ANNAPOLIS, April 14, 1851.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, the hour of meeting on Monday morning was fixed at 11½ o'clock.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the subject of a Board of Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the 2d section of Mr. Thomas' substitute was amended by filling the blanks therein with five years, and filling the first blank in the 3d section with "four years," and the second blank with "two years;"

On motion of Mr. Brown, the articles reported by the committee were stricken out. The question being on Mr. Thomas' substitute, Mr. Howard moved to amend it by authorising said board to appoint the directors in Railroad or Canal Companies in which the State has the power to appoint Directors. To review the rates of toll from time to time adopted by any company, and use all legal power it may possess to to obtain the establishment of such rates as may prevent any injurious competition with each other to the detriment of the interests of the State Treasury, and report their acts annually to the Legislature.

Mr. Schley moved to include also the the appointment of Directors in such Banks as the State has the power of appointment.

Messrs. Smith, Harbine, Schley, Brown, Tuck, Davis and Howard discussed the question, when the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 15, 1851.

Mr. Thawley, in accordance with notice previously given, moved to reconsider the vote of the Convention on the adoption of the resolution appropriating the further sum of $2,000 for reporting the debates. After discussion, the motion to reconsider was rejected—ayes 31, nays 37.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the articles offered by Mr. Thomas, for creating a Board of Public Works. The question being on the amendments offered yesterday by Messrs. Howard and Schley.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dorsey, Schley, Thomas, Bowie, Spencer, Howard and others.

Mr. Schley withdrew his amendment.

Mr McHenry gave notice of a substitute, to constitute the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller a Board of Public Works, and to receive $— to defray their travelling expenses. The Secretary of State to be Secretary of said Board. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 16, 1851.

The Convention met, and after the presentation by Mr. Ridgely of a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, in relation to the license law resumed the consideration of the articles submitted by Mr. Thomas, to create a board of Public Works. The amendment of Mr. Howard pending.

Mr. Dorsey moved two slight alterations in Mr. Howard's amendment, which the latter accepted. Mr. D, also offered to amend the articles so as to require the Bord to keep a journal and if they deem it necessary, to recommend such legislation as they may deem requisite to promote and protect the State's interest in said internal improvement works. Mr. Thomas accepted this.

Mr. Davis moved to add to Mr. Howard's amendment, "and in the adjustment of tolls, due regard shall be had to the promotion of the agriculture of the State."

Mr. Spencer moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was adopted—yeas 42, nays 28.

The amendment of Mr. Howard as amended was then adopted—yeas 38, nays 36.

Mr. Bowie moved to divide the first article, but the chair declared it indivisible. Said article was then adopted—yeas 40, nays 34.

Mr. Bowie inquired if an amendment to the second article would be in order.—The chair replied negatively, because the previous question had been ordered.—From which Mr. Bowie appealed, and the Convention sustained the decision—yeas 42, nays 34.

The second article was then adopted—yeas 47, nays 34. The third article was also adopted—yeas 43, nays 35. So the substitute of Mr. Thomas, as amended by Messrs. Howard, Dorsey, and Davis, was adopted as a section of the constitution.

Mr. Jacobs moved an additional section to limit the compensation of said commissioners to $100 per annum each, rejected—yeas 30, nays 44.

Mr. Schley moved to reconsider said Board of Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Gwinn said motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Tuck moved a section limiting the salary of said commissioners to $200 each per annum. Mr. Thomas moved to lay it on the table; negatived. This section was debated by Messrs. Tuck, Thomas, Chambers, of Kent, Bowie, and Spencer, when the Convention adjourned.

SHORT DRESSES.—Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the *Lily*, has adopted the "short dress and trowsers," and says in her paper of this month, that many of the women in that place, (Seneca Falls,) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favor; "and many have already adopted the dress." She closes the article upon the subject as follows:

"Those who think we look *'queer,'* would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which cut the *queerest* figure, they or we. We care not for the frowns of over fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on—we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off. We do not say we shall wear this dress and no other, but we *shall* wear it for a common dress; and we hope it may become so fashionable that we may wear it at all times, and in all places, without being thought singular. We have already become so attached to it that we dislike changing to a long one."

