TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1850.

See Regular Sheet of This Morning.

The Case of Dr. Webster.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

As petitions are in circulation appealing to the clemency of the Executive of Massachusetts, in favor of Professor Webster, all the points of his mysterious case ought to be presented. The strong points against him as it now appears, is the MONEY. Clear that up, and the identification of the teeth, the tar, the twine, the fish-hooks, would have had little weight, and the alibi have been readily accepted.

But there are circumstances which seem wholly inconsistent with the guilt of the convict. It is proved that Dr. Webster maintained entire self-possession up to the moment of his imprisonment. Here, then, was an able, practical chemist, with a complete laboratory at his command, and with entire self-possession, attempting to conceal a premeditated murder. Is it conceivable that he would have made such a bungling piece of work? With agents at his command, with which he could have reduced every tissue of the body to an undistinguishable pulp in six hours, we have a miserable mangling, slaking and scorching. Would a man who could conceal every drop of blood, and dispose of brains, and the entire viscera, with the clothing, so that the acutest chemical analysis could not detect a particle of their remains,—would so adroit a workman have left teeth, which one blow of a hammer would have shattered, bones already calcined to brittleness, and large portions of the body unscientifically hacked in pieces?

Take, then, the character and position of the man, his social ties, the absence of any conceivable motive to crime, the naturalness of his whole behavior, and we have too much doubt to make his execution seem pleasant to the most enthusiastic advocate of the gallows. Many seem to think that Webster must be hanged, because obscure wretches have been executed under similar circumstances. This must stop somewhere—and if it be said that if Webster's sentence is commuted, some can be hung in future, on doubtful circumstantial evidence, I am quite willing to accept that alternative. I trust that the universe would hoot together even if men should entirely cease strangling each other. T. C. N.

☞ Neighbor! *it won't do!* If Prof. Webster is not proved guilty of murder, then no man ever was; if he ought not to be hung, it is precisely because no man ever should be. There is no other way of escape than that. There is a *possibility* of his innocence, and so there is in almost every case of deliberate murder. A shrewd, educated man does not take another's life with malice aforethought when witnesses are looking on. He wines him away to some lonely place and there dispatches him. Where direct evidence of the killing exists, that fact raises a strong presumption that the crime was not murder. Human judgment is fallible, witnesses will lie, innocent men have been hung on the positive testimony of the real murderers, men have been hung for murder when the supposed victim died by suicide, men have even *confessed* themselves guilty of murder when no murder had been committed and the supposed victim was still alive. There is no absolute determination of guilt or innocence this side of Heaven.

Yet if a man can be proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt, then is Prof. Webster so proved. The moral evidence furnished by his own conduct since his arrest is of itself overwhelming. No innocent man of his standing unjustly accused of murder would have waived an examination, no such man would have written a first letter to his family after his arrest devoid of any assurance of his innocence, no innocent man under such circumstances would have sealed his lips and refrained from any appeal to the public throughout the long months of his incarceration before trial. Nothing short of conscious guilt and a dread of increasing the weight of testimony against him, could have withheld him from a powerful appeal to Dr. Parkman if alive or to his real murderer if the Doctor were dead to furnish him with some clue to escape from his horrible complication. We should suppose that even a guilty man would make such an appeal, but that an innocent man so environed should refrain from it is to us utterly incredible.

T. L. N. does not consider how fearful and cautious a guilty man must be under circumstances exposing him to suspicion and haunted by a conscionsness that keen eyes may see guilt even in his very efforts to seem careless and unconcerned. Our correspondent assumes without proof or even probability that Prof. Webster had *at his command* the means of utterly destroying a human body in a few hours. He doubtless *knew* what *would* destroy it, but he had in his laboratory no such quantity of Potash or Nitric Acid as that destruction would require (say 150 lbs.) nor could he procure it without incurring the darkest suspicions. No doubt he did the best he could in his state of mind with the means at his command. Of course he might have destroyed the teeth had he thought of them as likely to be identified after calcination, but he had a good many things to think of just then, and was probably not so cool as on some other occasions. Remember, too, that he had to work under the constant fear of interruption, and to keep every thing in such shape that if his rooms should be entered no evidence of the tragedy would be found, and our correspondent's mountain dwindles to the size of a mole-hill.

No, gentlemen! Prof. Webster must not be spared on any such grounds as have been set up for him. We understand our position and are ready to brave its responsibilities. We would rejoice to save a life, but not at the expense of innumerable lives. The culprit is now in the hands of known champions of the Gallows; and they must either hang him or stop hanging homicides not half so guilty because more ignorant, debased and brutified. If his sentence is commuted, there must be no more hanging in Massachusetts. If he is hung, we trust that, too, will give a wrench to the Gallows. [*Ed. Trib.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Calhoun and Seward—Calhoun's Successor—Texas—Webster's Apotheosis.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.

