tions, were occupied by actual settlers. He moved an amendment, allowing California to locate her share on any unsurveyed and unoccupied lands not having any mineral character, which was adopted.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., proposed to debate the bill, and said that, as it was now one o'clock, he would move the postponement of the subject, and proposed to make the bill the special order for a future day. His motion was rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, but, without receiving final action, its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate took up

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. BRODHEAD, (dem.) of Pa., said that he made a speech in favor of the principles of this bill six years ago, and labored for its adoption. He was not so much interested in it now as he was then. Since that time he had seen the South uniting to elect General Taylor to the Presidency, although he had refused to declare himself opposed to the Wilmot proviso. He had also seen, since the 4th of March, 1853, too much willingness on the part of Southern gentlemen to unite in the administration of the political affairs of the country with those who supported the Wilmot proviso, and stood, in 1848, on the Buffalo platform. For these reasons he intended to have given a silent vote; but as his colleague had taken a different position, he felt it incumbent on him to express his views. He spoke not for the entertainment of the galleries nor for sentimental readers at home—he desired only to present facts to his constituents. He was a working member, and not a speaking one. He did not believe, with his colleague that this measure was fraught with evil. He did not believe it would create in the minds of the Northern friends of the compromise of 1850 a deep feeling of regret or of hostility. Northern people would never be opposed to the extension of the right of the people to regulate their own concerns. Those who were opposed to this bill are those who were opposed to the annexation of Texas, and who voted always for the Wilmot proviso. This measure was not, as his colleague said it was, inconsistent with the legislation of 1850, but the principles of the legislation of 1850 were wholly inconsistent with the Missouri compromise, and had been so declared by a vote of three fourths of the Senate. He would show that it was the peculiar advocates of the Wilmot proviso who had annulled and repudiated the Missouri compromise. The principle of this bill was better for the North than the Missouri line; under that line slavery was secure south of it, or it was a cheat. Under this bill slavery was not recognised either North or South of the line and people were free to adopt it or not. He regretted that he and his colleague, who represented the great State dividing the North and South, and also dividing the fanaticism of the North from the ultraism of the South, could not agree upon this measure. He had hoped that one Northern whig at least, would have voted for the bill, and he would have rejoiced if that whig had been his colleague; but the fact that even his colleague should not vote with his Southern party friends, showed that unless this bill passed, and forever closed all sectional agitation, there would be a dissolution of the whig party, and the formation of a new party, with bitter sectional feelings and objects. The question involved in this bill was of no possible practical importance. Slavery could never go to the Nebraska Kansas Territories. The soil and climate there were adverse to slave labor, and soil and climate had more influence in introducing or excluding slavery than Congressional enactments. While there was rich vacant lands in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and even Chihuahua, suitable for the production of cotton, rice and sugar, slaveholders would not attempt to cultivate the prairies and highlands of Nebraska. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) admitted this fact in his speech, and it was difficult for the other Senator from that State (Mr. Sumner) to avoid the conclusion. That other Senator had stated that Nebraska was in the same latitude as Missouri, but he forgot to add that it was also in the same latitude as Pennsylvania, New York, and most of New England. He was averse to all sectional bickerings amongst representatives in Congress. Northern Senators should remember that the constitution recognized slavery—it recognized it in the provision relative to fugitives, and also in allowing representation for slaves. He was opposed to bandying epithets from North to South. There were 3,000,000 of slaves, and they were not to be set free in a day to starve, nor was the world to be legislated into the millenium. In 1847 nearly the whole Northern members in Congress were instructed to vote for the Wilmot proviso. He was the only Northern man who spoke against it. He voted for Mr. Clayton's bill then, which was the same in principle as this bill. He advocated the Missouri compromise then as a secondary measure to the principle of this bill. He was defeated, and with the Wilmot proviso, he was borne down, and Mr. Cass was defeated for the Presidency. But the Wilmot proviso had been put down, and he and his friends had triumphed over it. This was a question which had to be met. It would come up sometime, and ought to be now settled upon constitutional grounds. The North were willing to meet and discuss it, and would do so. The North would approve of the right of popular suffrage. The friends of the Wilmot proviso were responsible for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It was their act. Jefferson's claim, under the acquisition of Louisiana, extended to the Pacific and the South seas. The Missouri compromise line was intended, by those who adopted it, to extend to the Pacific. They not only intended so, but so declared in their speeches. Ben Hardin, in his speech on the compromise, advocated a line extending west from Missouri to the Pacific, with the slavery prohibition north, and permission south of it. Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut four days before its adoption, in opposing it, said that the extension of the line to the Pacific would not be a very pacific measure. It was then understood to extend to the Pacific. It was so understood in the case of Texas in 1845. If proper then, why was it not proper to all other territory. In 1848 the South offered the Missouri line, and he, in a speech on it, supported it. He voted for it, and only four other Northern members, (three from Pennsylvania and one from New York,) voted for it. The advocates of the Wilmot proviso then voted it down, and insisted on that proviso. They abrogated, annulled, repealed, and repudiated the Missouri compromise, by refusing to allow it its original proposed extension to the Pacific. In 1850, among those voting for the Wilmot proviso, and against the Missouri compromise, were his colleague and all the others who now insisted on that line.

