millers, flour dealers, shippers and merchants of Baltimore, remonstrating against the repeal of the present inspection system. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 28, 1851.

On motion of Mr. Magraw, a committee consisting of Messrs. Magraw, Morgan and McCubbin, were appointed to examine the Journal kept by the Secretary, and report it to the Convention, that it may be deposited in the Library—to report also what compensation ought to be given the Secretary.

Mr. Crisfield moved to re-consider the article abolishing imprisonment for debt.—Messrs. Bowie and Johnson opposed the motion, and Mr. Crisfield advocated it.—The motion was rejected—24 to 51.

Mr. Crisfield moved the re-consideration, so as to substitute the following in place of the section adopted "As soon as practical after the adoption of this constitution, laws shall he passed to abolish imprisonment for debt, punish fraud, and enforce the just application of the property of insolvents to the payment of their debts."

The order of the day—the judiciary report, was then resumed.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the substitute for the 10th section, offered bv Mr. M. Newcomer, relative to the Orphan's Court, and rejected, was reconsidered—yeas 45, nays 33.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, then offered a substitute, which was amended on motion of Mr Fitzpatrick, and then rejected

Mr. Bowie offered a substitute for Mr. Newcomer's proposition, to which Messrs. Jenifer and Brent of Baltimore, offered amendments. The substitute was rejected.

The proposition of Mr. M. Newcomer, as follows, was again adopted—yeas 52, nays 29:

The qualified voters of the city of Baltimore and of the several counties of the State shall severally, by a plurality vote, on the first Wednesday of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and on the same day of the same month in every fourth year forever thereafter, elect three men to be judges of the orphan's court of said city and counties respectively, who shall be citizens of the State of Maryland and citizens of the city or county for which they are severally elected at the time of their election; and who shall have power to take probate of wills, to grant letters testamentary, to appoint administrators, guardians and collectors, to superintend the distribution of estates, to secure the rights of distributees, orphans and legatees, & to administer justice relative to the affairs of deceased persons, according to the law now in force, giving jurisdiction to the Orphans' courts in this State, or which may hereafter be passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, touching their powers and jurisdiction. And the said judges shall be paid at per diem rate, for the days they are in session, which shall be fixed by the Legislature, and which shall be paid by the said counties and city respectively.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the convention took a recess till five o'clock, P. M

ANNAPOLIS, April 28, 1851.

Evening Session.—The President laid before the Convention a letter from the Governor, covering one from H Hubbell, counsel for one of the agents of J. S. Mitchell, of Cecil county.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the Judiciary report, and various amendments were proposed

Mr. Bowie offered a substitute for the 2nd and 3d sections, that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals be designated by the Governor, and that the Court hold sessions in Annapolis on the first Monday of June and December. This substitute was adopted, after being amended, on motion of Mr Crisfield, so as to require an opinion of the Court, in writing, to be filed in every case decided, and providing for the publication of the decisions. The 4th section, as reported, was adopted. Adj'd

ANNAPOLIS, April 29, 1851.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, said that he should move to take up his motion to re-consider the representation question on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Biser, the motion made by him to reconsider the proviso offered by Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, to the 43d section of the Legislative report was taken up, and after debate, on motion of Mr. Howard, it was laid on the table—yeas 58 nays 20.

The order of the day was then proceeded with. Mr. Spencer moved to re-consider the 10th section, to establish Orphans' Courts—rejected.

Mr. Schley moved to re-consider the vote accepting Mr. Spencer's substitute for the 11th section. Mr. Buchanan moved to postpone the motion indefinitely. Mr. Gwinn submitted, whether the motion to postpone was in order. The Chair decided it was. Mr. Gwinn appealed. The decision of the Chair was sustained, and the motion to re-consider failed. The Convention refused to adopt Mr. Spencer's substitute as the 11th section of the Constitution. Mr. Spencer giving notice of a motion to re-consider.

On motion of Mr. Neill, the substitute for the 11th section, offered by Mr. Spencer, was reconsidered.

Mr. Spencer then offered an additional amendment thereto, which was rejected, as was also his substitute.

On motion of Mr. Morgan the 11th and 12th sections were informally passed over. He moved an amendment to the 13th section, when, on motion of Mr. Howard, it was informally passed over, and the 25th section taken up.

Mr. Howard moved a substitute, to continue the present Court of Chancery.

Mr. Jno. Newcomer offered an amendment to the 25th section, but withdrew it. Mr. Brent, of Balrimore, also offered an amendment thereto, which was rejected. Mr. Howard's substitute was rejected by a vote of 23 to 53.

