Homicide may also be manslaughter, when committed in sudden combat, when two persons get into a quarrel on equal terms—no matter which strikes first, the law supposes that heat and passion, instead of malice, and the killing of either, if it take place under these circumstances, is held to be manslaughter even if it take place by a deadly weapon. Prof. W. then stands charged, virtually, with murder and manslaughter. He is charged with the killing. If he did it with malice or forethought, as a deliberate and cruel act, it was murder. If it was with sufficient provocation, or in sudden combat and heat of blood, it was manslaughter.

The government is bound in the case to state not only what the crime is, but what the manner of it is. Their statement must not only be substantiated, but even formal The accused has a right to know to what he is to plead, that he may prepare his defence. Any mistake or inaccuracy in the statement is fatal to the prosecution. This is the shield which our law throws around us, and without which there would be no safety for us or our lives

In other lands there may be other cimi-nal laws, with more or less beneficial results But this is the law under which we live, in peace and quietness, and the defendant, and and every man accused of this great crime, has a right to the benefit of it. I now ask your attention, gentlemen, to the indictment—it consists of four counts. The government is allowed to prove its indictments, and if they be properly drawn, proving either of them is sufficient to establish the guilt of the defendant.

He then called the attention of the jury, to the rules of law, *First*—defining the offence against the defendant, *Second*—To the rules of law in regard to the modes of bringing the charge in the indictment. *Third*—From the rules of law in regard to the proof of the facts.

He then went into a disquisition on the various kinds of murder.

Mr. Sohier closed at six o'clock, having spoken two hours and a quarter.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Joseph T. Buckingham, sworn—Have known Dr. W. for thirty years; always knew him to be a peaceable man, and never knew him to be charged with any act of violence.

John G. Palfrey, sworn—knew Webster eight years, during my residence in Cambridge; seven years as a neighbor, never heard anything charged against him as a man of violence while he was Professor of Chemistry at Harvard.

John B. Blake, sworn—Have known Webster 25 years; and was in the laboratory with him, at the Medical College, one year; always knew him as a peaceable and humane man.

James Walker, sworn—I have known Webster [illegible] 10 years; never knew anything [illegible] him as a peaceable and humane man.

[illegible] Cardwell, sworn—I have been acquainted with the College 11 years; have known Webster 20 years; I have always regarded him as a humane and honest man.

[illegible] Bowen, sworn—[illegible] Webster [illegible] years; never knew him as a humane and mild man.

Geo. S. Savary, sworn—I reside in Charlestown; I have known Prof. W. 12 years; he has always been held in the community as a peaceable and quiet man.

Converse Francis, sworn—I reside at Cambridge; I have known Dr. W. as a neighbor since 1842; I have always known him as a peaceable and quiet neighbor and an honorable man.

Abel Willard, sworn—I reside in Cambridge; am acquainted with Prof. W.; have known him for many years; never knew anything against his character; always heard him spoken of very highly.

A number of other witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant, and the court adj. at 7 o'clock.

Thursday, March 28.—Ten or twelve witnesses called and sworn, that for many years, some for a quarter of a century, they have been intimately acquainted with Dr. W., and found him always a kind, peaceable citizen.

Chas. O Eaton, sworn—I have known Dr. W. 3 years; I am a sign painter; have often been to his private rooms in the college and found them bolted; I have been there when the Janitor could not get admittance; at one time when the door was fastened the Janitor told me I could not see Dr. W.; I told him I had an appointment; we went to the lower doors and found them fast, but they were opened.

Edwin Whitney, sworn—I do not know Littlefield; the man who had charge of the buildings first, said he saw Dr. W. pay Dr. P. $470, and afterwards said he did not see him pay it; on Friday I saw Dr. W. at breakfast and at ten at 5 o'clock

Judge Fay, sworn—I am well acquainted with Mr. W.; I never heard his reputation for kindness called in question, I saw Dr. W. on Friday evening, the day of the supposed murder; I called at Mr. Treadwell's about 9 o'clock; I found Dr. W. and his wife, Mr. Merrill Wyman and his wife; I noticed nothing unusual; I was at Dr.'s house on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, to inquire for Dr. P.

Joseph Kidder, sworn—I am a druggist, I sold Dr. W., about 5 o'clock on Friday, Nov. 23, a box of Colegas, 5 bottles.

