...Senat..., presented a memo... a number of citizens of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, who represent themselves to be manufacturers and laborers, and others engaged in the various vocations of life. They complain very much of the operations of the existing tariff, and are extremely desirous that some modification should be made, so as to secure a fair and proper introduction of goods from abroad without abuse, and at the same time afford reasonable protection to the interests of the country.

Mr. Clay also presented a memorial from John Timberlake, of Monticello, Albemarle county, in the State of Virginia.—Mr. Clay said:—

Mr. Timberlake represents that he has engaged near Monticello, (the former residence of the late Mr. Jefferson) in an extensive manufacture of cotton, having invested some sixty or seventy thousand dollars in that business; that he has bestowed upon it every attention, practised every economy, and resorted to all measures which presented themselves to him to render his business at least reasonably profitable.—He states that under the tariff of 1842, he received a fair and remunerative profit upon his capital, not extravagant, but sufficient to encourage the business; that under the operation of the tariff of 1846, he is liable and in danger of utterly losing the whole amount of his capital, and has been obliged to dismiss about one-half of the hands, and the other moiety with which he is at work are laboring under the greatest difficulty. The petitioner is a sensible and practical man, and one of high character and standing, as I happen to know personally.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to remark—I will take occasion to say that I do hope that now, when there is an apparent calmness upon the surface of public affairs—which I hope is real, and that it will remain without disturbing the deliberations of Congress during the present session—for one, I should be extremely delighted if the subject of the tariff of 1846 could be taken up in a liberal, kind, and natural spirit, not with any purpose of reviving those high rates of protection which at former periods of our country were established for various causes, sometimes from sinister causes, but to look deliberately at the operations of the tariff of 1846, and without disturbing its essential provisions, I should like a consideration to be given to the question of the prevention of frauds and great abuses, of the existence of which there can be no earthly doubt. Whether some suitable legislation cannot take place for that purpose ought to be deliberately considered. We should see whether we cannot, without injury, without prejudice to the general interests of the country, give some better protection to the manufacturing interests than is now afforded.

The fact is no longer doubtful that the fires are extinguished and extinguishing daily in the furnaces of the country. The fact is no longer doubtful that the spindles and looms are daily stopping in the country. Whether it is possible to arrest this downward course, and to throw a little spirit of hope and encouragement into this great and industrial interest without agitating the country generally, and without any extravagance of legislation, are questions, I think, very well worthy of serious consideration; and I hope in the calm which we are allowed at present to enjoy in relation to other great topics which have so long and so disastrously agitated the country, that at some early period during the present session this subject will be taken up and dealt with in a spirit of kindness, and harmony, and nationality.

Sir, after having said so much, I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and I ask that it be printed, and that that question be referred to the proper committee to decide.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Manufactures and the question of printing was referred to the Committee on Printing

THE VERMONT NULLIFICATION ACT.—The Vermont Union Whig has the subjoined statement of the manner in which the act for nullifying the fugitive law passed the Legislature of Vermont.—The facts here stated, and the remarks of the Union Whig and other papers leave little doubt that the proceeding, in the Vermont Legislature, by which this act passed was the result of a gross trick and imposition on the part of certain individuals and that it will meet with no general sanction from the community. It is certain that the proceeding meets with as decided disapprobation in Vermont and other States of New England, as any where else. The Boston Courier rightly characterizes the act as "foolish," and with manly justice says:

It will be difficult to make the people of the South believe the New England States are desirous of preserving the Union, if the conduct of the Vermont Nullifiers receive any countenance or support here."

The following are the remarks of the Vermont Union Whig:

The Legislature of our hitherto much respected State passed an act at its last session intended by the mover to overrule the law of Congress respecting fugitives from labor. We have refrained from all allusion to this most unfortunate enactment from mere chagrin and shame. It was whirled through the two Houses on the last day of the session, in the tempest of legislation which was concentrated in the closing hours—passing the several formalities of law-making without notice or remark. It is not strictly true to say that it was "ill considered," for in strictest truth it was not considered at all.

