and told me to commit the Dr.; I then told the Dr. I must commit him; he could not stand; I called on Mr. Cummings to assist me; we then led him to the lock-up; I told Mr. Cummings that I thought Dr. Webster had been taking something, and thought it best to send for a physician; Mr. Clapp thought it not best, unless he should be worse; we then laid him upon a bed, on the side, and he turned over on his face; I never saw a man in such a state before; I do not know whether he had fits or apoplexy; I left the Dr. in jail; I saw him next, about three quarters of an hour after that, at the Medical College; Dr. Webster, Mr. Parker, Mr. Clapp and several others were then in the upper laboratory; I was there when the privy door and the back room door were broken open; I was there when the furnace was asked for and some bones found; he was very pale when taken out, more so down stairs than up stairs; I did not hear the Dr. say a word except to ask for water; did not drink it, nor soiled it all over his clothes; I was one of those who passed up the remains through the scuttle to the floor Hawkins; (here the witness produced two grapples, one of them made of irons, and the other of two large coil books, about two inches across the head, bound together, back to back with twine, also a single hook of the same size, ball of stout twine with sinker attached;) these were found altogether in a paper on a shelf in the small back room. Witness first saw them on Friday night; these were found and taken out of the paper on Saturday afternoon in the general search; they are now just as they were found.

[These three grapples were most horrible looking instruments, and made up in a way to indicate a purpose equally horrible, still it is quite possible that the Dr. might prove that he did not make them, and it is possible that he did make them for some incidental purpose.]

Witness was present when the remains were found in the tea chest; (witness went on to state the matter precisely according to previous detail. He was also shown a bunch of keys found in Dr. W's private drawer, which the Dr. on his examination in the Police Court, said he picked up in the street; some of them were ordinary and some skeleton keys. The Attorney-General was proceeding to ask whether any of these keys fitted different doors in the building, when the prisoner's counsel objected, and some discussion took place. The Court ruled that the question be put.) One of these keys fits the dissecting-room door, another the front door of the College, another the door under it, and another the front lecture-room door of Dr. W's and the back door leading down to his laboratory, (the front door key is brass); when before the Police Court I said to Dr. W. I have found some keys in the back room; what said he, these that are filed; he then said, those keys I picked up in Fleet-st and threw in there; some wine and ardent spirits were found in a drawer.

Cross-Examination.—I testified before the Coroner's Jury; I made minutes in writing from time to time, of all facts and conversations. I went to the Medical College on Friday, the day of the discovery at 4 o'clock; I asked him if there was not any private place about the College that had not been searched; he said that the only place not searched was Dr. W's privy; that the Doctor had the key and would go some away; I told him I would come again next day to examine that; we went away and searched some old buildings; I took the keys from a small drawer in Dr. W's private back room.

Charles H. Rice, sworn.—I am a police officer; was engaged in the search of Dr. Webster's room on Tuesday; Dr. W. wanted to direct attention from the privy, and led the way to the next room; was there when the bones were discovered.

Cross-examined.—Saw the tea-chest turned over; Keller, Dallas, Shattuck and Eaton were present, and I think two or three others; I stood on the lower part of the stairs, about 10 feet from them; saw the tan brushed off; don't remember who did it; it was before the Coroners Jury came; could not say how long; when we went down to search, Tuesday, the question was put whether we had searched all the premises; it was answered that we had, all but the Doctor's private privy; the Dr. was then standing near his furnace, talking with Mr. Clapp; I do not remember whether it was Littlefield that made the answer.

Samuel Lewis, Jr., sworn.—I am in the hardware business, No. 5 Dock square; know Dr. Webster; have known him ever since 1835; I recollect the fact of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, but cannot fix the time; after I heard that Dr. Parkman was missing I saw Dr. Webster in my place of business; I should think it in the after part of the day; I think it must have been Monday or Tuesday after I heard of Dr. Parkman's disappearance; I was not in the city on Wednesday; he came in and inquired for fish-hooks; don't remember whether I made any inquiry of any one if we had them; told him we had none; I am clerk in the store; Stephen B. Kimball is a clerk in the store; it is a place where Messrs. Hall of S. C. Warren; have been there about a year and a half; have seen him in that store before; cannot say when I saw him; saw him more frequently before I was at the store.

Stephen B. Kimball, sworn.—I am clerk in the store of Mr. Warren; knew Dr. Webster by sight; he calls at our store Monday or Tuesday of Thanksgiving week and enquired for large sized fish-hooks; I know the time, because Mr. Lane was in the store, and he went away on Wednesday, and was sick all the rest of the week.

James W. Edgerly, sworn.—I am in the hardware business, No. 3 Union-st; it was Tuesday towards night, when a person came into our store and enquired for large sized fish-hooks; I showed him a number of different things; (Witness identified the six fish-hooks on the grapples as being the ones he sold, and the prisoner the person who bought them.) I did not then know Prof. Webster; have since seen him in the prison; I know the fish-hooks by their having a peculiar mark, and having been a long time in the store; they are of an extraordinary large size; prisoner did not state any purpose he had in buying them.

