

on a charge of homicide insane, I should think them natural, his hair being dishevelled, his dress unfastened, his features unnatural, his manner restless, his eye wild, the water, the sear, the changes of position, and other testimony detailed, one or all; I should not consider as symptoms of insanity, (a portion of the testimony detailed,) under circumstances of enormous provocation, I should consider such evidences as indicating such excessive excitement as might be looked for in cases of persons of much susceptibility of feeling, yet these alone surely would not induce me to regard one as an insane man.

These further facts (detailed from the testimony) would only indicate a continuance of the previous excitement under which the individual labored, the further facts which have been detailed (embodied in questions) are certainly, many of them, incidents which would appear to me not a little strange, would lead me to make inquiry in my own mind, and would seem the more extraordinary if I had no knowledge of nor could conceive any probable motive or object the individual could have in being at the several places and bearing himself in the manner supposed, I say if I had no knowledge of nor could conceive any probable reasons of this kind, I might be induced to conclude he was in a very disturbed state of mind, and I should have the question of derangement in mind for further consideration, I do not use the words "deranged state of mind" as synonymous with insanity; if a person was of nervous temperament, and had a sister, and she had been seduced, these facts would explain why he should maintain a certain bearing, he being armed, and seeking revenge, and having the engrossing idea that the seducer should marry his sister, would have an important influence on the conclusion I should draw, all the acts and appearances stated, with the provocation mentioned, would be indications that he was in a state of mind which might lead me to apprehend that derangement might ensue; all these would not lead me to the decided conclusion of formed insanity.

Cross examination declined. The Honorable Mr. Mollison, Attorney General, having here no witnesses to offer whose testimony he, at this time, deemed material, moved that the court adjourn.

He stated that the witnesses expected were to come from Philadelphia, and were not now in attendance because he, having expected the defence to occupy this day and probably Tuesday, had given them liberty to return. This, therefore, as well as the fact of the defence having so suddenly closed their testimony, must be his apology for his position.

Judge Elmer regretted that there should be any time lost, and stated that it was with the utmost reluctance that the court would adjourn.

Mr. Mollison and Mr. Carpenter expressed their regret, also, at the position in which they were placed.

On any new matter was to be introduced, the prosecution should now open the same to the court.

Mr. Mollison said it was the intention of the State to place in evidence the whole of Mr. Heberton's conduct in this affair, inasmuch as such issues had been raised. They would also give the whole history of the acts and conduct of Mr. Mercer, showing that he "did not dream of being insane," and that no other person thought him so at the time of the occurrence; the State would show at what period his great excitement commenced and follow it up to its fatal termination. The most honorable testimonials would be adduced to show that Mr. Heberton was blameless and that not a single stain rested upon his memory. The character of Mr. Mercer should also be brought in proof; and so far from his being the mild, peaceable, and amiable gentleman which he had been here represented to be, he would pledge himself to show that he was quite the reverse—that he was violent, vindictive, revengeful.

From the U. S. Gazette of the 5th April. Tuesday April 4.

Mr. Mollison called, and he and Mr. Carpenter examined on the part of the State.

Joshua Mitchell, affirmed—I am one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia; I did not know M. H. Heberton; he was before me on two occasions; he appeared before me on the 7th of February, he was then bound over to appear on the 8th, he did then appear; there was no witness against him at either appearance, and he was discharged at the request of the prosecuting counsel; the warrant was taken on the oath of Singleton Mercer; [the Alderman produced a copy of the oath and warrant in his docket; objected to by the court, withdrawn by the State,] about half past 12 on the 7th of February was called out of bed, went down, and found three gentlemen waiting, one of these was Singleton Mercer, the other two were strangers to me, but the one was named Palmer, he was deputed to serve the warrant; Mr. Singleton Mercer requested a warrant for a person whom he believed to be named Hutchinson Heberton, but as he had gone by other names he was not sure that was his right; I asked the crime that the warrant was to issue for; he told me he could produce witnesses to prove that Heberton had threatened to assault his sister in order to seduce her; I told him there could be nothing done but to bind him over to keep the peace as there had been no crime committed; he was then sworn to that statement and signed his name to the oath; the warrant was issued and they then left the office; Mercer next appeared about nine on the morning of the 7th, with Palmer, and with Heberton; there were other gentlemen whom I don't know; I asked Mr. Mercer for his other witnesses, he said they had no witnesses but could procure them; in the interim Mr. Vandyke had been sent for by Mahlon H. Heberton, and he came before the adjournment; I thought it prudent to bind him over to the next day; Mr. Vandyke went Mr. Heberton's security; the 8th was the last I saw of Mr. Singleton Mercer until I saw him here; I asked Mr. Heberton or requested me to ask him if he knew where his sister was, saying if he would inform him, so that she could go home to her parents, he would on his part withdraw the suit; Mr. Heberton answered he did not know where his sister was; and I think he said he would use his endeavors with Mr. Singleton Mercer to ascertain where she was; there was silence for a moment or two between the parties, who stood before the bar at the time; Mr. Heberton, at the moment about 11 o'clock, and said some one went to the door, I think his brother-in-law; that the girl ran away; Mr. Heberton then, as I thought, with his arm leaning on the railing, looked Singleton Mercer full in the face, and rather exultingly or haughtily made this remark "that the girl looked enough like you to be your sister." Mr. Vandyke came in soon after that; Heberton and he conversed together in a low tone for some moments, and then I think Mr. Vandyke said they were ready for an investigation if any witnesses were to be heard, and if not that the prisoner should be discharged; bound over to next day—Mr. Vandyke was the security—they all left the office at the same time, but don't know that they were together—James Hanna, Esq., was the counsel of Mr. Mercer.