Mr. THOMPSON, (dem.) of N. J., followed in support of the bill. He said that no part of the country had been more devoted to the constitution than New Jersey. No part of the country had more readily responded approvingly to the compromise measures of '50 than New Jersey. The democracy of that State had all endorsed those measures. This bill was in accordance with the principles of the acts of 1850, and consequently was in accordance with the sentiments of the New Jersey democracy. It was, moreover, just, right and proper in itself. It was, further, a recognition of the great right of the people to determine their own laws and institutions for themselves. The Missouri line was a restriction upon this great principle. He denied that the Missouri restriction was any compromise or compact. The Missouri compromise was the act which Clay carried through in 1821, which was a compact with Missouri that she would never pass any law denying to the citizens of other States the rights and immunities possessed by others within her line—and the compromise was not affected by this bill. The Missouri prohibition being inconsistent with the right of self government, so dear to all American people, and to none more than those of New Jersey, fought to be repealed. Mr. Thompson pursued the subject much further, and when he closed Mr. Clayton got the floor, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

THE INVENTOR OF THE SOLAR COMPASS.

The bill compensating the inventor of the solar compass, used in the United States surveys, was taken up, debated, and then postponed.

On motion, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

## House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1854.

THE PETITION AGAINST THE RIGHT OF MIKE WALSH TO A SEAT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. EWING, (whig) of Ky., said the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the petition of George W. Isaac and others, contesting the right of Mr. Mike Walsh to a seat in the House, had come to the conclusion to report back the petition, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. The petition is not corroborated by any proof, and is accompanied by the unprecedented request that a commission be sent to New York to take evidence.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

LANDS TO WISCONSIN.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes.

Mr. BISSELL, (dem.) of Ill., said that the policy dates as far back as the oldest State formed out of the public domain. Not only has Illinois, but the general government and settlers of that State have benefitted by the grant to the great Central road, and what is true of that work is true of all grants for similar purposes.

Mr. CUTTING, (dem.) of N. Y., said he was yesterday informed that the road proposed to be built by the large donations of government lands, exceeding 1,600,000 acres, as respects the branch road from Janesville to Madison, will, for a long distance, run close to and in competition with a railroad now in course of construction from Milwaukee to Madison, and thence to the Mississippi. He was informed by respectable citizens from Wisconsin that the project contemplated by the bill will run a distance of from forty to sixty miles in the immediate vicinity of the Milwaukee road, which has been built by private contributions at great risk, and by the most remarkable and creditable exertions. Therefore, it was wrong to appropriate the property of the general government in order to build a rival road. If these are not facts, a full and explicit explanation should be given to the House.

Mr. BISSELL replied, he had not informed himself on this subject, his object in rising being merely to vindicate the policy embraced in the bill. He thought, however, the House might safely leave Wisconsin to manage her own affairs. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Shelton) took occasion to lecture the West, but it ill became him. Is New Jersey anything but a railroad company, or a sort of fixture or attachment to such company? I believe her entire sovereignty is kept by the railroad company, or the directors thereof; and I am not certain but that the same "broad seal" of which we have heard so much is in possession of some of those railroad companies. I hope the West will profit by the gratuitous lecture.

Mr. DISNEY, (dem.) of Ohio, claimed the floor, but gave way to

Mr. SHELTON, (dem.) of N.J., who said he could not, consistently with a sense of his duty, allow an aspersion to be cast on New Jersey, which he in part represents, without replying. The people of New Jersey have always been strongly in favor of State rights, and their past history shows the world that they are capable of self government. At the time the whole British power seized and held the soil of that State, the people fought some of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution; therefore, it was not becoming to dictate to them on questions of domestic policy, nor cast imputations on them. With regard to railroads and chartered companies throughout the United States, he was no defender of them; he wished only to defend the fair fame, intelligence, and liberty of the people of a sovereign State. They not only have the power, but also the will and capability of protecting the rights and interests of other States. They are determined to govern themselves in their own way.

