



DEFIANCE, OHIO: Saturday, April 6, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR, REUBEN WOOD, OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States from 1825 to 1833, Secretary of State from 1842 to 1845, Secretary of War from 1817 to 1825, and for several years past Senator from the State of South Carolina, died at Washington City on Sunday morning last, at 7 o'clock.

Election Returns.—The Democratic ticket for township officers in Defiance township was elected by an average majority of 50. The number of votes polled was as large as at any former spring election; but less than the actual strength of the township, by about one hundred. The following is the result:

- Trustees—Calvin L. Noble, 112; Angus L. Down, 111; M. Weisenberg, 106; Henry C. Bouton, 72; N. Williams, 67; T. J. Cole, 65; Constables—James B. Heatley, 109; Deidrich Graper, 107; George W. Lowry, 71; J. L. Olney, 61; Levi Rider, 64; E. F. Lindenberger, 66; E. A. Greenlee, 66; Assessor—James B. Heatley, 110; Geo. W. Lowry, 68; Supervisor—John Taylor, 117; D. D. Lovejoy, 56.

FARMER.—The following officers were elected in Farmer township, on Monday last. Trustees—Olney N. Foote, Nathan Farmer, James Gardiner. Clerk—A. F. Root. Treasurer—Nathan Smith. Assessor—Wm. O. Ensign. Constables—Spencer Hopkins, W. H. Callender.

DELAWARE.—The elections in Delaware, on Monday, resulted as follows: Justice of the Peace—Abraham Davis. Constables—Thomas McElroy, Harvey McFeaters. Assessor—Peter Snook. Clerk—Thomas McElroy. Treasurer—Peter Snook.

RICHLAND as follows: Trustees—Ezra Sloan, A. L. Davis, James Cheney. Justice of the Peace—John Elliot. Clerk—B. B. Abel. Treasurer—Adam Wilhelm. Assessor—James Cheney. Constables—John C. Woodard, James Collins.

HIGHLAND, the following: Trustees—Samuel S. Case, Chancy Ames, Obediah Budd. Constable—Lewis Heck. Assessor—Henry Stites. Treasurer—J. M. Sanford. Clerk—Jacob Craft.

NOBLE: Justice of the Peace—Frederick A. Koons. W. D. Haymaker. Peter M. Dodd. W. P. Sandford. Daniel Bruner. Benjamin Hilton. Constables—Budd Hilton. In Noble all but Dodd and Koons are whigs; in the other townships above given, we believe there are but three whigs in the list of officers elected.

TOWN OF DEFIANCE.—Corporation officers for 1850 were elected as follows, on Tuesday last: Henry C. Bouton, Mayor; Wm. Richards, Recorder; Jonas Colby, Peter Zimmerman, D. D. Lovejoy, John M. Stilwell and Edwin Phelps, Trustees.

At the Township election held in Defiance in the Spring of 1840, Lyman Langdon, Wm. Seamans, and John Wells were elected Trustees; John B. Seamans, Clerk; Benj. Brubacher, Treasurer; L. P. E. Wheldon and Peter M. Dodd, Constables; John B. Seamans and Albert G. Evans, Overseers of the Poor. By comparing this list with the result on last Monday, it will be seen that the Democrats in this township have had extensive gains in the past ten years. In this list are only two Democrats, Messrs. Wells and Dodd, the remainder, together with five Supervisors, were Tippecanoe and Tyler Whigs.

Delegates to the Convention.—Gen. Jno. E. Hunt, Albert V. Stebbins, and Charles J. Orton, democratic nominees, are elected in the Henry, Lucas, Wood, Sandusky and Ottawa district delegates to the Constitutional Convention. James W. Taylor and Joseph M. Farr, democrats, were elected in the Haron and Erie district, over Judge Lane and Atherton. Dr. H. S. Townsend, Free Soil, is elected in the Medina and Lorain district, and H. D. Clark, democrat, for Lorain county. Judge Reuben Hitchcock and S. J. Andrews, Free Soil Whigs, are elected in Cuyahoga county.

