until approved by a majority of the voters of the State—continues all civil officers not otherwise provided for, now in commission; until the expiration of their commissions, or the 1st of Jan. 1853, which ever first occurs, and abolishes all civil offices of a general character not specially provided for in this Constitution, after said last mentioned date.

The Convention then proceeded to the proposition of Judge Chambers to district Baltimore city, and that of Mr. Johnson to district the whole State. The first was adopted, and the latter rejected. Whereupon Mr. McHenry moved to reconsider the proposition, which had been rejected, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas then offered a proposition districting the whole State.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved to divide it so as to take the vote first upon districting Baltimore city, but this could not be done, and the proposition was rejected, and the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1851.

The subject of districting the city of Baltimore, and also the State, was resumed. Judge Chambers having moved to reconsider his proposition to district the city of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. John Newcomer, the further consideration thereof was postponed till Thursday—yeas 66, nays 24

The Judiciary report was then taken up, and Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, gave notice that on Monday he should move to reconsider that portion of it establishing the Courts in Baltimore city.

Mr. Ricaud offered as the 19th section, that the several clerks provided in this bill shall perform the duties now performed by the clerks of the Court of Appeals, County Courts, and City Court, and have charge of the records of their respective Courts, and receive the same fees now allowed by law as compensation.

Mr Brent, of Baltimore, moved a substitute therefor, that the Legislature at its first session under this Constitution adopt a simple and uniform system of fees to be paid to Clerks and Registers of Wills, and providing that all surplus fees and charges above a limited amount shall be paid into the treasury of Baltimore city, and the several counties, respectively. On motion of Mr. Stewart of Baltimore this was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Fuzpatrick offered an amendment, that the Legislature shall regulate and graduate the fees and perquisites so as to allow a fair compensation for services.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the amendment of Mr. Fuzpatrick was amended by a proviso that no Register receive a greater compensation than $2.500, but the Legislature may make reasonable and proper allowance for office expenses, to be paid out of the fees of office. Agreed to—yeas 52, nays 24.

Mr. Fuzpatrick's amendment was then rejected—yeas 33, nays 37.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, an amendment was adopted, that an election by the people be made to fill vacancies, and the section adopted.

Mr. Merrick offered a substitute for the 21st section, that the Legislature provide a simple and uniform rate of charges by registers and clerks, and for collecting the same,—that their compensation shall not exceed $2000 a year, with such additional allowance as the local authorities may deem proper. Mr. Bowie moved to strike out $2000, and insert $2500.

Pending these several propositions, the Convention adjourned

ANNAPOLIS, May 5, 1851.

The Convention met, and resumed the consideration of the Judiciary report.

The question pending on Saturday—being the substitute of Mr. J. Newcomer for the 21st section as proposed by Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Dent offered a substitute, that at its first or second session, the Legislature shall establish a uniform system of fees for clerks and registers as compensation, and that the present system remain until thus changed by the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, the said substitute and amendments were passed over informally.

Mr. Holliday moved an amendment, that City Council of Baltimore, and Commissioners of the counties, before every election shall apportion among the several districts and wards the number of Magistrates necessary therein.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, said amendment was so amended as to include Constables, and then rejected.

Mr. Fooks moved an amendment that every ward or district having 100 voters or less elect two magistrates, and one additional magistrate for each additional 200 voters. Rejected.

Mr. Stephenson moved to amend said 21st section, that there be elected for each district of the counties and wards of Baltimore city by the voters thereof, as many magistrates and constables as the Legislature may fix upon at its first session, adopted.

Mr. Weems offered as a substitute for said section and substitutes, that magistrates, constables coroners and electors, be appointed as now or heretofore fixed by law. Rejected.

ANNAPOLIS, May 6, 1851

The 21st section of the Judiciary report, as adopted, relating to magistrates and constables, provides for their election by the voters of each ward in Baltimore city, and each election district of the counties, for the term of two years The number to be fixed by the Legislature at its first session. In cases of vacancy, the Governor to fill those of Magistrates, and County Commissioners or City Council of Baltimore those of Constables, till next regular election for the same. The Legislature from time to time to increase or diminish the number, and fix their duties and compensation. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, by ordinance, for additional temporary police, to maintain public peace.

The Judiciary report was then proceeded with—Mr. George withdrew his substitute for the 22d section. That section relating to Sheriffs was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. Blackistone, the term of three years was stricken out. He then moved to fill it with two years.