I have always thought that the agitation of this Slavery question, and vexation at the course that matters are taking, or may probably take, helped to hasten Calhoun's death. The earnestness with which he watched Seward while the latter was developing in a plain, unequivocal manner the course he would take, and the course which he believed the North destined to take, took my attention at the time. Calhoun was resolved that the South should continue to rule the Union, and dispense its vast patronage, and on the 13th ult. he declared that he did not want to be on good terms with Mr. Seward. "The Senator," said he, "who holds that he must consult a higher power than the Constitution in regard to our rights, is not the man to associate with me."

In this spirit did he leave the Senate Chamber on that day, and never returned.

The *New-York Herald*, (Monday,) much liked by the slaveholders, thinks that Webster will take Calhoun's high place in their affections. It says:

"We are persuaded, from recent events that the only man who can succeed Mr. Calhoun in the admiration of the South is the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts—even Daniel Webster himself—provided he moves rightly hereafter. However paradoxical it may appear, we know that many of the Members of Congress from the South, constituting a great and powerful party, who are favorable to the Union of the States, and determined to preserve their social institutions intact, have their hearts awakened and their spirits cheered by the powerful speech recently made by Mr. Webster in the Senate."

Mr. WEBSTER is not marked for much originality—but he reads a great deal. Tother year he said in Senate that he had read all the works on the Currency; this was when the Sub-Treasury was discussed; in his last speech he tells that he has read all the documents about the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in his dry way he complimented the Southern Chivalry as the "Gentlemen who peopled the South." I guess that old STEVENSON, who wanted to fight DAN. O'CONNELL for calling him a slave-breeder, is still alive. Often, often, were we told in Congress, at the time TEXAS was annexed that part of it must form free States—now WEBSTER thinks but of four Slave States—and this is the man that wanted no more territory, no greater spread of the Union, for fear of destroying constitutional balances! Great expounder of the Constitution, may your occupation soon be at an end!

We live in revolutionary times. Have not certain compromising Senators as much fallen from their former greatness as that old pettifogger, Louis Philippe? See them, like the ghost in Homer, wandering on this side of the Styx, waiting till Charon give them a passage over, and impatient to plunge in Lethe's wave! May they be forgotten!

WEBSTER should resign in Massachusetts, and tender his senatorial services to South Carolina—As BENNETT says, "He is the only man who can succeed Mr. CALHOUN in the administration of the South." They want a demigod just now, and who more fit to occupy the vacant niche than "the Godlike Daniel!" When shall we have the apotheosis? JAMES SULLIVAN.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. GRATIS. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

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Connecticut—How they Did it.

HARTFORD, April 4, 1850.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

You have already learned with shame and regret that Connecticut has passed into Loco-Focoism. Whig ascendancy seldom lasts more than four years in the "Land of *Steady* Habits" rarely even so long as that. We fight more political battles on merely local issues than any Commonwealth in the Union. Connecticut Loco-Focoism, which shows its serpent wisdom by crawling on its belly, takes advantage of all these, and gains victories more contemptible than a thousand defeats. Yet Connecticut is a Whig State, when the NATION or HARRY CLAY or OLD ZACK wants her in the Whig line, she will be on the ground early. Our disaster is not due to any new cause. It is the same that made April fools of us in 1846. Last year Democracy had a flirtation with Free Soilism. Having by this coy dalliance placed a Southern Slaveocrat in the Speaker's Chair at Washington, the same bold wooer now seeks a more congenial mate, and sues to the beguiling embraces of *Free Liquor*. "Stopping the grog" has revolutionized Connecticut for the year of grace 1850.

If our Connecticut freemen could somehow succeed in making the Liquor question into six of one and half a dozen of the other, these spasms of Loco-Foco rule might be unknown. But on Election day while fifteen hundred dealers and drinkers of "the Ardent" forget that they are Whigs, rarely does "Washingtonian," "Rechabite," or "Son" omit to remember that he is a Loco-Foco. Whiggery must wade into this Liquor business with only one boot on. Loco-Focoism steps in with both legs cased in complete "*water proof*."