The Court of Common Pleas of Williams county, commences on Monday next.

CONNECTION.—Friend METCALF assures us that we have done Mr. Brown injustice in saying that he received the per diem, and mileage of a member, while contesting the seat of Mr. Edson, and says that he only received twenty five dollars, the actual expenses of the contest. We are pleased to learn that such is the fact, and thank our neighbor of the Budget for the correction. We were informed, upon what we thought, good authority, that Mr. Brown had really received about \$300. In addition to the House Journal we refer, also to the following sentences in a speech of Mr. Pugh, delivered March 14, 1850: "The contestant, Samuel E. Brown, was ordered to be paid mileage from the town of Van Wert to the city of Columbus and back again, with three dollars per diem, for the whole session. Mr. Brown never was in Columbus one second of time, never left his home in Van Wert county."

ABSTRACT of the Votes polled in Defiance County, April 1st, 1850, for Delegates to the Convention. Table with columns for Townships, Candidates, and Votes.

A new Post Office has been established in Marion township, Henry county, called "Ridgelsand," for which SAMUEL K. WENWICK has been appointed Postmaster.

Socrates H. Cately, (dem.) was elected by the Legislature Associate Judge of Fulton county, in the place of Nathaniel Leggett, declined.

Delaware township is now the banner township of Defiance county, giving 58 democratic majority in 64 votes.

Dr. Webster's Trial. The trial of Prof. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, in November last, was concluded at Boston on the 30th ult. We take the conclusion from the Telegraphic Dispatches of the Toledo Republican of the 2d inst.

BOSTON, March 30, P. M. Mr. Clifford, counsel for the Common wealth closed his eloquent remarks to the jury, before he charged them upon the features of the case, he had liberty to say it in a few words. He commenced in rather a confused manner, without addressing himself directly to the jury or bench. He spoke rather ironically of his counsel, and censured them for not bringing up all the proof of his innocence that he had placed in their hands. He said, my counsel have pressed me to keep calm; my very calmness has been made to bear against me. But my trust has been in my God and my own innocence. The money I paid Dr. P. on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23, I had saved up from time to time and kept it in a trunk in my house in Cambridge, but unfortunately no one ever saw me take it out. In regard to the Civil letter, he said: "I call my God to witness that if it were the last hour of my life, I never wrote that letter. Since the trial commenced, a letter has been received from this very Civil by one of my counsel. If this person has any spark of humanity I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers. Prof. W. having said this sat down. A deep impression was made upon the jury court and spectators by the solemn earnestness exhibited.

Chief Justice Shaw then rose to deliver his charge to the jury, remarking that he had thought proper to continue the proceedings as far as to deliver his charge in the case to them, because the nature of the principles developed in the proceedings were such as would not require to occupy their attention any longer. In the evening, the court assembled; in about 5 minutes, Prof. W. came in, and in charge of the constable took his seat in the dock; his appearance was unchanged, except a serious dejection, which was apparent in the contraction of the muscles about the mouth. The clerk of the jury came in 5 minutes after. The clerk of the court then said, addressing the jury, Mr. Foreman, have you agreed upon your verdict? Mr. Byron, foreman of the jury, bowed as sent. The clerk then said, Jno. W. Webster, hold up your right hand. The prisoner rose and looked steadily and intently upon the foreman of the jury. The clerk said, Mr. Foreman, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jury. [Prof. W. still maintaining his fixed and intense look upon the foreman of the jury.]—What do you say, Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty? Guilty, was the solemn response. The hand of the prisoner, which had hitherto been held erect, fell to the bar in front of him with a dead sound, as if he had lost all muscular action, and his head drooped upon his breast, his limbs seeming to give evidence of falling. He then closed his eyelids, and bowed his head down in awful and unbroken silence, during which the court, jury and spectators seemed absorbed in their own reflections. Chief Justice Shaw broke the awful silence and suspense by dismissing the jury in a voice wild with emotion. Soon after the order was given that the prisoner should be removed.