Hen. W. Mead, sworn.—I am in the hardware business in Union-st; I have seen Dr. Webster; a person came into our store on Friday after Thanksgiving and inquired for fish hooks to make a grapple to grapple with; I showed him some, and put them together to show him how long a grapple might be made; I told him three; I think the person was Dr. W. but am not certain; the hooks were smaller than those found; it was about a quarter to one when I sold them.

Wm. N. Toller, sworn.—I am a twine manufacturer; have carried on the business 45 years;—(witness was shown the twine found on the fish hooks and on the remains; he examined it and called it small two-thread marline;)—I have no doubt but that the twine found on the remains and on the fish hooks is the same as that in the paper; it is made of clean Russia hemp, which is unusual for common twine at the present day.

Cross-examined.—Such twine as this should ask twenty-five cents a pound for; the common is 20 cents a pound; the difference is in the stock; this is good stock; carelessly manufactured. (This expert seemed to have a keen eye to business as a proof of his being worth very nicely.)

Nathaniel Waterman sworn.—I am a tin plate worker at 61 and 63 Cornhill; I am acquainted with Dr. Webster; he was in my store about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same day he was arrested; seeing him engaged with my foreman I walked up and said, excuse me, Doctor, I merely want how Dr. Parkman appeared when you paid him the money; he said he took the paper in his hand and started in front of the building; I said that if that was the case, he did not get far from the College before some one seeing the money among the papers, enticed him into one of his own buildings, and I believed when he was found, he would be found in the cellar of one of his own houses, for I did not believe the story of his going over Craige's bridge; he said he did go to Cambridge; he was asked if he had any other business; he said Mr. Fitz Henry Homer the number of the cab he went away in, and he has hunted it up and found spots of blood in the lining of it.

Court adjourned till half past 3 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Waterman Resumed.—Dr. Webster was conversing with the foreman about a tin box, he wanted it of large size, the sides coming up straight; it was to be filled entirely with books and small things; he wanted the handle put on par pularly along upon the cover; I told him a piece of tin could be put under so as to make it strong enough to hold a hundred pounds; he wanted the cover left for to be soldered on; for, said he, you know I can do such things; I have never made any such box for Dr. Webster before; don't know when it was ordered to be done; an account was shown to Mr. Waterman of things charged by him to Dr. Webster reaching back to 1837. Is time your account? It is. Is there any article like this box charged to him? No.

Charles Lorthrop, sworn.—I am Mr. Waterman's foreman; I remember Dr. Webster's calling at the shop, Friday, the 26th of November, about 10 o'clock in the morning; he wanted a square tin box; I showed some; he said there would not answer, he had some more large things to say; said he, I don't want the sides of thick tin; we generally made them of light tin, as it was only necessary to keep the air out; he said he wanted it to be made strong, eighteen inches square, and thirty inches deep, with a handle that would not fall out; I told him that it would be best to have an edge turned in it, it would be easier to solder on; about this time Mr. Waterman came along and made an apology for asking a question—he said, excuse me, Dr. Webster, for asking you how Dr. Parkman appeared when you paid him the money; Dr. W. said, he took it in his hand and darted off; Mr. Waterman said he had not believed Dr. Parkman got far from Grove-st—he must have been stopped in some of his tenements there; he did not believe he went out of his going over to Cambridge; Dr. W. replied that sure enough he was seen going over there; he then spoke of a woman being mesmeric and pointing out the cab in which Dr. Parkman was carried off out there, having found spots of blood on it, &c.; we then went on to speak of the tin box; I said if he would send it to us after he had packed it we could solder it up; he said he had to send it out of town; he had the tools and would do it himself; I told him we would have it done the next day; he wanted it sooner, and I promised to have it done in season to carry over that day.

Samuel J. Brown sworn.—Am one of the toll gatherers on Cambridge Bridge; I knew Dr. Parkman, and also the professor; on Friday, Nov. 30, I was at a grocery store on the corner of Cambridge and Grove sts; I saw Dr. Webster pass by the window; I went out and walked toward the toll house; I overtook Dr. W. and asked him if he could recognize that $20 bill, which I took in that morning on the Cambridge side, of an Irishman who came along and took a $20 bill to pay one cent of toll; it was a $20 bill of the Freeman's Bank; Dr. W. said he could not recognize the bill; he had paid Dr. Parkman the money he received of the students, some of large and some of small denominations; we parted at the toll house; saw Dr. Parkman at the toll house on Wednesday or Thursday; he came down and inquired for me, and asked if I had seen Dr. Webster; I answered, no; I told him I had not; soon after he came in a horse and chaise and crossed over; he came down the week before that from four to six times for Webster.