CUBA.—It seems that another expedition is on foot against this island. Such, at least, the National Intelligencer asserts to be the fact, "if either private or public information is to be relied upon." The editors of that paper have "letters from the interior of Georgia, stating the departure of a number of persons for the Gulf coast, in the neighborhood of Apalachicola."—And the following article is copied from the Atlanta (Ga) Intelligencer of April 10, as containing corroborative testimony on the subject:

"One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city this morning, bound professedly for *California*, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several young men from Atlanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point railroad from this place."

We have long since expressed the opinion, that Cuba is destined to be annexed to this country, either by purchase or conquest and such is still our belief; but it is the duty of our government, (a duty which we are sure will be performed in good faith,) to endeavor to defeat all unlawful combinations to seize Cuba. It will, however, be found difficult to prevent such combinations from being formed; and still more difficult to convict and punish those engaged in them, as was seen in the case of the recent prosecutions at N. Orleans.

A number of Cubans anxiously desire to be released from the dominion of Spain, and from the arbitrary control of her Captains-General in Cuba; and look to the annexation of the island to the U. States, as affording the only hope of relief. Some of these individuals possess immense wealth, and will contribute freely to any invasion of the island. Such feelings we have heard expressed by native Cubans, who were endeavoring to enlist public sympathy in the United States for the enfranchisement of their countrymen. It will not be difficult to engage thousands of our citizens in the enterprise, as there are adventurers enough who would risk life with the hope of mending their fortune.

The most recent accounts from Cuba represent the island to be well prepared for defence; but it is impossible to tell the extent of the disaffection which exists amongst the people. The last attempt on the island was wretchedly planned, and worse conducted; and it ended, as might have been expected, in flight and disgrace. If the contemplated expedition be similarly managed, it must have a like result; unless our government can succeed in stifling it in its embryo state, which we hope may be the case.—*Balt. Clipper.*

MILWAUKIE, April 11.

Great Excitement—Rev. Mr. Lahey—Church Mobbed! The Rev. Mr. Lahey, the Monk of La Trappe, was advertised to lecture last Sunday evening in the Methodist Church, and a very large congregation assembled to hear him, about one-third of them being females. He had not spoken more than five minutes when there was a mob at the door, and a gang of men came in armed with clubs, while others tore off the rails from the pews, and laid about them with great violence. Several persons were struck in the head and badly injured. The scene was one of the wildest confusion. Pews were torn down, chandeliers smashed, and the shouts of the rioters and screams of the females were fearful.

The audience gradually got out of the windows and doors. Some few persons stood around the speaker and protected him. The Mayor commanded peace, and promised that Mr. Lahey should leave the town in the morning. The crowd did not disperse until a late hour, and many persons followed the speaker and his escorts to the hotel, breaking with brick bats some of the windows.

This city is in a state of great excitement. A public meeting has been held.—The Catholic Priests published a notice calling on their people to keep away from the meeting. The excitement continued to increase until yesterday afternoon, when in consequence of threats which had been made, Mr. Lahey still continuing in town and being announced to speak again, the entire fire department and one hundred special constables were sworn in as a special police force, all of whom were well armed, to preserve the peace of the city, and protect Mr. Lahey in the freedom of speech.

Several threats were sent to the proprietors of the City Hotel on Wednesday, to fire the building unless Mr. Lahey was sent away, but it was not done. The Mayor also received an anonymous communication the same morning, threatening to tear down the Church if Lahey was allowed to speak there last night, according to notice.

The meeting yesterday, however, put forth an overwhelming opinion that law and order and freedom of speech shall be preserved, and with the efficient police arrangements made, the effort to suppress any further demonstrations of violence was successful, though had it not been for these steps, and the sympathy of the entire community with those who had assembled at the Church, further outrage doubtless would have occurred.

THE EXECUTION OF JOHN CLINES.—A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Freehold, N. J, says:

"The execution of John Clines, for the murder of James Shields, took place this day. The prisoner was an Irishman and a Catholic. He has, during his imprisonment, protested his innocence; and this day, when the rope had been adjusted around his neck, remarked to the sheriff that he was hanging an innocent man, but he did not blame him; he was acting in the discharge of his duty. He was hung in an enclosure in the court-house yard. The buildings around were blackened with the mass; and, with pride, I saw but few females."