Mr. COBB, (dem.) of Ala., raised a question of order.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from New Jersey must confine himself strictly to an explanation.

Mr. SHELTON remarked that was all he proposed doing.

Mr. DISNEY here claimed the floor, saying that he felt disposed to accommodate the gentleman, but not for extensive remarks. His purpose was to give every one an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. It had met his approbation after cool consideration, and he would not shrink from investigation from any quarter. He corrected a statement recently made by him. The bill does not appropriate two and a half millions, but only 1,692,320 acres for both roads.

Mr. WENTWORTH, (dem.) of Ill., said if the Wisconsin representatives want this bill he should vote for it, and wanted to hear from the member from Milwaukie.

Mr. WELLS, (dem.) of Wis., replied, this was not a Milwaukie measure.

Mr DISNEY asked him whether he would vote for the bill?

Mr. WELLS said there was some doubt, but he would wait for further developements.

Mr. DISNEY said the Committee on Public Lands had endeavored to apportion the lands to other States, with a view of putting them on an equality with Illinois.

The morning hour expired before the subject was disposed of.

The house went into committee on

THE HOMESTEAD BILL

The first section was read.

Mr. COBB moved a substitute, proposing to give 160 acres to single men as well as heads of families, and requiring the location to be made on the agricultural, not mineral lands

Mr. DAWSON, (dem.) of Pa., opposed the amendment, thinking it would render the bill ambiguous, and propose to do too much.

Mr. DEAN, (dem.) of N. Y., moved an amendment to the effect that the lands shall be chosen in the Territories and not in the States. He was in favor of the bill as reported, and would vote for any bill containing the homestead principle He offered his amendment merely to give notice that he should insist that in the future organization of all Territories the land shall be thrown open to occupants. We can thus secure homesteads free of cost to all actual settlers. Whatever opinion gentlemen may entertain in relation to granting lands within the States where individuals have obtained vested rights, and where the States ought to administer their lands, yet within the Territories, where Congress possesses exclusive jurisdiction, it is our duty as well as out right to exercise that jurisdiction, and secure to every one who will voluntarily endure the privation of emigrating and locating in an unsettled Territory of the Union, a freehold home for ever. Let but the real friends of the Homestead bill stand up to this measure when the Territorial bills are introduced, and the Territories will be secured to the people, while the people are free to occupy the Territories.

Mr. COBB opposed Mr. Dean's amendment, as wrong in principle, when it was rejected

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., offered one giving a homestead to males eighteen years of age. As they were obliged to fight at that age in case of emergency, it was but right that they should share in the provisions of the bill.

Mr. READY, (whig) of Tenn., opposed this amendment.

Mr TAYLOR, (whig) of Ohio, offered one in favor of young ladies of eighteen years of age. This had his hearty support.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (dem.) of Ill., could not go so far. If young people were not married it was their own fault (Laughter.)

Mr. Taylor's amendment was rejected.

Mr. WRIGHT, (dem.) of Penn., moved one, confining the homesteads to free white persons. He said that in Massachusetts free negroes are citizens; but neither full-blooded nor half blooded negroes are in Pennsylvania, under her constitution, nor are they citizens under the constitution of the United States. But he wanted the matter explicitly stated. He had no prejudice with regard to color. (Laughter.) His remarks, it seemed, had caused some amusement, therefore he must state what he meant. He was not the enemy of negroes, but he loved white men more.

Mr. DAWSON remarked it was never contemplated that black people should be placed upon equality with white people in this bill. He regarded the amendment as surplusage.

Mr. KNOX, (dem.) of S. C.—Does the gentleman regard free negroes in any State as citizens?

Mr. DAWSON—Not at all.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of R. I., expressed a hope that the amendment would not prevail. It was a cruel thing to outlaw any set of men, and leave no outlet, because their skin is not colored like our own; and further, to degrade them by saying that they are not fit for any place. We are preparing here a bill, large, liberal and just, which contemplates good to all classes of citizens. Why, in God's name exclude them? In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other States, colored men are just as much citizens as white men, and have as much right to protection under the constitution of the United States. He knew these men make good citizens and are industrious. They should be allowed to cultivate the soil which their fathers cultivated, and who shed their blood on the battle fields of the Revolution. The territory acquired was the joint result of their labor and conquest. The man who tramples on one set of human beings hardly knows what justice is. Justice is a large word, and extends to the protection of all classes.