For the substance and scope of the law no defence or excuse can be made. It attempts to repeal certain portions of the late law of congress, IN TERMS; and instructs certain States officers and magistrates to treat that law, as to such portions of it, with utter disregard. This is not the treatment which the dignity or self-respect of Vermont should lead her to bestow upon the legislation of Congress. If the laws of Congress are unwise, or even unconstitutional, it is not for Vermont or any other State to nullify or repeal them. We have placed ourselves by this act in a position in which we have no defence against the judgment of the whole country. We were "thrice armed" when we "had our quarrel just." Why did we throw away our strength? The influence of Vermont was by no means inconsiderable upon this very subject of slavery. As a constitutional and conservative opponent of that evil institution she was strong—as a pettish nullifier of the Constitution and the laws, she will become weak and contemptable indeed. In every view the passage of this act is deplorable.

The severity of condemnation which this misstep has drawn upon our State from quarters where a wise man would be proudest of the approval, is most painful to us. We had indulged the hope (a somewhat fond one we confess) that the act would sink at once into its appropriate oblivion. We encouraged that oblivion by the charity of our silence. The hope was a vain one. Let us be MILD for the present on South Carolina.

DIFFICULTY WITH AUSTRIA.—The N York Express says that the letters of its Washington correspondents state that the Austrian Charge, (Mr. McCurdy) successor of Col. Webb, is there, but has not obtained his orders yet. Mr. Hulsemann, the Charge from Austria, it is also said, acts as if there was mischief brewing. Independently of these intimations, we have similar hints from other quarters. Rumor says there is a *flare up* between the American Secretary of State and Mr. Hulsemann; that the latter has been demeaning himself discourteously, in consequence of the kind treatment we have given the Hungarian refugees, officially and unofficially; that, therefore, Mr McCurdy will not be instructed to go out of the country till Mr. Hulsemann renders something of an apology for hard and harsh words; and that these are the causes of the delay.—*Balt. American.*

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Commercial has the following letter from its Washington correspondent:

It appears that Austria has been acting a part toward this Government which may terminate in a dissolution of our diplomatic relations. As I understand the matter, the Cabinet at Vienna instructed the Austrian charge at this capital, Mr. Hulsemann, to represent to the Administration that in the event of Kossuth and his compatriots being received and afforded an asylum here, it would be cause sufficient for that Government to withdraw its representative.

Accordingly, Mr. Clayton was officially informed of the ultimatum; but before he had time to decide upon his course, Mr Webster was installed as his successor—Mr. Webster was not long in determining what to do. He represented to Mr. Hulsemann, that the refugees of bleeding Hungary would be received with open arms, and that, if Austria demanded, his passport would be ready at any moment. Whereupon Mr. H. wrote home for further instructions, but these not having arrived, the chagrined diplomate may be supposed to serve only in a *quasi* capacity.

This statement I receive from such authority as I may rely upon, and I presume it is essentially correct. We gain little by keeping up the show of intercourse, for the whole amount of our exports to, and imports from, the ports of the empire, are not worth the protection of a Charge, and can as well be looked after by a consul clothed with ordinary commercial power.

THE CAPTIVE DAUGHTER OF MRS WHITE.—The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the circular of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, addressed to D. D. Mitchell, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, apprizing him that a reward of one thousand dollars is offered by the Indian Bureau for the recovery of the daughter of the late J. M. White.

The Commissioner states that Congress having appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for the redemption of this child, he is anxious that the money shall be so expended as to give full effect to the benevolent intention of that body.

"From the latest information received upon the subject," he says, "it is believed that she yet remains in captivity among the Apaches proper, or that mixed band termed 'lacellares,' which, for years past, have infested the vicinity of San Fernandez de Taos, the country between it and Bent's Fort, and the Santa Fé road, near the settlement of New Mexico; yet it is possible she may have been sold by her captors to Indians of some other tribe. She is now about three years of age."

It is to be hoped that the benevolent design of Congress may be accomplished by the discovery and ransom of this child at an early day.

