NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Democratic Whig General Committee—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, April 2, 1850, at 7½ o'clock. By order, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
WELCOME R. BEEBE, C. Y. WEMPLE, } Secretaries.

Congress.

Of course no business was transacted in Congress yesterday. Mr. BUTLER of S. C. announced the death of his colleague, Mr. CALHOUN, and paid a handsome tribute to his memory. He was followed by Messrs. CLAY and WEBSTER, who bore eloquent testimony to the exalted talents, patriotism and virtues of the illustrious dead.

Messrs. HOLMES of S. C. and VENABLE of Va. made appropriate addresses in the House. Our reports of the speeches in both Houses have suffered some in their transmission over the telegraph wires.

Connecticut.

We traveled through Connecticut last week, and made ample arrangements for receiving full returns from every part of it before 12 o'clock last night. No expense, no precaution was spared on our part. And yet our efforts are utterly defeated, through the management of the Telegraph in this City. Mr. F. O. J. Smith bluntly informed us that Morse's Telegraph should *not* be kept open last night for our use and at our cost, and the managers of Bain's line, after promising to do so, broke its engagements, shut up at half past 10 and defrauded us of the news which we had with much labor and some expense collected. So no course was left us but to go to press with the few returns we had received by 10 o'clock. When there were no Telegraphs, we regularly received nearly full returns of each Connecticut Election by Horse Express and issued them the morning after Election; but since the Telegraphic lines ran through that State we have had very poor luck with them. We see no course but for the Press to combine and establish Telegraphic lines of its own, open to all comers, and not unwilling to do business at their own prices whenever solicited.

—The returns we have have an ugly look, and make us apprehend 'a few more left of the same sort.' There is probably no choice of State Officers, and we shall be agreeably disappointed if the Legislature is Whig. Still, our returns are yet too meager to afford any sure index of the result in the State.

NEW-HAVEN, MONDAY, April 1.

1850. NEW-HAVEN CO. 1849.

	Foster.	Seymour.	Boyd.	Trumbull.	Seymour.	Niles.
New-Haven	1445	1151	83	1387	980	95
Bethany	45	132	5	49	118	7
Branford	111	161	6	104	166	1
East-Haven	105	108	3	169	88	4
Guilford	188	224	92	177	217	8
Hamden	129	223	11	105	187	14
Madison	182	129	16	184	105	21
Milford	328	125	13	325	97	10
Naugatuck	169	156	2	151	144	9
Orange	116	76	12	114	72	14
Waterbury	369	309	41	360	287	70
11 Towns	3256	2524	272	3097	2400	312

Foster ahead, 432. Whig loss, 265. Trumbull in do, 637.

WHIG REPRESENTATIVES—New Haven 2, Guilford 1, Madison 1, Milford 2, North Branford 1, Orange 1, Waterbury 1, Woodbridge 1.

LOCO-FOCO REPRESENTATIVES—Bethany 1, Branford 1, East Haven 1, Derby 1, Naugatuck 1.

NO CHOICE—Guilford 1, Waterbury 1, Hamden 1, North Haven 1.

Senators—NEW-HAVEN CO.—Districts No. IV. and V. Whig; No. VI. not known.

FAIRFIELD CO.

	Foster.	Seymour.	Boyd.	Trumbull.	Seymour.	Abol.
Bridgeport	14 maj.			194 maj.		
Stratford		1		52		
Trumbull		32			21	
Fairfield	207			226		
Monroe		94			54	
Huntington		25			19	
Redding	28			9		
Easton		16			30	
Weston		50			49	
Total	249	218		391	167	

Whig ahead, 31. Do. last year, 224. Loss in 9 towns, 193.

Some of the Clubs.

As some of our friends, in sending us respectable lists of subscribers for the *Weekly Tribune*, have severally intimated that they presumed theirs the largest list we ever received, and if not they wished to know it, we make the following transcript from our books of some of the Clubs to which we are now sending our Weekly:

MAINE.	
Bangor	144
Biddeford	60
Gardiner	49
Machias	50
Orono	44
Portland	74
Saco	49
Waterville	56
N. HAMPSHIRE	
Concord	75
Claremont	41
Dover	62
Great Falls	40
Hanover	44
Manchester	150
Nashua	41
Portsmouth	43
VERMONT.	
Benson	43
Bridport	45
Bristol	46
Charlotte	41
Castleton	45
Middlebury	45
N. Ferrisburg	42
Orwell	49
Poultney (E&W)	6[illegible]
Rochester	44
Shoreham	56
Springfield	56
Vergennes	45
W. Rutland	110
Waterbury	58
MASSACHUS'TS	
Lawrence	51
Millville	41
N Danvers	46
N. Adams	67
Worcester	66
RHODE-ISLAND	
Pawtucket	41
Westerly	50
CONNECTICUT.	
New-Canaan	54
New-London	44
ILLINOIS.	
Aurora	51
Chicago	66
Elgin	41
Rockford	50
Waukegan	54

NEW-YORK.	
Alexander	41
Auburn	53
Brockport	42
Batavia	46
Cohoes	44
Cazenovia	46
Chenango Forks	40
Crown Point	55
De Ruyter	46
Ellicottville	46
Fredonia	53
Farmer	44
Groton	51
Hume	54
Hamden	41
Jamestown	41
King's Ferry	52
Naples	45
Newport	41
N. York Mills	45
Owego	60
Osceola	54
Oriskany Falls	45
Oakfield	60
Penn-Yan	41
Peterborough	44
Potsdam	45
Prattsburgh	52
Parishville	41
Palmyra	40
Rushford	40
Rushville	65
Scott	43
Sherburne	45
Skaneateles	83
Springville	47
Unadilla	44
Waterloo	97
Wyoming	43
Walworth	45
Waterville	51
Westfield	40
Windsor	42
PENN'LVANIA	
Canonsburg	45
Columbus	45
Elizabeth	45
Meadville	110
Newcastle	44
Pittsburgh	150
Troy	44
VIRGINIA.	
Wheeling	45

OHIO.	
Canton	110
Dayton	44
Elyria	75
Gustavus	41
Mt. Vernon	6[illegible]
Milan	45
North Fairfield	42
Oberlin	41
Painesville	53
Steubenville	46
St. Clairsville	44
Wooster	6[illegible]
Warren	57
INDIANA.	
Green Castle	42
La Fayette	4[illegible]
La Porte	71
Mishawaka	50
Rochester	4[illegible]
South Bend	50
NEW-JERSEY.	
Lodi Print W'ks	48
MICHIGAN.	
Adrian	75
Ann Arbor	44
Battle Creek	91
Flint	45
Grand Rapids	44
Howell	4[illegible]
Jonesville	47
Kalamazoo	50
Marshall	54
Monroe	50
Pontiac	61
Saline	62
WISCONSIN.	
Beloit	41
Baraboo	41
Mineral Point	50
Milwaukee	4[illegible]
Sheboygan Falls	46
Southport	83
Waukesha	44
Whitewater	41
Watertown	47
IOWA.	
Marion	49
Muscatine	50
TEXAS.	
San Antonio	29

☞ We have intended to name in the above table all the towns to which we send forty and more Weekly Tribunes, but have doubtless missed some. There are probably as many more to which we send between thirty and forty, but their insertion here would have swelled the table to an inconvenient length. We have closed with a Texas club though under our limit, as Texas goes in when she pleases, rule or no rule. In three of the above instances (Bangor, Me., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Manchester, N. H.) we have included the Weeklies regularly disposed of by our Agent; we of course send a larger number to Boston, Norwich, Hartford, &c. but there we have no clubs. In Connecticut and New-Jersey our Weekly lists are kept down by the general circulation of our Daily.

We consider *West Rutland*, Vt., (where we send a Tribune into about two-thirds of all the dwellings,) *Meadville*, Pa., *Canton*, Ohio, *Battle Creek*, Mich., *Marion*, Iowa, *Southport*, Wisc., and *San Antonio*, Texas, the points at which our friends have, all things considered, done the best for us; and, while we offer no premiums for subscribers, not considering that we can give our patrons anything better for their money than The Tribune, we yet feel deeply obliged to our many friends whose exertions, and sometimes advances in behalf of subscribers who do not happen to have the money, have swelled our Weekly edition alone to more than **39,000** copies. We are quite aware that many who send us but ten have worked harder to obtain them than those who in more populous or favorable localities have sent us forty or fifty. They are all held in grateful remembrance.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned on the 21st ult. after a session of sixty days. Among the bills passed was one to take the sense of the three Municipalities of New-Orleans on the expediency of the consolidation of the City Government, and another to revive the Citizens' Bank, but it was vetoed by the Governor.—The resolutions in favor of the Nashville Convention were not acted upon.