Mr. DAWSON said that in framing the bill he had consulted the constitution of the United States, taking it for granted that the word citizen means nothing more than white men.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (abolitionist) of Ohio, moved an amendment, adding before the word white, "more than half." (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN read the clause as thus proposed to be amended, causing another explosion of merriment, in which the galleries joined.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he offered this to make the original amendment ridiculous. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wright) had expressed his abhorrence of colored men. Have they not fought and bled for the liberty we now enjoy? Have they not shed their blood on every battle field? Did they not stand by Gen Jackson at New Orleans? Have they not immortalized themselves as among the bravest men of the land? But a few years ago, I, with you, Mr. Chairman, estimated the cost of a man who could write and speak four different languages. I doubt whether you can do that. I mean no offence to the negro, sir. (Laughter). I intended to create no laughter—(renewed merriment)—but when I see the power of this House wielded for the purpose of oppression, I am constrained to call on gentlemen to do good to our fellow men, ever remembering the golden rule to "do to others as we would have them do unto us." Having brought these people from their native land, are we to trample them in the dust? Some of my fellow citizens in Ohio are men of color, and under the constitution of that State can even hold the office of Governor, but under the construction of the gentleman's amendment they would be excluded. On behalf of that class of men, I protest against it here and elsewhere.

Mr. Giddings' amendment was voted down, and Mr. Wright's was agreed to, by ayes, 71; noes, 66.

Mr. DENT, (dem.) of Ga., offered an amendment, giving homesteads to unmarried females under eighteen years of age.

Mr. FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa., who is a bachelor, made some inquiries as to the privileges of the fair sex in Georgia.

A VOICE—Oh! Colonel, why don't you marry at once? Ha! ha!

Other amendments were offered and discussed in five minute speeches, and without perfecting the first section of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

## The Latest from Washington.

SENATORS IN TROUBLE CONCERNING THE PUBLICATION OF THEIR SECRET TRANSACTIONS, TREATIES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb 28, 1854.

We regret to learn that the Senate is in trouble in consequence of the publication by the NEW YORK HERALD and other papers of their sayings and doings in secret session, as well as the exclusive publication by the HERALD of the international copyright treaty and the Gadsden treaty. The matter has been the subject of debate on several occasions recently. It is not intended to follow the plan of proceedings against the HERALD in 1848, and incarcerate either its editor or correspondents. The Senators themselves are to be put on trial, and perhaps the inquiry may extend to some members of the foreign and home diplomatic corps. Witnesses may be summoned, and you may, therefore, expect to be brought on here immediately, and tell where you got your information from. Will you have a suite of rooms at the National?

THE CONTEST FOR HOUSE PRINTER—DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The caucus called by the friends of the administration to nominate a candidate for public printer, met this evening in slim numbers But sixty eight members were present of the one-hundred and fifty nine democratic members in the present House.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, was appointed chairman.

The meeting was called "at early candlelight," but as late as eight o'clock no business had been transacted, the caucus waiting—but waiting in vain—for an accession to their numbers.

None of the New York "hards" were in attendance, and but four of the "softs," namely:—Messrs. Dean, Bishop Perkins, Westerbrook and Hastings.

Mr. Dean raised a point of order, that less than half of the whole number of democratic members were not a quorum and that therefore the present caucus should adjourn. The point was overruled.

Mr. Nicholson, editor of the *Union*, was then nominated—Forney having been withdrawn—and received some forty votes.

Mr Dean made a motion to have the proceedings published, but amidst great confusion the caucus was declared adjourned.

It is thought the nomination, under the circumstances, will injure Mr. Nicholson. It is probable, however, the present spunk of the opponents of the administration will fizzle out before two o'clock to-morrow.

The opposition is not organised. It is, however, said that if the democrats who do not acquiesce in the dictation of the minority caucus will rally upon any person, and give him say twenty votes, then the whigs in a body will cast their votes the same way. The first vote of the whigs will be complimentary to the *Intelligencer*.

Forney was the President's candidate, and Mr. Nicholson is Marcy's and Jefferson Davis's. If Forney had been nominated, he would have been laid out cold. Accommodation was effected late this afternoon, and Forney withdrew. It is said that Forney is to have a silent interest in the concern.

Robinson, an editor of Ohio, was nominated by Mr. Edgerton, but was afterwards withdrawn, and Mr. Edgerton refused to participate in the proceedings of the caucus.

Mr. Curran intends running as an independent candidate.

