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offered by him on Saturday, as the 43d and 44th articles, and gave notice of his intention to offer them to the report of the committee on the Legislative Department, when the subject should come up.

On motion of Mr. Parke, the following was adopted as the 43d article—"The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or delay others retained by the people."

The Convention then took up the 12th article, which had been passed over informally, after the adoption of an amendment declaring poll taxes grievous and oppressive.

Mr. Randall moved to amend said article by making taxes applicable to all real and personal property within the State; or in other words, to re enact the 13th article of the existing Bill of Rights.

This gave rise to a highly interesting debate on the subject of taxation and the description of property to be taxed, which was participated in by Messrs. Randall, Thomas, Donaldson, Tuck, J. Newcomer, Gwinn, Wells, Bowie, Merrick, Spencer, and Dorsey. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Tuck proposed a substitute for the article, which was also rejected.

Mr. Schley offered amendments to said article, which were likewise rejected.

Adjourned.

February 11, 1851.

The Convention met. On motion of Mr. Miller, it was entered upon the journal that Mr. McCullough is detained from his place by illness in his family. On motion of Mr. McMaster, a similar entry was made for Mr. Lambdin, one of the officers of the convention.

Mr. Gwin presented a memorial from H. J. Scarff, Robert White, Peter F. Young, Wm. H. H. Turner, and others, of the Marion Total Abstinence Society of Baltimore, praying some constitutional protection for the cause of temperance. Read and referred to the committee on the legislative department.

Mr. Morgan presented an account from G. J. Spalding, commissioner of tax for St. Mary's county, for giving certain statements to the convention; referred.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the committee on apportionment was directed to inquire into the propriety of so grading representatives in the House of Delegates as to deduct one member from each county and Baltimore city.

The convention, then resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the declaration of rights.

The articles having been severally adopted, Mr. Dashiell moved to strike out the words, "We, the delegates of Maryland do declare, &c., and insert: "We, the delegate representing the counties and city of Baltimore," &c. Mr. Parke moved as a substitute, "We, the people of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to establish justice, maintain public order, and perpetuate liberty, ordain this Constitution," &c.

The question was taken on Mr. Dashiell's amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 17 to 49. Messrs. Morgan, Hopewell, Chambers, of Kent, Kent, Bond, John Dennis, Dashiell, Hudson, Bowie, Sprigg, Bowlin, Dirickson, McMaster, Hearn, Fooks, Jacobs and and Kilgour, voted in the affirmative.

The question recurring on Mr. Parke's amendment, Mr. Randall proposed as substitute, "the people of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, in order to secure the perpetuity of these blessings, declare."

Mr. Parke accepted this substitute.

Mr. John Newcomer moved as a substitute the following: "We the people of the State of Maryland, by our delegates in convention assembled, at the city of Annapolis, taking into our most serious consideration the best means of establishing a good constitution in this State, declare."

This last was adopted, and forms the preamble to the Declaration of Rights; and after its adoption, on motion of Mr. Spencer, the whole was ordered to be printed as amended.

Mr. Bowie, from the committee on the judiciary, reported articles for a re-organization of that system: providing for electing Judges by the people, serve for ten years; a distinct Court of Appeals, abolishing the Chancellor's Court, &c. Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday week, 24th inst.

Mr. Smith submitted a resolution, referring the subject of dividing Allegany into a new county, and Howard county out of Howard district, to the same committee—which was adopted.

The report on the legislative department was called up, and laid over until to-morrow.

The use of the hall for to-morrow evening was granted the Maryland State Temperance Society. Adjourned.

February 12, 1851.

Immediately after reading the journal this morning, Mr. Crisfield rose and stated that insomuch as no entry of the fact appeared on the record, he would take occasion to say, that he dissented from the report of the Judiciary Committee, made yesterday, in regard to the proposed mode of appointment, and tenure of office of of judges.

Mr. Dorsey presented a petition praying that Howard District may be erected into a county, under the name of Howard county. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dorsey moved to take up the article reported by him, for the erection of said district into a county. The motion did not prevail, and the Convention took up the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the 1st section was stricken out, and the 1st article of the Legislative Department of the existing constitution. They both are the same in substance, only the latter is expressed in fewer words.