THE FIRST FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Boston *Post* has the following bit of political history:—

"The Fugitive Slave Bill of 1793 was drafted by George Cabot, of Massachusetts, in November, and it was passed by the Senate on the 18th of January unanimously, fourteen from free and thirteen from slave States voting for it. The House committee, Theodore Sedgwick and Shee jashub Bourne, of Massachusetts, and Alexander White, of Virginia, reported that bill to the body, by which it was passed on the 5th of February, without discussion. Eight free States were represented by thirty-one votes, *six* slave States by twenty-four votes; free States majority, seven. The bill received forty-eight yeas to seven nays. Massachusetts gave six yeas to one nay.—This record shows that the free States passed the first Fugitive Bill."

The trial of Reid (for piracy and murder on the high seas,) which has been in progress for some days in Richmond, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday—the jury returning a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

HARFORD COUNTY COURT—*Acquittal of Young Stump.*—The trial of John W. Stump, the young man charged with shooting Henry L Hammond, was brought to a close at Bel Air, on Saturday evening, by the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty." The case has excited a deep interest in Harford county, and the trial has been conducted by a formidable array of legal talent; Attorney General Richardson, and Wm. Galloway and Randolph Bouldin, Esqs, appearing for the prosecution; and Otho Scott, Wm B. Bond, Coleman Yellott, Henry W. Archer, and Albert Constable, Esqs for the defence.

Hammond, it will be remembered, was charged with seducing the sister of the accused, for which the latter, it is alleged, deliberately shot him dead on the 1st of August last, while he was at work in his garden. Miss Mary Stump, the injured lady, was brought upon the stand on Friday, but had to be twice conveyed out of the court room in a fainting condition.—She testified as follows:

Lived at Hammond's house; was sent up stairs by Mrs. Hammond to see that her child was safe; the room was very dark; was returning through the room in which she usually slept, to go down, and was met by H.; asked who's there? H. replied "hush!" he seized her, threw her on the bed and committed the outrage on her person, and told her to hurry down stairs. There was company down stairs playing cards. Witness stated that she made an affidavit to the facts above stated, which was read to the jury.

The testimony was finished at noon on Friday, and on Saturday evening Attorney General Richardson made the closing address to the jury. The court then took a recess of an hour, and immediately on its re-assembling the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." We understand they made up their verdict in a few minutes after leaving the jury box, and that on its announcement it was received with every demonstration of delight by the populace.

SUICIDE IN HARFORD COUNTY. Mr. Baker Hutchcock, who resided near Jarrettsville, Harford county, Md, committed suicide on Monday, under the following circumstances:

The day previous to the commission of the deed he went round to his neighbors, and settled up his little out standing debts and other business. On the morning of the fatal occurrence, he repaired to his barn as usual, and after working a short time, left his son there and proceeded towards the dwelling about one hundred yards distant. About mid-way between the barn and house his body was subsequently found, dreadfully mutilated. He had inflicted upon his head more than a dozen wounds with an axe, and had finally put an end to his existence by cutting his throat (severing the jugular vein.) with a knife. The bloody instruments of destruction were lying beside him. The deceased was a married man, and had a number of children. No cause can be definitely assigned for the suicide.

TRIAL OF COM. JONES.—The Trial of Com. Jones, before a court martial in Washington, is now progressing. The following is a summary of Tuesday's proceedings:

The Judge Advocate read the charge and specifications, which are set forth at great length, one of these charges is to the effect that Com. Jones withdrew from the purser a portion of the military contribution fund left in his hands, for public use, and employed the same for his own private use in trafficking for gold dust, and that his report to Department was a false report.

Another charge is of scandalous conduct, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and a third accuses him of oppression in that, in pursuence of the sentence of a court martial convened by him for the trial of two men he caused them to be executed, without waiting for the approval of the sentence by the President of the United States.

Com. Jones presented a paper prepared by his counsel, containing objections to some of the charges. The paper was read by the Judge Advocate, and treats the charge of fraud lightly, and justifies the execution of the men on the ground of mutiny.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS—*Riot in Illinois*—Two men, named Brown and Williams, were to have been hung at Peoria, Ill., on the 18th inst, but at the last moment the Governor granted them a respite until the 15th of January.