Marianne Webster, sworn—I am daughter of Dr. W.; on Friday the 23d, father was at home at tea a little before 6; was home till 8, and then went to a neighbors with mother and myself and returned at half past 12; I was not at breakfast; saw father at dinner; was at home in the evening as usual; father went over to Boston Sunday afternoon; my father dined at home Monday as usual; Judge Fay, father and others played at whist that evening till 10 o'clock; he dined at home on Tuesday at regular hours; he spoke to me Wednesday afternoon about the book I was reading; Thursday he did not go into town; was at dinner on Friday, the day of his arrest; was at supper at present; I have a sister at Fogal; she is married there; we frequently send articles to Fogal, such as pipes; they are sent in six-light boxes.

Harriet and Catherine P. Webster, other daughters of the prisoner, testified to the same facts as above, being nearly alike in every particular respecting the whereabouts of their father from the day the murder was charged to have been committed, up to the day of his arrest on the following Friday.

The daughters are said to be 16 to 18 years of age, and behaved with much fortitude and propriety in their trying situation.

Ann Finnegan, sworn—I live at Dr. W.'s; I went there on the 16th of Nov.; I recollect that he dined regularly at home every day until the time of his arrest.

Dr. N. W. Stone, sworn—The hole in the thorax was not a clear cut; there is no difficulty in making a clear cut in a dead body, when the muscles are tense.

P. D. Hutch, sworn—I live at 15 Vine street; have known Dr. Parkman 14 years, saw Dr. P. on Friday, Nov., 23d, 12 minutes before 2; I told my sister of it soon after getting home; said I had seen 'chin,' to make her laugh; meaning Dr. P., who had a long chin.

Wm. B. Thompson, sworn—went with officer Fuller to see Dr. W. about the date of mortgage on which Dr. W. paid the money; after looking over his papers awhile, he said it was not on real property; I saw nothing remarkable in his manners; I have known Parkman 10 years; I saw him in Leverett-st., about 10 minutes past 2, on Friday, Nov. 23; I am certain; I paid for this coat on that day and have a copy of the receipt.

Prof. Horsford, sworn—I am connected with the Harvard University; I have experimented with nitric acid on bones and flesh, the largest beef bones put into this acid will dissolve in 5 hours, and the flesh in 3 or 4: I never tried human bones, but they would dissolve sooner.

Dr Morton, sworn—have practiced dentistry 8 years; I took instructions of Dr Keep; the witness showed the jury how some of his old plates of teeth would fit the model for Dr. Parkman's jaw; there was nothing particular about the block for Dr. P.'s jaw; could not identify my work after it was warped by the fire.

S A. Wentworth, sworn—have known Dr. P. 2 years; I saw him last between the hours of 2 and a half and 3 and a half, Nov. 23, in Court-st; I am certain; I know by the time I dinner; I dinnered at 2, and my hired man had been half an hour to get his, and after which I had passed down to Court-st., where I saw Dr. P.; I was marketing, and always do it on that day of the week.

Samuel Celland, sworn—I have known Dr. P. 11 years; in 1837 was his tenant; I saw him on Friday, Nov. 23, in Washington-st., between a quarter past 3; am certain from an appointment upon that day at 3 o'clock, which I had just fulfilled.

Abby S. Rhoades, sworn—I last saw Dr. Parkman on Friday the 23d Nov, in Green street, a quarter before 5; there was a man with him; I was as near him as I could be with my daughter between us; we bowed to him; I bought muslin that time and have referred to the clerk's book [illegible] time in a trunk in my house. I had to make my own apparatus between lectures, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory. As regards my whereabouts from the time of Dr. P.'s disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day I had spent during that week—for every day and every hour I ever was absent from my home. I was at home every evening."

The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly arose and said—"I will say one word more. I felt much distressed by the production of those letters, more so than by anything that has occurred during the trial. I call my God to witness, that if it was the last hour of my life I never wrote those letters. Since the trial commenced, a letter has been received from this very 'Civis' by one of my counsel. If this person have any spark of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers."

Dr. W. again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present, by the seriousness of his remarks and the earnestness of his manner.

The jury was then charged by Chief Justice Shaw, at considerable length.

The Jury retired at five minutes past 8 o'clock, and came into Court at eleven o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

Chief Justice Shaw called on the prisoner to stand up and hear the verdict.