☞ EMILY RUSSELL, the beautiful slave girl for whom Bruin & Hill, the slave traders, demanded $1,800, as the only condition on which they would restore her to her mother, is dead. So says a letter from Mr. Hill, dated Griffin, Ga. March 23. The letter says that she died of scarlet sore throat, but does not say where or when she died. Hill protests that he had determined not to sell Emily at the South, but to bring her back to Alexandria and let her mother have her.

THE WEBSTER TRIAL.—Probably the report of this trial is the most surprising telegraphic feat ever attempted. The New-York Associated Press have given, day after day, as long reports as were given by the Boston journals, and a considerable portion being published in the Evening Editions, was in advance of the Boston morning journals. The expense of this arrangement has been heavy, not less than Fifteen Hundred Dollars, but such was the deep interest felt in regard to this trial, that to meet it the Association did not hesitate to go to that expense. The report has averaged nearly three columns per day, for twelve days, and any one who has seen the operation of the telegraph instrument can form some idea of the labor performed by the operators and clerks in the telegraph offices in transmitting and transcribing this large amount of matter. We must express our obligations to these gentlemen for their courtesy and industry during the trial—their disposition to oblige the Press in every way did much to expedite the report and lighten the labor of editors and compositors.

The report came over House's Printing Telegraph and Bain's Chemical Telegraph, and was forwarded to Philadelphia over the Southern branches of these lines. It came very perfectly and rapidly, and we are entirely satisfied that no better telegraphing instruments exist. We can confidently recommend these lines to public patronage as reliable and rapid, and the managers as liberal and gentlemanly men. We recommend also these managers to F. O. J. Smith as examples which he should prayerfully endeavor to imitate.

In this connection we would mention, for the information of the public, that messages for places beyond Boston, cut off by the F. O. J. Smith non-intercourse act, can be sent by House or Bain's to Boston and thence to Portland three or four times a day by express, and put on the Maine line for transmission East. Beyond Portland the Smith incubus has no influence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O. Monday, April 1.

We have made arrangements to send you the result of the Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but it will be nearly daylight before anything can be definitely known, and the Telegraph office will then have closed. To-morrow we shall probably be able to give you the full returns.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 1—P. M.

The Election for Delegates to the State Convention passed off in this City quite spiritedly. We shall not be able to send anything definite before to-morrow.

Death of a Distinguished Physician—Mr. Calhoun's Funeral Rites—Treasury Notes Outstanding.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1, 1850.

Mr. Alexander McWilliams, a distinguished physician of this city, died last evening.

The President has directed that the Executive Department be closed to-morrow, in respect to Mr. Calhoun, whose funeral ceremonies will then take place.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding April 1, is $740,600.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 1.

Private advices from New Orleans state that the Cholera has again broken out in that city, and it was feared it would assume an epidemic form.

Resignation—Navigation.

TORONTO, C. W. Monday, April 1.

M. Chabot, Chief Commissioner of the Public Works, has resigned his office and seat in the Cabinet.

Navigation below Kingston commenced to-day. The Welland Canal is open.

Firemens' Riot.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 1—P. M.

Several disgraceful fights occurred between the fire companies of this City, to-day, during which a number of persons were badly injured.

The Webster Tragedy.

BOSTON, Monday, April 1, 1850.

It is now ascertained that Dr. Webster did take strichnine on the night of his arrest, he having confessed it to his physician, Clark.

It turns out to have been a mistake that Mrs. Rhoades and Mr. Cleland had retracted their testimony.

This community stands aghast at the result of this trial, and a state of excitement so universal and absorbing was never before known here.

So far as we can learn, the verdict, however unexpected, is now considered a righteous and true one.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, April 1, 1850.

No. 24 has been argued throughout the day and concluded. An afternoon session was held.

No Mail South of Petersburg.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 1, 9 P. M.

The mail due this evening has failed from beyond Petersburg, Va. The intermediate papers contain nothing new.

Fire—State of the River.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 1.

Croft's Distillery, at Lawrenceburg, was totally consumed by fire on Saturday evening last.

The River has fallen fifteen inches during the past forty-eight hours.

XXXIst CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. BUTLER rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise to discharge a mournful duty, and one which involves in it considerations well calculated to arrest the attention of this body. It is to announce the death of my late colleague, Hon. JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN. He died at his lodgings in this city yesterday morning, at 7½ o'clock. He was conscious of his approaching end, and met death with fortitude and uncommon serenity. He had many admonitions of its approach, and without doubt, he had not been indifferent to them. With his usual aversion to profession, he said little for effect on the world, and his last hours were an exemplification of his life and character, truth and simplicity.

Mr. Calhoun for some years had been suffering under a pulmonary complaint, and, under its effects, could not have reckoned on a long existence; such was his own conviction. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the heart. A few hours before he expired he became sensible of his situation, and when he was unable to speak his eye and look evinced recognition and intelligence of what was passing. One of the last directions he gave was to a dutiful son, who had been attending him, to put away some manuscripts, which had been written some time before under his dictation.

Mr. Calhoun was the least dependent man I ever knew; and he had, in an eminent degree, the self-sustaining power of intellect. His last days and his last remarks were an exemplification of what I have just said. Mental determination sustained him when all others were in despair. I saw him a few days ago, in the seat near me, which he had so long occupied. I saw the struggle of a great mind, exerting itself to sustain and overcome the weakness and infirmities of a sinking body. It was the exhibition of a wounded eagle, with his eyes turned to the heavens in which he had soared, but unto which his wings could never carry him again.

Mr. President, Mr. Calhoun has lived in an eventful period of our Republic, and has acted a distinguished part. I surely do not venture too much when I say, that his reputation forms a striking part of a glorious history. Since 1811 until this time, he has been responsibly connected with the Federal Government. As Representative, Senator, Cabinet Minister, and Vice President, he has been identified with the greatest events in the political history of our country, and, I hope I may be permitted to say, that he has been equal to all the duties which were devolved upon him in the many critical junctures in which he was placed. Having to act a responsible part, he always acted a decided part. It would not become me, as his friend, to venture on the judgment which awaits his memory; that will be formed by posterity.

Before the impartial tribunal of history, it may be that he will have the fate, and will have given to him the judgment that has been awarded to Chatham, and I should do the memory of my friend injustice, were I not to speak of his life in the spirit of history. The dignity of his whole character would rebuke any one of my remarks, which truth and judgment would not sanction.

[We are compelled for want of room to omit a large portion of Mr. Butler's address. The part which we have stricken out was biographical, and the main facts embodied here were stated in an Editorial article in yesterday's Tribune. Ed.]

Under Calhoun's counsel Texas was brought into the Union:—his name is associated with one of the most remarkable events of history,—that of one Republic being annexed to another by voluntary consent. Mr. Calhoun was but the agent to bring about this fraternal association; this conjunction occurred under the sanction of his name, and by an influence exerted through his great and intrepid mind. Mr. Calhoun's connexion with the Executive Department of the Government terminated with Mr. Tyler's administration. As a Secretary of State he won the confidence and respect of Foreign Ambassadors, and his dispatches were characterized by clearness, sagacity and boldness.

He was not allowed to remain in retirement long, and for the last four years he has been a member of this body, and has been engaged in discussions that have deeply excited and agitated the country. He has died amongst them. I have never had any particular association with Mr. Calhoun until I became his colleague in this body; I had looked upon his fame as others had done, and had admired his character. There are those here who know more of him than I do, and I shall not pronounce any such judgment as shall be subject to a controversial criticism; but I will say, as a matter of justice, from my own personal knowledge, that I never knew a fairer man in argument, or a juster man in purpose. His intensity allowed of little compromise, whilst he did not qualify his own positions to suit the temper of the times, he appreciated the propositions of others.