MR. CUTTING AND THE WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

Mr. Cutting's course to-day in speaking against the Wisconsin bill, is a subject of general remark, for it is known he had pledged his word to support it. The statements he made regarding the roads running parallel are utterly unfounded, as he could have easily ascertained had he felt inclined,

THE NEBRASKA BILL—ASSIDUITY OF JUDGE DOUGLAS, ETC.

It is intended to get a vote on the Nebraska bill in the Senate this week, if the sessions have to continue all night. Judge Douglas deserves all the credit of keeping the Senate to the work. He is always at his post. To-day he happened to go into the ante-room for a few minutes, and at once a motion to adjourn was carried, and when he returned he found an empty chamber, at half past two. No one can dispute with him the paternity of the measure.

MARSHAL CONFIRMED—MESSRS. CLEMENS AND HARRIS.

Jonah D. Hoover has been confirmed as Marshal of this district.

The papers this morning contain a card, announcing that the difficulty between ex-Senator Clemens and Mr. Harris has been honorably adjusted.

## Murder in Reade Street.

A GERMAN GROCER KILLED IN HIS STORE—FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST BY THE POLICE—CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning a grocer, named Henry Digkmeyer, keeping a store at 101 Reade street, was stabbed to the heart by an Irishman named John Wilson, while in the store of the deceased. From the facts and circumstances we learn that Wilson came into the store, and took hold of deceased, about half in fun and half in earnest. They clinched together, and in the struggle both fell on the floor. Deceased then retreated to the rear part of the store, near the stove, when Wilson seized a large meat knife, pursued him, and thrust it into his body. The blade passed between the sixth and seventh ribs, penetrating the heart. The instant the blow was struck the deceased exclaimed, "You ought to be ashamed to do so?" and instantly fell insensible, and expired, upsetting the stove and the boiling water as he fell to the floor

Wilson dropped the fatal knife and fled from the store, hurrying up Reade street; and when at the corner of Broadway, Michael Casey and James Dunn, who had followed the assailant, called to officer Jackson, of the reserved corps, informing him that Wilson had stabbed a man. The officer, observing blood on the face and hands of Wilson, immediately took him into custody, and asked him if he had stabbed a man. Wilson replied, "Yes, but I did it in self-defence." The officer conveyed Wilson back to the store, and showed him the man he had stabbed, who then lay on the floor in a pool of blood dead.

Wilson, on beholding the body, shed tears, and appeared to be sadly affected. He was then taken to the Tombs, and locked up to await the investigation of Coroner O'Donnell, who was notified to hold the inquest.

The deceased was a German, about 26 years of age, and of no family. Wilson is an Irishman, a cooper by trade, and has a wife and family residing in Wooster street.

The Coroner empannelled a jury and the following evidence was elicited:—

TESTIMONY.

Charles Henry Bicker, sworn, says—I reside at No. 101 Reade street; the deceased, Henry Digkmeyer, and myself were partners in the grocery business; we have a written agreement, which is in the hands of A. T. & M. Hopker, in Washington street; this morning about half-past nine o'clock, while I was at breakfast, I heard a loud and angry talk between deceased and some one in the store; I went behind the counter, and I heard deceased say to the prisoner, "You d—d booger, if you do that I'll kill you;" "You will?" said the prisoner, and on saying this he went back to the meat bench, which was about three steps from where he stood; the prisoner took the meat knife from the bench and walked towards the deceased, in the back part of the store; as I was standing behind the counter, in the back part of the store, I did not see the prisoner make a blow at the deceased, although I was looking in that direction; when I saw the prisoner going towards the deceased I started from behind the counter, in order to separate them; when I came to where they were, both the deceased and the prisoner were standing still, and then my partner said to the prisoner, "You ought to be ashamed to do so;" and the deceased had scarcely said these words when he fell against the stove, upsetting it, and died in about five minutes; I took hold of him; he was insensible, and the prisoner then ran out of the store

To a Juror—I came out from breakfast, and while the prisoner and deceased were quarrelling, I saw John Blake, who works at No. 99 Reade street, standing between them endeavoring to make peace amongst them; the knife now here I saw the prisoner take from the meat bench; after my partner had died I saw the knife on the counter; it was bloody; Wilson was not in the store when I went to my breakfast; I was absent fifteen minutes, and on my return I saw them quarrelling; we have a dice box in our store for the purpose of throwing for drinks; the prisoner has been in the habit of visiting our store once in a while during the last two months; I have seen the prisoner throw dice for drinks on several occasions with persons coming to the store; this morning the prisoner was in our store throwing dice with John Blake for drinks; and after he had drank went out, and was only absent ten or fifteen minutes when I heard my partner quarrelling with him, as above stated; whenever the deceased threw dice for drinks he always drank at those times; yesterday he had been drinking, but he was not drunk at ten o'clock last night when he went to bed.