Messrs Randall, Spencer and John Newcomer proposed amendments to the 25th section. when on motion of Mr. Morgan the said section and amendments were nformally passed over, and the 13th section was resumed.

Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment thereto, which was adopted. Mr. Brown moved to re-consider it, when, after debate, the convention adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 29, 11 P. M.

The steamer Niagara arrived here this evening from Liverpool, bringing seven days later news from all parts of Europe.

The steamers Franklin and Artic had arrived out.

The city of Glasgow sailed on the 16th with a heavy freight and 120 passengers, Hon. Mr. Clemson, Minister at Brussels is among the number.

The Queen is to open the World's Fair in person, in great state, on which occasion the public is to be excluded.

London was rapidly filling up with strangers from all quarters of the world.

The Overland mail has arrived, but brings nothing important

There has been a decline of ½d. in the Liverpool Cotton market. The sales of the week amounted to 25,100 bales.

Breadstuffs were dull, and prices remain unchanged.

England.—Parliament has adjourned till after Easter Hollidays and will meet again on the 28th.

Cape of Good Hope.—Late accounts state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffirs at Cat River. There was little prospect however of a speedy termination of the war.

An insurrection had broken out, headed by the Duke of Sardinia, in Mirclmpia.—The insurgents were 5,000 strong. The King had taken command of the Royal troops.

A CUBAN EXPEDITION FRUSTRATED

—The New York Commercial says: On Tuesday morning last Mr. Tallmadge, the U. States Marshal, received intelligence that the steamer Cleopatra had been chartered by certain persons and secretly fitted out with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of being employed in an expedition against the island of Cuba. He immediately despatched a messenger to Washington for instructions, and a Cabinet Meeting was held, the result of which was that the marshal was directed to proceed forthwith to use all the means in his power to prevent the sailing of the expedition, in conformity with the eighth section of the neutrality law. Mr. Tallmadge accordingly applied to the commanding officer of the navy yard for an auxiliary force, but it was refused on the ground that no special instructions to that effect had been received. The chief of police, however volunteered the aid of twenty men of his force, and with these the marshal hastened last evening to the performance of his duty. Information having been received in the meantime that the Cleopatra had gone down the bay and anchored there, with a view to take on board several hundred men, Mr. Tallmadge promptly chartered the Steamer Jacob Bell, and taking the *States revenue cutter* Morris in tow, started in pursuit.

The cutter was stationed outside Sandy Hook Light, and the Jacob Bell cruised about the bay in search of the steamer of the expeditionists. Nothing could be seen of her, however, and the marshal returned to the city about two o'clock this morning, when the Cleopatra was found lying at the dock, foot of North Moore street. She was immediately taken possession of, and now remains in the custody of the Marshal.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a Friendly Power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder, and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declares "that if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any Foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct.—And, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President.

W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State

THE CUBAN INVASION.

Important Seizures—Arrest in New York—Defeat of the Marauders, &c.

We learn from the New York Herald, that on Saturday morning, Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal, assisted by several Deputies, made a descent upon a number of parties concerned in the contemplated invasion of Cuba. The Herald says:

Deputy Rakiclewitz disguised himself as one of the emigrant Germans, and proceeded to South Amboy, and there mingled among the men who were congregated in that vicinity, ready for the embarkation.—On conversing in German with these men, the officer soon ascertained the names of certain persons in New York, who were said to be the leading parties in the contemplated invasion.

Accordingly, five of these men were taken, by an invitation given by the officer, and conveyed before Mr. Nelson, the U. States Commissioner, before whom certain affidavits were preferred, and warrants issued for the following named persons.

John L. O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers,) William T. Rogers, Jun., (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers,) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly captain of the Creole, in the former expedition; Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burtnett, an old resident of this city; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some note in this vicinity.—All these persons were arrested during the day and evening. The charge alleged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows:—"That the above named parties did, by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, did provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the United States against the territory or dominion of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the Island of Cuba, in possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain aforesaid—contrary to the contract of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 20th April, 1818." The parties above named, as arrested, were at once conveyed before the Marshal, where they were detained.

A messenger was then despatched for Commissioner Bridgham, who forthwith attended. The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everts, the District Attorney; and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of $3,000, to answer at court. Dr. Burtnett was allowed to depart in the custody of the Deputy Marshal until Monday; and Captain Lewis and Major Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day, the Marshal applied for a detachment of marines to take charge of the steamboat Cleopatra. Commodore Salters forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.

ARREST OF A GANG OF DESPERADOES.