AN account of a most foul murder of a boy only six years old, from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, will be found on our first page. The boys, Hopkins and Irons, and two men named Schneider and Shipley, who had also been arrested, have been discharged, there being no evidence against them. The Clipper of Wednesday, gives the following particulars of the arrest of the murderer:

THE LATE MURDER—THE MURDERER ARRESTED!—Notwithstanding the mystery which still continued to hang over the shocking murder of the little boy, John T. Rumpf, at the close of the long and painful examination of the case on Monday evening, we have this morning the unexpected satisfaction of announcing the arrest, *beyond doubt*, of the *real murderer*, in the person of a black boy about 13 years of age, named George Long. This boy is the slave of Mr. William Bankerd, who lives immediately adjoining the slaughter house in which the body of the murdered child was found.

Yesterday afternoon, a colored woman named Fillis, in the employ of Mr John Muckelroy, who lives on Hampstead Hill, nearly in the rear of the slaughter house, stated that on Thursday evening, about six o'clock, whilst engaged in the performance of some duty up stairs, at the rear of Mr. Muckelroy's house, overlooking the yard of the slaughter-house, she observed the boy mentioned dragging the child along the yard. For some reason or other, probably fear, she refrained from mentioning the circumstance to any one until yesterday.

Immediately on making the statement, the boy George was arrested by several of the neighbors, and being closely questioned and advised by his master Mr. Bankerd, to tell all he knew about the matter, fully confessed the atrocious deed, and the circumstances attendant upon its commission. He says, that on Thursday evening late, he was playing with the little boy, John Rumpf, and that the latter asked him to lend him his top-cord, which he did. After playing awhile in the alley leading to the slaughter-house yard, he asked John to give him back his cord, and John refusing to do it, he picked up a stone and threw it at him, striking him on the back of the head, and causing it to bleed.—Johnny began to cry, and wanted to go home, but he made him go back into the slaughter-house, where they had been playing together previously. He says that Johnny loosened the bar of the close-pen gate by pushing it up with a stick.

After he had struck him with the stone, Johnny, he says, stopped crying, and they went to playing inside the slaughter house by swinging on the ropes. After this he commenced beating Johnny for his cord. He hit him first on the front of the head and then on the back of the head with a large round white stone. Finally, he says, the child fell backward with his head in the corner, the back of his head resting on the hickory broom, which we have already mentioned. After he was down, he continued striking him with the stone in the face, but as the child held his hands over his face, most of the blows fell upon them.—He says he left the child lying in the corner and went home, and did not come back any more. A colored woman, who also lives in the family of Mr. Bankerd, states that after night had set in, as they were sitting in the kitchen, the boy George asked her if she didn't *hear something groaning*. She says she thought she heard something making a moaning sound, but thought it was only some small dogs in the yard. The house of Mr. B., as we have stated, is nearly adjoining the slaughter house, and from its proximity, the sounds heard were no doubt that of the dying, murdered child! In fact the boy admits that he "knew that it was Johnny groaning." He says that he did not strike the child with anything but the stone, which he insists was a *round white stone*, and not the *piece of brick* which was found alongside of the body. He also says that he did not use either the broom or the broom handle, which have been mentioned. If his statement be true, the blood which was noticed on the hickory broom got there by the child's head lying upon it as he describes.

The child, no doubt, partially revived after being left by his murderer, and attempted to get out, as in no other way can the position in which he was found, lying upon his face with his head upon his arm, in front of the window, some three or four feet from the corner, where he was left by the negro, be accounted for. The supposition that he lived several hours after receiving his wounds is also strongly supported by the fact that when the body was found, the next day, it was still warm.

The negro was fully committed to stand his trial at the approaching term of the Baltimore City Court. His age, we believe, makes him, in the eyes of the law, *unaccountable*.

THE MOON DAGUERREOTYPED.—The Boston Journal says that Mr. J. L. Whipple, the distinguished daguerreotypist, has succeeded, with the aid of Mr. Bond, the Cambridge astronomer, in taking views of the surface of the moon, as it appears through the great telescope at the observatory. The Journal has seen two daguerreotypes representing the moon as it appeared on Monday and Thursday nights of last week. The mountains and valleys of the moon are very distinctly defined on the plate, and it is believed that by the aid of these representations, taken at different phases of the moon, their height and depth may be determined. The importance of those experiments will be duly appreciated by the astronomer.