Cross-Examined.—I immediately mentioned the conversation I had with Dr. W.

Benjamin N. Coleman, sworn.—I know Dr. Webster; have known him a number of years; I saw him on Friday, the day of his arrest, at my house; he asked me when I last saw Dr. Parkman; I told him it was on Thursday of last week; he said, was it not Friday? I said no; he seemed distressed; I asked him if he had heard anything of Dr. Parkman; he said there had been a coat fished up which had spots of blood on it, and his hat had been found at the ferry; I said, why, dear? then he asked me two or three times if it was not Friday I saw Dr. Parkman; he repeated the question as he was going out of the door, if it was not Friday; I told him it was not.

Hon. Samuel D. Parker sworn.—(The witness is the prosecuting officer for the County of Suffolk, and is proceeding to give a history of the legal proceedings on the arrest of Prof. Webster, but is totally inaudible by your reporter; which gives the unfortunate reporter the impression that the accommodation of the reporters in this Court are most scandalously imperfect, or else their organs of hearing are. If sixteen of the idle lawyers in one corner of the bar immediately behind the prosecuting officer and in front of the witness stand, had been made to change places or could now be made to change places with the 16 reporters, some sixteen millions of people who depend upon the reporters for an account of this trial would be much more likely to get the truth of it—but perhaps the edification of 16 Lawyers is worth more than that of 16,000,000 of ordinary people.] Dr. W. called for water. I asked Dr. Gay to assist him; he expressed great distress about his wife and children; he asked me to send for Wm. H. Prescott; I replied that he was out of town; he said his family was at the Revere House; (there was then only sudden shrieks of the evidence yet. The learned and venerable witness is stroking the nap of his brass new hat, with his gloves. Oh! my wife and children, (the connection of this sentence was lost entirely.) I asked Dr. Gay whether the remains were or were not those of human beings; he said they were, and arranged them to show that they were the remains of the same person; Dr. Webster was not nearer than 9 or 10 feet, I believe, to the remains when I saw him.

Cross-examined.—I did not call on Mr. Prescott that night; called at the Revere House early the next morning, and also on Mr. Charles Cunningham.

Direct resumed.—Was in the Police Court when Dr. Webster was arraigned there; he waived an examination.

John M. Cummings, sworn.—I am the turnkey and keeper of the jail; I assisted in taking Dr. Webster down to the lock up on the Friday night of his arrest; we put him into a berth; he was in a very bad state; we tried to give him water, but he could not drink; after we had put him on a bed, Dr. Parker came down to see him; I unlocked the door and took hold of him; he seemed to take no notice; I heard him say, "I expected this;" I went and told Mr. Parker he could not come up; Mr. Parker, Dr. Gay, and officers Jones and Layton went down; Dr. Gay asked if he could not come up? he said, no; afterwards he threw his arms around Jones, as if frightened; officer Jones and myself carried him up stairs and set him down in a chair; I rode outside on a carriage going down to the College; we were detained some time on the College steps, waiting for the door to open; the Doctor trembled very much, and perspired very freely; his face looked red; the weather was cold; I was close by the Doctor all the time he was in the building; while in the upper laboratory, while they were looking in the little back private room, he said, "I wonder what they want there—they will find nothing; improper there," they found a cabinet, and he said, "that is the place to hide a letter I believe." In the lower room he was very much distressed; on our return to the jail while in the coach, I noticed that his pantaloons were quite wet; also on taking off his undercoat at the jail, we found it quite wet; we put him in the same cell he has since occupied; he turned on his face in the bed; we went down at one o'clock and half-past two, and found him lying in the same way, in great distress; I recollect Littlefield's going down for the *chaplain*; when we were in the College; don't recollect who told him where it was.

Joseph Andrews, sworn.—I am the tailor; I remember the night when Dr. Webster was arrested; I was fast at the jail when he came; I came back a few minutes after he had gone; went to the Medical College and entered by the shed into the lower laboratory; quite a number of gentlemen were there, and one of them called my attention to the furnace; I went to it; I there noticed what I thought to be a fragment of a skull and some bones; on turning round I saw Dr. Webster about two feet from the privy door; I went into the room when the remains were brought up through the trap-door; Dr. Webster was taught in there by the officers; he put his feet down firm and braced himself against the perspired very much; he was very stiff when I assisted two men to take him to the carriage; had no use of his limbs; when put in there stiffness came out of his limbs and he seated back in the carriage as if faint; the first words he spoke in the carriage were, "Why do they say so? I have done no wrong;" after that he said, "What will my poor family do in my absence?" he wished me to explain it to them; I said, "My dear sir, I pity you, I am sorry for you;" he replied, "You pity me, you sorry for me! what for?" I said, "To see you so much excited;" he replied, "Oh! that's it." We had to lift him into bed.