Mr. Phelps moved to strike out the second section of the report, and insert the substitute proposed by him on Saturday last, which substitute proposed biennial elections of Delegates and biennial sessions of the Legislature. The original article and the substitute both fixed the Senatorial term at four years.

Mr. Merrick argued against the substitute, and in favor of a return to the system of annual sessions, and annual accountability of the representatives to the people.

Mr. Phelps, (to whom this biennial hobby belongs,) defended the substitute, Messrs. Donaldson and Sellman followed in opposition.

Mr. Spencer made some remarks and indicated an amendment to come in at the end of the section giving the Legislature power by law, to provide for biennial sessions, with such a provision, he would vote against the substitute.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Phelps, Harbine and Thomas in favor of the substitute, and by Messrs. Brown, Wells, Morgan, Gwinn, Biser, Buchan and Merrick in opposition thereto when, without coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Saturday, February 15, 1851.

Bounty Land.

There being some differences of opinion on the Bounty Land Law, and Senator Pearce being anxious to secure as much as practicable for the soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, and to the widows and children of the deceased one, and to ascertain how far the Department of the Interior at Washington intended to go in the construction of the law, addressed two letters to the Department and received the following answers. It will be discovered that the Law does not embrace the Militia of Maryland, and consequently our people will receive no benefit under it. We were always of the opinion that the law did not embrace our militia, but felt gratified that a construction was reported to be given to it, which would embrace the militia. We regret that a decision was not procured sooner by those who embarked in assisting the soldiers, &c. in the preparation of the papers necessary to their applications, as it would have saved trouble and prevented disappointment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Feb'y 3, 1851.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, in relation to claimants under the recent Bounty Land Law, I have the honor to inform you under my construction of the Act, troops called out by a Proclamation of the President of the U. S. must have been mustered into the service of the United States to entitle them to the benefit of the Law.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. H. H. STEUART,
Secretary.

HON. J. A. PEARCE, U. S. S.

PENSION OFFICE,
February 8th, 1851.

SIR:—In answer to the inquiry made in your letter of the 7th inst., I have the honor to inform you that no soldier is entitled to bounty land under the act of Sept. 28th 1850, unless he was called out and *mustered into service* by an order from the General Government, and performed *actual service* for one month, in some Regiment, Company or Detachment, in the service of the United States, and was honorably discharged from such service.—Such persons as were called out by State authorities, and not received into the service of the General Government, are not entitled.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner.

HON. J. A. PEARCE, U. S. S.

☞We have received the first number of the *Herald*, a weekly paper published in this place and devoted to the tenets of the Democratic party. The editor, in his introductory address to the public seems duly impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities which surround the province of the editor of a public journal, and indicates that he has prepared himself for a vigorous resistance to the obstacles which may interpose to his success.

The preservation of the union of the States by all fair and honorable means he holds as a paramount object and to this end pledges himself to maintain that spirit of moderation which so eminently becomes the public journalist or the public man, in this particular section of the Union.

His best efforts are promised to the dissemination of useful information, among the Agricultural community, and to the cultivation of a taste for general literature and to the promotion of a sound morality as the only sure foundation of success in private or political life.

The tone and import of these purposes meet our hearty commendation, as they doubtless will elicit the favorable impression of the community in which the new journal is destined to find circulation.

With regard to the promised maintenance of "Democratic principles according to etymological import," we have no cause for discontent. We differ of course with the Herald, as to their tendency to promote the prosperity or happiness of the country. But we agree to differ. And while we shall still defend with all our energies the policy, and the claims of the great Whig party, and shall continue to cherish the most confident hopes of its continued success; we accord to our neighbor the full and free expression of his political opinions.

It may, and doubtless will occur, that in the course of a contemporary career, we may discuss without reserve, as we have always hitherto done, the measures and the men of the other party. But reciprocating, as we do, the sentiments of moderation which mark his programme, we shall conduct the warfare in the spirit of fairness and courtesy, and although we cannot sympathise with him in his political efforts, he has our best wishes for his professional success in every other department.

☞The *Herald* alludes to a communication, criticising the word Whiggery in its prospectus, issued a few weeks since.