As a Senator he commanded the respect of the ablest men of the body of which he was a member, and I believe I may say, that when there was no political bias to influence the judgment, he had the confidence of his brethren. As a Statesman, Mr. Calhoun's reputation belongs to the history of the country, and I commend it to his countrymen and posterity. In my opinion Mr. Calhoun deserves to occupy the first rank as a Parliamentary Speaker. He had always before him the dignity of purpose, and he spoke to an end from a full mind. He expressed his ideas with clearness, simplicity and force, and in language that seemed to be the vehicle of his thoughts and emotions. His thoughts leaped from his mind like arrows from a well drawn bow;—they had both the aim and strength of a skillful archer. He seemed to have had little regard for ornament, and when he used figures of speech they were only for illustration. His manner and countenance were his best language, and in these there was an exemplification of what is meant in the term of the great Athenian Orator and Statesman—they seemed to give an indication of the man. In speaking of Mr Calhoun as a man and as a neighbor I hope I may speak of him in a sphere in which all will like to contemplate him. Whilst he was a gentleman of state department, he was a man of primitive looks and simple manners. He had the hardy virtues and simple tastes of a Republican citizen; no one disliked ostentation and exhibition more than he did.—When I say that he was a good neighbor, I imply more than I have expressed. It is summed up under the word—justice. I venture to say that no one in his private relations could ever assert that Mr. Calhoun treated him with injustice, or that he deceived him by his professions. His private character was characterized by a beautiful propriety, and for the exemplification of truth, justice, temperance and fidelity to his engagements. I will venture another remark. Mr. Calhoun was firm in his contests with political adversaries. He did not stop in the fight to count losses or bestow favors, but he forgot resentments, and forgave injuries inflicted by rivals, with signal magnanimity. While he spoke, he spoke freely of their faults, but he could with equal justice appreciate the merits of all the public men of whom I have heard him speak. He was sincerely attached to the institutions of this country, and desired to preserve them pure, and make them perpetual. In the death of Mr. Calhoun, one of the brightest luminaries has been extinguished from the political firmament; it is an event which will produce a deep sensation throughout this broad land. I have forborne to speak of his domestic relations; they mean a sacred circle, and I shall not invade it.

In conclusion Mr. Butler submitted the usual resolutions of mourning and condolence.

Mr. CLAY—Mr. President, prompted by my own feelings of profound respect, I wish, on rising to second the resolutions which have just been read, to add to what has been so well and justly said by the surviving colleague of the illustrious deceased, a few words. My personal acquaintance with him commenced upward of twenty-eight years ago. We entered, at the same time and together, the House of Representatives, at the other end of this building. The Congress of which we thus became members was that among whose deliberations and acts was the Declaration of War against the most powerful nation, as it respects us, in the world. During the preliminary discussions which arose in preparation for that great event, as well as during those which took place when the Resolution was formally adopted, no member displayed a more lively and patriotic sensibility to the wrongs which led to that awful event, than the deceased, whose death all unite now in deploring. Ever active, ardent and able, no one was in advance of him in advocating the cause of his country, and in denouncing the injustice which compelled that country to appeal to arms. In all the Congresses with which I have had any acquaintance since my entry into the service of the Federal Government, in none in my opinion, has been assembled such a galaxy of eminent and able men as those Congresses which declared the War and which immediately followed the Peace. In that splendid assemblage, the star which has now set, stood bright and brilliant.

It was my happiness, Sir, during a great part of the life of the departed, to concur with him upon all great questions of national policy. During the session at which the War was declared, we were messmates, as were other distinguished members of Congress from his own patriotic State. I was afforded by the intercourse which resulted from that fact, as from subsequent intimacy and intercourse which arose between us, an opportunity to form an estimate not merely of his public, but of his private life, and no man with whom I have ever been acquainted exceeded him in habits of temperance, in all the simplicity of social intercourse, and in all the tenderness, affection and respect which he extended towards that lady, who now mourns more than any other the event which has happened.

And such, Mr. President, was the high estimate which I formed of his transcendant talents at the end of his service in the Executive Department under the administration of Mr. Monroe, that had he been translated to the highest office of the Government, I should have felt perfectly assured, that under his auspices, the honor and the prosperity and the glory of our country would have been safely preserved. Sir, he is gone. No more shall these Halls witness from yonder seat, the flashes of that keen and penetrating eye which he possessed, darting through the Hall. No more shall we listen to that torrent of clear, concise and compact logic, poured out of his lips. Those eyes and those lips are closed forever.

And when, Mr. President, will that great vacancy created by the event to which we are now alluding, and when will it be filled by an equal amount of purity, of patriotism, and of devotion to what he conceived to be the best interest of his country. Sir, this is not the proper occasion, nor should I be the proper person, to attempt a delineation of his character, or of the powers of his mind. I will only say, in a few words, that he possessed a lofty genius—that in his powers of generalization of those subjects of which his mind treated, I have seen him surpassed by no man, and the charms and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have ever enjoyed them.

I am his senior, Mr. President, in years, and in nothing else. According to the course of nature, I ought to have preceded him. The Divine Ruler of human events has determined otherwise. I feel that I shall linger but a short time, and shall soon follow him; and how brief, how rapidly passing, is the period of existence allowed even to the youngest among us! Sir, ought we not all to be profited by the contemplation of this event? Ought we not to draw from it how unwise it is to indulge in the acerbity of debate—how unwise it is to yield ourselves to the animosities of party feeling? How wrong it is to indulge in those unhappy and hot strifes which too often mislead us in the discharge of the high duties which we are called upon to perform!

In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to express the most cordial sympathy, and sentiments of the deepest condolence, for those who stand in the nearest relations to him. I trust that we shall all profit by the singular merits of his character, and live and learn, relying upon our judgments and the dictates of our own consciences to discharge our duties as he did, according to his best conception of them, faithfully and to the last.

Mr. WEBSTER said—I hope the Senate will indulge me in adding a very few words. My apology for this presumption is, the very long acquaintance that has subsisted between Mr. Calhoun and myself. We are of the same age—I made my first entrance into the House of Representatives in May, 1813. I there found Mr Calhoun; he had already been an efficient member of that body for two or three years. I found him then an active and efficient member of the Assembly to which he belonged, taking a decided part, and exercising a decided influence in all its deliberations, from that day to the day of his death—Amidst all the strifes of party and politics, there has subsisted between us, always and without interruption a great degree of personal kindness. Differing widely upon many great questions belonging to the Institutions and Government of the country, those differences never interrupted our personal and social intercourse. I have been present at most of the distinguished instances of the exhibition of his talents in debate. I have always heard him with pleasure, and often with much instruction, and not unfrequently with the highest degree of admiration.

Mr. Calhoun was calculated to be a leader in whatever association of political friends he was thrown; he was a man of undoubted genius, and of commanding talent. All the country admit that his mind was perceptive and vigorous, it was clear, quick and strong. Sir, the eloquence of Mr. Calhoun, or the manner of the exhibitions of his sentiments in public bodies, was part of his intellectual character. It grew out of the qualities of his mind—it was plain and strong, sometimes unsurpassed, still always severe, rejecting ornament, not often seeking far for illustration. His power consisted in the plainness of his expression, in the closeness of his logic, and in the earnestness and energy of his manner. These are the qualities, as I think, that have enabled him through such a long course of years, to speak often, and yet always command attention.

His demeanor, as a Senator, is known to us all—is appreciated, venerated by us all. No man was more respectful to others—no man conducted with greater decorum, and no man with greater dignity. I think there is not one of us but felt, when he last addressed us from his seat in the Senate, with a form still erect, with a voice by no means indicating such a degree of physical weakness as did in fact possess him, with clear tones, and an impressive and most imposing manner; there is none of us, I think, who did not imagine that we saw before us a Senator of Rome, when Rome survived. Sir, I have not in public, nor in private life, known a more assiduous person in the discharge of his appropriate duties. I have known no man who wasted less of life in what is called recreation, or employed less of life in any pursuits not connected with the immediate discharge of his duty—He seems to have had no recreation but the pleasure of conversation with his friends. Out of the chambers of Congress he was either devoting himself to the acquisition of knowledge pertaining to the immediate subject of the duty before him, or else he was indulging in those social interests in which he so much delighted.

My honorable friend of Ky. has spoken in just terms of his colloquial talents. They certainly were singular and eminent—there was a charm in his conversation. He delighted, especially, in conversation with young men. I suppose that there has been no man among us who had more winning manners in their intercourse and conversation with young men than Mr. Calhoun. I believe one great power of his character, in general, was his conversational talent.

I believe it is to that, as well as to a consciousness of his high integrity, and the highest reverence for his talent and ability, that has made him so endeared an object to the people of the State to which he belonged. Mr. President, he had the basis, the indispensable basis of a high character and that was unspotted integrity, and unimpeached honor and character. If he had aspirations they were high and honorable.

There was nothing groveling, or low, or meanly selfish, that came near the head or heart of Mr. Calhoun. Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, as I am quite sure he was in the principles that he espoused, and in the measures that he defended. Aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminent stations, for the benefit of the Republic, I do not believe that he was imbued with selfish feelings.

However, Sir, he may have differed from others of us in his political principles, those principles and those opinions will descend to posterity under the sanction of a great name. He has lived long enough—he has done enough, and done so well, so successfully, so honorably, as to connect himself, for all time, with the records of his country. He is now an historical character.

Those of us who have known him here, will find that he has left upon us—upon our minds and hearts, an impression of his person, his character, and his performances, that, while we live, will never be obliterated. We shall hereafter, I am sure, indulge in it as a grateful recollection, that we have lived in his day—that we have been his contemporaries—that we have seen him, and heard him, and known him.