The room was watched all night; we heard no noise or motion; he did not seem to have slept; I think he did not sleep all night; he wished to be lifted up next morning; after we got him so as to sit in a chair, he said, "these are no more remains of Dr. Parkman's body than mine; how they came there I don't know; I never liked the looks of that Littlefield; I always opposed his coming there;" I have in my possession a letter in the prisoner's handwriting, which was brought on Tuesday morning, open; the turnkey of the jail called my attention to a clause in that letter, and asked me if it was proper it should go out; I retained it as evidence; I told Prof. Webster that if he had anything of a private or domestic nature to communicate to his family, the better way would be to have his wife and children call at the jail and see him; I took the same to Mr. Prescott and Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Lewis read the note referred to above, and the following is a copy:

CENTRAL HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING.

My Dearest Mortimer: I wrote Mamma yesterday, and Mr. O. will have here the writing to prove it if you all. I got my clothes off for the first time, and sooner in the morning quite thinly. I was a long time before my bed could find Dr. Parker's came, and it relieved, I suppose you. At least I felt so. I was quite well, I suppose, at 8 o'clock, and I felt so well I was grateful to God for great relief to my comfort and my peace of publicity, and the first ceremony went off better than I anticipated. On my return I had a bit of toast, and no food yesterday, they send much more than I can eat, and I have enough to give away; they send much more than I can eat, and I have enough to give away; they send enough more than I can eat, and I have enough to give away. Mr. Parker's family have sent me some tea, I believe. If you will send me a small tin box, I can make my own, a little puzzled, I may want some day, you can put it up to come with some bundle. I would send the dirty clothes, but they were taken away to dry and have not been returned. I need a shirt more I believe to day from Mr. Cotta. Professors Farnham and Horsford called to day and half a dozen others. Mr. Sheriff Eaton and others were in the room when I came in, but I was not received. I hope you will soon be cheered by the receipt of a letter from Fayal. With many kisses to you all, good night. From your affectionate father.

"My tongue troubles me very much, and I must have kissed it so my expression is lost. Good night, good night, good night, affecting my speech considerably. Had Mamma better send for Nancy? I think so, if she is well. Send two colored neck handkerchiefs and one mulmuse. Tell Mamma not to open the cabin trunk I gave her, but to carry it just as I have left it.

Eli S. Brigsley, sworn.—I am postmaster of East Cambridge; a letter was handed to the witness; it was dropped into my office Nov. 20; I took it out and carried it to Marshal Tukey; the letter bears the address "Mr. Tukey, Boston;" it must have been dropped in after ten; I saw it about twenty minutes after; I brought it over about 11 o'clock to Mr. Tukey; I sent word that Mr. Tukey was in; I had matched the letter to him, and I concluded afterward to bring it over.

Francis Tukey, recalled.—Witness was shown three letters, the first of them is the first anonymous one I received. It is post marked the 26th November, and I received it on that day.

The Court here adjourned (at 6 o'clock,) for the letters could not be examined without the daylight. The Attorney-General promised to morrow to bring evidence to show that these anonymous letters were in the hand-writing of Prof. Webster, and to prove by them that he endeavored to mislead the officers.

The talk out of doors is that the defense have ready a lot of witnesses from New-York and Baltimore who will bring molds to fit the jaw restored by Prof. Wyman, as well as Dr. Keen does. It is also said that they will bring a number of witnesses that will swear that they saw Dr. Parkman in various places from 3 o'clock on the fatal Friday. There has been less crowding about the doors to-day.

Things in Havana.

HAVANA, TUESDAY, March 19, 1850.

Messrs. Crosby & McElrath:

That suspicions of *power*, jealous in its weakness, will engender the evil it most fears, is practically illustrated every day in the conduct of opinion and feeling between the people and the authorities of this Island. It is but a few days since a creole clerk in the establishment of D. B. & Co. at Matanzas, was arrested and sent to this city for trial under the charge of "unfaithfulness." He is not a fair sample of creole nerve, perhaps, for in his declaration he not only confessed to follies of his own, but, under the influence of terror, compromised parties who were not only entirely innocent of participation in his dreams, but were utterly ignorant of the schemes and schemers until the moment of their arrest. The coward hope to save himself and cultivate favor, has caused him to forget the truth; but it is probable that the careful scrutiny of the tribunals will reach the facts, and although tedious months of confinement must be endured, nothing more serious will result to the persons implicated, while the consequence is to weaken the ties which bind all associated with them to the Government.

Quiet secession is being made to the different arms of the protective forces of the island, indicating the apprehension of difficulty of some sort—what maybe *anticipated*, I have no means of knowing.