Chief Justice.—Mr Foreman have you agreed to a verdict?

Foreman—We have.

Chief Justice.—Do you find the prisoner guilty, or not guilty?

Foreman;—GUILTY?

The prisoner sank back into his chair with his hands upon the railing, and his face on his hands, and so remained for ten minutes.

When he recovered from the shock he, said to officer Jones, "why are you keeping me here to be gazed at?" He was immediately taken up to the jail to be locked up for the night, the precaution having been taken to remove his razor and knife.

A buggy was at the door of the court room to convey the sad intelligence to his family at Cambridge.

News from the Plains.

ST LOUIS, April 6.

Mr. Vasquez and Lieut. Dauphin arrived here last evening, from Medicine Creek, a trading port of the Union Fur Company.

They left there on the 15th March.—There was no snow on the Plains, and the weather had been remarkably mild.

On the 11th of November last, Mr. Dauphin in company with ten traders, returned from a trading expedition. They were attacked in camp, at the Forks of White River, by a party of Pawnee Indians. Mr. Dauphin was badly wounded in the fight. In this condition he was deserted by his companions. The Indians then overpowered him, took his goods, and then left him. He finally succeeded in crawling [illegible] Lookout [illegible] on each side. The Crows took from their enemy from one hundred to one hundred and fifty horses. The Sioux were preparing to retaliate.

The Yanctons were also preparing for a war with the Pawnees, in consequence of depredations committed by the latter.—This war will probably continue throughout the whole season.

There is every reason to fear that parties of California emigrants, going by the north side of the Platte River, may fall in with war parties of the Indians and be attacked.

Major Hutton, the agent for Sioux, is expected to arrive here about the last of this month.

The Union Fur Company had been very successful last year. Over four thousand packs of Buffalo robes had been brought in.

PRESIDENTIAL DIGNITY.—It is said that Gen. Taylor is taking life in the White House very smoothly, says the Boston Post, in spite of all the troubles that encompass the real regrets of national affairs. Clayton may be lost in the labyrinth of his own puny plots—Meredith may be in the deepest distress for money "to collet the revenue"—Collamer may play the special devil with the mails, to his own chagrin and the people's vexation—it's all the same to the President. He eats, drinks, and sleeps without any of that painful solicitude about the nation's advantage and the honor of the administration that was wont to disturb the bosoms of the "earlier president." Surely "if ignorance is bliss, (and there is no doubt of it in this case,) 'tis folly to be wise."—With a quiet unconcern about the present difficulties which environ the government, he is said to be dreaming—sometimes alone—of the fat loaves and delicate fishes of a "second term"—all to be had for scarcely so much as the asking, as the tribute of a devoted party and an admiring people!—The General's "*otium cum dignitate*" reminds us very forcibly of the Ethiopian minstrel's *summum bonum*, which seems to be exactly that of the "Second Washington:

"If I were de President of dese United States,
I'd eat 'lasses candy and swing upon de gates!"

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—The gang of counterfeiters arrested in Groton Vt., have been examined; and Bristol Bill, Darlington, Meadows, McMarshall, Low, and Paul, have been committed for trial in default of bail in sums from $20000 to $5000. They are now in Danville jail in double irons, guarded by men with fire arms, stationed outside the jail. After the examination of the prisoners, Paul's residence was searched, and fourteen "roller dies," for the printing of bank bills, were found tied up in a handkerchief identified as belonging to Paul, and the whole concealed in the centre of a bale of feathers. These "dies" are also indentified as having been stolen some time since, from Mr. Wilson, an engraver in Boston.

THE BAPTISMAL admonition of the Hindoo is as impressive on the bystander as it is beautiful: "Little babe, thou entrest the world weeping, while all around you smile; contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, whilst all around you weep."

THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, April 11, 1850.

To Advertisers.—The circulation of this paper exceeds 1,100 copies, (and is daily increasing,) which is MORE THAN ONE-THIRD GREATER than that of any other paper in the County. This fact, is important to Advertisers, may be strictly relied on.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Citizens of Susquehanna Co. will meet at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday evening, of Court week, (April 15th,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, which is to meet at Williamsport on the 21st of May next, to put in nomination a Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

Per order of the County Standing Committee.

New Way to Empty the Treasury.