We remind it that the article alluded to was not editorial, but a communication, and should have been noticed as such.

The word Locofoco, we have never used in an offensive sense. It is the only single appellative, save Democratic, at the the present day intelligibly applied to the other party.

We have objected to the term Democrat—because in our appreciation of the tendency of political measures we have never deemed those of the other party entitled to the descriptives, democratic or republican.

Hence, if we use the term Democratic, we do so only from a regard to courtesy, and under protest against any inference that we consider it properly applied.

The obituary notice of Capt. Jno. D. Brower, was unavoidably crowded out this week, it shall appear next.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Robert J. Brent, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor, attorney general for the State of Marytand, vice George R. Richardson, deceased.

☞The 22nd February, will be commemorated by Mount Vernon Society of Washington College, at the Court House, in Chester Town. See advertisement in another column.

☞Hon. E. F. Chambers and John Lee Esq. will accept our thanks for the proceedings of the Convention.

HON. ALBERT CONSTABLE.—We are glad to learn that this gentleman has so far recovered from his recent attack, to be able tohis duties in the Convention.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

New York, Feb'y 8, 1851.

The "Empire City," yesterday from California, brought upwards of a million in gold dust, one fifth of which was to Adams & Co. The steamar Georgia to day brings about $800,000. Those crows and buzzards Peter Funk, "auctioneers" are already in possession of it, I presume, as every returned Californian must have a watch, and where should he buy it unless of the very liberal gentleman (Peter Funk, Esq) who offers for $30 a watch worth, so he says, $1000, and will take his gold dust at $18, while the brokers are paying $16 50. True, he ascertains in time that his watch is brass, and will go very well, *when carried*, but he has no redress.

The sport of hunting is always fatiging, and when it comes to *house* (not grouse) hunting, it is especially so, as hundreds, if not thousands, of good people in this city will attest about this time. It is the custom here, you know, to rent houses from the 1st of May. They are advertised by bills on the doors three months in advance. After the 1st of February you may see an immense number of houses stuck up with such notices; and they don't usually *shed* them until spring.—The occupants are bored to death with the bother (rendered necessary by custom) of showing applicants all over the advertised dwellings.

The same wind, or gale, that attacked Jenny Lind, and the steamer Atlantic, Ohio, &c., and played the mischief on our coast, seems to have stirred up the Californians.

There is a child in town, only two years old and a half, who is attracting as much wonder for *musical perception* as Young Safford did for his astonishing mathematical powers. This musical prodigy is the son of a Mr Marsh. In his babyhood, this remarkable boy exhibited a perfect ear for music, and to all changes of tune, &c. as war evident by his motions. He is now not three years old, yet plays a variety of difficult tunes, on the *drum* which is his favorite instrument; hence the title appears of the "*Little Drummer*." On the 22d inst., assisted by the same eminet musicians that supported Jenny Lind, this mere child will give a concert at Tipler Hall.

There are fears, amounting almost to a certainty, that the unfortunate Steamer Atlantic has gone down. In the meantime the wife of Capt. West, is said to have gone crazy. I am informed that this gallant officer, himself, doubted the safety of his vessel after her last trip but one and expressed to some of his more intimate friends and indisposition to make another voyage in her: but he had been so kindly treated by the owners, and so many flattering attention had been heaped upon him in connection with this *crack* American Steamship, that he was induced to continue in command of her. I learn that one officer of the Atlantic, less ambitious and more prudent than Capt. West, would not go out in her the two last voyage.

There is a piquant paper war between two little cliques of foreigners each representing itself as the organ of the Hungarians in the other, and the other as a humbug.

Nothing new to-day.

Extract from a private California Letter

Valley Forge, Deer Creek,
Dec. 1, 1850.