An operation upon the "*Royal Treasury*" of Cuba, in the past week, has, from its novelty, caused some sensation among officials, the sum of $60,000 having been *undule* extracted by a forged draft, bearing eight signatures for verification; it being required, apparently, for payments at the usual period in the marine department. The parties to the transaction, former employees of the Government, have left for the United States, and a Spanish fishing smack, supposed to have taken them away, has been seized and the captain and crew imprisoned. The dissolution of the Union has already become a fixed fact, with the *satellite gence* imported from Spain to *protect* the *revenue* and take care of the "*faithful*," and I was gravely told, upon the wharf a few days since, that "the State of Boston had separated from the compact, and was organizing an independent government and preparing an army to maintain it,"—this from the lips of one who has traveled through the South American States, and is *here* amusing wealth in commercial intercourse with the "*State of Boston*."

The Ohio arrived yesterday, and was put in Quarantine for want of a bill of health from Chagres. The captain made a strong argument to get his ship free, but in vain.

Through negligence or ignorance of the requirements of one of the most important commercial marts in the world, where his relations lead him twice in every month, he has subjected his ship to a needless expenditure, his passengers to inconvenience they did not bargain for, and the Habanerras to the loss of choice bits from the dry diggings in exchange for their fragrant "*tobacos*." The Falcon arrived on the 17th with some four hundred adventurers from the Valley of the Mississippi, with twenty females, who go to waste themselves among the "*elephants*." The Isabel, steam packet between Charleston and Havana, was here at 10 o'clock yesterday, the time from which she never varies, either way, more than ten minutes. The arrival of the Georgia, should she appear *to-day*, will make four American steamers in port at the same time, which is of the *good*—a shade of evil—for it throws all the business folks out of gear, having to half answer a thousand letters, to the neglect of all the pressing matters of the day.

I hand you herewith a full statement of the market and a shipping list embracing the arrivals and clearances from the principal ports of the Island. The business of the past week has been to the advantage of buyers, they having better bargains, while freights remain the same.

There is no Lumber unsold; no Fish, Onions, Potatoes, and but a small stock of Butter and Cheese. Lard is getting to be close to the consumption, and there is a fair prospect of its paying, if it is not crowded too rapidly upon the market. The present stock is 2,500 kegs *to-day*.

The exports since the 1st January have been 108,957 hhds Sugar; 36,726 arrobes Coffee; 10,447 hhds Molasses; 828 tcs Honey; 3,904 arrobes Wax; 1,359 pipes Tafia; 13,143 M Segars; 420,749 lbs Tobacco. Of these the United States took 28,378 boxes Sugar; 30,295 arrobes Coffee; 8,350 hhds Molasses; 20 tcs Honey; 8,692 M Segars and 57,247 lbs Tobacco, being a large proportion of the whole exports. From Matanzas the exports were 49,287 boxes Sugar; 1,726 arrobes Coffee, and 33,822 hhds Molasses, of which the United States took 20,154 boxes Sugar; 1,726 arrobes Coffee, and 23,669 hhds Molasses. Exchange on London is 10 a 10¼ premium, and on New-York, 1 a 1¼ discount. Freights were to the Baltic, £3 a £3 7 6; Hamburg and Bremen, £2 15 a £3; Great Britain, £2 10 a £2 15; Cowes and market in the Baltic, £3 5 a £3 10; ditto not in the Baltic, £2 15 a £3; France, 75 a 80 francs; Mediterranean, £3 5 a £3 10; United States 8 rs. per box Sugar, 2 a 3 rs. per bag Coffee, $1¼ per hhd Molasses.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—A tornado occurred in Milledgeville, Ga. on the 15th inst. The gale, or whirlwind, was terrific for 25 or 30 minutes, during which time there was a great destruction of trees, fences, &c. in the country. In Milledgeville, the copper on the roof of the Government House was entirely blown off, rolled up, and carried a distance of 200 yards. The metal roof of the cotton factory was also blown off. The State House, Penitentiary, and several other buildings were considerably injured.

THE ST. JOHN.—We learn that Capt. Mosher, late of the St. John, accompanied by Mr. J. King, with his diving bell, came up from Mobile as far as Bridgeport, on Sunday, for the purpose of operating upon the wreck of that ill-fated boat. We understand twenty-three bodies in all have been recovered. [Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas, 19th.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Congress.

Each House had its explosion yesterday, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic dispatches, where the particulars are detailed at length. The scene in each was intensely exciting; though growing out of the Slavery Agitation, both these affairs were personal and therefore the more piquant. The heroes of the occasion in the Senate were Col. BENTON and Gen. FOOTE. The former gave notice of his design to press the admission of California as an independent question, which it clearly ought to be. Mr. FOOTE seized the opportunity to repeat the hectoring and teasing he has so often directed at the Senator from Missouri. Generally he has been treated with silent contempt, but this time his antagonist seems to have lost his temper, and a colloquy more ardent than parliamentary ensued between them. In all this the aim of Mr. Foote is probably to force Mr. Benton into a duel, but there seems no reason to suppose this attempt will prove more successful than former ones.