In 1845 we had a Whig License Law. In 1846 the Whigs were nowhere. The *Hartford Times*, without stopping to blush, proclaimed an open alliance between its party and the grog-sellers. The State was revolutionized sufficiently to elect by the Legislature a Governor who nevertheless received fewer votes from the People than did our Whig candidate. Isaac Toucey, the Governor elect of that year, did not quite dare to slap the Temperance party in the face. He recommended impunity for the great gin-geries and the castigation of the little rummeries as "*nuisances*." A Loco Legislature tried to frame a statute in conformity with these suggestions. Contrary to their intentions, they passed an act which has proved in practice to be the most coercive law against Liquor selling ever enforced by our Courts. Never was there such a thorn in the flesh of Loco-Focoism before or since. The party have now sat on the penitential stool for four weary years, wailing over the blunder that they made when they supposed that they could safely adopt the *moral* side of any question. But they have waited—waited until the odium of the law has passed from the men who made it to the shoulders of the Whig town officers who have enforced it—waited until ex-Gov. Toucey, now a candidate for United States Senator, has forgotten who recommended and "approved" the statute. "The time past has sufficed" for this purpose, and a coalition has been formed this Spring between our rich Liquor-dealers and the Loco-Foco fagiers. Everybody that could be bought with a pull at the bottle, or with money enough to get drunk on, has been purchased out of the Whig ranks. In certain localities known as "doubtful towns," which are every year scenes of romantic struggles for political ascendency, money has been sown broadcast by men who can afford to pay in dollars and cents the cost of repealing a law that hampers their trade. The result is before you. A candidate pledged against restrictive laws imposed on the liquor traffic, is sure to be elected Governor, with a Legislature to match. The work has been done with a completeness which shows that it could not have been helped by the ordinary means of raising a political breeze and rousing the voters. There is nothing to repine at or whine over; one can only look on in astonishment. Even Hartford, with its three hundred and odd Whig majority, has actually given a plurality this year to the Loco-Foco State ticket.

Here and there we have lost a Senator or Representative by a combination of Locos and Free Soilers. But we are so used to being skinned in *that* way, that the fact does not raise emotion—Such things will happen as long as mean men will disguise corrupt ambition with the Devil's cloak of a great moral principle, and can find idiots enough to swear that Satan is not Satan because his tail is hidden in a pair of pantaloons.

The Whigs of Connecticut labor under many disadvantages: some the fruit of their own folly—One of these is the support given by our men of business to the *Hartford Times*—a paper which is conducted with just about as much heart and conscience as the *New-York Herald*. Look at the facts: nine tenths of our business men, capitalists and merchants—the men who give newspapers all the substantial support they receive—are Whigs. They are interested against lending a helping hand to Loco-Focoism in anyway. Yet *The Times* has the largest circulation of our newspapers and holds the Post Office advertising, although dispensed by a Whig Postmaster, against all competition. This circulation it could not receive but from Whigs, who pamper it also with heavy advertising patronage. Thus its conductors are enabled to spend a handsome sum yearly, out of their magnificent income drawn from Whig pockets, in hiring the lecturing courtiers of their party system of canvassing, and in stupefying American freemen into Loco-Focoism by poisoned liquor furnished gratis.—Folks do say, that men are naturals who provide bones for the razors which they know are destined to cut their own throats. Truly yours, W. S.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the Cherokee, we have received dates from Kingston to the 27th ult. There is no news of a special importance.

The *Kingston Journal* mentions a rumor that SANTA ANNA was a passenger in the schooner Anita, which left that port for Carthagena on the 17th March. The General insists that Carthagena is to be his future residence; but this rumor gains little credit.

The "Society for the Reform of Colonial Government" has, through its Council, put forward an Address to the Public of Great Britain and the Colonies—defining the objects sought, and pointing out the Colonies which desire self-government. The Address specifies these as follows:

"The Council are therefore of opinion that it is right and expedient to delegate to all the British Provinces whose population has been mainly formed or is being still augmented, by emigration from this country, full authority to administer their own affairs.

"That the colonies which are at present entitled to self-government, are the North American Colonies, the South African Colonies, the Australian Colonies, Van Dieman's Land, and New-Zealand. To these Colonies the Council have determined to limit their operations in the first instance. They therefore abstain, for the present, from offering any opinion as to the government of those dependencies in which the mass of the population is composed of the colored race, such as the West India Islands, Mauritius and Ceylon; and they consider that military stations, such as Malta, Gibraltar, &c. ought not to be considered colonies, and need not necessarily be treated as such."

The cultivation of cotton in Jamaica has given rise to a correspondence between a prominent townsman of Kingston, Wm. Wright, Esq. and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wright observes that land was never more cheap in Jamaica than it is at present, (writing on the 19th January,) owing to the number of estates that have been thrown out of cultivation since the Sugar bill of 1846; and the facilities of transport are trifling in comparison with the East Indies. Throughout the Island, he says, there are extensive plains, well adapted to the growth of cotton, now lying totally unproductive and of no value to any one, which could be procured on the most favorable terms. The plains of Westmoreland in one District are instanced, as covering a space as large as the whole Island of Barbadoes. The Manchester Chamber replied that the subject would be brought before the first meeting of the Directors. The matter is exciting a great degree of interest among the Jamaica merchants.