Charles H. Bicker, recalled by a Juror, says—I did not see the prisoner and deceased wrestling together; it was after that that I came into the store; from the time that I came into the store until I saw the deceased fall not more than two minutes could have elapsed.

Henry Klute, sworn, says—I reside at No. 101 Reade street; I am employed at Stuart's sugar house; at about 10 o'clock this morning I saw the prisoner come into the store; he had a quarrel with the deceased; they clinched and both fell together on the floor; the deceased fell on the prisoner; they both raised up, and deceased went back to the stove in the rear part of the store; the prisoner went to the meat bench, and took hold of the knife which is now exhibited to the jury; he went back towards the liquor counter, having the knife in his hand; I saw him walk up to the deceased, and stand a little while before him; I then saw him thrust the knife into the body of the deceased; deceased then said "You ought to be ashamed to do that;" deceased stood about one minute, and then fell against the stove, upsetting it; Mr. Bicker then came from behind the counter, and took hold of deceased; after I saw Wilson stab deceased I saw blood on the knife, and also on the clothing of deceased; deceased died three or four minutes after he was stabbed; the deceased was not under the influence of liquor, but the prisoner was; when I saw the prisoner take the knife from the meat bench I became alarmed, and I walked towards the ice box, near the front door; from the time the quarrel began until I saw the prisoner stab the deceased I did not lose sight of either the prisoner or the deceased

John Blake, residing at 101 Reade street, says—I am a cooper; I was in the grocery store 101 Reade street this morning, at about 10 o'clock; the prisoner and I came to the store for the third time this morning; on our second visit the prisoner and I threw dice for drinks; he lost, and paid for them; after taking one drink we went out together; I went to the shop and he went with me, and in about five or ten minutes the prisoner asked me to come out and have another drink; I came out with him, and we went into the grocery store kept by the deceased and Bicker; the deceased was standing outside the counter, near the front door, about eight feet from the door; as soon as the prisoner and I came into the store the prisoner laid his hands on the shoulders of the deceased, and they clenched and began to wrestle; both fell, the prisoner was under the deceased; the prisoner got up, and appeared to be very angry, and he attempted to get at deceased again, calling him a Dutch son of a b——h; as they were about to clinch again, I went between them, and I spoke to the prisoner, saying, "T'was all in fun," and I begged him to stop; without stopping he rushed to the meat bench and took the knife, (now exhibited,) and returned towards the deceased; on seeing him take the knife I went and took hold of his arms, saying to him, "Stop, that it was all in fun," and as I knew the prisoner was then under the influence of liquor I became alarmed for my own safety, seeing the knife in his hands; I stepped on one side, towards the door, so as to be out of the reach of the knife; the prisoner took no notice of me, but went towards the back part of the store, where the deceased was standing; I saw the knife in the prisoner's hand when he went towards the deceased; I did not see him make any blow at the deceased; there is a barrier made up of boxes in the store, which prevented me from seeing the deceased when the prisoner approached him; at the same time I saw the deceased falling against the stove, upsetting it; when I saw the deceased fall I went back, and I saw the deceased lying on the floor; his clothes were bloody; the prisoner rushed out of the store; the partner of the deceased asked me to run for a doctor, and when I went for a doctor I saw the prisoner running up Reade street towards Broadway; the meat bench where the prisoner took the knife from was about twelve feet from the place where the deceased was standing when the prisoner reached him; besides the prisoner and myself there were in the store the two partners and another man; I have known the prisoner about four years; he is a cooper, and he and I worked in the same shop for about one year; I can't say that Mr. Bicker was in the store when the wrestling occurred between the prisoner and deceased, but I know that Bicker was in the store when the deceased fell against the stove; for the last three months the prisoner has been in the habit of visiting said store; I never supposed there was any misunderstanding or bad feeling existing between the prisoner and the deceased; all that I have above stated occurred in two or three minutes.

Policeman Jackson, sworn, says—I am an officer attached at the Chief's office; I was on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street this morning about half past ten o'clock, when I was informed that the prisoner had stabbed a man in Reade street; the prisoner was then near the Irving House; I arrested him at the corner of Reade street and Broadway; the prisoner said that he had stabbed the deceased in self-defence.