THE EXPENSE.—The extradition of the fugitive slave Sims is estimated at $5,000. A large part of this will fall upon the claimant, some $1,200 upon the city, and $700 upon the United States Government. The total expense, including *subsistance* of troops and officers, and fees of counsel, not to consider the outlays of vigilance committees, will far exceed the sum of $5,000.—*Boston Mail.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APR. 19, 1851.

☞ 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.

AN Apprentice wanted to learn the printing business. An honest, industrious and intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, can hear of a good situation by applying immediately at this office. apr 5

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The April No. of this valuable and popular periodical has been received, and after a thorough examination we do not hesitate to recommend it as far superior to any Magazine we receive. It contains 144 pages, which is made up of a variety of reading, such as tales, reviews, biographies, the spirit of the English Journals, poetry, the general history of each month, &c. It is illustrated with the most perfect wood engravings and portraits, and is beautifully printed. Terms $3 a year; 25 cents per No. Published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York.

OUR neighbors of the Star have got themselves into a furious pet because we asked how Col. Lloyd stood now in regard to the 9th article of the Legislative report, and such words as "unprincipled," "obtuse," &c., dance thro' an article intended to give some "Star light" on the question. We did not know that Col. Lloyd was absent when this article was reconsidered, nor had we heard that he would cheerfully have voted for the amendment of Judge Chambers, had he been in his seat.—We have never censured Col. Lloyd for his vote on this article—on the contrary we have defended him, while we were exposing the dishonesty of the Star in censuring Judge Chambers and Mr. Jenifer alone, while Col. Lloyd was equally guilty. If the Star could have got out of the snarl in which its own short-sighted partizanism had entangled it, it would have kept its temper, and been willing to do justice to whigs as well as democrats. We rather think the Star will 'look before it leaps,' next time.

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE, a full account of which was given in our last, as far as it had transpired, was finally terminated on Saturday. On Friday, Sims was delivered into the custody of the claimant, Judge Woodbury refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus, prayed for in order to retain Sims at a suit of the State of Massachusetts, for an assault upon a police officer. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning Marshal Tukey, accompanied by about 150 armed police and watchmen, conveyed Sims to the wharf where he was put on board the brig Acorn, which immediately departed for Savannah. The law has thus been vindicated in Boston, and all honor is due to the State and United States authorities in that city for their conduct in the case. But while the case has thus terminated favorably, it is very unsatisfactory to the South, as the expenses of the owner of Sims are supposed to be from $1000 to $2000, and the necessity of enforcing the law at the point of the bayonet is repugnant to the feelings of all who cherish feelings of love and pride for our Republican government. While this state of things exists, the law can be of little practical benefit to the South, yet we trust that having tried all means to prevent the rendition of fugitives, the Abolitionists will cease to throw obstacles in the way of claimants hereafter. We fear, however, that the mischief-making, intermeddling, fanatical spirit with which they are actuated, will induce them to continue their harrassing warfare against the law and the slaveholders of the South.

WHEN will the Convention adjourn? is a question which is frequently asked in our hearing, and we presume all feel more or less interest in the matter. In January it was supposed that the Convention would terminate its labors about the first of April, in March the first of May was talked of as the probable time of adjournment, but without a speedy alteration in the manner of doing business, the first of June will find that body still in session, and no constitution formed. Without a day of adjournment is fixed for an early day, we despair of seeing the constitution adopted, or even framed in time to be voted on in June. We regret this, for the people will certainly reject the new constitution, whatever may be its merits, without they have sufficient time to thoroughly examine it, and deliberately to compare its various provisions with those of the present constitution. Without such examination and deliberation no constitution ought to be adopted. There are some features in the present constitution which we desire to see changed, and although there are some provisions adopted by the convention which we cannot approve separately, as a whole the new constitution will probably be preferable to the old, or another convention. The alternative will be, the constitution framed by this convention, or another convention to form another constitution equally or more unpalateable. The citizens of Baltimore and the Western Counties will continue agitation until the constitution under which we have lived so many years, is displaced for one giving them more political power.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—LETTER FROM SENATOR SEWARD.—Among the letters which were addressed a few days ago to a meeting in Boston, called for the purpose of taking steps to bring about a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was one from Gov. Seward, of New York. Gov. Seward has great facility as a writer either of speeches or letters. He always avows moderation and counsels moderation. He always professes devotion to the Union, and never fails to express strong confidence in its duration. He always underrates the justice of the complaints of the South, and seems to congratulate himself and his section that he and they are guiltless of the crime of holding men in slavery—that he and they are not like those publicans of the South who daily sin against the ordinances of God and of humanity. It is impossible for a man of any penetration to read one of his letters without perceiving the latent purpose towards which all his efforts tend—without detecting, in spite of every pharisaical profession, the icy selfishness which has suggested every line.