A new scheme to empty the Treasury of Uncle Sam has just been brought to light at Washington, in which no less distinguished personages than several of President Taylor's Cabinet officers are the chief concoctors. It consists in fishing and buying up old claims against the Government, which have either been long since cancelled, or else repudiated by previous administrations, prosecuting them at the Treasury and getting them cashed. One of these claims which has just been paid by the present Secretary of the Treasury, and which is producing a prodigious stir in political circles, is called the Galphin claim, the leading features of which appear to be these. The claim was for $43,000, and has existed since 1773, having in some way grown out of certain transactions to which one Galphin, certain Indians, and the Royal Government of Georgia were parties. The claim was originally against the Colony of Georgia, but after our independence she ceded all her wild lands to the general government, and with it also this claim. Numerous efforts have been made at different times to get our government to acknowledge the validity of the claim, and an attempt was also made, at one time to saddle it upon the Cherokee Indians, but both failed. Finally, however, in 1816, Congress passed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, to audit and settle it, which he did, paying the principal but rejecting the interest.

During this period, ex-Governor Crawford, now Secretary of War, acted as the attorney or agent of the claimants; but having succeeded to a post in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, one of his first movements was the *purchase* of the said claim, which he re-presented to the Treasury Department for a second cancellation. Mr. Meredith thereupon directed the proper officer (Comptroller Whittlesey) to re-examine the said claim, which he did, and reported that there was nothing due the claimant, according to the principles established by the government. [illegible] being [illegible] the most bald-faced, flagitious and stupendous intrigues to swindle the country, that there is on record. It bears the impress of collusion on its very face, and if it does not bury the rascals engaged in it—members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet though they are—deeper beneath public obloquy and contempt than plummet ever sounded, then have we totally mistaken the sentiments and sense of right and propriety of the American people. Already has a committee been appointed by Congress to investigate the matter, and we hope it will be faithful and thorough in its work. The excitement created by the exposure of the scheme is wonderful, and to Whiggery perfectly appalling. As yet we have seen no Whig paper which has undertaken the defence of the parties accused. On the contrary The *Tribune* is bold in its denunciations of their conduct, while the *Republic*, the administration organ, contents itself by the effort to screen the President and one or two of his Cabinet ministers from knowledge of it or blame, and packing it upon Crawford, Meredith, Ewing and Johnson—thereby virtually admitting its enormity. But if the President really condemns such a swindling operation on the part of his "constitutional advisers," will he not manifest it by immediately displacing them by honest men? If he does not do this, can any one doubt that he has connived at the transactions that are now sinking them in public odium and contempt?

The next Congressman.

In a late Washington letter in the *Bradford Reporter* we find the following passage:

"Talking of regular nominations, I wonder if the North Pennsylvania will sustain Mr. Wilmot, when he is again a candidate—as he is sure to be, if he will accept a nomination?"

To say nothing of the gross impropriety of a Washington letter-writer dictating to the people of any district whom they should send to Congress, it strikes us that the bringing out of Mr. Wilmot's name for another heat—the *fourth* in succession—is a bad stroke of policy, particularly at this juncture; calculated, if persisted in, to work a serious evil to the Democratic party in this district, and which, we do not believe, will meet either the consent or sanction of even Mr. W. himself. For our own part, although personally friendly to Mr. Wilmot, and to the great question with which his name is chiefly identified, yet we can see no good reason, no necessity, for his re-nomination. He has already been thrice honored by an election to that office—which is once more than the usages of the party and of the district really entitled him to—and we think his friends ought not to ask that he be again brought out. Such a course, we are satisfied, will renew all the bad feeling, quarrels and jealousies which have disturbed the district in the past, only with ten-fold severity and rigor, and lead to a state of affairs that every true Democrat would much deplore, and which he should seek to avert. To Tioga county belongs, of right, the honor of furnishing the next Congressman. If she does her duty towards the district, and brings forward one of her *tried* men—not her broken-down, 'old tariff, Conservative, or pro-slavery hacks—we have but little doubt he would be acceptable to the district. He certainly would be to Susquehanna, and we think would unquestionably be nominated. We are quite confident, moreover, that Mr. Wilmot would not be a candidate against such a man, even should his most devoted friends desire it.