Cross examined—I have I think related all that passed between Singleton Mercer and M. H. Heberton on the 7th, Mr. S. Mercer was not there on the 8th, (the witness asked in regard to the occurrence on the 8th, objected to by the court, argued briefly by General Wall and Mr. Mollison, the court decided against proceeding to give them.) Mr. Mercer's father was in the next day; I came here with reluctance as I did not think my evidence had anything to do with the issue.

time, there was one attorney from Philadelphia came in they spoke together; I was told Hubbell was the attorney's name; I don't recollect anything but what I have stated; there was nothing strange or remarkable in his appearance or conduct; he chewed tobacco and drank water freely; I have not seen him since.

By the Court—I saw his face; sat right before him; nothing remarkable about him. Joshua Mitchell, affirmed—I am one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia; I did not know M. H. Heberton; he was before me on two occasions; he appeared before me on the 7th of February, he was then bound over to appear on the 8th, he did then appear; there was no witness against him at either appearance, and he was discharged at the request of the prosecuting counsel; the warrant was taken on the oath of Singleton Mercer; [the Alderman produced a copy of the oath and warrant in his docket; objected to by the court, withdrawn by the State,] about half past 12 on the 7th of February was called out of bed, went down, and found three gentlemen waiting, one of these was Singleton Mercer, the other two were strangers to me, but the one was named Palmer, he was deputed to serve the warrant; Mr. Singleton Mercer requested a warrant for a person whom he believed to be named Hutchinson Heberton, but as he had gone by other names he was not sure that was his right; I asked the crime that the warrant was to issue for; he told me he could produce witnesses to prove that Heberton had threatened to assault his sister in order to seduce her; I told him there could be nothing done but to bind him over to keep the peace as there had been no crime committed; he was then sworn to that statement and signed his name to the oath; the warrant was issued and they then left the office; Mercer next appeared about nine on the morning of the 7th, with Palmer, and with Heberton; there were other gentlemen whom I don't know; I asked Mr. Mercer for his other witnesses, he said they had no witnesses but could procure them; in the interim Mr. Vandyke had been sent for by Mahlon H. Heberton, and he came before the adjournment; I thought it prudent to bind him over to the next day; Mr. Vandyke went Mr. Heberton's security; the 8th was the last I saw of Mr. Singleton Mercer until I saw him here; I asked Mr. Heberton or requested me to ask him if he knew where his sister was, saying if he would inform him, so that she could go home to her parents, he would on his part withdraw the suit; Mr. Heberton answered he did not know where his sister was; and I think he said he would use his endeavors with Mr. Singleton Mercer to ascertain where she was; there was silence for a moment or two between the parties, who stood before the bar at the time; Mr. Heberton, at the moment about 11 o'clock, and said some one went to the door, I think his brother-in-law; that the girl ran away; Mr. Heberton then, as I thought, with his arm leaning on the railing, looked Singleton Mercer full in the face, and rather exultingly or haughtily made this remark "that the girl looked enough like you to be your sister." Mr. Vandyke came in soon after that; Heberton and he conversed together in a low tone for some moments, and then I think Mr. Vandyke said they were ready for an investigation if any witnesses were to be heard, and if not that the prisoner should be discharged; bound over to next day—Mr. Vandyke was the security—they all left the office at the same time, but don't know that they were together—James Hanna, Esq., was the counsel of Mr. Mercer.