Mr. Dorsey moved fill it with four years. Rejected, and Mr. Blackistone's motion agreed to.

Mr. Dorsey offered a further amendment, which was adopted; and after the rejection of amendments by Messrs. Shriver, Dorsey and Schley, the section was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, the 23d section was amended by striking out constables and inserting notaries public, and adopted.

The 24th section was adopted.

Mr. J. Newcomer withdrew his substitute for the 25th section.

The substitute of Mr. Randall (heretofore reported) after being amended by Messrs. Spencer and Shriver, was accepted, and then adopted as the 25th section

The 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th sections were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, a section was adopted permitting any voter of good moral character to practice law in his own case.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of a section that no person who signs his name on any paper or security, shall be responsible at any suit at law.

Mr Stewart's substitute for the sections of the report, establishing the Courts for Baltimore city was then taken up, and that part of it in regard to a Court of Common Pleas was adopted.

Mr Bowie moved an amendment in effect to strike out that establishing a District Court, which was debated till the adjournment.

ANNAPOLIS, May 7, 1851.

Mr. Brown submitted an order, to apply the order limiting the debate on the Judiciary bill to all the business hereafter to be transacted by the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Wells, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, stated, that the aggregate expenses of the Convention so far, were $104,095 92, subject to a reduction in consequence of the determination of some of the members not to receive per diem during the recess.

The additional section offered by Mr. Lee to the Legislative report, requiring the Legislature, at its second session, to exempt from sale any real estate to satisfy payments where the clear yearly rents or profits are sufficient, in seven years, to pay off such judgment, was taken up and rejected—yeas 27, nays 41

Mr. Sollers moved an additional section, that no Bank charter be hereafter granted or renewed, without making the Stockholders and Directors individually responsible, and that no Director or other officer shall borrow from, be accommodated at, or otherwise deal with such Bank except as to salaries; and upon conviction thereof, to be confined in the penitentiary, as shall be prescribed by the Legislature, and the charter of said Bank forfeited.

Mr. Gwinn moved to amend, so as to make the individual responsibility go only to the extent of the shares of the Stock owned by such officers in said Bank. *which Mr. Sollers accepted.*

Mr. Constable moved to strike out "be accommodated at or otherwise deal with." also to "except as to salaries," and insert "from."

Mr. Sollers accepted this.

The amendment of Mr. Sollers, as amended by Messrs. Gwinn and Constable, was then adopted, except as to the penal clause against officers, and forfeiture of charter of Bank which was rejected.

On motion of Mr Stephenson, a section was adopted, that all bank books shall be open to inspection under regulations by law.

On motion of Mr. Miller, a section was adopted, to prevent the passage of any law to take private property for public use, before the payment, or tender of payment of fair compensation to the owner

On motion of Mr. Constable, a section was added, that the trial by jury in all civil cases exceeding $5, be inviolably preserved.

Mr. Spencer offered a section that in criminal cases, the jury shall be judges of the law as well as facts, and in such trial there shall be a bill of exceptions and appeal to the ruling of the Court, as to the admissibility of evidence, the same as in civil cases. First part adopted making jury judges of law and facts, the rest rejected.

On motion of Mr. Bowie the rate of interest was fixed at 6 per cent, all above to be usury.

Mr. Randall reported certain alterations by the revising committee of said report, which were disposed of

On motion of Mr. Grason, $6 was inserted as the per diem of the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Bowie gave notice of a motion to reconsider the 3d section of the Bill of Rights, and the 37th section of the Legislature report. Adjourned.

FIRING AT AN AMERICAN STEAMER IN THE PORT OF HAVANA.—We are informed that as the steamer Falcon was coming out of the Port of Havana, at night, she was met by the Spanish man of war steamer Pizarro, who fired two loaded guns at her, the balls going over the Falcon. Captain Harsteine immediately collected all the old iron, bars, chains, &c., he could find, and prepared to load the only piece of artillery he had aboard, intending to return the fire of the Pizarro, in case it was continued.—Explanations were, however, made by the commander of the Pizarro, and the Falcon proceeded on her voyage. They must have a big scare on them in the ever faithful Isle.—*N. O. Delta.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Webster, while coming down the Mississippi river on the regular trip, took fire and burnt to the water's edge. The lives of forty of those on board were lost.