In the House, the matter at issue was of a graver character. Mr. PRESTON KING charged Speaker COBB with mutilating the Journal of the House in order to favor the Slavery propaganda. The statements of the parties will be found in our dispatch. The charge, which was boldly made and firmly adhered to, caused a deep sensation. A committee of nine was appointed to investigate it.

Connecticut—Free Soil.

If there is a political humbug in the United States it is Horace Greeley, of the *New-York Tribune*. He tells the Whigs of Connecticut that the election of three Democratic Members of Congress from this State contributed to the election of our venerable Free-Soil Slavery Speaker, instead of a moderate talker and compromiser on the side of Freedom"—meaning Mr. Winthrop. Every child in the State knows the falsity of this assertion. Mr. Cobb has considered the Committees more fairly than did Mr. Winthrop, who, in the chagrin of his defeat denounces the Free-Soilers as a "nest of vipers." Greeley is everything by turns, and nothing long.

[New-Haven (Conn.) Register.

☞ We copy the above complimentary paragraph entire, in order to disarm cavil while we expose the falsehood its scurrility is intended to cover. We stated these *truths*, viz: 1. That the change in the Connecticut Delegation caused by a union of honest but misguided Free Soilers upon Loco Foco candidates for Congress who were commended to them as *better* Free Soilers than their Whig rivals, defeated Mr. Winthrop and elected Mr. Cobb to the Speakership; 2. That by this result the Committee on Territories, which had been decidedly Free Soil and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso as appointed by Mr. Winthrop in the last Congress, was transformed and is now (under Mr. Cobb) pro Slavery and hostile to the Wilmot Proviso. To put the truth of these assertions beyond cavil, we will now state some further facts, which no man can gainsay without willfully lying:

Mr. Cobb was elected Speaker by 102 votes to 100 for Mr. Winthrop—Connecticut giving one vote for each, (Butler for Winthrop, Waldo for Cobb; Booth and Cleveland scattering—a plurality sufficing to elect.) Had the vote of Connecticut stood as it did in the last Congress (four for Winthrop) the decisive vote would have resulted—For Winthrop 103, Cobb 101, electing the former by a plurality of two. And it *would* have stood so but for the votes of distinctive Free Soilers cast one year ago for the Loco-Foco candidates (Cleveland, Booth, Waldo) as better Free Soilers than their Whig antagonists, Rockwell, Babcock and Chapman.

—It was therefore the aid given by Connecticut Free Soilers to Loco-Focoism that made Mr. Cobb Speaker instead of Mr. Winthrop. Now let us compare their respective Committees on Territories. Here is Mr. Winthrop's in the last Congress:

Committee on Territories—Messrs. G. S. Smith (Indiana) Grattan, (R. I.) Cobb, (Ga.) Rockwell, (Mass.) Thompson, (Pa.) Gott, (N. Y.) *Mann*, (La.) Evans, (Ohio,) and Pilsbury, (Texas.)

Messrs. Cobb, Morse and Pilsbury are Loco Focos and Slaveholders; Mr. Thompson is of like politics, but not a Slaveholder, and we are confident did not oppose the prompt and decided action of the Whig majority of the Committee in reporting bills to organize California and New-Mexico as Free Territories, upon the basis of the Wilmot Proviso, and with a complete and decisive protection of Free New-Mexico against the claim of slaveholding Texas to absorb nine-tenths of her people and the more important share of her territory. On the adoption of Mr. Root's resolution, (Dec. 13, '48—See Cong. Globe, p. 39,) expressly instructing this Committee to bring in bills to organize these Territories and exclude Slavery therefrom, the vote of the Committee stood

Yeas—C. B. Smith, (Chairman,) Julius Rockwell, Gott, N. Thompson and *J. Thompson*—3.

Nays—Cobb, *Crozier*, and Morse—3. (Pilsbury absent, but always voting this way,—would make 4.)

—Now look at Mr. Cobb's present

Committee on Territories—Messrs. *Linn Boyd*, (Ky.) Chairman; Richardson, (Ill) Rockwell, (Mass.) *Seddon*, (Va.) *Clingman*, (N. C) *Kaufman*, (Texas,) Gott, (N. Y.) Fitch, (Ind.) and Giddings, (Ohio).

Here are four ultra Slaveholders (in *Italics*) on the Committee, with *Richardson* of Ill. who voted to lay Root's resolution above referred to on the table, and voted Nay on its passage, and so throughout the Session, as before and since—making a clear majority of deadly opponents of the Proviso to start with, and Fitch of Ind. doubtful. The Committee has thus been *reversed* by the change of Speaker, and is now pro-Slavery whereas it was before anti Slavery. And such is the case with other Committees of the House having cognizance of subjects connected with Slavery. And this The Register deems constituting them "*more fairly* than did Mr. Winthrop."