Dear Sir:—I've written John a letter, and now I am going to give you a stave, agreeably to promise. Here I am in the "Jenny Lind Cottage," so called since we read so much in a Boston paper of her visit there. Well, as I said before, here I am with my crew, all right side up. The water ways of Heaven have sprung a leak upon us, and the way it pours down most of the time is a caution to those who hav'nt houses to live in. But here we are snug and dry: plenty to eat and drink and something to smoke.—Last week was my cook week, and thinking but not knowing it was thanksgiving week at home, I thought I would bake up a batch of pies on Thursday for a venture, so I told the boys if they would get a piece of beef for the pies, and the turkey we would keep the day so we did; I made up a lot of mince opple and peach pies, also a boiled plum duff, and as poultry don't reside here I broiled a steak, and I will venture to say that you did'nt enjoy your dinner better than we did. Every thing was tip top. Them pies! you may laugh, old boy, but I tell you they can't be beat by every *woman*.

This is a high old life, or would be, if we had good diggins, it looks like a bad chance. We've not earned our grub the last four weeks though we have got our winter provision laid in, but it took about all we earned last summer to pay for it. I've been mining about a year, and am not so well off as when I commenced, though I've worked diligently and hard, but what's the use of fretting, it don't help the cause a bit. I've had the consolation to know that I've made an effort and helped many poor fellows that have come into the mines stripped. I could tell a long yarn about this country and a true one too; one that I've seen, but I've not room, suffice it to say, I've helped to cover the dead, nursed the sick, found a place for the shelterless and given my mite to the pennyless; also employed hands and paid them more than we were making ourselves for the sake of giving them a lift. There lay not far from our cabin, two brothers in their graves. They came here stout and healthy we let them work on our claims, but it was the last mining they ever did. They now sleep side by side. We put them in their graves with their heads to the westward, how many I've heard curse the country, and the day they left home! All they ask is for money to get back. There was one poor fellow that came over the plains this season, I found him in his blankets under a tree where he had lain two or three days and nights in the rain. His partners were off hunting for diggins. He was all drawn up with the rheumatism. I got him in a place in a cabin close by. There are lots of other cases I would name but I've dwelt too long on this subject already. Mining is poor now; good diggins are scarce. We've got to hunt some as soon as the rains hold up a little. Provisions are very high. • • •

Death of Geo. R. Richardson

We announce, with deep regret, the death of Hon. George R. Richardson, Attorney General of the State of Maryland; he died on Monday morning last, about three o'clock. The Sun says: We learn that he was taken ill some time since and it soon became evident that his constitution would be required to undergo a severe trial. In a short time erysipelas developed itself, and he was enabled to struggle with it in its severest form; more recently gout in the stomach supervened, and the enervated system was unequal to the attack.—He has paid the debt of nature.

Below will be found the proceedings at a meeting of the members of the Bar:

According to public notice a meeting of the members of the Courts and Bar, was held at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the County Court room, to adopt suitable measures to testify their respect and esteem for the memory of the late Attorney General of Maryland, Geo. R. Richardson, Esq. We do not recollect on any previous occasion to have seen so large a number of attorneys collected together. Besides there were a great many citizens who had come in as spectators of the scene.

On motion of Col. John Spear Nicholas, the meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. Judge John Purviance, President, the Hon. Judges Alex. Nesbit and John C. Legrand, Vice Presidents, and A. W. Bradford and William L. Marshall, Esq's, Secretaries.

Geo. W. Dobbin, Esq., then arose and introduced the preamble and resolutions proposed for the adoption of the meeting.

"This meeting of the members of the Bench and the Bar, is convened for the purpose of expressing our sense of the loss the community and ourselves have sustained in the death of George R Richardson, late Attorney General of Maryland.

To us who dail witnessed his great forensic ability—who came often into conflicting relations with him only to learn and esteem the more highly his frank and manly character, and who enjoyed the friendship of his heart which knew no guile, the calamity of his death teaches that our profession has indeed lost an ornament, and we a valued associate. We remember him as our firm friend, the champion of our professional honor, our, talented and distinguished brother—the public will long mourn his loss as the learned and reliable counsellors in his office, and the fearless, eloquent and just vindicator of the rights of the commonwealth.

In private life his social qualities attached his friends to him in the firmest bonds—ties which remained unshaken by the severest conflicts of political or professional strife. In the discharge of his public duties, he wielded a forceful talent and eloquence always adequate to the most momentous emergency, and the fairness of his character, as exhibited in his long public career, gave assurance to all that the zeal for personal triumph never obscure for a moment the keenest preception of impartial justice towards the accused.