Boston, April 1st. The family of Dr. W. were informed of the verdict the night that it was rendered. The awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday, by Mr. W. H. Prescott. The scene was most heart-rending, and the wails and shrieks could not be concealed from the passers by. Judge Gay gave it up that Dr. W. was a

guilty man after hearing his speech on Saturday evening. Dr. W. was brought into court this morning at 9 o'clock to receive his sentence. He looked gloomy in the extreme, but calm and collected. The court room was immediately crowded. At 10 o'clock the Court came. After Gen Clifford narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict and moved to the Court that the final sentence be now pronounced. The Prisoner rose. He was asked by the Clerk what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The Prisoner bowed and took his seat. Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him.—In conclusion the Judge said, and now nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, for which you stand convicted. The sentence is that you, John W. Webster, be removed from this place and be detained in close custody in the Prison of this Co., and thence taken, at such time, as the executive government of this commonwealth, may by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck till you are dead, and may God in his infinite goodness have mercy on your soul.

For the Democrat. Mr. Editor: In attempting to introduce a new system of medical practice into this, or any other, community, it becomes necessary that the principles upon which said new practice rests should be first made known to the people.—Therefore we proceed to state, in brief, a few of the fundamental principles of the Eclectic or Reformed School of medicine, as well as a few of the differences that exist between them (Eclectic) and the Allopathic, or so called Old School of medicine. Eclectic medical reformers start from the common platform of professional knowledge with a declaration of dissatisfaction with the usual results of the healing art, of a certainty that a true therapeutic science may yet be discovered, and the imperative duty of all practitioners to investigate all successful systems of practice, and avail themselves of every successful agency which has been or may be discovered. Viewing the present resources of the healing art, they appear sadly limited and imperfect. All substances in nature, whether mineral or vegetable, act upon the human constitution, and possess powers capable of being used either for the benefit or injury of man. Yet, instead of exploring the vegetable and mineral kingdoms to make all substances tributary to the health of man, only about four hundred are mentioned in our standard text books as official remedies, and of these but a small portion are familiarly known, and habitually used by the medical profession.—A large majority of the official articles are unknown in common practice. More than two-thirds of all the prescriptions, according to the Old School practice, are supplied by ten or twelve favorite drugs; and most of these favorite drugs so extensively used, are unfortunately not those which are most capable of sustaining or restoring a state of health, but rather those which are most potent, and often permanently deleterious to the constitution, no matter how prudent the practitioner who uses them. Amongst the worst cases of chronic disease that we find, are those that have been produced by the excessive administration of poisonous drugs, yet this style of practice is imperatively urged upon students in our colleges. Calomel in teaspoonful doses has been boldly recommended in the most prominent medical colleges of the West, and calomel alone or in combination has been recommended in every form of disease, virtually presenting it a panacea. We are not aware that the whole history of medicine presents any greater or more pernicious delusion than this. Even the most enterprising practitioner, who would wish to avail himself fully of all valuable official articles, would find many of them so imperfectly known and described as to give him no idea of their proper use. Eclectic medical reformers aim, therefore, to enlarge and improve the most important portion of practical medicine—our materia medica—especially in exploring our indigenous medical botany, so shamefully neglected heretofore. The Eclectic materia medica is therefore peculiarly rich in the knowledge of valuable remedies, either unknown or imperfectly understood by Old School authors. Not less than thirty among the most valuable articles of the materia medica, which are either incorrectly described or entirely excluded from the official list by Old School authors, occupy a prominent place in the Eclectic practice, and manifest daily their curative energies. So great a change has there been made by new remedies, new applications of old ones, new compounds, and new principles of treatment, that four fifths of the prescriptions of Eclectic practitioners, in every variety of disease, are entirely different from those which are usually made by those who follow the European, or Old School American practice. In the Eclectic Medical College, not only are the resources of the materia medica, as usually taught, laid before the students, but the new medicines, and combinations of Eclectic practice are fully presented, and the comparative value of different agents made known, so as to show why the majority of the prescriptions which are still in vogue with the Colleges are laid aside as obsolete, and superseded by better and more efficient, as well as safer agents. The Eclectic student is thus made acquainted with New School, as well as Old School practice, and not tied down by his education to any limited routine of practice. The attention given to our indigenous medical botany, and preference for botanic remedies which characterize the Eclectic School, are regarded with aversion and contempt by many of their opponents. Certain profligate partisans have occasionally varied their assaults by applying the terms quacks, steamers, Thompsonians, &c., to the Eclectic practitioners, and by stating that they repudiate all medicines which are not botanic. Such assertions are notoriously false. It is true Eclectic practitioners are conscious of the merits of Steamers, Thompsonians, and ultra Herbalists, and hence do not make war on that class of practitioners. They are aware that Thomson had a far better knowledge of certain botanic remedies than the Old School faculty, and they have no silly professional vanity to hinder their using any good remedy because it may have been used by men unlearned in science. They will not close their eyes to any truth. The peculiarities of the Eclectic practice are too numerous to be learned, except by a thorough course of study. These peculiarities have arisen from the gradual adoption of one improvement after another, until the whole system of practice has been essentially changed, and all those measures which are calculated to impair the vital pow-