We shall delight to speak of him to those who are coming after us. When the time shall come that we ourselves shall go, one after another, in succession, to our graves, we shall carry with us a deep impression of his genius and character, his honor and integrity, his amiable deportment in private life, and the purity of his exalted patriotism.

Mr. RUSK and Mr. CLEMENS also delivered brief tributes to the memory of the deceased.

The Resolutions were then adopted.

The Vice-President then appointed Messrs. MASON and DAVIS, of Miss. ATCHISON, DODGE, of Wis. DICKINSON and GREENE, a Committee, to superintend the funeral arrangements, and the Senate adjourned, to meet to-morrow at twelve, and attend the funeral.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Monday April 1.

Mr. GURLEY, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, delivered a feeling prayer, having reference to the death of Mr. CALHOUN.

The Journal of Friday was called, when

Mr. VINTON said, we may expect in a little time to receive a message from the Senate, announcing the melancholy event well known to us all, and instead of proceeding to the ordinary discharge of business, I move to take a recess until we receive the message from the Senate. Agreed to.

Nearly all the members went over to the Senate, and returned an hour afterwards, when the Speaker called the House to order.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. Mr. Calhoun, when

Mr. HOLMES, (dem) of South Carolina, said, that the duty had been imposed on him to make the melancholy announcement of the death of the lamented statesman. He spoke of the boyhood of the deceased, which was in a rude district of country, among a people who knew but a few books; but they had the Bible and from pious parents he gathered [illegible] than that from Greek and Roman history. Tracing his course from the Woodward Academy to the College, and speaking of the extraordinary mind of the deceased, he spoke of his entry into public life, and as, when member of the House, aiding the administration to carry on successfully the war with Great Britain, and inspiriting the hearts of our people. President Monroe, after the war, called him to the cabinet, as Secretary of War.—He accepted of the station, and, although the department was in confusion, he established so perfect a system that no alteration has taken place, and it still remains entire. It was Mr. Calhoun, with philanthropic heart, who conceived the project of uniting and transferring the Indians to the other side of the Mississippi, freeing them from the temptations and the cupidity of the Christian white man. His term ended, he went into the Chair of the Vice-President. The people, without his solicitation, placed him there, first during the administration of Adams, and then during that of Jackson. It is not given to man to pass through life unscathed. Calumny assailed him. Charges were made as to corrupt dealings with contractors. He immediately left the chair, demanded a committee of investigation, and came out of the fire like pure gold. From that time no man dared to say aught against his character. Mr. H. then alluded to other points in Mr. Calhoun's life, and claimed for the deceased the merit of settling the Northeastern boundary question, by his great speech in the Senate. Owing to the unfortunate accident on board the Princeton, by which two gentlemen of Virginia, cabinet officers, lost their lives, Mr. Calhoun was immediately called from the walks of private life, to aid the country in the moment of great emergency; and without consultation with him, President Tyler sent his nomination to the Senate, and without referring it to the Committee, as is usual, he was unanimously confirmed as Secretary of State. When he arrived here, the country was in great peril. Great Britain was endeavoring to wrest from us Texas. He interposed his mighty force, and the danger was averted. At the commencement of President Polk's administration, he was offered a special mission to England, on the Oregon question, but would not accept it, and remained at home, in his country's service. By his powerful exertions, reason triumphed, and war was averted.

Mr. HOLMES spoke for an hour. His sentences were chaste and classical; and in conclusion he alluded to the abilities and merits of the deceased, the deep distress which the sad events have produced, the agony to the loved ones of his home, but he will continue to live in the tomes of Time, as the pages are unfolded to the eyes of those yet unborn, and will continue to live for countless ages. He moved this resolution:

That the House have heard with deep sensibility of the death of Mr. Calhoun; that, as a testimony of respect, they will wear crape for thirty days; that a copy of these proceedings be communicated to the family of the deceased; and that, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourn.

Mr. WINTHROP (Whig) of Mass. rose to second the resolutions, and spoke feelingly of the great loss sustained in the death of this distinguished man. In the second generation of American citizens since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there was none more powerful in intellect, and of greater distinction. As a member of the House, as Vice-President, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Senator, his actions will be bright and conspicuous in the volume of the country's history. He was a man of inflexible integrity, charming in conversation, and of condensed energy in the forms of discourse. There was a devotedness of purpose in all he said or did, and a dignity and [illegible] deportment which will be worthy of imitation. Let us reflect on the sad event during these times of party contention; and let us resolve, as far as in us lies, that the day shall never come when New England men may not speak of the great names of the South, whether dead or living, as all Americans, as our countrymen.

Mr. VENABLE (Loco) of N. C. who was much with Mr. Calhoun in his last days, passed a high eulogy on the deceased, and spoke of his energy of mind, even when suffering with bodily affliction. Never was he witness of such a peaceful mind and so much cheerfulness in a sick chamber.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, April 1.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. MORGAN in the Chair went into consideration of the bill for the improvement of Seneca River at Baldwinsville, and reported progress on the same.

It was then made the special order for Wednesday at 4 P. M. and to have precedence over all other business.

A communication was received from the Canal Board in reference to the Black and Moose Rivers Table.

REPORTS.

Mr. BABCOCK, complete, the bill incorporating the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Also, complete, the bill relative to the opening of streets in New-York.

Also, favorably, the following bills:

Creating a City Judge in New-York City and County.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the collection of demands against ships and vessels.

Also, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill relative to the Usury Laws.

Mr. B. stated that a written report would be presented hereafter; and one of the Committee would likewise beg leave to dissent from the report now made, by reporting against the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON, favorably, the bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to abate a nuisance in Spencerport. Referred to report complete.

Mr. COLE, favorably, the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the assessment and collection of taxes—Referred to report complete.

Mr. MANN, a bill to allow the town of Flushing in Queens Co. to raise money by tax to support paupers.

Mr. CARLTON, by consent, favorably the bill to prevent the circulation of shop bills having a similarity to bank bills.

The GOVERNOR returned the bill extending the charter of the Schoharie Central Bridge Company, with his objections. The Governor considers the measure unconstitutional.

The question on the reconsideration of the bill was laid on the table.

The Assembly amendment to the bill relative to the Schools in Brooklyn, was amended, and as amended concurred in.

The Secretary of State transmitted a communication inviting Senators to attend the Normal School examination. Recess.

Afternoon Session.

The bill authorizing Buffalo to subscribe for Water Stock. Passed.

The bill in relation to Collection of Taxes on Non resident Lands, was referred, to be reported complete.

SCHOOL LAW.

The bill to resubmit the last year's School law to the people, was taken up.

Mr. STANTON moved to repeal the law entirely. Lost.

Mr. COOK's amendment to resubmit to the people prevailed. Recess to 7.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH moved to refer the bill for the preservation of Washington's Head Quarters to report complete. Agreed to.

Mr. FISKE brought in a bill to alter the commissioner's map of the City of Brooklyn. Referred to report complete.

Mr. BROWNELL moved that Wednesday next be set apart for private claims. Agreed to.

REPORTS.

Mr. WHITE, complete, the bill to amend the act to provide for fixing the salaries of judicial officers, &c. Increases Salary of Judge of 1st District to $3,500.

Mr. LESLIE, the bill to provide a tax to liquidate the debts of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

Mr. JONES, complete, the bill to authorize the Elmira and Williamsburgh Railroad Company to construct a portion of their road in this State.

Mr. WHITE brought in a bill to amend the act providing for the protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York. Referred to Report complete.

Mr. L. W. SMITH brought in a bill regulating the appraisement of Church Pews.

Mr. NOTT brought in a bill to amend the Revised Statutes of general and special elections.

Mr. BOWEN, to refer a New-York tax bill, to be reported complete. Agreed to.

Mr. BUSH, referring a bill to the Alien Committee.—Agreed to.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH, making the Agricultural School Bill special order for to-morrow. Agreed to.

Also, notice of a bill declaratory of the liability of the State for Canal damages.

Mr. FORD introduced sundry amendments to the agricultural school bill. Ordered printed.

Mr. JERMAIN, that the excise bill be made the special order for to-morrow, after reading the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. FISK, referring the subject of ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands in Brooklyn, to the Kings delegation to report complete. Agreed.

Mr. PRUYN called up the POSTAGE RESOLUTIONS, passed by the Senate, and they were adopted unanimously.

Mr. WHITE, making the USURY BILL the order for Thursday evening. Agreed to.

Mr. FORD, that the House proceed, on Wednesday morning, to third reading of bills—House bills first. Agreed to.

Mr. A. B. DAVIS, requiring the Bank Committee to report to the House the par redemption bill forthwith. Agreed to.

Mr. NOTT moved that the bill relative to the payment of wages to minors be ordered to a third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. MCLEAN made a written report on the petition for the reduction of Canal Tolls on Foreign Salt. Approves of the reductions made by the Canal Board.