This not being generally known, large masses of people assembled to witness the execution, and being disappointed in their expectations, a portion of them resolved that the persons should be executed forthwith, and urged on by exciting speeches, they got possession of the scaffold from the jail yard, and erected it in the street, in front of the jail. They then effected an entrance, and proceeded with crowbars and other implements to the cells, where they met with resistance from Brown, who, although shackled, as soon as the cells were opened, stepped into the hall, disarmed a few of the mobbers, by taking from them the crowbars and scantling, barred his cell on the inside, and defied them. He broke the scantling over the mobbers, and gave them other striking illustrations of his entire disapproval of such unlawful proceedings.

Thus resulted, what at first all supposed would be a most tragical and disgraceful affair. The mob fell back, and a few of our citizens dropping in at this conjuncture, prevented further violence.

WILMINGTON, Dec 20.

Serious Affray in Wilmington.—A street fight took place here this morning, between Sinclair McCaulley and Francis Vincent, editor of the "Blue Hen's Chicken."—When McCaulley was getting the worst of the battle, he drew a pistol and discharged the contents at Vincent. Luckily he missed his mark and no damage was done to either. They were both arrested and are now undergoing an examination before a magistrate.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE" in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

VOLUME THIRTY FOURTH.

With this number commences the 34th volume of the Easton Gazette. We enter upon the new year with more pleasure than at any time before, as our subscription list has been steadily increasing during the past twelve months,—we have had more accessions to it, and few stoppages than in any previous year. For this encouragement, and the confidence in our paper which it evinces, we are truly grateful, and we shall redouble our exertions to give the people of Talbot a paper entirely worthy of their patronage and support, hoping to add thereby many more to our list of subscribers, until we have such a list as will afford a fair remuneration for our labor and money. But there is one serious clog to our exertions—we have too many *nominal* patrons; persons who no doubt wish us well, and think they are encouraging us by their patronage, but who, in the five years the Gazette has been in our hands, have never paid the "first red cent" We do not mean this for a *dun*, as that is not the object of this article, but if they really feel friendly toward us, we hope they will call and settle, or remit the amount by mail. Our cotemporaries on the Eastern Shore are waking up, improving their papers, and greatly increasing their general usefulness. We wish not to be behind the foremost in this matter, and although we have been to considerable expense within the past three years in improving our paper, we shall yet add greatly to its appearance, if our subscribers but fulfil their share of the compact—that is, pay regularly and promptly for their paper.

That we shall receive an efficient support, our success the past year does not permit us to doubt; but we want to publish a paper which will not only be worth the subscription price, but one that will be creditable to the county. This is a small county, and the liberal support its citizens have for many years extended to two papers, is in the highest degree creditable to them as a community. But it is to the Whig party that we particularly look for encouragement and support, and we promise they shall have a paper equal to the support they give it. There are many of our old friends who might with very little trouble get us at least *one* new subscriber each, which would be a material help to us. If there are any who see sufficient interest in the welfare of the Gazette, we hope they will try the experiment at once. Having thus given you an insight into our prospects for the coming year, we tender to you the congratulations of the season, and wish you, one and all, a happy and prosperous new year.

ANOTHER ARREST.—A negro named Adam Gibson was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday last, as a fugitive from the service of William Knight, of Cecil county in this State. He was promptly delivered up, but upon being presented to Mr. Knight, he stated that Gibson was not the man that belonged to him. He was, therefore, immediately sent back to Philadelphia. A large crowd of negroes assembled at the time of Gibson's arrest, who were very disorderly, but they did not attempt a rescue.

ANOTHER.—Henry Long, an alleged fugitive slave belonging to Dr. John T. Smith, of Virginia, was arrested in New York on Tuesday last. He was identified by a brother in law of Dr Smith, from whom he escaped in 1847. On the motion of the fugitive's counsel, the case was laid over until the next morning, when he expected to prove that the prisoner was in New York at the time Long escaped from Richmond. There was a large crowd present, and but little excitement. The mayor had ordered the attendance of an adequate police force on the following morning, to prevent any interference with the execution of the law.

THE Denton Journal has passed into the exclusive proprietorship of Mr. A G. Gullett, who has purchased the interest of his late partner, Mr. Kirkman.

GOVERNOR THOMAS.—We see it stated that Gov. Thomas, at the expiration of his gubernatorial term next week, designs making Baltimore city his place of residence, with a view to practice law.