ers have been substituted by more successful methods. It is a cardinal principle of the Eclectic system, that no medical treatment should be allowed which permanently impairs or injures the vital powers, that no such treatment is in any case necessary or proper, and that in the choice of remedies, we should prefer those which are safest, and calculated to act most nearly in accordance with the laws of health. Hence, we reject in toto the most pernicious features of Old School practice. Not that we consider them entirely useless; but because they are so far inferior in their results to the means upon which we rely. The habitual internal use of certain intensely poisonous metals, as mercury, antimony, arsenic, lead, copper, &c., we consider a gross violation of the dictates of medical philosophy and experience, an egregious delusion which has brought millions to a premature grave; and which, at the present time, maintains an immense amount of human suffering among the living. This delusion has arisen from a profound ignorance of the true characters of a number of important remedies, and an indifference to the enormous evils now arising from mercurial practice.—Our materia medica furnishes far better agents for all the purposes of the healing art than those destructive metals, and that every purpose for which it is supposed that mercury is necessary can be accomplished better without than with its agency. The fancied necessity of mercury for the sake of its power over the liver, is well known by all Eclectic practitioners to be a gross delusion.—Without the use of a particle of mercury, and without its dangerous morbid consequences, they produce much more efficient cholagogue and strictection than mercurial medicines can maintain. The medical profession are aware of the dreadful evils of a mercurial practice, and would gladly get rid of the two-edged weapon, which cuts alternately the disease and the patient, if they were informed by the Colleges and authors, upon whom they rely, of the powers of other and better cholagogues. Eclectics, therefore, reject from their materia medica all known poisons, whether vegetable or mineral. The man who, in perfect health, would have the temerity to take a dose of arsenic, or other poison, would be pronounced a mad man or fool. If then poisons are so dangerous to the well man, how much more so must they be to the sick, whose vital powers have been reduced by disease, and is therefore rendered much less capable of resisting the effects of these enemies of life and health. JOHN TRAVIS.

Important to Settlers—Reduction in the Price of Canal Lands. We publish below an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, reducing the price of the State Canal lands fifty cent below their appraised value. A large portion of these lands, which are as well adapted for agricultural purposes as any in the Union, can now be obtained for less than \$1 per acre. They, from their location, hold out inducements to settlers superior to any in the West. We desire to call the attention of the Eastern press to this fact, and would suggest to them to notice the fact of the reduction for the benefit of those who wish to emigrate West.—Republican.