Cross examined—I have I think related all that passed between Singleton Mercer and M. H. Heberton on the 7th, Mr. S. Mercer was not there on the 8th, (the witness asked in regard to the occurrence on the 8th, objected to by the court, argued briefly by General Wall and Mr. Mollison, the court decided against proceeding to give them.) Mr. Mercer's father was in the next day; I came here with reluctance as I did not think my evidence had anything to do with the issue.

Rush Vandyke, M. D., affirmed.—He was examined in chief as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at and for some time after the death of Heberton. Many acts of the prisoner, as detailed by preceding witnesses, he did not consider symptoms of insanity.

Cross examined.—Delusion on a particular subject is the test of insanity; the delusion that he believed that his father, mother, and all the family were insane would lead me to suppose a man insane himself—great and excessive joy and grief will produce death; they will produce monomania; the eye I would not consider a test; as a general rule ordinary men are not competent to judge of the insanity of a man; if I saw a man under a delusion, without any other symptoms, I should think him insane; no symptoms of delusion have been given me here to day; I am the brother of James C. Vandyke; read Mr. Brown's argument in the case; I came here prepared for examination; I came after much solicitation; I wished to avoid the case; my brother married a cousin of the deceased; the delusion of supposing his family all crazy would fix my opinion that he was insane; the delusion that his sister had been put in an insane asylum would fix me in the opinion that he was insane.

State resumed—I have made up no opinion purposely to suit this case; I have

no fear, favor, or affection to gratify in this case; I have not expressed any opinion but what I have long held. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Mollison called, and he and Mr. Carpenter examined on the part of the State.

William Rush, M. D., sworn—I am a practicing physician in the city of Philadelphia, I have had an opportunity of seeing many insane persons in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and for twenty years in private practice; for five years I was attending physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital; [it was here asked the question whether witness agreed with Dr. Vandyke, he having heard his examination; the defence asked the opinion of the court; Mr. Mollison argued the point; the court over-ruled the question; I believe insanity to be a mental disease, it is frequently complicated with bodily disorders; it has not always some abnormal physical condition of the brain; I should distinguish between excited passion and insanity by an examination into the causes which produced either passion or insanity; I could not determine by a single test; I would determine by the aggregate symptoms, the symptoms and tests are very numerous; [witness explains at length; I should unquestionably examine into the bodily condition of an insane patient; the witness was repeatedly asked in details, by Mr. Mollison, whether the appearance and actions which he recapitulated from the evidence, as brought forth in this case were symptoms of insanity, to which he generally replied that they frequently attended it, but did not regard them as tests;] in febrile diseases these symptoms generally occur, these symptoms indicate an unhealthy state of mind, also, as well as the body; the mind is more or less affected by the diseases of the body; an act cannot be considered as an act of insanity when that act has an apparent rational motive for its commission; there must be some single delusion to constitute monomania, the excitement in a brother's mind consequent upon the seduction of a sister would not be regarded by me as insanity; (Mr. Mollison was debating at great length, from the evidence, the symptoms of Mr. Mercer from the return of his sister until the commission of the act, with the intention of seeing whether these were symptoms of insanity, when ex-Governor Vroom, for the defence objected in an eloquent speech, his first effort in the case; Mr. Mollison briefly replied on the part of the State; ex-Senator Wall, for the defence made a few remarks; the court did not sanction the mode of examination pursued by the Attorney General; Dr. Vandyke is well acquainted with the subject of medical jurisprudence (a debate here arises between General Wall and Mr. Mollison regarding a question upon the jurisdiction, overruled by the court);—unskilled persons are not competent judges of the various states of insanity.

Cross examined—I should say a person under delusion, and having no other symptoms, was a monomaniac; I understand a delusion to be the idea of an existence which does not exist; a man who thought he saw a spider, and there was no spider before his eyes, I should think insane upon that point, if he knew there was no spider there, and yet insisted it was there I should think him insane.

State resumed—Insanity manifests itself in various ways in the bodily system. John Kvaal, sworn—I live in Burlington county; I know Thomas Wright, he lives on Pensauquin creek; about 3 miles or 3½ miles from Moorestown.

Cross examination declined. Mr. Mollison offered to read a letter showing that witnesses on the part of the State had been ejected from the cars at Camden; and asked that, as he had sent expressly for them, when they arrived, they might be sworn. The court decided that the letter could not be read, but gave no opinion as to admitting the testimony offered.