In the letter before us, these characteristics are strikingly displayed. It would be difficult for any man, however bent upon mischief, to frame a more artful, more specious, or more pernicious appeal to the spirit of disloyalty to the government or the Union. It commences by declaring that he has earnestly desired not to mingle in the popular discussions of the measures of the last Congress. Why, then, does he mingle in them? Why, above all, does he mingle in them, not to allay excitement and agitation, not to restore peace and paternal concord, but to spread wider and wider the spirit of discontent, to render fiercer and fiercer the wild and wicked fanaticism over which he rules? Who can believe that he is sincere in saying that he does not desire to take part in the discussion, when, every time he appears, his appearance is the signal of some new and alarming demonstration of disloyalty?

But his letter is not all declamation. It has a purpose in it, like all that he says or does.—He goes on to announce that the Fugitive Slave Law is to be repealed. He declares that resistance to it must not cease until it is repealed. He denounces the motives which led to it as merely political ends, and proclaims that Christendom might be searched in vain for a parallel to it. He declares that it is a repealable statute—that it will be repealed, and that the Union will endure, notwithstanding the repeal.

There can be no doubt that, under the lead of Gov. Seward, a systematic attempt will now be made to make the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law the test in all elections to Congress from the free States. It is a fearful issue, but it must be met.

It may serve a good purpose that the North should not labor under any delusion upon this subject. Of all the measures of compromise adopted by the late Congress, the Fugitive Slave Law was the one which the South regarded most favorably as a concession of their rights under the Constitution. The man who supposes it can be repealed without leading to the instant dissolution of the Union is blind to every indication of popular feeling, and utterly ignorant of the universal sentiment and determination of the South. He who counsels its repeal counsels the separation of these States—not their separation by a slow and painful process—not the secession of one of them, whilst the rest hesitate and look back, with the eye of fond affection, upon their once cherished Union—but a disruption, sudden, sullen, irrevocable—a disruption which force cannot prevent and which negotiation cannot heal—a disruption, in the necessity of which all Southern men will unite as called for by their interests, their honor, their self-respect.

Is Gov. Seward prepared for this? Is he weary of this Union? Does he—can he know how, day after day, he and such as he, are weakening the cords that bind us together, familiarizing us with the idea of disunion, separation, secession? Alas, that so goodly a fabric as this great Union—formed by ths wisest of men—capable of extending its benefits and blessings over the whole world—which has survived the fiercest conflicts for more than seventy years, and, but for such frantic fanaticism as this, might well aspire to be immortal, should be in danger of being wrecked and overwhelmed, by such architects of ruin, at the very moment when its power, its grandeur and its glory command the admiration of all mankind.—Baltimore Patriot.

HAMILTON FISH.—The New York Commercial says:—We find the following admission of the entire worthiness of the Whig Senator elect for the high honor to which the Whig party have raised him in the columns of the Albany Register. It seems probable that before long the whole Whig party, including his extremest opponents while the election was pending, will coincide in the wisdom of the choice.

We are enabled to state upon the most reliable authority, that Gov Fish, since his election to the Senate, has written a letter in which he says in substance that he shall exert himself, in that post, to give a faithful and cordial support to the Administration, at whose head he is pleased to recognize a personal friend, as well as a distinguished leader of the political party in his own State, in whose ranks he has ever labored zealously.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The whigs have 12 to 9 in the Senate, and 113 to 110 in the House. This will elect all the whig State officers—an entire change in the State government. The vote for Governor in all the towns but two, stands as follows: Seymour, dem., 29,599; Foster, whig, 28,517; Boyd, free soil, 2,000 nearly.

Items of News.

HENRY CLAY, on Saturday, was 75 years old, and his friends had a great festival at New York at the Apollo room.