THE SCHOOL BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CANTINE in the Chair, on the School Appropriation Bill. Appropriates $250,000 to Common Schools, and $55,000 to Libraries. Also, provides for the purchase of one copy of Webster's large Dictionary, for each School District—not to cost more than $4 each.

Mr. JERMAIN moved to add $1,000 each for the New-York, Albany, Buffalo and Geneva Medical Colleges.

After considerable debate the amendment was voted down.

Mr. JERMAIN offered an amendment appropriating $2,500 to each of the following Colleges: New-York University; Geneva College; St. John's College, Fordham; Madison University and Hamilton College. Lost.

Mr. KINGSLEY moved to include an appropriation for the School Journal. Lost.

Mr. PRUYN moved an appropriation for Orphan Asylums and Indian schools. Agreed to.

Mr. DOX moved an appropriation of $3,000 to Geneva College. Lost.

Mr. L. W. SMITH moved $1,500 to Hamilton College.—Lost.

Mr. BOWEN moved $2,500 to Fordham College and $2,500 to N. Y. University. Lost.

Mr. MCLEAN moved $1,500 to Genesee College. Lost.

Mr. MARTIN moved to strike out the clause relative to Webster's Dictionary. It would consume $44,000 of the $55,000 appropriated to libraries. He insisted that this was not justified or required.

Mr. DOUGLASS sustained the bill as it stood and insisted that no money could be so well expended.

The motion to strike out was sustained by Messrs. J. Avery, Hicks, Irish, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Burroughs, Wheeler, C. [illegible], Frazier, McLean and L. W. Smith.

Before taking the question the House took a recess to 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The School Appropriation Bill was passed as originally proposed except that the Webster dictionary clause was stricken out.

The School Tax Bill was taken up.

It levies a State tax of $8,000 and seems to be favorably received. It was not gone through with when the House took a recess.

Ship News.

PORTLAND, March 30—Arr schrs Wm T King, Rappahannock; Rechabite, Sarah, and Effort, Norfolk; Harp, Baltimore; Yacht, and Trader, NYork.

PORTSMOUTH, March 29—Cld schr Mary Jane Allen, Virginia.

SALEM, March 31—Arr schrs Fawn, Philadelphia; Maine, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, March 30—Arr schrs Augustus, and Erie, Norfolk; Hudson, and Jew, Philad.

BOSTON, April 1—Arr ship Palmyra from Calcutta, Oct 21.

Ship Sacusa, from Buenos Ayres, Jan 13. Spoke 8th, lat 27 40 S, lon 29, brig Lucy, New-York for California; 19th, lat 23 06 S, lon 35 36, passed an Am brig with white signal, blue in the center, with star; Feb 11, lat 8 42 S, lon 34, spoke brig Ballera, Baltimore for Pernambuco; 12th, lat 2 56 S, lon 35, passed a ship with an American ensign above the French, supposed to her signal. March 13, lat 35 17, lon 65 25, spoke brig R Russell, from New-York for Barbadoes.

Ships Lucy, NOrleans, 23d Feb; Trenton, do, 6th ult; barks Wm Lorraine, Cienfuegos, 12th ult; Little Lizzie, for Cardenas, 14th ult.

Bark Mary, Philadelphia.

Brig Susan, Buenos Ayres, Jan 13. Left ships B Aymar, Forester, barks Olof Wyk, Chicora, Rothschild, Messrs. Barrey, and Lennox, last named for Cuba, in ballast. Mushingum, to load mules, destination not recollected; Mary of Orleans, disg; brig Xenophon. Brig Cronstadt sailed 17th for Boston. Spoke, 27th, lat 37 30 South, lon 42 20, sch Marcia, Baltimore for California. Feb 12, lat 3 12 S, lon 37 30, passed an American bark standing SSW, showing a red signal with black square in center. 8th lat 22 21 S, lon 36 30, spoke ship Sci for Buenos Ayres.

Schr Charles, Glasgow, Feb 1: Robert Ramsey, Cape Haytien, 9th ult; Maria, Sagua, 8th ult; Demarara, Cardenas, 20th; Olive, Havana, 19th; G W Brinkerhoff, do, 17th ult.

Sch Charles, Cape Haytien, 13th ult. Left brigs Adelphi, for Boston, arr 13th; Panama, for do in 2 ds; sch Joshua H Davis, do in 1 ds.

Schrs Milwaukie, Sagua, 15th ult; Grand Island, Mayaguez, via NYork; Teneriffe, Cardenas, 11th ult; Alexander, Wilmington, NC; Native American, NYork.

Schrs James Bliss, Matanzas, 15th ult.; Daniel Francis, Norfolk; Ariel, Woodbridge, NJ.

Cld, ships Caroline C Dow, and William, Havana; bark Harriet T Bartlett, Mobile; brig Mary H. Philied.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 31—Arr brig Guy Carver, NYork; Sld, 31st, sch Henry Gibbs, NYork.

SOMERSET, March 29—Arr sch Yankee Blade, Savannah.

PROVIDENCE, March 30—Arr J D Pennell, Mobile; sch Thomas Fenner, Phila.

Sld, schr Adams, St Thomas; Southampton, Suffolk; 31st, schrs J Turner, and H M Smith, Baltimore; Monticello, Norfolk; Wm A Dubosque, and Isabel, Phila; Oregon, N York; sloops Radiant, Oregon, Fashion, and Capitol, do.

BRISTOL, March 29—Sld, sloops Gazelle, and James, NYork.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue *The Tribune for European Circulation* at an early hour this morning for the Mails by the Niagara from Boston to-morrow. The Mails close in this City at 1 o'clock P.M. It will contain the Trial of Prof. Webster, T. Butler King's Report on California, Memoir of Calhoun, Congressional Proceedings, Editorials, and all the news up to the time of going to press.

Persons desiring this paper can leave their orders at the desk of this paper. Price sixpence, in wrappers ready for mailing.

CITY ITEMS.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S LECTURE.—This distinguished gentleman lectures to-night at Hope Chapel, on the subject of "Instinct and Inspiration," presenting, we understand, a description of the creed held by the Boston Transcendentalists, in connection with many other exciting topics of the day. This lecture has caused a great elevation of the eye-brows wherever it has been delivered, and we may anticipate a house filled with curious hearers at an early hour.

☞ DR. WHITING's lectures at the Congregational Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts. continue to be a source of great attraction to the inhabitants of that part of the City. His audiences are crowded as usual, and the interest and value of his instructions are the subject of universal remark. The lecture to-night is at 7½.

☞ MR. TAVERNER, from London, who has lectured acceptably in England and in this country, will give a 'Drawing-Room Entertainment' this evening at the Society Library, designed to illustrate the nature and influence of Poetry, mainly through selections from and criticisms upon the recent authors of genial and humorous poems, HOOD and INGOLDSBY. Ingoldsby is little known among us by name, though several of his sportive effusions have considerable anonymous popularity, but Hood has been widely read and delighted in. We wish our people who work for a living could be made to realize that there is more true and lasting pleasure in such an evening's entertainment as Mr. Taverner proposes than in gaping at the tinsel and cackling over the ribaldry of a theater.

☞ The HUTCHINSON's had a full and overflowing house last evening at Rutger's Institute. Every seat in the house was occupied, the aisles being also filled. The Family were all in fine voice, and created much enthusiasm throughout the entire audience. To-morrow evening the Hutchinson's give another treat at Niblo's beautiful Saloon, and it being their last appearance there, at least for the present, the room will doubtless be filled to repletion at an early hour.

☞ THE RECHABITES of our City and vicinity had a glorious gathering at the Tabernacle last evening to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Empire Tent No. 23. We had seen no Temperance rally equal in numbers and spirit before. The Tabernacle was crowded to its utmost capacity above and below, and hundreds went away because unable to find standing room. Addresses were made by Dr. JAMES WHITE, Rev S. REMINGTON, and H. GREELEY, interspersed with music admirably given by F. H. NASH, the Conservatory, and the children of Rechab. We never heard 'The Star-Spangled Banner' given better.—Crowded as the house was, at the commencement, it was equally full at the close, and the spirit of the meeting is evinced by the amount of the voluntary collection, which more than defrayed the expenses, though these were $120.

—The Rechabites of our City and its immediate vicinity now number some Two Thousand, and are among the oldest and firmest of the disciplined soldiery of the Temperance Reform.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At the building called The Rochester Hotel 31 Cortlandt-st. on yesterday, at about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, a most distressing and fatal accident occurred, by which two lives were lost and one man was badly injured. Mr. James Hamilton, a boss mason residing at 126 Hammond-st. together with James Ackerson, residing at 124 Anthony-st. and Michael Denneby, were engaged in excavating the back wall of the above-named building, when the wall fell and buried the three in the ruins. Hamilton and Ackerman were instantly killed, and Denneby had his right leg broken and his person lacerated in a frightful manner. It was only last week that Ackerman paid the passage money of his wife and two children (who at present reside in Ireland) to come to this country. Mr. Hamilton has left a wife and four children to deplore his untimely and unexpected end.

