital.

It is, therefore determined by the subscribers to form a joint-stock company, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be styled the "Boston Printers' Protective Union."

ART. II. Semi annual meetings of this Union shall be held for the choice of a President, Secretary, and a Board of Directors consisting of three members, who shall be elected by ballot, and for the transaction of other business. The meetings shall be held on the second Monday of December and June in each year.

ART. III. Special meetings of this Union may be called by the President and Directors, upon the application in writing of twenty members, and whenever the President and Directors may deem it expedient. Notice shall be given three days successively in two papers printed in Boston.

ART. IV. The direction of the affairs of this Union shall be vested in three Directors who shall not be employed in the capacity of workmen for the Union.

ART. V. The Board of Directors shall elect an Agent, who shall also be Treasurer, and said Agent shall appoint the Superintendents of the several departments except Editors, who shall be appointed conjointly with the Board of Directors, and said Agent shall transact all other business of the Union. He shall give bonds in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties not members of the Union, for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall make a return to the Directors of the condition of the business of the Union on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, of each year.

ART. VI. The Board of Directors shall audit the accounts of the Agent and Treasurer, and submit a report of the whole business of the Union during the term preceding each semi annual meeting.

ART. VII. The Board of Directors shall give the agent power to appoint a book-keeper and accountant whenever the business shall require it. The Board shall also fix the salary of the agent, which shall not be increased or reduced during the term for which he is appointed.

ART. VIII. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Union, and shall sign all documents approved and signed by the Directors.

ART. IX. The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings at meetings of the Union, and correspond with individuals and other Associations.

ART. X. The proceeds of the business shall be devoted to the purchase of materials, and no division of the profits shall be made until the capital stock amounts to $3,000, after which the Board of Directors, with the Agent and Treasurer, shall, annually, on the second Monday of December, make a division of the entire profits of the business in the following manner: One-third shall be awarded to the whole body of Stockholders according to the amount of capital held by each. One-third shall be added to the capital stock of all the members of the Union, and one-third shall be divided equally among all the workmen permanently employed by the Union, including the Agent, Editors, and Printers.

ART. XI. The capital stock shall be divided into 300 shares, at $5 each, subject to such increase in number as provided in Article XII.

ART. XII. The capital stock shall be increased from time to time, by assessments of not more than five dollars upon each share; said assessments to be made by a majority of the votes of the members present at a regular semi annual meeting of the Union. An additional number of shares may also be created at any regular meeting, in the same manner as above provided for laying assessments.

ART. XIII. No member shall hold more than five shares at any time, and no member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

ART. XIV. Certificates of stock shall be issued by the Board of Directors, signed by them and the President and Secretary. Said certificates shall be null and void on the failure of any holder of the same to pay his assessment within the time specified by the Board of Directors; and any member so failing to pay his assessments shall forfeit his share of the profits for such time as the Directors shall determine.

ART. XV. The capital shall be invested in the purchase of materials for carrying on the printing business in all its branches, and the business shall be extended as the Board of Directors may deem expedient.

ART. XVI. All stock for sale at any time shall be first offered to the Stockholders, and then to the members of the Boston Printers' Union; and if, after reasonable time, any shares still remain unsold, such other persons as may wish to become Stockholders may do so, subject to the assent of the Board of Directors.

ART. XVII. No person shall be eligible to office in this Union who is not a Journeyman Printer.

ART. XVIII. All workmen employed by the Union shall be paid according to the Scale of Prices adopted by the Boston Printer's Union.

ART. XIX. The foregoing Constitution may be amended at any regularly called meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

Post Office Operations.

The Postmaster-General has established the following new Post Offices for the week ending December 8, 1849:

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
South Granby	Oswego	N. Y.	Jas. Campbell.
Fly Mountain	Ulster	"	W. V. Wagoner.
Fort Mercer	Mercer	N. J.	J. A. L. Crater.
Jacksville	Butler	Pa.	S. C. Jack.
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