The loss among us of a character whose blended excellencies were such that no one who knew him without finding something to love and to admire, we are now called upon to mourn, and we therefore

Resolve, That the Courts in Baltimore be requested to place upon their minutes this expression of the sorrow of the assembled Banch and Bas. at the death of our departed brother, George R. Richardson, Esq., late Attorney General of Maryland.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body, the funeral of the deceased, wearing the usual badges of mourning, and that we will continue to wear them thirty days."

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson arose so deeply and sensibly affected, that he could scarcely speak, and addressed the chair as follows:—

Mr. chairman—Under the oppression of feelings, which almost prostrate me, I rise to second the resolutions just offered.—And although the pain of the duty is keen and wrings my every nerve, it is due to a friendship as sincere as human bosom ever felt, and which it was my delight, and is now my consolation to know, was sincerely reciprocated, that I attempt a further duty—it is to bear my feeble testimony to the high qualities of our deceased brother.

His success in the forum all know who have a knowledge of the bar of Maryland. With a mind of great vigor, and a power of consideration rarely, if ever surpassed, united to an ardent love of his profession, his success could but have been complete. He therefore stood, and justly stood in the front rank—a position he would have commanded at any bar in the nation.

If his general attainments in certain branches of the law were not so complete and accurate as others, his powers of thought and capability of intense application, even enabled him, when occasion required it, to cope upon equal terms with the fullest learning. But all the just pride in him which this gave his intimate associates, and all the honor which it won for him, were to them as nothing compared with the winning qualties of his social life. Generous to a fault—if generosity can ever be a fault—kind, sincere, confiding; with a heart as warm as ever beat, his friends forgot the claims which mere intellect gave; in the love which those higher qualities inspired. These wedded them to the man—George R. Richardson—and threw into comparative shade the lawyer, the advocate, and the officer.

It was my good fortune to have been, for upwards of twenty-eight years, one of these associates. Our friendship was as close as brothers, and never but once was it disturbed. You, sir, may probably recollect the occasion—for it was in this Court room, and in this presence, that some years since, in a moment of mutual forgiveness, we wounded the feelings of each other, and it wss in the same presence at the very first moment that our hearts were suffered to guide us, that the wound was healed, and, thank God, never afterwards opened. Its only effect was to draw closer the bonds which had united us.

If he had faults, and who is free from them, they never touched his heart—that was always pure and perfect as it came from his God. His weaknesses, whatever they may have been, "our nature's faults may excuse," and leave us only to remember, for our improvement and consolation, the bright example of his professional career, and the endearing qualities of his social life.

Mr. Chairman it is useless for me to attempt to proceed further, I am as you see, totally unmanned; the attempt would be useless.

Mr. Johnson sat down with the remark "I can say no more, Sir," and leaning his hand on the trial table wept like a child.—The tear could also be seen in the eyes of many more who sat or stood around. It was a most impressive and affecting scene.

THE FUNERAL.—The funeral took place from the "City Hotel," at four o'clock.—The body of the deceased was in a heavy mahogany coffin, on the lid of which was a silver plate with the inscription; "George R. Richardson. Died Feb. 10, 1851. Aged 49 years." A large number of the friends and acquaintances called during the day to take a last look at the corpse. The national flag on the City hall, hotel, and several other public places, was displaped at half mast in token of respect to his memory. The brother of the deceased, and a large number of friends, together with the members of the Bar, attended his funeral. The latter all wore crape on the left arm—the pall-bearers also wearing crape on their hats. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Hon. John C. Legrand, Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Col. Henry Stump, Col. John Spear Nicholas, S. Teacle Wallis, T. Parkin Scott, George W. Dobbin, Chas. H. Pitts, Saml. H. Taggart, T. Yates Walsh, Wm. J. Maulsby, Esq'rs. The funeral proceeded to the burying ground of St. Paul's Church on the corner of Lombard and Freemont sts., where the body was deposited in the family vault of John Glenn, Esq. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, assisted by Dr. Baker.

DELAWARIAN DROWNED.—As the schooner John B. Moore was nearing the dock at New York, on Thursday, her captain, Nehemiah Stokely, was knocked overboard and drowned. He was a native of Sussex, Del., aged about 23. The vessel was from James river.