AN ACT To amend an act entitled an act to establish the price of the Miami, Wabash & Erie and Ohio Canal lands, and to secure their sale to actual settlers, passed Feb. 7, 1847: SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all the lands that be long to this State by virtue of the several acts of Congress granting land to the states of Ohio and Indiana for canal purposes, shall hereafter be disposed of to actual settlers agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, at fifty per cent below their appraised value; provided that the lands appraised by James Watson Riley under the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February 25th, 1843, shall be first offered at public sale, in such manner as the State Auditor shall direct, before they shall come under the provisions of this act. And, provided, also, that should the even alternate sections now in dispute between the United States and the State of Ohio, lying between the mouth of the Anguizet River and the junction of the Wabash and Erie with the Miami Canal, or any other lands in the State, be decided on settlement to belong to the State of Ohio, the same shall be sold under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, after having been appraised and offered for sale under the directions of the State Auditor.

SEC. 2. That each purchaser of lands under the provisions of this act shall, before receiving the certificate of purchase, make and subscribe an affidavit, stating that it is bona fide his or her intention within twelve months from and after the date of said purchase to enter upon and improve the tract of land so purchased; and that he or she has not made said purchase for the purpose of speculation, but for the purpose of securing a permanent home for himself or herself and family.

SEC. 3. That the affidavit required by the foregoing section shall be made and subscribed before the officer authorized to issue said certificate of purchase, who shall preserve the same with the records of his office.

SEC. 4. That no deed of conveyance from the State to such purchaser shall be made and delivered until such purchaser shall have actually entered upon and commenced improving the tract of land for which he or she holds a certificate of purchase; and if any purchaser shall refuse or neglect within six months from and after the date of his or her certificate of purchase, to enter upon and improve the tract so purchased, then and in that case such tract of land shall be forfeited and shall revert to the State; provided, however, that in case of the death of any such purchaser before the expiration of twelve months from the date of such purchase, the deed of conveyance from the State may issue to his or her legal representative, without further improvement upon the tract.

SEC. 5. That the State Auditor shall make out a list as accurately as possible of all the canal lands belonging to the State, designating in what county they lie, and their appraised price and the price to actual settlers, and have the same published for six consecutive weeks in the Ohio State Journal, Ohio Statesman, Cincinnati Gazette and Cleveland Plain Dealer, at the usual rates of advertising in those papers.

SEC. 6. The receiver and register of the State land office at Defiance, shall be allowed, as a compensation for their services, two per cent on all sales of canal lands.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

AN ACT to amend an Act fixing the rate of Interest, passed January 12, 1824, and all laws on that subject. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the parties to any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing, for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein, for interest recoverable upon the amount of such bond, bill, note or other instrument, at any rate not exceeding ten per centum yearly; Provided, however, that no incorporated banking institution of this State shall be entitled to receive more than the rate of interest specified in its charter, or if no rate be specified, more than six per centum yearly, upon any loan or discount whatever.

SEC. 2. That upon all judgements or decrees rendered upon any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument aforesaid, interest shall be computed till payment, at the rate specified in such bond, bill, note, or other instrument, not exceeding ten per centum aforesaid, or in case no rate of interest be specified, at six per centum, yearly.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next. BENJ. F. LEITER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHAS. C. CONYERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 13, 1850.

The Homestead Exemption Law. We went to the office of the Secretary of State, intending to copy the law upon this subject, but its great length prevented us from carrying out that intention. The law exempts a homestead to the value of five hundred dollars, but no lien hitherto given is to be invalidated. The rights of widows are in no manner affected by the passage of this act. The following are some of the most important sections: SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for any resident of Ohio, being the head of a family and not the owner of a homestead, to hold exempt from execution or sale as aforesaid, mechanical tools or a team and farming utensils not exceeding three hundred dollars in value in addition to the amount of chattel property now by law exempted.

SEC. 9. No sale of any real estate made under any mortgage hereafter executed, and which shall not have been executed by the wife of such debtor, if he have one, shall in any manner affect the right of such debtor's wife or family to have a homestead set off under the provisions of this act.