LONGEVITY.—John Shaver died in Boone county, Ky, on the 23d ult, aged 116 years and 7 days. He was probably the oldest person, at the time of his death, in the United States.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Awful Murder of a family—Father, Mother and Child—An event similar to the Kent county Massacre in brutality and fiendishness, was perpetrated last night, a short distance back from the Bridge Road, about two miles from Manayunk. The details of the foul transaction have not as yet reached the city, the only information received having been derived from a message to the police marshal, advising him that a German, his wife, and child, had been murdered, and asking his attendance to adopt measures for pursuing the murderers. The German had recently bought a small dairy farm, and was generally supposed to have money lying by him. His body and that of his wife were found outside their own house brutally murdered, while near them lay an axe, the instrument used in consummating the awful deed. Inside the house the mangled body of a child said to be about two years of age, was also found. Two men, also Germans, who worked on the farm, are suspected of the murder, and the marshal and a party of officers have taken the matter in hand, with a determination to bring them to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 8 P. M.

The Late Murders.—The name of the man who was murdered at Roxborough, on Friday night, is Valentine Bartol—He was about thirty years of age. His wife's name is Catharine, and she had an infant 12 months old.

Suspicion rests upon a man named Roberts, who had been employed some days previous, by the murdered man, and had a quarrel with him. He had been seen about the house at 7 o'clock by several persons, and the oldest of the two children who escaped says he saw him in the house during the early part of the evening. Roberts is an Italian or German, 19 years of age and of a dark complexion. No one has yet been arrested. The authorities have offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—6 P. M.

The Massacre of the Bartle Family.—Two arrests have been made of parties supposed to have been concerned in the Bartle tragedy. One of them has been discharged. Gotleib Geisenger is retained in custody, but Roberts has not yet been arrested. Two persons are supposed to have been engaged in the butchery, from the fact that two axes were found stained with blood.

THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRACY.—The Detroit Tribune of April 26th gives the following chapter from the history of the late conspiracy of the desperadoes in that State. The story seems almost incredible

The schemes concocted, and the system under which the gang of ruffians, recently arrested along the line of the Central Railroad, were drilled, and the depths to which they were ready to sink themselves in crime and depravity, may be partly inferred from the following leaf in the history of their conspiracy.

At one of the regular meetings, which they were in the habit of holding periodically at their place of rendezvous, for the purpose of consultation as to future movements, and the division of plunder, it was reported by some, in the order of business, that one of their sworn number whose name was stated, had been detected in revealing some of the secrets that should be known only to the initiated. Suspicions of betrayal were freely indulged in, and to the questions as to how the guilty one should be silenced, one of the conclave made the significant remark that "*dead men tell no tales!*"

Acting upon this hint, it was unanimously agreed that the punishment should be death; and that the duty of carrying the penalty into effect should be let out to the lowest bidder for the job! The first offer was named at three hundred and fifty dollars for *an assassination*, and the bidding went on till the sum was lowered to one hundred dollars—the bidder reserving the right to put the victim out of the way in his own place and manner, and the time allotted not to exceed four days. This offer was the price finally agreed upon, and the money was immediately counted out and paid over to the fiend who had agreed to steep his hand in the murder—The individual complained of, and thus singled out as the victim of their vengeance, was one of the two, who, for 18 months, had been under pay of the Central Railroad Company, for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice this most abandoned gang of desperadoes. Fearing that he had become suspected of treachery, he had disguised himself, and in the capacity of one of their more western accomplices, had presented himself by the proper pass words, and was present throughout this interesting council, where his life had become a price. At the first opportunity after these *interesting* preliminaries had been settled, our "marked man" withdrew from the infernal cabal, little relishing, as may be supposed, the warm position in which he found himself placed—making it the last time he ever met the precious gang in council, being but a day or two before their official escort to our city, under the guidance of the Sheriff and posse

MR BULWER AND THE IRISH.—Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, has given great offence to the Irish population of N. York, by his speech at the St George's dinner in that city, in which he referred to the Celtic race, as semi-barbarians, savages, &c. Mr. Bulwer, subsequently, wrote a letter to the President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, assuring him that he intended no offence by his remarks, and that he was himself connected with the old Celtic families. This letter was read to an indignation meeting of Irishmen on Tuesday night, and was received with three groans. After speeches from Michael Doheny, Mike Walsh, Mr. Mallen, E. E. Camp, and others, who severely denounced Mr. Bulwer, the letter was directed to be returned to him, and a memorial was adopted, asking the President to have him re-called by the British Government.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 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. apr5

THE Convention has postponed its day of adjournment to the 12th inst, and it is probable that it will be again extended, as there is yet much business to be transacted.