THE gale on Monday was very destructive to property at the North and East.—In this region of country, the greatest damage we believe was to fencing, much of which was blown down in this county.

CONGRESS has, as yet, accomplished nothing of sufficient interest to transfer to our columns. Last week the bill to reduce the rates of postage was under consideration for two days, and then laid aside for other matters.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, is regularly received. The literary articles of the Living Age are selected with a view to raise the standard of literature, and improve the taste, and its articles from foreign papers and periodicals, both political and miscellaneous, are instructive and interesting. Published by E. Littell & Co., Boston, at $6 a year.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—It has been recommended, by a writer in the Baltimore Sun, to the friends of Public school throughout the States, to assemble in Convention at Annapolis on Monday, the 6th of January, 1851, for the purpose of devising a system of Public School Education to be submitted to the members of the State Reform Convention. This is a matter of great importance, says the Annapolis Republican, and it is hoped that the different counties of the State will be represented in said Convention. We hope so too, and that Talbot may not be without a representation in that Convention, we would suggest immediate action on the part of the friends of Education in the county, and that a public meeting be called for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend said Convention. The sooner this is done the better.—*Star.*

INTERESTING LETTERS.—On the 17th instant President Chapman laid before the Reform Convention the following communications from the President of the U. S. and the Secretary of the State of the U. States, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Convention, in regard to the adjustment measures passed at the last session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Report and Resolutions "on the late acts of Congress forming the compromise, &c." adopted by the Maryland Reform Convention, which you forwarded to me, and beg leave to express the high gratification which I derived from their perusal. I trust that my future conduct will justify the confidence expressed by the Convention, that I will faithfully perform my duty in the present crisis; and I am gratified with the assurance of the co-operation of the people of Maryland, in any emergency which may require it, in support of the laws and Constitution of our country. Truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. G Chapman, Prest. of Convention.

J. G. Chapman, Esq., President of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Maryland, Annapolis.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 14th Dec. 1850

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a report & resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Maryland Reform Convention, in relation to the measures of Compromise passed by the Congress of the United States at its last session, for the transmission of which I am greatly obliged to you. The voice of the State of Maryland, expressed by so numerous and respectable a Convention, so recently chosen by the people, cannot but produce great effect upon the public mind, and contribute to discountenance agitations, to produce reconciliation and harmony, and thereby to perpetuate the Union of the States. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, DAN'L. WEBSTER.

Mr. Spencer moved to print 1,000 copies of said communications, when it was ascertained there was no quorum present.

Also, a communication from Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania, acknowledging the receipt of said resolutions.

Also, communications from the Governors of Ohio, Rhode Island and New Jersey, in regard to the School System of said States.

Also, reports from sundry State officers, in obedience to orders of the Convention Severally referred.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—*Deputies Elected to the Southern Congress*—The bill which passed the legislature of South Carolina, calling a Southern Congress, provides that it shall be held in Montgomery, Ala., in January, 1852. The Senate have elected R. W. Barnwell, John P. Richardson, W. Hampton and Langdon Cheves, as deputies elect thereto. A grand salute was fired at the request of the Governor, both at Columbus and Charleston, immediately upon his receiving the news of the decisive action of both Houses. As has been before stated, a State convention is also to be held, the delegates to the convention to be chosen in February, and to the Southern Congress in October.

R. B. Rhett, a violent disunionist, has been elected to the U. S Senate.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—All notes of the denomination of $5 on the Delaware City Bank, Delaware, purporting to be issued in 1850 are counterfeit, the bank not having issued any fives during the year. Several notes of this denomination, we learn are in circulation about town, therefore we caution the community against them.—*Milford Beacon.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A child of Patrick Buckley, of Texas, Baltimore county, was burnt to death on Sunday night week, by its clothes taking fire.

FOUND DEAD.—A slave named Frank, belonging to Dr. Robert F. Tubman, near Cambridge, was found dead last Sunday morning, it is supposed his death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.—On the morning of the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock, the house of Mr John Coulthard, in Queensburg, N. B., was consumed by fire, with all his family, consisting of Mr. Coulthard, wife and child. Cause of the fire unknown.