This law will be in force from and after the fourth day of July next.—Savans Elevator. THE DEMOCRACY OF RICHLAND AND MR. MOODY.—The following resolutions were passed by the Democratic County Convention of Richland county, held at Mansfield on Monday last: Resolved, That our Representative, Miller Moody, in his recent vote upon the extension of the charter of the Clinton Bank of Columbus, has willfully misrepresented the well known views and wishes of his constituents and betrayed the trust reposed in him by them.

Resolved, That we view with astonishment and alarm the corrupting influence of the monied power in our State, as shown by the action of Mr. Moody and other corkleg members of the Legislature upon the banking question, and find in these things additional reason for uncompromising hostility to the whole system.—Forum.

NEW COUNTY OF VINTON.—The bill establishing the new county of Vinton, better known by the name of "Elk," passed both Houses. This new county is formed out of parts of Athens, Fairfield, Jackson, &c. This is the only new county, except Fulton which was created during the past session of the Legislature. No Associate Judges were elected for this new county of Vinton, although the two Houses met in Convention at a late hour on last Saturday night for that purpose. A quorum could not be obtained.—Standard.

For California. A large company of California speculators left Sydney for the land of promise, yesterday. Amongst them, was that veteran lawyer and estimable man, Andrew Coffinberry, Esq., a man who has been so long upon this circuit, that we had begun to consider him as a necessary appendage to the judicial apparatus of the North West, and looked for his presence at each term as a fixed fact, without which the scales of justice would refuse to balance, and the wheels of the law be blocked. We are sorry to lose his good nature, but wherever he goes, he will have well-wishers, and leave behind him friends who entertain the warmest desires for his success.—Lima Argus.

Red appears to be a very fashionable color in New York. The ladies wear red bonnets, red ribbons, red dresses, red checks, red shoes, and red—oh no, we never mention 'em;—and the gents sport red cravats, red shirts, red vests, and red noses.—Det. Free Press.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS The General Assembly did, on the 23d inst, pass a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for the people of this State; and whereas the 26th day of April has been set apart for that purpose by some of the religious societies of the State: Now, therefore, I SEABURY FRGD, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby appoint and set apart FRIDAY, the 26th day of April next, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, and recommend to all the people of the State, on that day to refrain from their secular employments, and devote the time to religious services—to repair to their several places of worship—to humble themselves in view of sin, both as individuals and as a people, and implore the Almighty, that judgments by pestilence or otherwise may be averted;—that individual and national prosperity may be continued through the passing year—that the blessings of our free Institutions may be perpetuated not to us only, but to this whole nation—and that by the influence of the Holy Spirit, this whole people may be awakened to a more earnest desire and effort for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, the principles of which afford the only sure basis for the permanence of free Governments and the happiness of mankind.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, this 26th day of March, A. D., 1850. By the Governor. SEABURY FORD.

OVIAI COLE, Private Secretary. March 26, '50.

CINCINNATI, April 2d. Entire Democratic ticket for the Convention is elected in Hamilton county, by a majority varying from 200 to 1000. Opposition was independent ticket composed of Whigs and Democrats. Returns from the Convention vote from other parts of the State come in slowly. In Montgomery county a democrat is elected. In Muskingum county Still-will, whig, is elected. Chambers, whig, and Searle, democrat, run very close. Result doubtful. Jefferson county Senatorial election, Josiah Scott. Scott leads Thos. Jewett, dem., over 100 votes. Dr. W. S. Bates, county candidate, leads Sutherland, dem., about 50 voter. In Montgomery county, both whigs and democrats claim the victory.—Whig candidate, Gunkel, dem. candidate, Holt.

Steamer Cincinnati has arrived, having had three deaths in cabin and one on deck from cholera during passage. One of the officers of the boat fell from the hurricane deck, and broke his neck. Theodore Homer engineer of the Cincinnati, and Mig Holmes, a passenger, were among those who died with the cholera. Steamer Orleans took two children and one lady on board at New Orleans sick, who died on her passage up.