The Daily Tribune (Detroit,) of the 20th instant contains particulars of the detection and arrest of a gang of desperadoes, who were organized for the most nefarious purposes that depravity could suggest. For the last year or two, the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoyed along their line, by persons whose sole occupation seemed to be in placing obstructions on the road, and otherwise destroying the property of the Company. At one time, so systematic had their work of destruction became, that the Railroad Company were induced to employ a couple of shrewd persons, whose duty it should be to travel along the the line and detect the offenders; but so well organized were the band, that for eighteen months they eluded the most persevering inquiries. Circumstances occurred, however, about four weeks since, which put the police officers on their track, and on Saturday morning last, thirty-three of the villains were captured at Leon, Michigan, Centre, and Jackson.

Among the prisoners were three justices of the peace, five men called doctors, one judge, and four constables—the latter belonging to the township of Leona, not an officer of which, from supervisor down to postmaster, but is said to be implicated.

In Detroit, Washington Gay and Erastus Smith were arrested on Saturday, and in the House of the former were found a variety of implements for burning buildings, and so constructed as to burn one hour or three days, before setting fire to the building. By one of these machines, it has been discovered, that the depot of that city was fired last fall, which resulted in the loss of one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The arrests were made on a writ from the United States Court, for stopping the mail and for counterfeiting U. S. coin, and the prisoners will probably be detained until the next session of the District Court.

COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.—The free negroes of Cambridge, Md, held a meeting last week, and after resolving that emigration was their only hope of political salvation, formed a society to be called the Cambridge African Colonization Society, and appointed Benj. Jenifer and Thomas Fuller a committee to proceed to Liberia, and after possessing themselves of all the requisite information to return and report to the Society.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 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 Cambridge Chronicle nominates Daniel M. Henry, Esq., of Dorchester, as the next candidate for Congress from this District, subject to the decision of the Congressional Convention.

GOOD NEWS.—The Convention having adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 5th inst., unless that resolution is reconsidered, that body will bring its labors to a close on Monday next, after a session of six months. Whether they have made a much better constitutien than that now in force remains to be seen. We trust so, but we fear those of the small counties will find themselves not so well provided for as at present.

JENNY LIND gave a farewell concert in Baltimore on Thursday evening, the proceeds of which were given to the various charitable institutions of that city. The house was crowded, and all were enchanted with the notes which fell from the lips of the "divine Songstress." She was to have left yesterday morning for Philadelphia, and in a short time will leave this country for Europe, probably never more to return.

The Hon. J. W. Crisfield, of the Maryland Convention, will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on the representation question, delivered on the 27th March last. This is an able argument, and no one after reading it can fail to be convinced that it is dangerous for the slaveholding counties to yield to the demands of the large counties and Baltimore city for an increased representation.

We are also indebted to L. L. Dirickson, of Worcester, for a copy of his speech on the same question.

Geo. W. Sherwood, Esq., of Baltimore city, will accept our thanks for a copy of the speech of Robt. J. Brent, Esq., of the same city, on the representation question, delivered in Convention on the 25th ult. Also for a copy of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Mitchell requisition case.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE is regularly received, and its value and interest are increased rather than abated. It is a compilation of the best articles from the most popular and influential journals of Europe and this country, and is the cheapest medium through which those articles can be obtained. Published by E. Littell & Co., Boston, at $6 a year, or $1,50 per volume of about 600 pages.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State be requested to instruct the Attorney General to cause such proceedings to be set on foot, as that the case of said agents may be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its adjudication.

Above is one of the resolutions adopted by the reform Convention last week, upon the subject of the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the body of J. S. Mitchell, charged with kidnapping. The circumstances are these: Mr. Mitchell having lost a negro woman sometime since, last winter had her arrested in Pennsylvania under the fugitive slave act, and delivered to him in Maryland. During her absence, the woman had given birth to a child, which by our laws, is as much a slave as its mother, but by the laws of Pennsylvania is declared to be free. For taking this child, his agents, Messrs. Price and Alberti, were convicted of kidnapping, and sentenced to heavy fines and lengthy imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and Mr. Mitchell is demanded of the Governor of Maryland, so that he may be tried for the same offence, although he has never been in Pennsylvania on this business. The resolution quoted above has reference to the agents, and we hope there will not be a moment's delay in carrying out its intent. It is a question in which the entire South are deeply interested—the arrest and punishment for kidnapping of those engaged in the rescue of fugitive slaves is the most effectual and certain mode of nullifying the late act of Congress which can be devised, and no trouble or expense should be spared to test the matter.—Can we hope that any one will assist us in recovering our property when fine and imprisonment stare them in the face? Certainly not—few but would sooner run the risk of armed resistance. The law by which these men are now incarcerated in the walls of a Prison, is contrary to the spirit and intent of the constitution; it violates every principle of right and justice. This is a question of far greater magnitude to the people of this State, than from the first glance it appears to be—the decision of the Supreme Court will settle the question whether the fugitive law can be enforced, and whether one State has a *right* to pass laws nullifying the laws of a sister State.