THE CRESCENT CITY.—This fine steamer, Capt. Stoddard in command, left our port yesterday for Chagres direct, having on board three hundred and seventy-five passengers, nearly all bound for the Gold Region.

☞ We call attention to an advertisement of Postmaster Brady, in another column, stating some important changes in the making up and dispatch of the Foreign Mail, when the steamer leaves Boston.

☞ The Man with the Five Dollar Bill was abroad last night. We met him coming down in a Ninth-st. stage. At Broadway he pulled the strap and passed up that identical V, remarking that he had no smaller money, but wished to pay for his ride. A general laugh from the insiders, and a rough remark from the driver, greeted his rapid exit.

☞ Several anxious inquirers are desirous of knowing when our friend of the *Commercial* intends publishing his semi-annual Account of a West-ward Voyage from Brooklyn to New-York, with the Sun just rising over Long Island's Hills. When?

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets at the usual hour this evening, for the transaction of the business left over yesterday.

GRAND LODGE.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York was in session last night. We believe a charter for a new Lodge, Stuyvesant Lodge No. 410, located in this City, was a part of the business.

CIRCUS.—We see by an announcement that the Sports of the Ring are in town. Such as love a wee bit of fun now and then will observe the advertisement.

☞ The journeymen carpenters held another meeting last night, for the furtherance of the great object of keeping up a proper standard of prices.

HUNTINGTON'S PAINTINGS.—We have called attention to this admirable collection more than once, and we now address a word of advice to the ninety-nine thousand of our readers who have not seen them.

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once."

The exhibition will soon close and these fine pictures be widely dispersed; and then not to have seen them will argue a lamentable want of taste and love for the beautiful art to which our gifted countryman has directed his high powers so successfully.

☞ MR. MCKEEN will examine Ward School, No. 1, in Fifty-First-st. at 10, A M to-day, and Ward School No. 13, Wednesday, in Fortieth-st. (to-morrow.) Also colored Public School, No. 2, in Laurens-st. will be examined at 1 o'clock, P.M. to-day, by the Board of Trustees.

☞ MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH on Slavery, delivered in the Senate, has been published in a supplement to the *Independent*, and is for sale at $1 per hundred by WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John-st.

☞ A WHIG COUNTRY JOURNAL, located within ten hours' ride of this City, with 700 subscribers and a fair advertising and jobbing business, is offered for sale for a moderate price by its owner, who wishes to retire. An industrious, competent, frugal Whig printer could probably make a fair living out of it. Any such person, who can command $1,000, may learn more by addressing the Editor of The Tribune.

ARREST FOR STEALING A WATCH.—Officers Crossett and Beam yesterday arrested a man named S. Dinsmore Smith, charged with stealing a watch valued at $60, the property of Z. E. Simmons. The accused was taken before Justice Lothrop and held to answer the charge.

ARREST OF A REFUGEE FROM JUSTICE.—A man named John Burroughs, charged with forging checks on the Bank of Lansingburgh, in Albany Co. was yesterday taken into custody by Officer Edwards of the Third Ward, and delivered over to an officer from Albany to be taken back. It is also stated that charges of perjury exist against the accused in Washington Co. in this State.

AFFRAY ON BOARD A VESSEL.—A man named Patrick Delany and another individual whose name was not ascertained, on Saturday night last got into a quarrel on board the schooner "Bewar-," lying at the foot of Clarkson-st. N. R. when the unknown man seized a stone-hammer and struck Delany on the head, inflicting a dreadful wound, from the effects of which he is not likely to recover. He was taken to the City Hospital. The man who struck the blow, immediately after fled, and has thus far eluded the search of the Police. The probability is, however, that he will shortly be arrested, as he is known.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A quantity of fancy dry goods valued at $100 was found yesterday by officer O'Keefe secreted in the house of Mr. Silver, 60 Suffolk-st. The property it appears was a few days since taken from the store of Edward Volgar, corner of Liberty and Greenwich-sts. by a man who passed himself off for an officer, and who stated at the time, that he took the goods for safe keeping, as the owner had left the city, by his advice. When questioned as to the whereabouts of the goods, he stated that they had been lost out of the express wagon which conveyed them from the store. The affair will undergo an investigation before Justice Lothrop.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. Charles S. J. Goodrich, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths and interments in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending March 30, 1850, to be: Males, 15; females, 28.—Adults, 20; children, 23. Total, 43. Interments in Greenwood and other Brooklyn grounds, from New-York and other places, 33.

BROOKLYN OBSERVATORY.—The lovers of Science and all interested in the welfare, growth and good name of Brooklyn, are urged to attend the meeting to be held at the Female Academy on Thursday evening of this week to devise the ways and means of erecting and establishing an Astronomical Observatory within her limits.—Prof. Loomis will deliver a (free) Lecture on Astronomy, intended to set forth the importance of such an Institute, furnished with the first class of instruments. We trust there will be a generous attendance.

Prof. Webster—Verdict of the Jury—Incidents, &c.

The *Boston Courier* of Monday morning has the following in regard to the closing scene of the trial of Prof. Webster:

At 8 o'clock precisely the papers were handed to the Jury and they retired to their apartment. The Court adjourned to their ante-chamber in the building, where it was their intention to wait until midnight, for the purpose of being in readiness to impart information to the Jurors should they be doubtful on any point of law, or otherwise require the opinion of the Judges. It having been generally known that the case was in the hands of the Jury, and that a verdict was likely to be rendered during the night, the excitement among the assembled multitude in the vicinity became intense and various were the conjectures made. There could be seen in all directions in Court-square groups of people engaged in serious discussions concerning the trial. The scene within the Court, though more solemn, was not less exciting, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which the result was made, there were present in the Supreme Court many of our oldest and most respectable citizens. The scenes within and without the Court-House will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them.

The Jury, after retiring, passed some forty minutes in breathless silence, scarcely exchanging glances of the eye. The strong, unbroken chain of evidence, together with the powerful argument of the Attorney General, had so fastened the marks of guilt upon the prisoner, that almost the only question for the jury to act upon, was one of formality—to vote upon their verdict.

At half-past nine o'clock, the foreman, Mr. Byram, addressed his associates upon their duty, which he stated to be to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence.—There were three questions to be settled, in order to justify the jurors in the rendition of a verdict of guilty, and these were—Was it proved that the fragments of a human body found on Prof. Webster's premises at the Medical College, were the remains of the late Dr. George Parkman? Was it proved that Prof. Webster, and he alone murdered Dr. Parkman? And was the murder the result of deliberation and malice aforethought? On each of these questions, the jury voted by holding up their right hands as follows:

First Question—Has the identity of Dr. Parkman's body been satisfactorily proved? *Yes*—each juror holding up his right hand.

Second Question—Did Prof. John White Webster, and no one else, murder Dr. George Parkman? *Yes*—each juror again holding up his right hand.

Third Question—Was the murder the result of previous preparation, and was it "malice aforethought"? On this interrogatory the Jury stood *eleven to one*.

After this vote the Jury rose from their table—some walked the room, others looked fixedly upon indifferent objects, and all were in tears and a terrible state of anguish. The dissenting juror was allowed to remain unquestioned for some 30 minutes, while he collected his thoughts and cast the evidence over again in his mind. Finally, he called upon his associates to vote again upon the question, when he held up his hand with the other eleven, and then a unanimous verdict was declared. There was very little discussion in the jury room, and the testimony of those witnesses who swore to having seen the deceased after the time that the murder was stated to have been committed, was well and fully considered, but the Jury could not bring themselves to a belief that the witnesses could have been correct.

At twenty minutes of 11 o'clock it was rumored throughout the Court-room that the Jury had agreed upon a verdict and that they were about to report. The scene which immediately ensued was awful. The entire Court-room was crowded with seated and standing spectators, all watching with fixed gaze, the door through which it was expected the Jury would enter.

At thirteen minutes of 11 the prisoner, unmanacled, in custody of officer Jones, came in and took his seat in the dock. He looked down-cast. His lips were compressed and his face pale. In three minutes after the entrance of prisoner, the Court and Jury entered almost simultaneously—the Judges through the western door, and the Jurors through the eastern door.

All eyes were now turned upon the Jury, whose faces bespoke suppressed emotion and solemnity, and whose cheeks, in several instances, were wet with tears. After a short pause, Judge Shaw instructed the Clerk of the Court to interrogate the Jury as to their agreement upon a verdict, and the latter proceeded as follows:

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman of the Jury—We have.