James C. Vandyke, previously sworn—I was present at the Alderman's office on the 7th and 8th of February; Mr. Heberton and Mr. Mercer called on me in company; I was on board the boat when the pistol was fired; in the hotel there are two back rooms; in one was the prisoner; I went in there and remained the rest of the night; Mr. Mercer behaved very quietly, rather melancholy than otherwise, he asked for something to eat and for ale or beer, I don't remember which; a plate full of food was handed to him and he ate it; he asked one of the officers for the segars which he had had in his pocket; the officer told him that his segars had been locked up in the bar, the proprietor had gone to bed, and he couldn't get them; I gave him three or four segars I believe, he drank several glasses of water, most of the conversation he had was in whispers with Mr. Carman, I spoke to him myself twice or thrice, about three o'clock, he asked one of the officers for his great coat laid down on three chairs and slept; I suppose he slept about three hours; but he awoke often, and changed his position; I observed him more particularly when he was brought into the room where the body was; he sat looking from the body towards the table where the Coroner sat; I saw him when Justice Harrison came, about ten or eleven o'clock; his face had a great deal of colour in it; that was the only remarkable thing I observed about

him; it was rather increased on Sunday morning; I was with him about 7 hours; he appeared very much tired and exhausted; he said he had eaten nothing for 36 hours; I thought that under the circumstances, he was very quiet.

Cross examination declined. Mr. Mollison announced that the cause rested on the part of the State.

Mr. Brown very unexpectedly announced that the Defence also closed their testimony.

Thomas P. P. Carpenter, Esq., whose duty it is, as Prosecutor of the Pleas of the County of Gloucester, to sum up the case on the part of the State appealed to the Court to allow an adjournment until the morning, in order that he might be prepared for the task.

He was seconded in this appeal by General Wall, who remonstrated with the Court and jury, against compelling the junior counsel to proceed, when, considering the extremely rapid progress of the trial and the brief periods between the adjournments, it was almost impossible to expect that Mr. Carpenter could be enabled to sum up, after this sudden announcement of the close of the evidence, with satisfaction either to himself, his opponents, the court, or the jury.

The Court, the jury consenting, agreed to an adjournment.

And it was adjourned.

EXCITEMENT AT WOODBURY.

The Reporter conceives it proper to mention as a portion of the history of this case, that there was a considerable excitement in the peaceable village of Woodbury at the time he left there last night. The respectable man and woman who (as is mentioned in the report above) had been ejected from the cars at Camden, were afterwards brought thither by a private conveyance furnished by the Attorney General; and on their arrival the former was treated in such a manner that he escaped from the town, leaving behind him the women, who were not allowed to approach the court house, and at the period of our departure, were standing upon the outskirts of the town, having no means of getting away from, nor place to stay in, Woodbury. What became of them we know not, it is presumed that, if unmolested, they walked to Camden. In regard to the excitement which existed before Mr. Knisell's, the principal hotel, it is but just and proper to say that we have full confidence in the assertion made by the Honorable Mr. Mollison and by James C. Vandyke, Esq., that they believed the persons whom they had subpoenaed to have been people of respectability, or they should not have consented to their having been brought to Woodbury.

On Wednesday, the 5th of April, THOMAS P. CARPENTER, Esq. addressed the Court and Jury on part of the Commonwealth, and was followed by Ex-Governor PETER D. VROOM, for the defence. On Thursday, Ex-Senator GARRETT D. WALL spoke on part of the defence, and the Attorney General, MOLLISON, concluded the argument on part of the prosecution. On the same day His Honor JUDGE ELMER charged the Jury.

His Honor having concluded, he directed the Court to be adjourned until the Court should be called together by the tolling of the bell.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. MERCER.

It was understood in a few moments, that the jury had agreed, but there was some difficulty in finding the proper person to ring the bell.

After the lapse, however, of about twenty-five minutes from the time the jury had left the Court room until the bell had been rung, the Court re-assembled.

The rush towards the door of the court house was immense, and the excitement appeared greater than any day during the trial.

The court having been regularly assembled and order restored, the clerk asked the jurymen if they had agreed upon their verdict, to which each of them answered "we have."

The Clerk then asked, "By whom will you make it known?" and they answered, "By our Foreman."

The said officer was about to address the regular question to the Foreman, when Mr. Carpenter hoped that, whatever the verdict might be, the large audience which was present, larger than any day of the trial, would not indulge in any expression of their feelings.

Ex-Governor Vroom seconded the suggestion by a solemn appeal.