Now Mr. Winthrop's views and course are not entirely to our taste; but if he called *such* Free Soilers as engineered Mr. Cobb into the Speakership and the Committees into the hands of Slavery, 'a nest of vipers,' we cannot realize that he was far out of the way on that point.—And if The Register imagines that it can disguise or subvert the above facts by blackguarding the Editor of The Tribune, let it by all means go ahead!

WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—Reading & Co. have published an "authorized edition" of Mr. Webster's recent speech in the Senate, with a Dedication to the People of Massachusetts, in the following words:

DEDICATION

WITH THE KINDEST REGARD, AND THE DEEPEST SENSE OF OBLIGATION, I DEDICATE THIS SPEECH TO THE

PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Ho ego gratiora dicta sum esse ceis; sed ea vera, vos mihi semper, ceis etiam ingratissimis, ea semper, ea sane tam cupit. Veritas, quidem, vobis placere; sed multo malo vos salvos esse, quibuscum ego ceis ea salvo liceat esse."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Washington, March 15, 1850.

The Latin, says the *Boston Courier*, may be rendered as follows:

"Other things, I am aware, would be more agreeable to other than these. But sincerely, I had my own inclination, compelled me to say what is true rather than what is agreeable. I should be happy to gain your approbation, but still more to promote your welfare, whatever feelings you may entertain toward me in future."

MEETING AGAINST DANIEL WEBSTER.—Certain citizens of Boston met at Faneuil Hall on Monday evening, to express the sentiments of those "who have read with surprise, alarm and deep regret, the recent speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster." The house was full. Hon. Samuel A. Sewall presided, and speeches were made by Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips.

MAJ. BROWN.—Letters received by the last steamer from this distinguished engineer, state that he had arrived at St. Petersburg, had had two or three interviews with the Emperor, who had received him with much courtesy, and had entered upon the performance of his duties. His residence was to be permanently at St. Petersburg. He speaks of the many courtesies extended to him by Mr. Bodisco, who is in St. Petersburg, and who is much amused with the stories set afloat by his Washington enemies, of his exile to Siberia, &c.—Mr. Bodisco will return to this country in the Spring.

MISSOURI.—The Whigs of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri have tendered the nomination for Congress to Col. DONIPHAN, the hero of Brazito and Sacramento. The Colonel declined, when the nomination was offered to C. E. BOWMAN, who accepted it.

☞ The Cabinet have decided to offer to WILLIAM B. KINNE, Esq. Editor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, the Sardinian Chargeship.

☞ President Taylor has recognized VITTORIO SARTORI as Sardinian Vice-Consul for the State of Pennsylvania to reside at Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Dr. Donne Confirmed.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26, '50.

I understand that the nomination of Dr. A. SIDNEY DONNE was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Health Officer of the Port of New-York. J.

Forrest Divorce Case—Election of State Officers.

[*By House's Telegraph exclusively for The Tribune.*]

HARRISBURG, Pa. Tuesday, March 26.

The bill to divorce Edwin Forrest was referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, including the Middleton case, giving jurisdiction to Philadelphia Courts in these two cases.

The bill to elect Auditor-General, Surveyor-General and County Surveyor, passed, and was sent to the Governor.

Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 26—9 P. M.

The mail beyond Augusta, Geo. has failed.

From the Savannah papers we learn that the Loco Focos of that city have nominated Gov. Troup, and the Whigs James Hamilton Cooper to represent the First Congressional District in the Nashville Convention.

Richmond Gas Works.

RICHMOND, Va. Tuesday, March 26.

Mr. Van Cleve of Trenton and John H. Blake of Boston, have been elected Engineers by the City Council to erect Gas Works for the city.

Western Navigation.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 26.

The harbor is now fairly open, and but little ice remains. The steamer Canada came in yesterday without difficulty. Navigation on the Lakes is now re-established.

The Falcon at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 25.

The steamship Falcon, (probably from Havana,) has arrived at this port.

XXXIst CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26.

Mr. CLEMENS presented petitions from citizens of Alabama, praying that the boundary of Slavery might be extended to every State in the Union.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry, laying upon the table under the rule, were taken up and adopted.

Mr. FOOTE moved that the bill organizing the Continental Governments of Utah and New-Mexico be taken up for the purpose of making it the special order of a certain day. A long excising passage between Foote and Benton ensued.

PASSAGE BETWEEN FOOTE AND BENTON.

Mr. BENTON, as the friend of California, gave notice to those who desired her admission, that they must stand by her. California was entitled to the consideration of the Senate, and her right was not to be postponed. Her bill was first reported, and as her friend he gave notice that on this time consideration he intended to have it proceeded with and urged upon the Senate until it was definitely acted on. He expected to giving the territorial bill precedence. The State was entitled to the precedence in every respect. She has the right to act independently upon the coast of the Pacific. She is not able to borrow a dollar to carry on her government, because of her commercial position. Six hundred thousand dollars of her money had been taken from her, while nothing affording her protection or supporting her prosperity had been given her. The people of her part had been, were, and would be suffering, for want of protection, until the Senate should decide whether she should longer postponed. As a friend of the admission of California, he would not cease to struggle for that object.