THE HON. JOHN B. KERR, Charge to Nicaragua, left here for that country on Wednesday last. He will be detained in Washington and New York a few days. He carries with him the best wishes of our citizens for his success in the honorable position which the President has assigned him.

THREE cent pieces are now in circulation.—They are about the size of a half dime, and of the same color. On one side is a large Star, encircled by the usual legend, "United States of America." On the reverse is the numerals III, partly encircled by the letter C, thirteen stars surrounding the whole.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Wm. B. Reed, whig, was qualified as District Attorney of Philadelphia, on Monday, in place of Horn R. Kneass, dem., who has filled the office since the October election, but who, after a patient legal investigation, was a few days ago, declared to have been elected by fraud. Let it be remembered that all the election officers were *Democrats*, and that the whigs had no part in *this* disgraceful transaction. Judge King, in his decree, declaring the election of Mr. Reed, says the following facts were proven, and they show a fraud of such magnitude as should make every honest Democrat hide his head in shame, and repudiate with scorn his party connection:

That in the township of West Philadelphia, William B. Reed received 293 votes, instead of 212 as returned; and that the officers of the 2d ward, Moyamensing, received votes of 152 persons, none of whom were qualified electors of said ward, and returned the same as having been given for Horn R. Kneass; that in the 2d ward, Moyamensing, 183 votes were deposited for William B. Reed, which were not returned and counted for him—and that the officers in the Eastern precinct of Penn District returned for Wm. B. Reed 26 votes, and for Horn R. Kneass 407 votes, there having been cast for Wm. B. Reed 175 votes, and for Horn R. Kneass 358 votes.

"WHY DOES NOT EASTON PROSPER?"—The last Star contains a lengthy article in reply to our remarks last week, and we regret to say that in no case is our position fairly stated by that paper. We found no fault with the Star's article except that it did not strike at the root of the evil, and that was *our* object. There was no occasion for such an exhibition of temper as that paper displayed, neither was there anything in our article which renders us obnoxious to the charge of hostility to Easton or attempting to retard her prosperity. As to the propriety of connecting politics with local matters, we have only to say that whenever the doctrines taught by any political party have a beneficial or injurious effect upon any community, then are those doctrines a legitimate subject of discussion in connection with the interests of that community. In accordance with the free trade doctrine taught by the so-called Democratic party, that goods must be purchased where they can be had for the least money, without taking into consideration any surrounding relations, many of our farmers have adopted the custom of buying their goods in Baltimore, thinking thereby to save the merchant's profit. This custom, while it is destructive to our county town, is of no advantage to the farmer, as there is no doubt that goods can be retailed as cheap in Easton as in Baltimore, the costs of transportation being more than saved in rents, &c. If our merchants do not retail as cheap as city merchants, it is solely because our farmers do not throw the necessary amount of business into their hands; a large business requiring but a small per centage. But the merchant is not the only one who would be benefitted by throwing the commerce of the county into his hands—the more business he does, the more money he expends, until like blood in the human system it courses thro' the veins of the community, giving life, vigor and energy to every branch of business. We are all interdependent, and if we act upon the principle of helping one another our county and town will increase in population, wealth and influence. Encourage home interests if you desire prosperity—this is one branch of the American system advocated by Mr. Clay and others, and which the Star opposes as a politician, and advocates as a citizen seeking popularity and pecuniary advantage.

It was with feelings akin to astonishment that we saw a denial of the principle of free trade and a declaration in favor of protection, in the Star We congratulate our neighbor upon this change for the better, and as we now differ only as to the *amount* of protection to be afforded, we do not despair of eventually seeing our neighbor side by side with us on this question. *We* desire a tariff no higher than is necessary to protect American interests from the pauper labor of Europe—to prevent such an influx of foreign manufactures, as will reduce the wages or break up the manufactories, thus throwing the laborer out of employment, the farmer out of his market, and the money out of circulation. We want a tariff not to fill the pockets of any man or set of men, but to sustain our varied manufactures, which employ thousands of laborers, who in turn consume the produce of the farms. In this way the balance of trade will be in our favor, the money will come in faster than it goes out, and hard times would be unknown. There is nothing partial in the workings of a tariff such as we desire, nothing that would build up any class of men, or any section of country, and the disingenuous remarks of the Star about abolitionism, disunionism, &c., were entirely uncalled for.