—The House of Representatives of this State passed a resolution on Thursday fixing upon the 10th inst. as the day of final adjournment.

Glorious Connecticut.

Our highest anticipations of the result of the late election in Connecticut are more than realized. According even to Whig accounts, the Senate will stand: Democrats 14, Whigs 6, in dispute, 1. House, 112 Democrats, 109 Whigs, 8 Free Soilers. The vote for Governor from all the Towns but one stands: Seymour, Dem., 38,473; Foster, Whig, 38,035; Boyd, Free Soil, 2,673. There is consequently no election by the people, although Seymour has the plurality. In 1849, Seymour had, in the whole State, 25,106; Trumbull 57,800; Niles 3,520.

The Legislature, however, will decide who shall be Governor, and also elect a United States Senator in the place of Baldwin, whig. Altogether, therefore, this is a glorious victory, rendered the more gratifying because it was hardly anticipated. And what a commentary upon the unpopularity of the present imbecile Taylor administration that holds sway at Washington! What a rebuke to that prince of Whig intriguers and unscrupulous mountebank, Truman Smith, the shameful apologist for Taylor's broken pledges and ruthless proscription! Our only regret is that *he* is not the Senator, instead of his colleague, who has got to walk the plank as one of the fruits of this election.

The Apportionment Bill—A Veto!

The Apportionment Bill, with several unimportant amendments, passed the Senate on Tuesday week, and was concurred in by the House on Thursday. A dispatch in the Tribune, however, states that it is quite objectionable to Gov. Johnston who has returned it with a veto! Whew! Who does not remember the violent declamation of this same Billy Johnston against the use of the veto, or "one man power," as he called it, when holding forth in the Court House in this county only one year and seven months ago! And yet this same anti-vete Governor—this same shameless hypocrite and political apostate, we should rather say—coolly writes so upon the back of the Apportionment Bill, because, forsooth, it does not give to whiggery such advantages as he would like! Such consistency.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED PLOUGHS in another column. As we are an agricultural people, any improvement in so important an implement as the plough is well worthy of attention. Competent judges pronounce them superior to any thing before introduced. The merits claimed, are—less power required to propel them, greater steadiness in running, and with the same power doing about one fourth more work in the same time. Many of our readers will recollect the working of one of them at the Plowing Match last fall.

The Bank Bill seems to cause our Law-makers at Harrisburg a good deal of trouble. It first passed the House, by a very decided vote, and was sent to the Senate. That body took it up and passed it, (but so amended as to almost destroy its identity,) and returned it again to the House for its concurrence. It was there re-taken up on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and some of its original provisions restored, and some of the Senate's amendments [illegible] to apply to himself, and accordingly rose and apologized for his rudeness and coarse personalities towards Col. Benton a few days previous.

Mr. Baldwin concluded his speech upon the slavery question.

In the House a committee was appointed to investigate the conduct of Secretary Crawford in the case of the Galphin claim. The California question again coming up, Mr. Clelland proposed a plan of settlement, which is,

First, To admit California with her Constitutional boundaries.

Secondly, To erect Territorial Government for Utah.

Thirdly, a Territorial Government for New Mexico, marking their boundaries, and continuing their present laws in force, so far as is consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Fourthly, The bill provides a compromise relative to the Texas boundary, if Texas consents to reduce her boundary, to receive $10,000,000 in stock, and the number of new States to be formed out of Texas according to the resolutions of annexation. If Texas does not consent, then this fourth point falls, and the boundary question remains open.

He offered this proposition as an olive branch, and not as a party scheme.

This proposition occasioned some debate of quite ordinary interest. Mr. Richardson, of Ill spoke against slavery extension and the slave trade, and against the Proviso. Mr. Marshall, of Ky. made a peppery southern speech.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Underwood made a slavery speech, and was replied to by Tom Corwin and Mr. Hale, when Mr. Foote again pressed his resolution for a Select Committee. Mr. Webster urged that the time had come for action upon the California question. He was for admitting California at once, without any further prelude, believing it should be placed upon its own merits, and not cumbered with any other question, and then he was in favor of the territorial bill. He desired a settlement of all the questions in controversy, and therefore was in favor of commencing at the beginning, and going thro' with them all. Such a course, he believed, would give great satisfaction to the country. He expected to see none of the important business of the country disposed of, until these disturbing causes are removed, and it was important to the credit of the Republic, that they should no longer be permitted to distract and obstruct the legislation of Congress.