RESIGNED.—Col. Wilson M. Carey has resigned his post as State Senator from Baltimore county. Two years yet remain of the term for which he was elected.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—A colored man named Richard Boston, who lived near Ilchester, Howard district, Md., died a few days ago at the advanced age of 101.

ARREST.—James Hand, of Delaware has been arrested at Bridgetown, N. J., charged with being an accomplice in the murder of the Cosden family, in Kent county.

A LARGE DUTY.—The steamship Niagara, which arrived at Boston January 6th, from Liverpool, paid $200.000 duties, one of the largest amounts ever paid by the Cunard Line.

THE complaint against Mr. Fletcher Webster, of Boston, has been withdrawn, the arrest having taken place through a mutual mistake—a misapprehension by each party of the character and intentions of the other.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—In Washington county (Md.) court, Henry Einstein, for attempting to bribe John Hanson at the Governor's election, was found guilty, and fined fifty dollars and costs. For attempting to bribe Michael Brown he was fined fifteen dollars and costs. Served right.

NAVAL SCHOOL SHIP AT ANNAPOLIS.—The sloop of war Preble is now being fitted out at New York, to take her station in the Severn, (at Annapolis,) as the practice ship of the naval academy. The Preble is a third class sloop of war, carrying sixteen guns, and as her draught of water is light she will be able to get a safe berth in the river. She will have her regular complement of officers and men on board.

LOCUSTS.—The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom was shown, the other day, several half-grown locusts, which had been dug up in spading ground under apple trees. As this is what is termed the "locust year," they will be with us in large numbers in the course of a month. They are approaching the surface of the earth, and will soon emerge from it and mount the trees, rendering the forest vocal with their peculiar melody while they strip it of its verdure.

A very foolish inquiry is going the rounds of the newspapers, based upon some hearsay, "Was Washington born in England?" He was born on Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va. A stone, whith a suitable inscription, placed there we believe by Mr. Curtis, some years ago, marks the site of the house in which the Father of his Country first saw the light.—*Alex. Gazette.*

WEBSTER AND CLAY.—The following letter from Daniel Webster was read at the birth-day celebration of Henry Clay, in New York, on Saturday night—

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1851.

Gentlemen—You may well say that you never approached the anniversay of Clay's birth with "more profound respect" for this "illustrious and venerated statesman" than you do now.

Having entertained high regard for Mr. Clay, for many years, and heartily co operating with him on many occasions in public life, I have great pleasure in saying that at no period did he ever render more important services to his country than when he took part in favor of the Compromise measures of the late session of Congress.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind notice you take of my efforts on the subject.

It would give me true pleasure to attend your dinner, but an excursion for that purpose would be inconsistent with my engagements at that time

---

FANEUIL HALL REFUSED TO MR. WEBSTER.—It was generally understood in Boston, on Monday, that Hon. Daniel Webster would speak in Faneuil Hall on Thursday, at noon—a petition having been sent to the councils signed by Geo. Smith and over 100 others, of both political parties, asking its use, for the purpose of a public reception of Honorable Daniel Webster and to consult on the public good.—The Bee of Tuesday gives the result as follows:

The above was acted upon in Executive Session with closed doors, and with the following result—

Resolved, That, in view of the recent action of this Board upon other similar applications, and of the present excited state of the public mind, it is inexpedient to grant the use of the Hall for the purposes asked for. The Bee adds:

Probably no act of the Board of Aldermen, since the first organization of the city government, ever caused so much indignation among all classes of our citizens as this.

From what we could judge of the state of the public feeling last evening, we think a remonstrance will be presented to the Board of Aldermen to-day, of sufficient strength to effect a reconsideration of the vote.

DESPERATE ROBBERY—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a loafing fellow who had been hanging about the bar-room of Mrs. Smith, Bond near Fleet street, was requested to retire by that lady, as she desired to close up the house. Instead of doing so, he walked to the front door and locking it, demanded all the money she had. On her refusal he seized a stick of wood and assaulted her in the most desperate manner, until he finally knocked her senseless on the floor. Threatening to kill her, she told him where her money was, when he rushed up stairs and securing about $200, fled before she could summon assistance, although she called loudly at the door. A more daring act we have rarely heard of.—*Balt. Clipper.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0079.jpg