WHY DOES NOT EASTON PROSPER?—This important question is propounded by our neighbors of the Star, and its answer is, that the *credit system* engendered by our farmers taking their cash to Baltimore to purchase their necessaries and luxuries, leaving our mechanics and merchants to get along the best they can without their aid, in the cause. Such a course is well calculated to depress the energies of the citizens of Easton, and to keep her at a "stand-still," if she does not retrograde. But who teaches our farmees to do this thing? who inculcates it upon them to disregard their fellow citizens, and look solely and exclusively to *self*? Is it not one of the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party that you must sell where you can get the most, and buy where you can buy the cheapest? Do they not scout the idea of *protecting* home manufactures and home interests? Do not they hold the doctrine that our factories, our forges, and our workshops must stop if they cannot compete with the pauper labor of Europe? in other words, that they must stop if we can buy cheaper abroad? Why should not the great cardinal principle of the Democracy be carried out in Talbot as well as throughout the Union? Why should Democrats grumble when it is carried out? Simply because it is *wrong in principle*. The great fault of this free trade principle is, that it does not look to see where the money to *buy* is to come from. An excess of importation over the exportations must drain our pockets, and leave us poor and dependent. If you place $100 in your pocket, and each day use $1 and replace only 75 cents, the money cannot last. Just as it is with individuals so it is with counties, States and Nations. If we do not export more than we import we must be impoverished—we must be left without resources, without the means of improvement, without the hope of prosperity. The credit system when carried to a too great extent, works injuriously, but are our neighbors ready to abolish credit? Do they, with Gen. Jackson, think that all who trade on borrowed capital should break? We constantly feel the evils of a sometimes useless and too *lengthy* credit system, and to the extent of our business must suffer from it as much, if not more, than any one, yet we are not prepared to do away with credit—our citizens are not prepared for it—many people are saved from want and actual starvation by credit. Yet credit should be properly regulated, and those who use their credit here should also spend their money amongst us? A sense of right, a regard for their fellow citizens, and a feeling of pride in their county and their county town, would seem sufficient to induce this, notwithstanding the Democracy inculcate principles averse to it.

Again, the Star complains that the wealth of Talbot is poured into the lap of Baltimore, while our own citizens are impoverished thereby. Why, when a Whig objects to giving Baltimore city an increased representation, what does a Democrat answer? "Build up Baltimore city, and you add to the wealth of the whole State—while she prospers each and every portion of the State is benefitted—she is the market where you dispose of your grain, and upon her you depend." But it seems she is not only a market in which you sell, but a market which retains the money expended by them, thus preventing us living and flourishing as a community—a few individuals only can prosper, while as a whole we suffer and are impoverished. The Star has arrived at the true cause of our not increasing in wealth and population, but it is equally as important to know what brought about that cause—our town suffers from the practical effects of *free trade*, which is inculcated as a great cardinal principle of the Democratic party.

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE for May is received, and fully equals, if it does not surpass, the former numbers. Among the contents is the continuation of "A story without a Name," written for the International by G. P. R. James. a biography of George Wilkins Kendall, editor of the N. O. Picayune, with a portrait; besides many articles on Literature, Science and Art, Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews, &c., comprising the greatest and most interesting variety of reading which we have ever seen in one work. Published monthly by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, at $3 per year, or 25 cents a No.

For the Gazette.

MR EDITOR:—There seems to be some stir in Baltimore at this time in reference to taking subscriptions for the purpose of paying a just portion of the expenses of the Cattle-show which has heretofore been annually held there by the Maryland State Agricultural Society. In the State of New York it is a custom for the different towns to compete for the honors and advantages of such exhibitions, and I can see no reason why the inhabitants of a place situated as Easton is, should not enter into a like honorable competition with Baltimore.—In case the present fixtures of the Talbot associations cannot be enlarged for want of space—I am authorized to say that a gentleman having property immediately adjoining town will give the use of a sufficient quantity of land for ten years, and will also provide a place for the plowing matches, without charge.

The undoubted advantage which the town would derive in the way of trade by the large concourse which would be annually assembled is inducement sufficient for our enterprizing citizens to take the matter into serious consideration forthwith.

MERCATOR.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—An affray occurred in West Philadelphia, on Monday, between Major Peter Brown, a master mason, and a laborer named Patrick Kingsman, in which the former was stabbed in the abdomen so bad as to leave very little hope of his life. The offender was arrested.—The parties had been drinking.