Mr. Foote replied, denying that there was any reason for the admission of California more urgent than for the organization of a government for the territories, and asserting that should that question be forced, as an independent measure, it could never pass both Houses of Congress. The southern members, he said, were in possession of means, which would be used fearlessly and fully to the last, to resist such an outrage He declared further, that if even the friends of that policy should succeed in carrying that measure, it would dissolve the Union.

Mr. Webster expressed himself entirely incredulous of all prophecies of dissolution of the Union growing out of the action of the present Congress. The Senator from Mississippi would remember that in those latter days of prophecy there was a certain [illegible] to the Democrats of the House, we are assured no bill to charter or re-charter a Bank can be got through that body.

A Card.

To the Public:

On the night of the 4th inst, at the boarding house of Ward, Carr & Co., at the Lanesboro' Depot, which is kept by F. A. Ward, a most singular sickness having occurred among the boarders and part of the family (and of the latter, Mr. Ward himself;) and we, the undersigned, having been called upon by Mr. Ward to prescribe remedies, and if possible to solve the mystery, have come to the following conclusion, which we freely give to the public, both in justice to Mr. Ward, and for the benefit of others who may have a similar thing occur with them. It appears that out of thirty-seven who took supper, nineteen were more or less very sick, and from the symptoms it appears to have been a septic animal poison, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, judging from all the facts that were presented, we are disposed to think that it was produced by some poisonous animal getting into the water, and from the rosty state of the water, into the Tea kettle undiscovered by the cook.

H. SHUTTS, M. D.
E. N. SMITH, "
JAS. GRIFFIN, "
April 5, 1850. JAS. BROOKS, "

Later from Europe.

The steamship Canada has arrived with two weeks later news from Europe.

Cotton has still further declined, and Breadstuffs slightly advanced.

The political news, both from England and the Continent, is entirely devoid of interest. The elections in France passed over quietly, and the Republic continues free from excitement.

In England there is but little doing. The Chancellor of Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year, but it contains nothing extraordinary or worth naming.

There are pretty evident signs of an approaching dissolution of Parliament.

The bill for the abolition of the Lieutenancy of Ireland, is to be presented to Parliament after Easter.

We learn from Ireland that cultivation is going on more rapidly than was anticipated, and that a great breadth of potatoes have been sown.

Emigration from the southern frontiers of Ireland is rapidly increasing.

The first of April is the time last fixed for the return of the Pope to Rome.

The Overland mail from India and China arrived in England March 23. It contained nothing of interest. The weather in China had been unusually cold and wet.

☞ The attention of our friends residing in the Northern section of the county, who may make Binghamton their place of trade, is directed to the advertisements of A. J. Evans, and Washburn & Brother in another part of this paper. Men who advertise so liberally as they do can hardly fail to be liberal dealers.

☞ Powerful efforts are being made by the friends of Prof. Webster to induce the Governor to commute the sentence of death to that of imprisonment for life. The wife and daughters of Prof. W. paid the Governor a visit on Saturday. Petitions for his pardon also are in circulation in Boston and New York, and are being numerously signed.

☞ The bill creating a commission to investigate the affairs of the Susquehanna Co. Bank has passed the Senate and is now before the House.

OHIO.—Returns from 41 Districts show the election of 34 Democrats, 26 Whigs and 5 Free Soilers, as delegates to the State Convention to revise the Constitution. There is therefore no doubt that the Convention will be strongly Democratic.

—The House of Representatives of this State rejected the Witherel Divorce bill on Monday by by a vote of 32 to 48.

—A terrible storm visited the Atlantic coast on Saturday, accompanied with snow. Considerable damage was done to shipping in Boston and several other New England harbors.

—The U. S Steamship Susquehanna, a magnificent war steamer of the largest class, was launched at Philadelphia on Saturday.

—The reward of $3,000, offered by Dr. Parkman's family for the recovery of his remains, has been paid over to Littlefield, the Janitor of the Medical College.

—The wife of Senator Dawson, of Ga., died at Washington on Friday.