But the Star accuses us of ignorance of the principles of the Democratic party—from the lofty pinnacle of fame to which its extraordinary merit and ability has raised it, it self-complacently looks down upon us and crushes us by hurling its ponderous arguments, (such as 'silly,' 'nonsensical,' 'ignorant,' &c.,) at our devoted head. We confess our ignorance of Democratic principles, and we never expect to be more enlightened until Democracy is consistent. In 1844, in one State Mr. Polk was recommended as a better tariff man than Mr. Clay; in another as in favor of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, in another as in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and at this time their position in regard to internal improvements is unknown Under such circumstances, ignorance must be expected, and our neighbor should be cautious how he deals with this subject, for he seems to be quite as ignorant as we are.

NICARAGUA.—Much misrepresentation has been set afloat from time to time, stating, in substance, that Great Britain has violated the terms of the treaty agreed upon with our government, &c &c A letter from Washington, from a reliable source, thus sets the matter in its true light, which, it is hoped, will cause the plotters of mischief to be quiet, at least for a time. The writer, under date of the 29th of April, says:—

In very few words, I will give you an accurate statement of the situation of our Nicaraguan affairs: The Nicaragua treaty remains in the Senate, just as it was placed the day Mr. Clayton sent it there. The story about its being taken up, and its failure through the personal intervention and influence of the British minister, is a pure and a weak invention. No new negotiation has been opened with Nicaragua on that subject But one will be opened soon, as Mr. Morcoleta, the Nicaraguan minister, is now in this country, and as Mr. Kerr, the American Charge to Nicaragua, will sail in a day or two for his post.

Whether the negotiation will be opened here or at Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, is a matter that will be left, probably, to the choice of the Nicaraguan minister.—There is no objection to a treaty with Nicaragua,—omitting all that was contained in the treaty now before the Senate, which is inconsistent with the treaty negotiated between the United States and England, relative to Nicaragua, and which was ratified by the Senate in Gen Taylor's time. After that ratification, the late administration had no purpose of ratifying Mr. Squier's treaty in its present form.

No complaint has reached the government of the U. States, of any violation, on the part of England, of any of her engagements respecting Nicaragua. The assertion that England has violated the terms of the Convention is gratuitous. It is without any evidence and is on a par with those allegations made against the conduct of the Nicaraguan government toward our citizens, the correctness of which Mr. Morcoleta had recently occasion to deny.

Almost a Murder.—Mr Jno H Downes, of Queen Anne's County, came very near losing his life at Templeville on Saturday evening week, from a stab in the arm and abdomen, given with a knife or dirk in the hands of a ruffian named Elders, from Delaware. Mr. Downes turning to leave Elders, he tripped and fell, and while down, received the stabs in question. Fortunately some friend seeing his peril, knocked the villain down with a stick, otherwise he would have killed Mr. Downes. In the excitement of the moment the fellow was permitted to escape.

SHOOTING AFFAIR—Yesterday afternoon, during an altercation which occurred on the Point between the notorious George Konig, and the equally notorious James Manley, the latter drew a revolver and shot Konig twice, inflicting mortal injuries—One ball took effect in his left breast near the nipple, penetrating the lungs and severing several of the large blood-vessels—The other took effect in the back, near the base of the spinal column. At 9 o'clock last night he was judged to be dying, and no probability was entertained of his recovery.—*Clipper of yesterday*

THE METHODIST CHURCH SUIT—This much talked of case, a result of the separation of the Church, has finally been set down for a hearing in the United States Court in New York city on the 13th inst.

Counsel for the complainants, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are Daniel Lord, of New York, Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. For the defence, the Methodist Episcopal Church, E L. Fancher and Geo. Wood, of New York, and Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.

MISSISSIPI.—Senator Foote is filling his appointments at the various places, and every where he goes his reception and influence are cheering. Gen. John D. Freeman is not less active.

THE COSDEN MURDERS—EXAMINATION.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

CHESTERTOWN, May 5, 1851.

State vs. John Ford.

Before Judge Eccleston.

The examination of Ford and Murphy, charged with participating in the murder of the Cosden family, commenced to day.—The following is a brief report of it.

Elizabeth Ford, witness, (sworn.) Lived with John Ford during February; murder was committed on 27th February; prisoner was home all day and night; went to bed about 9 o'clock; never left the house all day or night.