The Court hoped that the auditory would not desecrate the halls of justice.

The Clerk then asked—"How say you, is Singleton Mercer guilty of the crime wherewith he stands indicted, in manner and form as he stands indicted, or not guilty?"

To which Mr. Jennet, the Foreman of the jury, in a subdued but distinct tone, responded,

"NOT GUILTY."

Notwithstanding the precautionary admonitions of the counsel and the Court, the mass broke out in a general cheer, which was continued for many moments. Mr. Carpenter, as in official duty bound, moved the discharge of the prisoner, and was seconded by Mr. Jeffers. The motion was immediately granted. Mr. Mercer immediately retired to the residence of Mr. Sheriff Ware, where he received the visits of his friends, and was afterwards escorted, by quite a procession, to the private mansion in which his family have resided.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of the 15th An Awful Deed of Blood!

We have never witnessed such universal excitement as our town and neighborhood was thrown in yesterday, by the report of the murder of Mr. John Parthemore, senior, and his wife, residing about three miles from Harrisburg, near the Jonestown road.

We gather the following particulars from a neighbor who was one of the first that got to the house of Mr. Parthemore after the alarm was given, and there beheld the mangled corpses of these two victims to sordid avarice or ruthless malice. The family of Mr. Parthemore consisted of himself and wife and an only son, a young man who left home in the morning to take some marketing to this place, which he disposed of, and returned home between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M. But who can judge of his feeling when, upon entering the house, the first object that met his eyes were the mangled bodies of his parents weltering in gore upon the floor—his mother with her head split open and awfully lacerated, dead, and his father also mangled in a most horrible manner, in the last agonies of death. The spectacle overcame him, and he fell insensible to the ground! but upon recovering he attempted to raise his father who had given signs of life, from the floor, and wipe the blood from his beaten and horrible face, but the vital spark had fled; he then gave the alarm which called together the neighbors, who took immediate measures to procure the Coroner, and to discover the perpetrators of this most foul murder.

In the course of the morning two Irishmen had been seen in the neighborhood, of suspicious appearance, and the day before two Germans, who represented themselves as pedlars. Suspicion fastened upon these as most likely to be the authors of the deed, and Sheriff Faunce, with commendable promptness and alacrity, started in pursuit, and last evening succeeded in arresting the Irishmen, in Cumberland county, who were brought before Justice Snyder, for examination. One of the Irishmen was discharged, and the other taken to jail to await another hearing.

This morning there having been suspicion raised that the murder had been committed by the son, a constable proceeded to arrest him, but upon inquiry of the neighbors, being satisfied of his innocence, he returned. The young man, who appeared greatly afflicted, offered every satisfaction, and expressed perfect willingness to undergo any examination.

As yet the deed is veiled in darkness. The murderers are unknown. A reward of \$500 is offered, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers; and it will be most extraordinary and alarming if such deeds can be committed in a thickly populated county like this, and the perpetrators escape.

A Family Frozen to Death.

The Pekin, Ill., Palladium, of the 27th ult., records the following. We are just informed of a most melancholy accident which took place on one of the prairies in the western part of the State.

A family of emigrants, eleven in number, while on their way to Iowa, were frozen to death in their wagon. The horses stopped at a house when the inmates, not seeing any one slight from the wagon, were induced by mere curiosity to make a closer examination. Upon looking into the wagon they were horrified at the appalling spectacle presented to their view.

"The father and nine children were lying dead in the bottom of the wagon, the mother, probably the last survivor, was sitting up and holding the reins as if driving."

"We did not learn the name of this unfortunate family or from what part of the country they were removing."

Defalcation.

Considerable excitement appears to have been produced in Philadelphia on the 7th inst., in consequence of the suspicious departure from that place of a certain Jacob Shipman.

Mr. Shipman, it appears has been employed for a number of years past by the Banks and Brokers of Philadelphia and New York as a messenger. He was entrusted with very large sums of money and has heretofore acquitted himself with great fidelity. When he left the city on Friday last, it is supposed he had in charge about 100,000—a much smaller sum than he had frequently been entrusted with.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—This highly important Election has taken place—and it has resulted favorably to the cause of correct principles and Constitutional Liberty. The election took place on Wednesday last. The friends and supporters of Law and Order have nobly triumphed. They deserve the highest commendations from all good men throughout the country. The advocates of riot and rebellion—the disturbers of the public peace—promoters of lawlessness and revolution have been signally, and we trust, irretrievably defeated.

John W. Baer, the 'Buckeye Blacksmith,' is again on the stump lecturing in behalf of the Temperance Reform and Henry Clay.