Mr. FOOTE replied with much warmth, indulging in a personal attack upon Mr. Benton's course, impugning the motives of his action, and intimating that he was intended to place California in jeopardy for the sake of her people, to the exclusion of the presence here of her Senators, whose admission to back him up and sustain him in the Senate, he was looking for with most feverish anxiety. He also contended that California had no precedence by right. There was no doubt about the admission of the new State, while the Territorial bill, it was known, would give rise to much discussion; in this state of things he (Foote) considered it highly proper that the bill should be taken up. His motion was not hostile to the admission of California, although he admitted that he did not want that measure adopted until certain other questions shall have been settled. The air and manner of the Senator from Missouri was a slander upon the Senate, an insinuation that he only was the friend of California. What did he mean by his allusion to "friends of California?" Those who are in favor of her relief, her admission without remanding her back to the territorial condition, or dissolving the Union on account of her admission. Now, sir, I think I am understood. I believe this is the American Senate. I believe by the laws of the Senate and the rules of decorum, personalities, aspersions, and attacks upon motives are forbidden. But though I say this, sir, I tell you what I know. I know that the attacks which have been made upon my motives today, and heretofore in this chamber, are base and cowardly—that is what I know sir. [Excitement.]

Mr. FOOTE, after some remarks for the purpose of showing that the objection by the *Pater Penatorum* to personalities, was entirely inconsistent with his own course and example, replied to the charge of cowardice as follows: I said in the habit of indulging in personalities never have intended that the Senator was cowardly. I never made allegations that I cannot prove. I feel bound now to say, that when the Senator dares in his place, or elsewhere, to remove certain stains which cling to his escutcheon, about which I know the history as well as any man in Christendom, allusions to which ought to cause his cheek to be suffused with the deepest mash of shame, or if the Senator continue to be a present witness, to hear that special discredit with which he knows I am familiar, and which that pallid cheek, that blanching countenance acknowledge, as well as the terrific fear which he knows I have witnessed, whenever he comes out frankly and boldly, instead of assuming himself behind his established cowardice, whenever he is prepared to hold himself amenable to the laws which govern gentlemen, I am prepared to meet him on the footing.

Mr. BENTON—I pronounce it cowardly to give insults where they cannot be chastised.

Mr. FOOTE rose. [Loud calls of order.]

Mr. BENTON—Is a Senator to be blackguarded day in and day out?

Mr. FOOTE, in his seat—He is a blackguard. [Order! order!]

Mr. BENTON, resuming—Is language to be used here which could not be used in an oyster-cellar, grocery or tavern?

Mr. FOOTE called to order.

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Senator is called to order.

Mr. BENTON, continuing—Are such things allowed to go on, Sir? It is high time to stop them; and if persons use such language here, in a place where a cudgel cannot be applied to them, the voice of public indignation must be brought to bear upon them, until public sentiment can make them behave with the manners which are due to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT repeated calls to order.

Mr. BENTON—Well, Sir, let the words objected to be taken down in writing, in accordance with the established rules of the Senate.

After some further colloquy,

Mr. FOOTE said—If the door of the Senate was not thrown open to him by Mr. Benton, he could not proceed further. He intimated, however, that he stood by all he had said, and if Mr. Benton would proceed in the matter, he was ready to meet him.

Mr. DICKINSON moved to lay the motion pending on the table, which was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. CLAY's resolutions of compromise.

Mr. CHAMBERS having the floor, addressed the Senate upon the general question of Slavery, vindicating the course pursued by the great body of Anti-Slavery agitators. He said that the American Government should be the Government of the American people, and should be administered in conformity with the Democratic principle upon which it is based—namely, equality of natural rights, guaranteed and secured by the Federal Government. He contended that that principle should be applied to every subject of legislation, Slavery as well as every other. He denied the right of the National Government to interfere with Slavery in the States, but insisted that the spirit and letter of the Constitution required the prohibition of it wherever Congress had exclusive jurisdiction. He reviewed the history of Slavery in America, in its relations to public sentiment and the Government, from the first introduction, in 1620, to the present time, contending that prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the opinion and action of the people and the public authorities was against Slavery, but, that a change took place soon after that period; gradual at first, and almost imperceptible, but soon becoming more marked, and resulting in enormous extension of Slave Territory, the increase of Slave States, and the transfer of the Government to the control of the slave power. He imputed this change, in part, to the great increase of cotton culture, caused by the invention of the cotton gin and the consequent rise in the market value of slaves, and in part to the political power growing out of the slave representation. He quoted from the portion of his remarks which a glowing tribute to the memory of Jefferson, and contrasted his claim upon