The arrival of Admiral DUNDONALD on the West India station elicits lively demonstrations of regard from the citizens of Kingston, who have addressed a letter of welcome to his lordship.

OREGON.

Growth and Prosperity of the Territory—The Climate—Resources of the Country.

We have received files of the *Oregon City Spectator* to the 27th Dec. The prosperity of the country seems to be almost unbounded. New towns are rapidly springing up in all directions; the mild and salubrious character of the climate calls forth the warmest commendations of the People of the Territory; and the country is extolled as a grand field for mercantile, mechanical and agricultural pursuits. We copy from the *Spectator* a variety of interesting items regarding the social and political affairs of the Territory.

Growth of the Towns.

We take pleasure in announcing the commencement and growth of numerous villages in this Territory. The prosperity of the villages and cities of a country is the surest indication of the general prosperity of the region. We propose noticing some of the more recent beginnings of future populous towns. Commencing with MILWAUKIE, the *Spectator* says: This village is located on the east bank of the Willamette River, in Clackamas County, some six miles below the Falls. It may be said to be at the head of ship navigation on the Willamette. Above Milwaukie the Willamette is entirely unsuited to ship navigation. These facts attach no small degree of importance to this town site in a commercial point of view.

FALLS CITY is a new town just laid out by A. T. Hedges, Esq. It is situated on the east side of the Willamette, immediately above the Falls, and adjoining Oregon City. It enjoys great commercial advantages as the terminus of the navigation of the Willamette from above. It undoubtedly will in a few years become a place of very considerable business.

SYRACUSE is a new town, located on the south side of the Santiam in Linn County. Milton Hale, Esq. is the proprietor. It is one of the most beautiful town sites we have seen, occupying a plateau of beautiful table-land. It is at the head of navigation on the Santiam. There is at that point a considerable fall in the river—affording a noble water privilege. This privilege is being improved by the erection of a saw and grist mill. Surrounded as it is with such ample agricultural advantages, the new "Syracuse" will doubtless enjoy a rapid growth, and ere long become one of our handsomest country villages.

Between the Falls of the Willamette and the mouth of the Clackamas are situated the following places: Oregon City, Green Point, Clackamas City, Linn City, and Multnomah City. These will in all probability, at some future day, constitute the different wards of one great city. At present the entire population is about 1,200. Portland is situated on the Willamette, in Washington County, about 12 miles below the Falls. It is a place of general and active trade. An enterprising firm in Portland have sent to the States for an engine and machinery for a steamer to run between that place and San Francisco. Astoria is on the well-known site of Fort George at the mouth of the Columbia. Lexington is another village, and is situated on Clatsop Plains. La Fayette City is the shire-town of Yam Hill County, and is situated at the Falls of the Yam Hill River. It has many advantages which will make it a beautiful and flourishing place.

Rainy Winters in Oregon.

We are of opinion that a false impression generally prevails with reference to the character of the Winters in Oregon, thus perhaps on any other subject. To counteract these impressions, the *Spectator* publishes a comparison. It says: "During the Winter of '47 and '48 we kept a correct record of the state of the weather from October 1st to April 1st, noting carefully the clear and rainy days, and the degree of temperature at the head of Lake Michigan in the State of Indiana. A similar record we kept in Linn City for the corresponding period in '48 and '49. The result was that the number of clear, cloudy, and rainy days was the same in both places. They differed widely however in two very important respects. In the first place there fell, in Indiana during the period specified, at least twice as much water in the form of rain and snow, as fell in Oregon during the same period the succeeding Winter; and also in Indiana the heaviest of the rain fell during the day, while in Oregon about two thirds of the rain fell during the night. The other important difference is that the average temperature as indicated by the thermometer, shows that Oregon was *nearly twenty degrees warmer than Indiana*. With these facts before us, we must of course decide in favor of the mild and salubrious climate of the land of our adoption.—We have thus far had a comfortable Winter. During the last month there was a good deal of rain, the weather however is mild and pleasant, the thermometer not having as yet indicated a temperature below 21 degrees. Last Monday snow fell to the depth of eight inches, but is now rapidly disappearing.

Oregon Weather and Climate.