APRIL 31.—Democrats have carried a majority of the City Council. In Hamilton county the whole Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of 1000.

St. Louis April 30. Complete returns from municipal election. It is thought will show election of Luther Kennett, whig, by a Majority of 500 votes over both democrat and B-nton tickets.—Whigs are supposed to have 4 out of 6 wards for Alderman and Delegates.

Number of interments in New Orleans, 293 ult., was 234 of which 139 were from cholera. Gen. Houston left to-day for Washington, on steamer Buffalo. She sunk in the Sabine. Boat total loss.

New York 3d, 7 P. M. A letter has been received from Mr. Calhoun's son, requesting that the remains of his father be placed in a vault, to await their removal to a final resting place. City of Portland yesterday elected Mr. Calhoun, whig, Mayor, by 300 majority; 6 out of 7 Alderman, also whig.

MASONIC.—The next regular communication of Tu-en-da-wie Lodge of Free and accepted Masons will be held on Friday, 26th of April at 6 o'clock, P. M.

DYSPEPSIA.

No medicine has ever been greeted by the public press with so much favor, and with so many encomiums, as Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. The announcement that an agency for the sale of this medicine was to be established in Ohio, drew from the Press and numerous correspondents who had used the Dyspeptic Cordial, the most flattering notices. In nearly every section of the State, persons were found who had used this medicine, and who had called upon the editors in their vicinity to express their gratification that it would soon be within their reach again. This fact speaks volumes for the Dyspeptic Cordial, and nothing is more gratifying to the Proprietors than to learn that the greatest demand for it is from those who have once used it. They soon learn its value, its great curative powers, and hence they keep it constantly in their families. Sold by S. A. MOORE & BROS., Defiance, O.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Defiance, on the first day of April 1850, which, if not taken out by the last of June next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- Allen Wm L
Ackron Benj L
Lawton Thomas
Lacey C R
Linsey John
Lucy Henry
Povman Abraham 2
Brooks Mrs Amelia A
Brooks Charles
Boucher Wm
Barns Elijah
Berrymann James B
Beard J or Ball J
Clemens Peter
Cox Henry J
Crawford J L
Cassel J R
Coevin Stephen
Coe A H
Day M Ed
Drollering Christina
Duncall Saml
Dickenson Carpenter
Drake John
Dittman Lewis
Elliott Thos
Easterbrook John
Evans Isaac
Fleming Jane
Fries Peter
Greene Wm
Guthrie Abelard
Griffith Wm
Gebigke Herrman
Griehwiler Lewis
Gruher Christian
Humble Wm
Haller Milton
Heister John
Hall H B
Hoffbauer Nicholas
Hutcherson Saml
Hively Elias M
Hudson Abraham jr
Houghton Robin
Hailer John
Hanes Jacob
Hard Abner
Hornish John
Hively Grace Ann
Hill Melvin J
Hubell A H
Kible Joseph
Lawton Thomas
Lacey C R
Linsey John
Lucy Henry
Madrox J
Most Fortunato
Moon Bazaleel
Nian Wm
Marcellus Saml
McFarland Martha
McLellan John
McDowell T J
McDowen W J
Noftenger Hannah
Norman G W
Nelson T
Neigh Peter
Nittle Jesse
Poacock Jesse
Peterson T David
Rigel John
Riggs James 2
Ressan Wm
Ruelson James
Smith Saml
Shopbell John
Smith Beniam
Swinbent Danl
Schnooley Andrew
Smith Benj
Shull John
Stackman John
Thompson Olive M
Thomas Elizabeth
Thompson Saml
Vanmamin H Levi
Vores Elizabeth
Vanudsen Isaac
Vanworner A J
Williams Horace
Warren Wm W
Wheeler Wm
Wilson Wm
Williams R P
Warren James J or R T
Walker Thomas
Wiley Jas M
Yeagly David A
Young Saml
Young Thos
W. RICHARDS, P. M. April 1, 1850.