Dr. Strobridge Smith, sworn says—I have made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, and found a wound about an inch and a half below the nipple, the extent of which is about one inch and a half in width, extending inwards, severing the fifth rib, entering the heart, laying the two cavities in one, (the right auricle and the right ventricle); these injuries were the cause of death; the knife here exhibited to me would produce such wounds.

At the close of the testimony the jury returned the following

VERDICT.

That deceased came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of John Wilson.

On the above verdict the Coroner remanded Wilson back to prison to await his trial.

## Married,

At Yorktown, Westchester county, February 1, by Squire Hood, Mr. JOHN SHERWOOD to Miss MARY JANE BAILEY.

On Tuesday, February 28, by Alderman Henry H. Howard, AARON B. HAWKINS, Esq., to Miss JANE PERRINE, all of this city.

## Died,

On Sunday, February 26, WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Tillary street and Hudson avenue, at two o'clock this afternoon.

On Monday evening, February 27, GEORGE H., son of the late George H. Titus, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at twelve o'clock this day, from the residence of his grandmother, Mary Clark, No. 51 Market street. His remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment. Carriages will be provided.

On Tuesday, February 28, SUSANNAH, wife of Jonathan Youdale, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, from her late residence, No. 12 East Eleventh street.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, February 27, JOSHUA A. SANDS, son of Wm. M Sands.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at three o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his parents, corner of Henry and Remsen streets.

On Monday, February 27, JOHN WILLIAM, only son of Alexander and Margaret Reid, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 West Sixteenth street.

On Monday night, February 27, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH JANE DAVIS, wife of John Davis, and daughter of Elder James Flandreau, of New Rochelle, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at ten o'clock this forenoon, from the residence of her father, at New Rochelle. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad station.

On Monday morning, February 27, CORNELIUS EAGLES, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. F Brady, No. 9 West Twentieth street, at two o'clock this afternoon.

On Tuesday, February 28, MARIA ESTLING, relict of the Wm. B. Estling, aged 45 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 55 Ninth avenue, at two o'clock this afternoon.

In this city, on Tuesday, February 28, CLEMENTINE A. HENRY, daughter of the late Dr. J. Z. Henry, of Troy, N. Y., aged 20 years and 6 months.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No 14 Cottage place, at ten o'clock this morning.

Troy papers please copy.

On Monday, February 27, GEORGIA AUGUSTA MIDDLETON, only child of Robert and Harriet Middleton, aged 3 months and 24 days.

Her remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, N. J.

On Monday, February 27, of consumption, JOHN O'NEILL, aged 22 years, 1 month and 5 days

His young friends and associates, also the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at two o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his mother, in Smith street, two doors from North Second street, Williamsburg.

On Tuesday, February 28, after a short illness, JOHN ELLIS, aged 62 years.

The friends and the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, (only four of whom are left,) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at one o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 32 North Moore street. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Monday, February 27, HARRIET AUGUSTA, daughter of Edmund and Sarah Mackeldon, aged 2 years, 9 months and 11 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Ninth avenue, first house above Thirty-first street, east side, at one o'clock this afternoon.

On Tuesday, February 28, after a short illness, ANNIE STANLEY, only daughter of Wm and Jane Burtnett, aged 11 months and 8 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Bleecker street, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

On Tuesday evening, February 28, of consumption, HANNAH, widow of James Hall, in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, Edward Hall, and of her son-in law, Thomas M. Braine, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 Wooster street, at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

February 24, at Orangetown, Rockland county, N. Y., THOMAS V. W., son of William W., and Louisa Warner, aged 2 years, 7 months and 29 days.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6 55 | MOON SETS | 8 46 |
| SUN SETS | 5 53 | HIGH WATER | 10 56 |

### Port of New York, February 28, 1854.

CLEARED.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c, Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Architect (clipper) Potter, Hong Kong, F Hathaway.
Bark Milford, Cole Mobile, R D Hurlbut & Co.
Bark Cuba, M'Cormick Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Random, Crane, Lavacca, D C Murray.
Brig Wm Nickels Leighton, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Louisa Dyer, Sylvester, St Pierre, Mart, R W Trundy & Co.
Schr Peerless, Bryant, Loango, J B Lasalla & Nephew.
Schr Adelaide, Jameson St Johns, PR, R W Trundy & Co.
Schr Windsor (Br), Card, Mayaguez, D R DeWolf.
Schr C T Strong, Baltimore, Maillot & Lord.
Schr E L Myers Weeks, Washington, John H Mathews.
Schr Eloise, Robinson, Wilmington, M'Cready, Mott & Co.
Schr T S Ward, Ward, Wilmington, C O Freeman & Co.
Schr J B Spofford, Soocy, Richmond, C H Pierson.
Schr Pocomoke, Davis, Providence, master.
Schr Mary Emma, Warner, New Haven, J H Havens.
Schr New Regulus, Dickinson, Wareham, M'Cready, Mott & Co.
Sloop E Sprague Fish, Fall River, E Sprague.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.
Sloop C Hedding, Wiggins New Haven, J H Havens.