Many contradictory accounts have been published in relation to the weather and climate of this Territory, and gentlemen of high repute have been charged with making untruthful representations. We wish now to call attention to certain facts. There is a very considerable difference in the state of the atmosphere immediately along the brink of the river in Oregon and Linn Cities and the summit of the hill where we have our residence, as is proved by the fact that our thermometer invariably indicates a warmer degree of temperature in the Winter and a cooler in the Summer than is indicated by those near the river; and also we seldom have fogs, or a heavy cold moist atmosphere, while fogs are frequent and dense in the valley below us. The truth is, this is a country of mountains and valleys, exhibiting the greatest variety of climate and temperature, and no man can in justice to its character without keeping this in view. Persons come here in the Fall and remain at the upper end of Oregon City in the spray and fog of Willamette Falls during the Winter, and in the Spring return to the States whining about the *Asiatic* of the climate of Oregon. We hope these gentlemen tourists will stir about a little and enjoy something of the beautiful scenery and glorious climate of Oregon before turning journalists.

The Late Emigrants.

We noticed some time since that a company of Emigrants were on the east side of the Cascade mountains, very late in the season and in straitened circumstances. We are happy to learn that they have all arrived safely, and without the difficulties and sufferings which we feared would be their lot.

Great Freshet.

The Willamette has not been so high as at present for the last five years. All the smaller rivers, tributaries of the Willamette, are rushing down from the mountains with their foaming floods, and occasioning a great destruction of property. Already have we learned that the mills and lumber at Clackamas City have been swept away. Loss not less than $75,000. Some damage has been already done to the works about the Oregon City mills, and they are yet exposed to great danger.—The water is now falling. We fear, however, that this is only the beginning of evil tidings.

Health of Oregon City.

The Summer and Autumn have passed away, and our city has enjoyed the most excellent health. Ague and other forms of bilious disease have prevailed slightly, but they came from the gold mines or some other place. We do not recollect having noticed a case of fever or ague which was contracted in this place, and only two deaths have occurred within our knowledge. We have not indeed known any person to be seriously sick of any disease for months past. This, for a population of more than 1,000, speaks volumes for the health of the place.

Dr. Elijah White had returned to the Territory safely.

Three of the troops stationed in Oregon City had been sentenced by a Court-Martial to receive thirty lashes for the crime of desertion, and, further, to wear a chain and ball and lose the remainder of their pay. Rather a severe penalty.

Columbia River—The Evidence of a Year.

The bar at the mouth of the Columbia has been passed very little short of one hundred and fifty times during this year, by vessels of various draught. Out of all these passages in and out, only one vessel received any damage. It is idle to talk about the danger of the bar in this noble river. There is no more danger, with ordinary care, in entering the Columbia than any other river in the world. It is only necessary that it be furnished with ordinary improvements to make it one of the best of inlets.

Prices Current in Oregon City.

The *Spectator* gives a very full table of the prices current in Oregon City; introducing it with observations designed to disabuse the public mind both at home and abroad. Oregon is very far from being overstocked with goods. There is a large amount of merchandise on hand, but there is not a good assortment of dry goods and groceries in the Territory. A well-assorted drug store is greatly needed. Books and stationery are much in demand. Leather is out of market, and there is only a meager supply of boots and shoes. If there is no Salt brought in there will soon be none to be had. Stoves of all sorts, hardware and tin ware, flannel goods of every variety, almost everything in the Grocery business are in great demand, and if the stock is not replenished will soon be entirely out of market. Kip Boots bring $10 per pair, Stoves $75 to $150 each; China $20 to $25 per set; Lumber, $80 to $100 per M.; Broadcloth, $3 to $5 per yard; Tobacco, 50 cents to $1 per pound; Salt, $6 per bushel; Potatoes, $2 50 to $3 per bushel; Butter, $1 per pound; Flour, $25 per bbl—and a variety of other things in proportion. Some articles, however, are quite moderate.

Army Intelligence.

From the Oregon Spectator, Dec. 27.

Statement of the present disposition of the United States troops, in 11th Military Department.

Oregon City, headquarters of the 11th Department. Headquarters and six companies of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Brvt. Colonel W. W. Loring, Commanding Department; Brvt. Capt. J. P. Hatch, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. George B. Crittenden, R. M. R.; 1d Lieut. J. N. Palmer, Post Adjutant. Assistant Surgeon, L. Moses, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon Chas. H. Smith, U. S. A.

Company (A) Capt. M. E. Van Buren; 2d Lieut. C. E. Irvine; Company (D) Capt. Llewellyn Jones. Company (G) Brvt Major J. S. Simonson, 1st Lt. Chas. L. Denman, 2d Lt. J. McL. Addison; Company (H) Brvt Lt. Col. J. B. Backenstos, 1st Lt. Julian May; Company (I) Brvt Major C. F. Ruff, 2d Lieut. W. B. Lane, 2d Lt. W. E. Jones. Company (K) Brvt Major S. S. Tucker, Brvt Captain Thos. Claiborne. 297 non commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Depot at Fort Vancouver, Major B. B. Reynolds, Paymaster. Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Geo. McLane, Chief Commissary.