Cross Examined. Is second cousin to prisoner; supper time is between six and seven o'clock Mr Ford did not afterwards leave home; after supper he went into the back room and never left it; staid up till 11 o'clock in room with prisoner; he went to bed and she went to ironing in his room. Ford was out at work; he had not been to Cecilton. Thos. Shelton was also there; Ford was out in the field when Shelton arrived; Ford's three sons were also in the back room. Dined at 12; did not see Drummond till he came to dinner with Ford, staid till four and went in the field with Ford, and came back to supper—Drummond went up to bed, Drummond was not in the room when Ford went to bed. Ford went to bed when he came from Drummond's room. Drummond's room was entered by witness about 11 o'clock; he was then in bed. In the afternoon of Thursday, Drummond went to the Ferry. Never heard of the murder till Friday night. Knows Wm. Shelton, and has for a long time; knows where Murphy lives, about one hundred yards from Ford's—Wm. Shelton was at Ford's on Monday; saw him with Thos. Drummond after dinner on Thursday. McGalloway on Friday told of the murder. Prisoner said he was going to the funeral; he started for the funeral on Sunday; came back about sundown. Said Mr. Drummond and Shelton were suspected. Said he would not let him come there if he had have known he was such a man Ford and Murphy returned together from the funeral as far as their two respective houses, which were on the same road.

Witness recalled. Ate supper at early candle light; the night was very dark, and set in early.

State vs Nicholas Murphy.

Mrs. Ford, sworn Knows Murphy when she sees him, lives opposite her house—27th February the murder was committed—saw the prisoner in his own house about sun down; on Thursday, he went down and got his boat, did not see him afterwards or Wm. Shelton who was in the boat with him. Cross examined. They had guns with them, both in the house and boat—Shelton was at Murphy's on the 13th of February. Wednesday afternoon he was at her house, returning from shooting muskrats. Heard Murphy say Shelton staid with him the night of the murder, and was clear of the murder—that he and Shelton were shooting that night. Murphy said Shelton left about 10 o'clock on Friday morning. Heard at the Ferry he did not go till 10 o'clock.

Owen Murphy sworn. Thursday evening went with Shelton and Murphy after muskrats—returned early and went to bed—Wm. Shelton was there the next morning. Is son of the prisoner.

Cross Examined First saw Shelton about 10 A M. on Wednesday, he was at the ferry; father asked him home to dinner. Shelton was walking to and from the ferry all the afternoon; distance one hundred yards; after supper went oppossum hunting; after returning went to bed; next morning went decoy shooting, returned at 9 A M; did nothing 'till dinner; after dinner did nothing 'till we went muskrat shooting; father had a double barrelled gun, as also had Shelton.

Friday morning Shelton and father went again decoy shooting and did not return. Father and Ford went together to the funeral from Ford's house; father said he never saw such a sight in his life as the funeral; saw a dirk in the possession of Shelton; was no crack upon Shelton's gun when he was there; father goes in a sloop—she was running at the time, but father hired a man that week to sail in his place—his father had some business to attend to; Shelton was shooting at a mark during Wednesday afternoon; had no ammunition but shot; father had no bullet moulds; saw Drummond on Thursday at dinner time, met him when returning from getting wood; Shelton spoke familiarly to Drummond; Shelton and Drummond set together on the fence and talked while father and witness threw wood out of the boat—they afterwards took a walk together; when Shelton returned Drummond was not with him; saw blood on the pantaloons of Shelton, but it was from a duck I saw him kill.

The examination of these witnesses was gone through merely to accommodate some who lived a long distance and wanted to return. The examination for both State and defence, on the application for the writ of Habeas Corpus, will be held on Saturday next. The State produced no witness on this day.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Court house was much crowded, and very much interest was evinced in the progress of the whole investigation. On Saturday the next examination takes place—of the evidence there adduced you shall be informed in due season. L.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.—A man named Watson, was stabbed by an unknown person on the Levee, at St. Louis, on Monday night week, and expired from the effect of his wound, on the 23d. This is one of the most singular cases of murder ever known in that community, and appears to have been an act of mere wantonness on the part of the wretch who committed the deed, the deceased having reiterated to the last the assertion, that he neither knew the author of the attack upon him, or could imagine a cause for it.—He stated that he had just arrived in the city, on his way to Galena, and was totally unacquainted with any one.

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