Relief notes in Philadelphia range at 4½ a 5½ for the best, and at 5½ a 6½ for the worst, such as Berks county, &c.

The State Apportionment Bill.

A State apportionment Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the Governor's signature. The districts are as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.		
Dist.	Counties.	Taxabl' a. Mem.
1.	Philadelphia city,	17,559 2
2.	Philadelphia county,	33,503 3
3.	Montgomery,	11,697 1
4.	Chester, 13,433, Delaware, 4,462,	17,895 1
5.	Berks,	13,701 1
6.	Bucks,	12,027 1
7.	Lancaster, 16,967, Lebanon, 4,901,	23,868 3
8.	Schuylkill, 8,096, Carbon, 2,600, Monroe, 2,374,	13,849 1
9.	Northampton, 7,104, Lehigh, 6,175,	13,279 1
10.	Susquehanna, 4,940, Wayne, 3,078, Wyoming, 1,540,	9,553 1
11.	Bradford, 7,107, Tioga, 4,091,	11,198 1
12.	Lycoming, 5,101, Clinton, 2,019, Centre, 4,484,	11,604 1
13.	Luzerne, 7,651, Columbia, 5,644,	13,295 1
14.	Dauphin, 6,652, Northumberland, 4,472,	11,124 1
15.	Mifflin, 5,112, Juniata, 2,559, Union, 5,063,	10,724 1
16.	Perry, 3,989, Cumberland, 6,477,	10,476 1
17.	York, 10,693	10,693 1
18.	Franklin, 7,766, Adams	10,978 1
19.	Huntingdon, 7,430, Bedford, 6,763,	14,193 1
20.	Clearfield, 2,236, Indiana, 1,538, Armstrong, 4,308, Cambria, 2,433,	15,605 1
21.	Somerset, 4,428, Westmoreland, 10,353,	14,781 1
22.	Fayette, 7,008, Greene	4,277 1
23.	Washington,	9,027 1
24.	Allegheny, 18,610, Butler, 5,335,	23,945 3
25.	Beaver, 6,670, Mercer,	7,356, 14,026 1
26.	Crawford, 7,516, Venango, 3,157,	10,673 1
27.	Erie,	7,283 1
28.	Warren, 2,593, Jefferson, 1,789, Clarion, 3,311, McKean, 1,089, Potter,	918, 6,699 1

The Senatorial ratio is 11,628.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.		
1	Philadelphia co.	8
2	Philadelphia city	3
3	Montgomery	6
4	Lancaster	5
5	Northumberland	1
6	Lehigh & Carbon	2
7	Northampton and	2
8	York	3
9	Lebanon and Luzerne	2
10	Susquehanna and	2
11	Centre & Clearfield	2
12	Wayne and Pike	2
13	Tioga	1
14	Lycoming, Clinton	2
15	and Potter	2
16	Mifflin	1
17	Union & Juniata	2
18	Perry	1
19	Somerset	1
20	Mercer	2
21	Washington	2
22	Westmoreland	3
23	Indiana	1
24	Warren & McKean	3
25	York	3
26	Venango	2

The Representative ratio is 3,876.

ANOTHER PARDON.—The Union Star says—Governor Porter pardoned Daniel Hummel, on the 27th day of March last, of the crime of which he had been convicted, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this county at January Term, 1843. The crime he was convicted of, was an assault with an intent to commit a rape.

Fifteen or twenty persons, a regular gang of makers or utters of counterfeit notes, were arrested in Philadelphia last Saturday. They had succeeded in passing a great many counterfeit \$5's and \$10's of the Western Bank.

At a special election held in Jo Davies county, Illinois, the whig ticket prevailed by about 150 majority. Last fall the locofocos carried the county!

Alexander C. Gibson, (whig) has been chosen mayor of Schenectady by 49 votes over J. DeGraff, (loco) who was elected last year, by over 300 majority! A glorious change!

Major Roswell Franklin, said to be the last survivor of those present at the massacre of Wyoming, died recently at Auroro, in the State of New-York.

A FIRE.—At Dover, York county, Pa., on the 24th ult. the store occupied by Peter Weist, Jacob Kling and Jacob Fink, and the tavern of Geo. Daron, were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 5,000.

The venerable Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence, near Lawrenceport, Indiana, on the 27th March.

FAMINE.—The cattle in Michigan are dying off in great numbers, of sheer starvation. The uncommon duration of winter, has used up all the fodder, and there is nothing left for them to eat.