ARRIVED.

Ship Joshua Bates, Easterbrook, London, and Portsmouth 47 days, with mdse and 25 passengers, to Goodhue & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; split sails, stove bulwarks, lost small boat and received other damage. Feb 12, William Wilson, seaman, a native of Sweden, died.

Ship New York (pkt), Hutchinson, Liverpool, Jan 25, passed Tuskar Feb 1, with mdse and 21 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Jan 27, at 2 PM, off Point Lynas, saw ship Queen of the West, from Liverpool for New York; 29th off High Bank, spoke Br ship Essex from Liverpool for New Orleans, 8 days out; Feb 9, lat 47 45, lon 26 50, exchanged signals with ship Atlantic

Ship Panama, Cove Liverpool, 22 days, with mdse and 2 passengers, to N L & G Griswold. Feb 21, in a gale from NW, lost flying jibboom, sprung bowsprit, and received other damage. The P experienced the usual weather in the Western Ocean in the winter time.

Ship Excelsior, Hadley, Liverpool, Jan 8, with mdse and 17 passengers, to Samuel Thompson & Nephew. Experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage; split sails, stove bulwarks &c etc.

Ship Andover, Berry, New Orleans, Feb 9, with mdse, to W Nelson & Son. The A arr off the Hook Sunday 26th, it blowing a gale from SE, had to haul off shore.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes, New Orleans, 16 days, with mdse, to Wm Nelson & Sons. Experienced heavy weather on the coast.

Ship Union, Davis, New Orleans, 18 days, with mdse, to W T Frost.

Ship Southport, Wilson, Savannah, 8 days, with cotton, &c, to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost sails, &c.

Ship Sullivan, Mitchell, Charleston, 6 days, with cotton and rice, to T Wardle.

Bark Mayflower, Rogers, Antwerp, and 61 days from Flushing, with mdse and 224 passengers, to E D Hurlbut & Co. Experienced heavy weather. Had three deaths and two births on the passage.

Bark F S Casanova Hughes, Porto Cabello, Jan 16, and Maracaibo 6th inst, with coffee and hides, to Agreda, Jove & Co. Feb 19, lat 33 30, lon 74 32, fell in with and boarded the wreck of the brig Lalsah, of St John, NB (before reported abandoned), loaded with yellow pine logs; foremast gone, full of water, and small boat gone, appeared as if the crew had been taken off by some vessel.

Bark Carniola (of Orrington), Hoxie, Havana, 12th inst, with sugar and segars, to G B Stephenson & Co. Experienced heavy N and NE gales on the passage.

Bark Elsewhere, Underwood, Apalachicola, 13 days, with cotton, &c, to E Post

Bark Jeddo (of Charleston), Payne, Charleston, 5 days, with cotton and hides, to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Comet (Br), Leavitt, Sierra Leone, 37 days, with hides, camwood, &c, to P I Nevins & Sons. Experienced heavy weather

Brig E Drummond (of Waldoboro'), Pinkham, Trinidad de Cuba, Feb 12, with molasses, to Chastelain & Ponvert. Feb 12, lat 21 06 lon 84 01, spoke brig "Emeline," of New York, from San Juan, Nic, for New Orleans.

Brig Emeline (of Penobscot), Farnham, Matanzas, 13 days, with molasses, to Storer & Stevens. Experienced heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Schr Clara Borges (Chil), Webber, Porto Cabello, 17 days, with coffee, &c, to S Dédegreda Jove & Co.

Schr John Hart (of Rockland) Smith, Ponce, PR, 19 days, with sugar and molasses, to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr Ann Eliza B, Babcock, Charleston, 4 days, with cotton, to master.

Schr Ann, Parnell, Petersburg 6 days.

Schr Benjamin Strong, ——, Norfolk

Schr J Williamson, Windsin, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Marina, Baker Wiscasset, Wilmington.

Schr Martha Fox, Wood, New Haven, 2 days, for Virginia.

Steamer Westernport, Hall, Baltimore, with mdse, to Parker Vein Steamship Company.

BELOW

Brig Isabella Reed, Cheeseman, from Port au Prince,