Clerk—Who shall speak for you?

The Jury—Our Foreman.

Clerk—John W. Webster, rise and hold up your right hand. Mr. Foreman, look at the prisoner—John W. Webster, look at the Foreman of the Jury. What say you, Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner at the bar, John W. Webster, Guilty or Not Guilty?

Foreman—GUILTY.

Clerk—So you say, Mr Foreman, so you all say, Gentlemen of the Jury?

The Jury—WE DO.

The announcement of the verdict had a terrible effect upon the prisoner. His uplifted arm dropped, as if the circulation of the blood through it had been stopped, and his hand struck upon the bar in front of the dock. Indeed there was an appearance of something like a paralytic shock visible throughout his entire frame, and he sank backwards into his chair. He soon raised his right hand to his face, but for some time there was not strength enough in his arm to hold it there. The muscles of his face evinced great internal emotion, and in all respects he presented a most appalling spectacle. He seemed like a man whose last hope had been scattered by a single blow. During the ten minutes which elapsed in this solemn ceremony, the Court presented a sight seldom if ever witnessed before. We shall not undertake to describe the appearance of the vast audience during the rendition of the verdict, nor the manner in which they deported themselves, because a truthful picture of this scene is beyond the power of our pen.

Judge Merrick here went to his client, shook hands with him, and spoke a few words in his ear. The interview was not over a minute's duration.

At 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Shaw addressed the Jury, informing them that they might be required hereafter to try some civil cases, but for the present they were relieved from further duty. He then directed the Sheriff to remand the prisoner, and adjourned the Court to 9 o'clock on Monday (this) morning.

The prisoner was then manacled, and in custody of officer Jones was conveyed to Leverett street jail in a hack. In the jail office he informed Mr. Andrews that he should like to have some tea, which was procured for him, and he passed the night in the same cell which he has hitherto occupied, without displaying any unusual emotions.

We called at the jail-office yesterday and learned from Mr Andrews that the prisoner's demeanor was the same as before the rendition of the verdict. He occupies the same cell which he has heretofore been confined in, and is constantly attended by an officer.

The *Boston Post* says: The only anxiety Dr Webster displayed after being taken back to the jail, was in relation to the continuance of his privilege to be supplied with dinners from Parker's. According to custom in such cases, the officers took away his razor and penknife, and he remarked, in relation to that precautionary proceeding, that he was too much of a Christian to commit suicide. He slept well during the night, and was calm and natural throughout the day yesterday.

Philadelphia Markets, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 1—P. M.

There is no new feature to notice in the COTTON market. The demand is limited, as the manufacturers purchase only for the supply of their immediate wants, but holders are firm in their demands in consequence of the continued falling off in the receipts at New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and other Southern ports. The FLOUR market is quiet. Holders demand 4 70@4 81¼ per bbl. for standard and good brands, but the demand for shipment is limited, and the sales unimportant. CORN MEAL is dull, and prices barely supported. On Saturday 1,000 bushels were sold, part at 2 50 and part at something less. GRAIN—The demand for WHEAT continues limited, and some cargoes are striving for better prices. RYE—Small sales of Pennsylvania at 60 cents per bushel. CORN—The receipts are moderate; 8@10,000 bushels yellow sold on Saturday at 50 cents. In OATS we have no transactions to notice.—WHISKY is steady at 22 cts. in bbls. and 21½ cts. in hhds.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board*—40 Harrisburgh RR. 47¼; $1,500 Kensington W W, 6s, 91¼; 321 Ches & Del 6s, 92; 50 Reading RR. 27¼; $2,000 Allegheny City 6s, 82; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 135; $10,000 Texas 10 per cent registered notes, 33; 2,000 Penn 5s, 91; 10 Penn RR. 44¼; 34 Girard Bank, 13.

Second Board—$25,000 State 5s, 91¼; 50 Union Canal, 14¼; 200 U S 6s, '67, 115.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

For Sales of Stocks, &c. see Fourth Page.

MONDAY, April 1—P. M.

The Stock market was very buoyant to-day, especially for the Fancies. Erie, under the large receipts, went to 68¼, and the Bonds to 93; Farmer's Loan to 41; Canton to 46¼, &c. At the Second Board, the market was not sustained, and the quotations fell off. Erie went to 66¼; Governments were in fair request and firm. The recent rapid rise in Stocks must tempt outsiders to operate, and should money continue easy as it promises to do, we shall have an active Spring.

In Exchange there has been a large business, and the market has been firm. The supply is rather moderate. Best Sterling signatures were put up to 8¼, and some sales made, but at the close the market was scarcely so firm. The bulk of the business has been at 8@8¼. Sales were made of names not well known, at 7⅞ per cent. Francs have not improved, and are selling at 5.35@5.30.

In Freights the market is dull and lower. Cotton has been shipped at ¼d, and is not plenty at that. Engagements of 30,000 bushels Corn at 4d, in bulk; Dead Weight is 17s 6d@20s. A vessel was taken for Londonderry at 5½d for Corn. To London, Dead Weight goes at 22s 6d. To Havre, some Cotton was taken at ⅞c.

We have confirmation in the street, of the arrangement between our Minister in Mexico and the Agents of the Rothschilds, mentioned in our Mexican correspondence yesterday, having been completed. We learn that drafts of that agent, on New-York, have already appeared for a portion of the proceeds.

The Balance of Coin in the Sub-Treasury now exceeds four and a half millions. The following is a statement of the business of the Sub-Treasury, for March:

Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, March 1st, 1850—

By Balance		$3,902,550 11
Receipts during the month.		
On account of Customs	2,045,966 68	
On account of Patent Fees	2,066 59	
On account of P. O. Department	73,633 91	
Miscellaneous	1,660 07	2,123,386 25
Total		$6,025,916 36
Payments.		
Treasury Drafts	1,459,351 19	
Treasury Drafts for P. O. Dep't	23,565 63	1,482,916 82
March 30, 1850—Balance		$4,541,029 54
March 1st, 1850—By balance of Funds to pay Interest and Coupons		$49,215 39
Additional Appropriations		35,975 31
Total		$85,190 70
Payments of Interest		47,392 54
March 30—Balance		$47,798 16
Treasury Notes Converted		$655,550 00

This has been one of the most exciting days that Wall-st. has seen for some time. There was a very active and buoyant Stock market; Fancies jumping 1 to 2 per cent. and the Bears literally swept away in the rush. There are few or no operators in the street bold enough to sell any Stock short. The Time contracts are mostly made by parties who buy the Stock for cash on the same day. The recent rise is just having its natural effect upon outsiders, who are coming in to grasp a portion of the golden gains shown by the Stock list from day to day. Outsiders seldom appear in any force until a rise of 5 or 10 per cent. has been experienced.

The Board of Brokers are discussing the plan for removal from the present quarters in the Exchange to a room in Dorr's building.

The following is a comparative statement of the Receipts from Customs for the first quarter of this and the last two years:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
January	2,282,559 52	1,893,724 12	2,848,025 21
February	2,472,276 19	2,064,354 35	2,913,130 63
March	1,559,565 62	2,029,437 53	2,257,255 32
Total for the Quarter	$6,314,400 33	$5,991,516 00	$7,004,911 25

The increase in the first quarter of 1850 over the same time of 1849, is $1,015,395.

New-York Cattle Market ...MONDAY, April 1.

[By our own Reporter.]

AT MARKET—1,[illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Southern, the remainder from this State and the East,) [illegible] Cows and Calves, and [illegible] Sheep and Lambs.

BEEVES—Have sold more freely the past week, but prices are [illegible]. Good retailing qualities sell at from $6 to $8. About [illegible] left over. Purchases confined to City trade.

COWS AND CALVES—Market dull. Sales at from $20 to $40 each. [illegible] left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sales at from 2 50 to 5 [illegible] [illegible] quality. [illegible] sold.

Markets ...CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, April 1.

ASHES—Are steady, with sales [illegible] bbls at 5 [illegible] for Pearls and [illegible] for Pots.