Basis of Representation.

There are some persons who appear to think, that all reform consists in giving representation according to population; and that a constitution destitute of that provision, however excellent it may be in other respects, should be indignantly voted down by the people. They obstinately persist in demanding what they know cannot be obtained, and what they are aware would be repugnant to the wishes of their political friends in the counties. They foolishly imagine themselves to be Sir Oracles, and are indignant that their views should be disputed.

One of the members of the Convention from this city expressed the opinion, that representation according to population was not expected by any man of sense; and we think he was correct, however visionary theorists may contend for the principle. There must be a compromise on this subject—and the public interests require, that in making the compromise, the aggregate number of delegates to the General Assembly shall be reduced rather than increased. This could be done were population assumed as the only basis of representation, by giving to the city an increased, and to the counties a diminished number of delegates.

Suppose we give to Caroline and Calvert counties, with a population each of less than ten thousand, one delegate each—we should then have to assume, say nine thousand as the number entitled to a delegate, and an additional delegate for a fraction above 5,000—and the following would be the result:

Baltimore city,	19
Baltimore county,	5
Frederick,	4
Allegany,	2
Anne Arundel,	4
Carroll,	2
Caroline,	1
Calvert,	1
Cecil,	2
Charles,	2
Dorchester,	2
Harford,	2
Kent,	1
Montgomery,	2
Prince George's,	2
Queen Anne,	2
St. Mary's,	1
Somerset,	2
Talbot,	1
Washington,	3
Worcester,	2
Whole number	62

By this appointment three of the larger counties, with the city of Baltimore, could control the whole legislation of the State, so far as the action of the House of Delegates would be concerned. And does any man suppose that the delegates from the counties will consent to this arrangement? We have no such expectation, and therefore will concur in a fair compromise on the subject. Nineteen delegates would be three times as many as would be required to represent the city of Baltimore, and we are opposed to paying for superfluous members. We repeat our recommendation to give to the city six delegates, and then, if it can be obtained, let there be a reduction in the county delegations, terminating if they please, at one for the smaller counties. But we do not consider this subject of representation as overwhelming all other matters of reform and shall be satisfied with less than justice on this point if more important reforms be perfected. We have no wish to dictate to the Convention, and hence shall not indulge in threats of what we shall do if our desires be not gratified on every point.—We believe that members will act for the good of the State, according to their ability, and that is as much as ought to be expected.—*Clipper.*

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD REGIONS.—The Placer Times says: A friend, who is located between the North Fork of the American and Bear river, some eighty-five miles from this city, informs us that new and rich discoveries have been made upon the last named steam, three or four miles above Steep hollow, on the Truckee emigrant road. Two or three persons have been at work for several weeks past in the location named, and have realized from one to two hundred dollars per day to each man employed. A large number of persons learning these facts, have crowded in recently and located claims. The most of those at work, we hear, are doing exceedingly well. The gold is found in the side of the mountain, in what appears to be decayed stone, and pays as deep as shafts have been sunk. We are told the gold is in coarse pieces, varrying in value from fifty cents up to seven and eight dollars each.

CALIFORNIA SENATORS.—The whig triumph in Sacramento city, electing three members, gives a whig majority in the Legislature, which will in all probability give California a whig U. S. Senator. The principal candidates are the Hon. John Wethered, formerly representative in Congress from Baltimore county; Col. Fremont; Mr. Crane, editor of the California Courier; W. F. Bryant, and Col. Collier, collector of the port of San Francisco.

ARRESTED AT CUMBERLAND.—Three men, named Jas. Folly, Jas. Ryan and Dennis Connoway have been arrested at Cumberland, Md., for being concerned in extracting $200, and drafts to the same amount, from a pocket-book in the store of Mr. John Holme, he having laid it down near them. They were followed, and one was seen to hide the money in the road, where it was seen wrapped in Foley's comfort.

GUILTY.—Geo. G. Bullock, former cashier of the Central Railroad Bank at Savannah, (Geo.) who last summer, after abstracting one hundred thousand dollars of money belonging to the institutions, fled to Europe, and was there arrested and brought back, has been tried and convicted of the crime.