Cantonment Loring, near Fort Hall, two companies Riflers. Brvt. Lieut. Col. A. Porter, Commanding; 2d Lt. Geo. W. Hawkins, Post Adjutant. Assistant Surgeon W. F. Edgar, U. S. A.

Company (B) Captain Noah Newton, Brvt. Capt. Gordon Granger. Company (F) 1st Lt. F. S. K. Russell, 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Howland. And 122 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Fort Vancouver, one company 1st Artillery.—Brvt. Major J. S. Hathaway, Commanding Artillery Battalion; and Lieut. J. B. Fry, Battalion Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon Levi H. Holden, U. S. A.

Company (L) 1st Lieut. Theodore Talbot, 1st Lieut. J. J. Woods; and 70 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Steilacoom, one company 1st Artillery. Capt. B. B. Hill, Commanding; 2d Lieut. Grier T. Hodge, Post Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon, John M. Hayden, U. S. A. Company (M) 1st Lieut. J. B. Gibson; 2d Lieut. John Dement; and 75 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Astoria, a detachment of Riflers. 1st Lieut. A. J. Lindsay, Commanding; and 10 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Marine Intelligence.

The Jno. W. Carter, on her passage from San Francisco to the Columbia, encountered a gale off the mouth of the Columbia, by which she was dismantled and driven out to sea a great distance, but fortunately she made her way into the Straits of Fuca, where she was refitted and is daily expected in the Columbia. There were no lives lost.

The Board of Commissioners on Pilots, Pilotage, &c. met at Oregon City, on the 19th November. The Board is constituted of Gov. Lane, Captains John H. Couch and Nathaniel Crosby, Jr. The following rules and regulations were adopted by the Board:

That the Bar pilot or pilots shall have a decked boat or boats, of not less than thirty tons burden, suitable for cruising.....That it shall be the duty of the said Bar pilot or pilots to cruise from ten to twenty miles outside the Bar of the Columbia river.....The Fees for Pilotage are established as follows: For all vessels not over twelve feet draught water, ten dollars per foot; for those over twelve and not exceeding fifteen feet draught water, eleven dollars per foot, and those exceeding fifteen feet draught water, twelve dollars per foot; and the fees for pilotage shall be the same from any point on either the Willamette or Columbia rivers to Astoria, provided that masters of vessels may be permitted to pilot their own vessels when river pilots are not in attendance.

Important from Guayaquil.

A revolution has taken place at Guayaquil, as will be seen by the following letter from the United States Consul at that place, received by the steamer Cherokee:

"GUAYAQUIL, March 4, 1850.

"With much regret I inform you that a revolution broke out here on the 20th of Feb. It is chiefly confined to the military. Don Diego Noboa was yesterday appointed Supreme Chief, and up to this date good order has been preserved. As our communication with Quito is closed, and the principal citizens are strongly opposed to the revolutionary movement, it is impossible to form a correct opinion as to the duration of the present state of affairs, or of the course which events may take. W. W. GREENE."

From the Brazos.

From the N. O. Commercial, March 28.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Globe, Capt. Boehme, from Brazos, St. Jago, we learn that there was a heavy "norther" at that place on the 22d inst. which caused the whole Island to be overflowed, with the exception of the sand-hills. The blow continued for 48 hours; and during the gale the schooner Wm. C. Preston, from this port, went ashore at Point Isabel. The steamer Cotton Blossom and both chalks were successful in getting up a head of steam, which enabled her to get alongside of the wharf. The schooners Ocean Wave and Granada, also from this port, went ashore in the same gale, and are a total loss. It is doubtful whether the Wm. C. Preston will be gotten. The cargo of the schooner Granada, all damaged, was to be sold on Monday, the 25th instant.

Mr. Sallsgen, who arrived at Brownsville Wednesday, the 20th inst. from the interior of the Indians, to the number of about 500, composed of different tribes, encamped close to Roma and appeared to be friendly disposed; but great fears were entertained by the inhabitants. In the vicinity of Laredo they were quite hostile, and between Laredo and Roma they had murdered a number of white persons and destroyed considerable property, stealing all the horses and mules they could find in the vicinity of these places.

The foundation of a Protestant Church was laid at Brownsville, on the 31st inst. to be under the control of the M. E. Church South.

A Branch of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas is now in successful operation at Brownsville.

All business at Brownsville was dull, on account of the excessively hot weather, at last accounts.

The schooner C. G. Sedgwick, for Rio Grande and New-Orleans, and schooner Florida, for New-York, were left at Brazos, wind-bound.