COTTON—The market is quiet to-day, but firm. The demand is mostly confined to spinners, and the transactions limited to [illegible] bales. The quotations are

Current Prices for Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Mo. & Florida.	N. O. & Tex.
Inferior	none	none	none
Ordinary	11¼@11¾	11¼@11¾	11¾@11¾
Middling	12 @12⅛	12 @12⅛	12¼@12⅜
Middling Fair	12¼@12½	12¼@12½	12⅝@13
Fair	12⅞@13	13 @13⅛	13¼@—
Good Fair	13⅛@—	13⅛@—	none
Fine	none	none	none

FLOUR AND MEAL—In Flour there is a fair business doing, without change in quotations. The home trade and Eastern demand is fair, and there are some sales of Canadian for the Provinces. The supplies by the River are considerable, and the stock in store is large for the season. The sales are 3,[illegible] bbls at 4 [illegible] for common State, 4 81@4 87½ for straight State and mixed Ohio, 4 94@5 12½ for favorite State and mixed Michigan, 5 [illegible] for straight to fancy Michigan and good Ohio, and 5 [illegible] for pure Genesee. Extras and fancies are without change. The new inspection standard goes into operation to-day, but we hear of no sales under it. Southern descriptions are firm and in fair request. Sales 1,[illegible] bbls at [illegible] for mixed brands, [illegible] for straight, and [illegible] for fancy. Rye Flour is steady. Sales [illegible] bbls for Provinces at [illegible]. Meal is dull at [illegible].

GRAIN—For Wheat there is a fair inquiry, but there is nothing doing. Holders are firm. The sales of Corn are [illegible] bush at [illegible] for mixed, [illegible] for yellow Southern, [illegible] for white Southern, and [illegible] for round yellow. Rye is quiet at [illegible] delivered. The supply of Barley is very small. The nominal quotation is [illegible]. Oats are easier. Sales Northern at [illegible]; Jersey at [illegible]; and [illegible] for Southern.

WHISKY—Is steady, with sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for Prison [illegible].

PROVISIONS—For Pork the market is heavy and without much activity. Sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for Mess, [illegible] for Prime, [illegible] for new Mess, and [illegible] for new Clear. Beef is quiet and firm, with small sales. Lard remains steady and [illegible]. Sales [illegible]. Cut Meats are dull, with good supply. We hear of no sales. Butter is more active. Sales [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for inferior and common State, and [illegible] for good and choice. Cheese is quiet and firm.

LEAD—A sale of [illegible] Spanish was made at [illegible], cash. [illegible].

FISH—Herring are in fair demand, with sales within a few days of [illegible] boxes at [illegible]. Dry Cod are dull.

CLOVER SEED—Remains quiet. Sales [illegible].

OIL—Is firm with [illegible]. The market [illegible]. At the East, nearly all of the recent arrivals of Whale have been sold at [illegible] for selected. Further sales [illegible] Sperm have been made, and [illegible] sold here at [illegible].

TOBACCO—The market is very firm and the demand is good. Sales [illegible] hhds Kentucky at [illegible], and [illegible] Maryland at [illegible] for prime. In Foreign we hear of nothing doing.

BEESWAX—There is an active inquiry and the market is improving. The quotations are [illegible].

COFFEE—We hear of further considerable sales of St. Domingo for export, since reported as low as [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held at [illegible]. Sales [illegible] bbls Spirits at [illegible] cash.

MARRIED.

At Newark, N. J. March 23, by Elder William Ingraham, CHAS. FREDERICK CORKER of New York, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of the above.

At Portland, Maine, on Thursday, March 28, by Rev. J. W. Chickering, Mr. J. THEODORE BERRY of New York to Miss MARY M., third daughter of Chas. S. Smith, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, March 31, WILLIAM D. EBBETS, son of James Ebbets, aged 28 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, April 3, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from the residence of his father, 15 [illegible] st.

On Sunday, March 31, ANNA GRANGER, infant daughter of Rev. Edward [illegible], aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 10 o'clock, from 16 Second avenue.

On Monday, April 1, MARIA EUGENIA, infant daughter of Chas. G. and Ellen March, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation from 423 Third avenue this Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

On Saturday evening, March 30, COLLINGWOOD, youngest son of Rudolphus Rogers, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from 61 Harrison st. South Brooklyn, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, March 31, NEIL McLEOD, aged 74 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 220 Thompson st. The friends of his sons, Daniel McLeod and David Campbell, are invited to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Billy Whitlock, the star of Yankee comedy, comes out to-day as Peley Plum in "The Yankee's First Visit to New-York;" and the Marrinetts and Louis Elsler display their extraordinary muscular, comic and necromantic powers in two unique spectacles and a Ravel pantomime. They appear for the last time in New-York this evening. Many additions have recently been made to the curiosity department of the Museum, and the magnificent collection of living serpents and amphibious reptiles is in a vigorous and healthy condition.

OLD HATS.—A cart-load of old hats were carried away yesterday from KNOX's, 128 Fulton-st. where they had been deposited by gentlemen who had possessed themselves of his hats, beautiful, light, and becoming, at the trifling charge of $4. What became of the old hats we could not learn.

GENIN'S SPRING MODEL.

☞ GENIN begs leave to thank his customers and the public for the compliment they are now paying him. He thought when he designed the model for his $4 Spring style, for 1850, that it would prove one of his happiest efforts. The public are now showing in the most satisfactory manner possible that he was right in his conjecture, by sweeping off his stock with unprecedented rapidity. He is happy to say, however, that with the aid of a hundred hands in his factory and his numerous salesmen, he is able to furnish the hats as fast as the heads come in to be ornamented. GENIN, 214 Broadway.

WARNOCKS HATS.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen to their beautiful Spring Style Hats. Having acquired a high reputation for the production of the best quality Hats, they commend them to the formidable notice of all who would combine neatness and gentility, with durability and economy. WARNOCKS, Hatters, m30tf 203 Broadway.

LEGHORN CAPOTES AND HATS.

The subscribers have just received a few cases of the above goods, to which they invite the attention of fashionable Milliners. They have also for sale a general assortment of French and English Straw Hats, Ribbons, Straw Flowers, (a new article) and millinery goods in general.
RICHARDS & CROMWELL, 63 Maiden-lane,
m30 3tcod* 3 doors above William-st.

☞ The best chance for a house and lot, 1½ hours' ride by railroad from New-York, for only $20 cash down; 5 houses worth from $500 to $2,500; 60 quarter acre lots, at Farmingdale. $35 may get a house and lot, certainly a lot. Inquire at 82 Nassau-st. up-stairs, of Mr. DEWEY; or J. AXFORD, 163 Bowery.

☞ Than the present there is no better time to advertise in country newspapers for the trade of the Spring and Summer. PALMER is the Agent of the best papers far and near, for which he is authorized to receive advertisements, and duly empowered by the proprietors to give receipts.

☞ We invite the attention of capitalists to the large sale by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER To-Day, the 2d inst. at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the new and splendid house known as 58 University-place; house and lot 15 Stanton-st.; house and lot 161 Essex-st.; house and lot 121 Orange-st.; house and lot corner of Broome and Marion sts.; house and lot 474 Fourth-st.; the property 6 Jersey-st.; house and lot 8 Renwick-st.; house and lot 3 Hoboken-st. near the Hudson River Railroad Depôt; house and lot 221 Mulberry-st.; house and lot on Avenue B; and one lot in Tenth-st. (1051)

LOUNT & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

☞ Mr. GEO. W. BEACH, of Lount & Co.'s Express recently from San Francisco, being personally acquainted with most of the business community there, is going out April 13, to return by first steamer from thence. He will personally attend to any business intrusted to his care with accuracy and dispatch. LOUNT & CO.
a2 11t* 33 Broadway, cor. Wall-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.—BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New-York, established in 1820, and incorporated by act of Parliament; Capital, £600,000 or $3,000,000.—Having a large realized and invested surplus, in addition to their capital, manifestly presents to insurers the most undoubted security.

Insurances effected on the most favorable terms. California and special risks of all descriptions taken at as low rates as the character thereof will allow.

Prospectuses and all information appertaining to Life Insurance can be obtained on application to
JOHN ROBINSON,
General Agent for the United States,
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WHOLESALE MURDER AT 420 BROADWAY.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders slay
Thousands of bed-bugs every day,
Armies of fleas they soon destroy,
Roaches from crevices decoy,
And give to all the insect race
A very speedy coup-de-grace.
Remember, too, that LYON'S PILL
Will rats and mice, by wholesale, kill:
While pills and powders, harmless, mild—
If eaten, would not hurt a child!

DRESS BOOTS AND GAITERS.—Keep in mind that WATKINS gets up the handsomest chaussures in the City; he works the best materials, and sells at the lowest possible prices. If you want really good Boots and Shoes, go to 114 Fulton-st. m30 3teod

ELEGANT SILVER DOOR-PLATES.—Warranted sterling silver plates for sale and engraved to order in the most beautiful manner at EVERDELL's, 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Branch office, 2 Wall-st. m30 2weod*

☞ BRADY's National Collection of Daguerreotypes, 205 and 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton st. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to examine the specimens.

☞ HYDROPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE, with Plain observations on Drugs, Diet, Water, Air and Exercise, with copious Notes, by Dr. TRALL. Price 50 cents. Just published by FOWLERS & WELLS, New-York. a1 6t