MR. WEBSTER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COMMON COUNCIL OF BOSTON.

At a meeting of the Council held on Thursday evening the President F. Brinley, Esq., read the following letter.

MARSHFIELD, April 19th, 1851

To Francis Brinley, Esq., President of the Common Council of the city of Boston.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your communication, transmitting copies of the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 17th inst., by the unanimous vote of the body over which you preside. I should be incapable of all just emotion, if I delayed a moment to express my grateful thanks for a proceeding so friendly and so honorable to myself.

I wish my stay in this vicinity could be such as to afford me an opportunity of calling individually upon you and all the members, and paying to each my personal regards. There are, I know, members of the council who entertain political opinions different from my own, and this makes me more anxious to signify in an emphatic manner, my sense, not only of your kindness and courtesy, but also of the manliness and independence which characterized their votes.

I shall not not have the pleasure during my present visit, of meeting the citizens of Boston.

What I have done within the last year to maintain the Union and to preserve the relations of peace, friendly intercourse, commerce and business, among all the States, has not been done in a corner, and I shall not go into a corner to perform what may remain to be done; nor shall I enter Faneuil Hall, until its gates shall be thrown open wide not

"With impetuous recoil, grating harsh thunder,"

but, with the harmonious sound of golden hinges, moving to let in freely and to overflowing you and your fellow citizens and all men, of all parties, who are true to the Union as well as to liberty—men who can look around on the faces of the patriots which adorn the walls of that sacred Temple; draw in with their deepest breath the appropriate inspiration, and stand upright and erect upon its pavements, in mind and heart elate, in the consciousness that they, too, are Americans, lovers of their country, and not unworthy to follow in the footsteps of their great forefathers

If Providence is pleased to spare my life and health till that hour comes, I shall meet the citizens of Boston, and my voice shall be heard once more in the cradle of American Liberty. Till then, again thanking you and the members of the Council, I bid you and them, farewell.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP ECCLESTON was the last of five who have filled the principal See of the Catholic church in the United States. The first was the Most Rev. John Carroll, born in Maryland in 1735, consecrated on the 15th August, 1790, and died on the 3d of December, 1815: the second was the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, born in Maryland in 1746, succeeded Archbishop Carroll, and died on the 18th of June, 1818; the third the Most Rev Ambrose Marechal, born in France, in 1768, succeeded Archbishop Neale, and died on the 29th of January, 1828; the fourth the Most Rev. James Whitfield, born in England in 1770, succeed to Archbishop Marechal, and died on the 19th of October, 1834; the fifth and last, born in Maryland in 1801, succeeded Archbishop Whitfield, and died on the 22d of April, 1851.

ACCIDENTAL HANGING.—John R. Griffith, a boy 16 years old, hung himself in Marple township, Delaware county, Pa, on the 17th inst.

He had frequently talked about the conviction and sentence of Pharoah, at West Chester, and, doubtless he thought he would try the experiment how one feels when hanged. He made a knot or loop large enough to admit his head, in one end of a wheel-barrow strap about four feet long, and ascending a plank, tied the other end to a pole lying across two beams. It is supposed that while engaged in arranging his plans, he slipped and fell from the plank, as, when discovered, his neck was dislocated, and his feet were resting on the ground.

HON. R. M McLANE.—This gentleman left Baltimore on Friday morning for California, via New York. Mr. McLane carries with him the best wishes of his fellow citizens, for his future welfare. We believe, however, he contemplates being absent only for a few months.—*Clipper.*

THE KENT COUNTY TRAGEDY.—The Elkton Democrat states, that the black woman who was shot at the time of the Cosden murder, has nearly recovered. A portion of the wrist bone which was shattered by the ball fired at her, will have to be taken out, for which purpose, her master, E Crouch, Esq will take her to Baltimore this week. We learn from the Elkton Whig, that George Shelton, said to be implicated by Drummond, in the murder is in Elkton jail, having voluntarily given himself up. He says he knows nothing of the matter, and can satisfactorily prove where he was on the night of the murder.

FROM TEXAS—*A Battle with runaway Slaves!*—By an arrival at New Orleans we have advices from Galveston to the 18th inst:

The Victoria Advocate of the 17th inst. says that Capt. McCulloch and his Rangers lately encountered a gang of runaway negroes in the neighborhood of the Nueces while making their way towards Mexico. They were immediately challenged to surrender, but, instead of complying with the demand, they opened a fire on McCulloch's men, killing two and wounding one of them. A general engagement then ensued, by which all the negroes were killed. The negroes are supposed to have run away from plantations on the Brazos, and have given much trouble to the counties of De Witt and Victoria.

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