OH, RUM.—Samuel Ankeny, at one time a man of affluence in Washington county, Md., and quite a dashing gentleman, was found dead in a garden in Clearspring the other morning, having during the night crawled out of a stable, where he had laid down while intoxicated.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—An unknown man, a passenger from Washington, was crushed to death on Sunday, on the Baltimore railroad, near Philadelphia, while stepping from one car to another. His hat was labelled "Tool, maker, Pa. Avenue, Washington D C."

SENTENCED.—A sea captain named Ballard, master of the Rambler, has been sentenced, in Boston, for cruel treatment of his second mate, Joseph Peterson, to a fine of $100; beating unjustifiably, a seamen named Frederick D Pasa, to a fine of $60; for beating and wounding Ebenezer Smith, to a fine of $30.

MAN SAWED IN TWO.—A German, named John Sweetzer, at Vincennes, Ia., lately, whilst intoxicated, went into a circular saw mill, and falling upon the saw was discovered a few minutes after sawed from the left side just below the shoulder obliquely across the belly. He died that night.

SLANDER AND BREACH OF PROMISE.—The fall term of Washington County (Md.) Court was brought to a close on Saturday week. During the last week two heavy verdicts were rendered by the jury. One in a case of slander, for five hundred dollars damages; the other, in case of breach of promise and seduction, for one thousand dollars.

Execution.—A German, named Wm. Ross, was hung at New Albany, Ia., on the 13th inst., for the murder of another German named John P. Smith, in Jeffersonville. About 5,000 persons witnessed the execution. He made a prayer on the scaffold that lasted some twenty minutes.—He had previously confessed his guilt.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A man named Duren Moore, and his wife who were on their way from Brunswick county, N. C., were found murdered on the 7th inst., near Thomasville, Geo. Their bodies were found lying in their wagon, which had been thrown into a creek. A young and desperate man, named James Williams, has been arrested as the murderer.

ANOTHER FALL.—A portion of the Horse Shoe Fall, on the Canada side of Niagara river, fell with a crash on Tuesday week, about 7 o'clock in the evening. About ten rods in length, and four in width, fell away from the brink of the precipice, and a canal boat which has been lodged there for several months, was carried over with the mass of rock.

To the census returns for Queen Ann's county, the assistant Marshal, W. I. Gibson, made the following note:

In Gov Grason's family, averaging for twenty-five years about thirty persons, only three deaths occurred—one of these was a negro woman who died during that period over one hundred years of age, and a negro man who died of heart disease in 1849.

HUNG.—Ben, a slave, convicted of rape upon the person of a white female in Rockbridge county, Va., underwent the extreme penalty of the law on Friday the 8th. He was hung on Bushy Hills, about 2 miles from the town of Lexington, and the execution was witnessed by a large concourse of persons. On the gallows he confessed his guilt, and called upon his fellow servants present to profit by his example.

A TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK—*Murder and Suicide.*—In New York, on Monday night, a man named John Schmidt beat his wife terribly and attempted to shoot her with a pistol, because she had taken charge of a young infant. On Tuesday morning, bout day light, he tore up his wife's clothing, killed the infant dead, and to complete the tragedy, deliberately blew out his own brains!

MR. WEBSTER AND TEMPERANCE.—The Hon. Daniel Webster's wine, to the extent of 2,000 bottles, imported for his own use, has lately been sold by auction in Boston. Various speculations are afloat as to the cause which induced the sale, but the New York Sun says the true cause is that he has lately been enrolled as an honorary member of the Temperance Society.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.—The house of Peter Knight, of Bath, Me, was nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening, and a small child sleeping in the room where the fire burst out, was saved by the intrepidity of its mother, after one or two attempts to rescue it had been made by others. The child and its mother were taken from the window of the second story, the latter with her dress in flames.

ANOTHER "REFORM."—The N. York Herald is out against editors any longer receiving their exchange papers free of postage! This may do very well for New York City, but we presume Congress has not yet come to the conclusion that that city constitutes the whole country. To deny the favor of a free exchange to editors, would be reform with a vengeance. We presume some "reformer" will shortly urge Congress to limit the number of papers to be published in the Union. This *is* the age of progress!

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0013.jpg