The Globe was detained three days at Brazos, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The *Boston Commercial Gazette* says: The subject of the navigation of the St. Lawrence by American vessels has recently excited considerable and just interest. It appears that applications for permits have been made to the Provincial Government, and have been refused. This is now understood to be a deliberate policy, which will admit of no relaxation until some species of reciprocity arrangement is perfected. We have received a letter from a gentleman connected with the Government of Canada, which fully explains the present condition of affairs in the following language:

"American vessels are not now permitted to pass by our inland navigation to the sea—neither will special applications for that purpose be entertained. The fact is, that the authorities of this Province look upon the free use of the St. Lawrence and Inland Navigation as a valuable concession, which should not be made without an adequate compensation. An American vessel, if owned by a British subject, and registered, becomes at once a British vessel, and enjoys all the privileges incident to that character. A vessel of this description, as a clear and indisputable right to pass down to the sea, on payment of the very moderate tole now charged for the use of the Canals."

AN OLD PORTRAIT OF DR. FRANKLIN.—The Salem Gazette mentions the approaching sale in Boston, of a portrait, of a venerable portrait of Dr. Franklin—taken from the same as Stuart did. The picture formerly belonged to John Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin, and is mentioned in his will, dated in January, 1756. It has been retained in the family ever since.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—By the brig Boston, Halifax papers to the 30th ult. have been received. The weighing was good at Halifax on the 30th. There is a speck of rebellion at Prince Edward Island, the Legislature of which have passed a vote of want of confidence, and refused to grant the supplies until the mother country gives them a responsible Government. [Boston Traveller.

STEAM SHIP OHIO.—This steam ship, which left New-York on Thursday last, at 4 P. M., for Havana and New-Orleans, via this port, arrived off our bar at 10 P. M. on Sunday night, and received the mails and passengers from the steam tug Pilot, 3 A. M. yesterday. [Charleston Courier, April 2.

AFFRAY—A SPANIARD KILLED.—An affray occurred yesterday morning on St. Louis-st., which resulted in the death of a Spaniard, named Salvadora, well known as a time-honored seller of eggs and other articles in Dryades Market. From all that we can learn of the case, Salvadora was the aggressor. [N. O. Delta, 29th.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SPRING IMMIGRATION.—The ship Squadron, Capt. Crocker, from Liverpool, with 150 steerage passengers, and the ship Queensbrown, from the same place, with 190, arrived in quarantine this forenoon. [Boston Transcript, 4th.

☞ The *Springfield Republican* states that Mr. Orris P. Wilson of that town has had an egg on his table.

Very appropriate, as printing offices do a great deal of setting. [Fredonia Censor.

☞ The Amesbury (N. H.) Manufacturing Company have purchased 600 volumes of books of the best authors, for a Library, for the use of the operatives in that company.

☞ The Columbus (Miss.) *Whig* states that G. M. Ragsdale Esq. Clerk of the U. S. District Court at Pontotoc, was shot in that place on the 19th, by Moses Williams, from which wound he died in 15 or 20 minutes.

☞ HENRY LYON, Esq. has been elected Mayor of Columbia, S. C.

CITY ITEMS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 5.

PARK.—The annual festival of the descendants of the Knickerbockers was celebrated last evening, at Niblo's, by the St. Nicholas Society. At 8 o'clock the company sat down to supper, prepared in Niblo's best style. The viands were exquisite, and the whole affair was gratifying to the guests and creditable to the host. There was no lack of speech, and mutual interchange of talk, and sympathy, and sentiment; but there were no toasts and no speeches. It was a special social gathering—old friends met each other to renew ancient reminiscences, to talk of old times, relate anecdotes of the Fathers of New-York—to smoke the long Knickerbocker pipe—crack the colored Pass egg—quaff the time-honored schnaps—and dip into the genial bowl of punch.

The chair was well filled by J. Depeyster Ogden, Esq.; Ogden Hoffman, S. D. Raymond, Esqrs. and others acted as Vice-Presidents. A full representation from old Dutch families was present, and a night of rare enjoyment was passed.

FINE PAINTINGS.—Yesterday Mr. Leeds concluded, at the residence of J. P. Beaumont, Esq. in Degrees, a sale of very rare and excellent paintings. Some of the pieces were as follows: The City of Edinburgh, by Nasmith, $525; Madonna, by Sirani, $220; Madonna, by Parmegiano, $240; Angel's Visit, by Sirani, $205; Madonna and St. Elizabeth, $400; Sheep and Goats, by Rosa di Tivoli, $450; Portrait of Mrs. Robert Morris, by Stuart, $300; a beautiful Landscape, by Fabbricius, $175; Beggar Boy, Murillo, $175; Boy Firing a Pistol, $100; Canal at Venice, $105; Head of a Cow, $100; Holy Family, by Baltoni, $170; Madonna, on copper, $150; View in Holland, by Berkheiden, $110; Children Playing with a Mouse, by Brakeleckey, $200. And a great number sold at from $50 to $100 each. The sale went off with spirit to the last. Whole amount from $12,000 to $13,000.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting was held last evening at the Bible House, in Nassau-st. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary; reports were received from the various Committees and the Bible Agent; and several Colporteurs and visitors read interesting extracts from their journals.