—A fire broke out in a building known as Stevens' Market, in Ithaca, on Tuesday morning, and destroyed several old buildings of but little value.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—By an advertisement on the third page of this paper, it will be perceived that George R. Graham is once more at the head of the popular magazine which bears his name. Owing to some unfortunate speculations in the Stock market, Mr. Graham was compelled, a few years ago, to part with his magazine. In the mutations of this very changeable world, Mr. Graham is again on his feet, and prepared to make another struggle for fame and fortune. Knowing his enterprise and ability, we feel no hesitancy in assuring the public, that as soon as can be reasonably expected, a marked improvement in the general character of the contents of the magazine will take place. Those who wish to subscribe for a good magazine, and at the same time give an able, self-made, and generous hearted man a shove upward towards his old position, cannot do better than send on their money to *G. R. Graham, Editor, No. 134 Chestnut St., Phila.—Sat. Post*

CONGRESS.

Owing to the space we have given up for the trial of Prof. Webster and the California news, we are unable to give more than a brief summary of what is being done, or rather talked about, in Congress. Nor is it much matter, as there is nothing done of any importance, or talked about which has not been thoroughly worn out and exhausted. On Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2d, the death and burial of John C. Calhoun occupied the entire attention of both Houses.

On Monday, in the Senate, resolutions directing the printing in pamphlet form of the addresses delivered in Congress on the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's death, and for the removal of his remains to South Carolina at the public expense [illegible] Mr. Rusk [illegible] speech [illegible] immediate admission of California, but soon gave way to a motion to adj.

In the House nothing was done worth naming.

Neither House was in session on Saturday.

On Monday, Mr. Benton resumed and concluded his speech in favor of California. [We may give a brief synopsis of it hereafter.] Mr. Clay responded, reiterating the sentiments he expressed on Friday.—Mr. Benton rejoined briefly, and was followed by Messrs. Cass, Hale, Smith and Douglass, who kept up the debate till the adjournment.

In the House the census bill was reported.

Mr. Vinton called up the proposition to allow 30 seamen to be transferred from the Navy to the expedition of Mr. Grinnell to search for Sir John Franklin. Without any final action on the question, the slavery question was again called up, when Mr. Wallace, of S. C. made a full-blooded southern speech, threatening dissolution and divers other things if California should be admitted without giving to the south another slave state at the same time.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., followed with a speech but little more moderate. After some other business of no consequence the House adj.

Religious Notice.

Rev. A. O. Warren will preach in Brooklyn the third Sunday in April.

MARRIED:

In Springville, on the 9th inst., by Justus Knapp, Esq., Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, of Auburn, to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of Nathaniel Sheldon, of the former place.

In Vestal, on the 31st ult., by W. Williams Esq., Mr. ISAAC C. FAYCH and Miss LOVISA O. MOORE, both of Forest Lake.

☞ A beautiful loaf of Bride's Cake accompanied the above notice, which really set the Printers frantic with delight, and elicited from them a unanimous vote of thanks and kind wishes.

DIED,

At his residence in Harmony township, on the 5th inst., JOHN COURSEY Esq., aged seventy-three years.

Thus has passed away another of the stiffy settlers of this county. Death to him was no unwelcome messenger. He had long since set his house in order, and was calmly awaiting the hour of his release. He sudden, and yet so gently, did his spirit take its flight, that he might almost be said not to have tasted death. Until within a few hours of his decease he enjoyed his ordinary health—when feeling slightly unwell he lay down and in attempting to rise shortly afterwards, fell into his daughter's arms and expired without a struggle or groan. Mr. Coursey was greatly respected by those who knew him, and has ever borne the character of an upright, energetic and faithful man. As a public servant he was conspicuous for his promptness in business, and careful regard of the interest of those he represented.

As a private citizen it may be truly said of him, he was loved most by those who knew him best.

He leaves a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss, but not as those without hope are they afflicted, for in his life he adorned the doctrine of God his Saviour, and his death was that of the righteous. [Com.

At Harford, on the 31st ult., Mrs. HULDAH BEARDSLEE, widow of the late Joseph Beardslee, in the 83d year of her age.

Mrs. B. was a native of Attleborough, Mass. from which place she removed to Hartford in 1793. In 1803, during a revival, under the labors of the Rev. Seth Williston, she became a subject of renewing grace, and united with the Congregational church. Several of her last years have been marked with infirmity of body and mind. Having finished her work, she died in a good old age, with but little disease besides the natural decay of advancing age. Com.