THE COURTS—*Dancing against David M. Pepper.*—In this case, at Superior Court, to recover for injury arising from excavation for cellar, in William-st. being left open at night, whereby plaintiff fell and got seriously hurt, the Jury gave a verdict for $500.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 6.

COURT CALENDAR, THIS DAY.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 66, 170, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 186 to 201.

Superior Court—Transferred—Nos. 8, 12, 21, 30, 31, 143, 38, 61 to 64, 69 to 74.

Common Pleas—Part 1—The odd numbers from 283 to 325, omitting 305. Part II.—The even numbers from 282 to 326.

Superior Court—Monday—Trial Calendar—Nos. 52, 76, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 113, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Ingraham.—*Kennedy Benedict and David McWilliams vs. N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co.*—To recover the value of a fat ox, sent from Goshen in the Company's cars and barge, which slipped and fell while being put on board from the barge, in the city, in Feb. 1849, whereby one of its legs was broken. The animal was subsequently carted to a butcher's for slaughter, and the Company say it was so by request of plaintiffs, who offered plaintiffs $50 for it. The claim is for the weight of the ox, being 1,204 lbs at 8 cents per lb with interest, the Company, as common carriers, being bound to deliver the ox safely and whole. The Defendants say the ox was raining at the time, the rain freezing as it struck, causing everything to be slippery, and that the accident was owing to the negligence of plaintiffs themselves, the animal having fallen on the deck before being driven on the wharf but not much hurt, when plaintiffs goaded it up, and it afterward fell as it was going on shore, and its leg was broken. It was also claimed that it was injured by carelessness in the men in the Company's employment. Verdict for plaintiff, $116 90, being amount.—For plaintiff, Mr. E. L. Fancher; for defendant, Mr. H. D. Townsend.

Before Judge Daly—*Morrison Mitchell vs. Nelson H. Hoyt*—Suit for slander by a merchant against a dealer on loitter on board one of the Erie Railroad barges, in having called plaintiff a do—thief, and a Methodist. It was claimed, in behalf of the defendant, that the words were uttered in a moment of passion, which was in strikes and charged as bitter. Sealed verdict. For plaintiff Mr. Jas. T. Brady.—For defendant Mr. Strahan.

James Shaughnessy and Jane his wife, vs. John Zeller—Action by tenants of premises near of the Wooster st against the landlord for alleged assault and battery on the person of the wife, by throwing a pitcher of water at her, which Mrs. S. said him, that he then struck her in the eye and knocked her down, and on her getting up he struck her with his cane, and also took hold of her by the shoulder and pushed her against the table, whence she fell on the floor. A little girl, 10 years of age, testified to the above. Her testimony was objected to, on the ground that she was not sworn to tell the truth or she would go to purgatory. The Judge questioned her as to her knowledge of an oath, and her testimony was admitted. She stated as above, and remarked that Mr. Zeller first called her mother out of her name, and on being asked what it was, said he called her a d——n sin of a b——. The plaintiff having rested Mr. Blunt, for defendant, wished to read the sworn answer put in by Mr. Z., but was objected to, and not allowed by the Court. Mr. B. requested to have a second point, whether the sworn complaint and the sworn answer and the sworn reply should not be read to the Jury so that they might understand the case. [They were so, at the commencement of the trial in Superior Court, Methodist Church vs. Bowery Fire Ins. Co. each of the counsel being desirous at the outset, that the Jury should understand both the complaint and the defense.] The Court would not permit it as the testimony of the defendant, in his own behalf when called by the opposite party. Mr. Blunt stated Mr. Zeller resides in the front house, and usually employs Mr. LeBlog, a collector, to collect his rents. Mr. Le B. called to collect rent of Mr. S. which was in advance, and Mrs. S. told him she would not pay him but pay Mr. Z.—that he mentioned it to Mr. Z. who went up, when Mrs. S. began abusing him and shut the door so that he could not get out. He denied that Mr. Z. committed any assault.

Mrs. Anderson, who lives in the house, testified to hearing noise two distinct times; went up the first time, but the door was slammed in her face; in going up after the second noise, saw Mr. Z. in the entry, and Mrs. S. cried out that he had knocked her down; Z. made no reply, but went down stairs. Mrs. S. followed him down into the yard