FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Humboldt.

4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Interesting from India and China—Departure of the St. Lawrence—The Great Exhibition—French Affairs—The Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, June 17—9 P. M.

The steamer Humboldt, from Southampton, arrived at her wharf this evening at 6 o'clock. She brings four days later news. Her dates from London are to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 3d of June.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are more favorable.

The spring crops required rain, and the weather was cold for the season.

The St. Lawrence sailed from Southampton for New York on the 3d of June. She was to touch at Lisbon to land the Hon. Mr. Heddrick, Charge to Portugal, who was the bearer of a treaty between the two countries. The commander and officers gave a grand entertainment the day before sailing, to the mayor and corporation of Southampton, as a return for the hospitalities extended to them.

The Great Exhibition was visited on the 2d inst., by 50,000 persons. Her Majesty, the Queen, was present.

FRANCE.—The news relates almost entirely to the President's visit to the Provinces, where he had been received with great enthusiasm. Louis Napoleon made a speech at Djon of great political importance. His popularity is undoubtedly on the increase; and it is said, should the election take place to-morrow, he would be re-elected. The Parisian journals are dissatisfied with the speech, and regard it as a declaration of war against the Assembly. The President returned to Paris on the 3d of June.

INDIA.—The overland India mail reached London the 2nd of June, with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras dates to the 25th of April. There continued to be some disturbances on the Pesham frontier. The disbanded troops were overrunning the Nisanis territories and enacting every species of violence.

CHINA.—The rebels were making headway against the Imperial troops, and had taken possession of the Province of Kwangsai.

THE MARKET.—*Breadstuffs.*—American flour was more saleable at late rates. Corn met with fair inquiry at 30s. a 30s. 6d. for new yellow, a decline of 6d. for the week. Wheat was in fair request and previous quotations fully maintained.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Alabama.

Tremendous Conflagration—San Francisco in Ruins—Loss of Fifteen Millions of Dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

The steamship Alabama has just arrived with two weeks later news from California. She came by the way of Acapulco. Her news is of great importance. A terrible fire had occurred in San Francisco, laying in ashes property to the amount of fifteen million of dollars.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Custom House; the Union, Parker's, the National, New World, the City, Delmonica's, and the Exchange Hotels; also, Rose's buildings and the offices of the Steamship Company.

The fire spread to the shipping, consuming a large number of vessels which were lying at the wharves. It was first discovered in Clay street, and ran through one dozen blocks, quickly spreading to other parts of the city, a greater part of which lies in a heap of ruins. Hunter, George, Main, Centre and El Dorado streets are completely gutted. The utmost consternation prevailed during the fire, and thousands were turned out of house and home, having lost their all. Measures were about being adopted to relieve the distress of the sufferers.

It is feared a number of lives have been lost. Business was entirely lost sight of. San Francisco presents a sorrowing and heart sickening picture.

The news from the mines continues to be of a cheering character. New discoveries were daily being made, and the prospects of the miners were highly favorable.

The quartz crushing machines were reaping a rich reward, in some instances the average per man was from thirty to forty dollars per day.

Lynch law is still in the ascendant, and several new examples have been made.

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth gives an account of a tragic affair at Boonville, Owsley county, Ky., on the 12th of May last.

There had been some difficulty between Wm. Moore, John Moore, and John Reece, brothers-in-law, in relation to the division of some property. On that day they met in the open street, and had some conversation which resulted in blows. The two Moores attacked Reece with sticks and stones, and he defended himself with a large butcher knife, with which he stabbed his assailants in such a manner that they died in about ten hours. The deceased each left a wife and family. Reece was severely beaten, but is expected to recover.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Mr. Webster is about disposing of the complicated Central American questions by offering a comprehensive Joint Protectorate with England and France of all the Central American States, guaranteeing peace and independence. The same proposition is made with reference to Hayti, thus settling the difficulties between the Dominicians and the Haytiens, securing to each their rights without resort to war.

JENNY LIND.—The New York Express has a paragraph stating that Mr. Barnum acknowledges to a friend, who is not given to exaggeration, that he has made $500,000 by Jenny Lind's Concerts, and says that Jenny has realized not less than $350,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the 94 concerts do not lack above 25,000 of a Million Dollars!

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The following letter is published in the Richmond papers of last week. It corrects an important error which was made in the report of Mr. Webster's speech at Buffalo and places him in his true position before the country. By the way, a corrected edition, of this and other speeches delivered by Mr. Webster, during his recent visit to New York, is published in pamphlet form at the Mirror office, in N. York.

WASHINGTON, June 4th 1851.

My Dear Sir:—When I arrived at New York, my attention was called to a paragraph in the telegraphic report of my speech at Buffalo. Under the circumstances, it is wonderful that the accomplished reporter performed the service as well as he did, but a mistake occurred of some importance, which he corrected as soon as it met his eye. Towards the end of the speech, I am represented as having said, "Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States, and that Congress has no power over it."—This is so entirely in opposition to the whole drift of my remarks that it might have been hoped that all would have regarded it as a misprint, or an error. It appears, however, that this was not universally the case; and therefore the reporter very promptly caused the following correction to be inserted in the Herald, the paper in which the report appeared: "Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for this evil may occur, or may be hoped for hereafter."

It must be obvious to every intelligent person that if Congress possessed power over slavery as it exists in the Southern States, any attempt to exercise such power would break up the Union, just as surely as would an attempt to introduce slavery into Massachusetts. These are subjects of mere State rights, and State authority, intended originally to be left entirely with the States, and they must so be left still, if we wish to preserve the Union.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter which you may think necessary to remove false impressions.

I am, my dear sir, with the truest regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS, Richmond, Va.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The general impresssion is, that the affairs of the Government are conducted in the most prompt and efficient manner, by the present administration. The President and the members of his Cabinet are working men, and labor in their several departments with the most praiseworthy zeal and perseverance. The Alexandria Gazette says:

"Order, regularity, harmony, strict performance of law, prompt execution of duty, and a faithful adherence to Constitutional obligations, have marked the course of the present Administration, and given to it a dignity and a character which even its opponents are forced to respect, and frequently to applaud. This praise, though high, cannot be disputed by unprejudiced men. In addition to this it may be said that the talents of the members comprising the Administration, their experience, and their business qualifications, render them reliable and safe men—men in whom the people can have confidence, and upon whose judgment and sagacity they can depend.

If we look at the manner in which the public affairs entrusted to the management of the Administration have been attended to, since the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the office he now holds, we must admit that every thing has been conducted successfully. Both our foreign relations and our domestic concerns are and have been superintended with great discretion and prudence. We suppose in minor details every body has not been suited, but generally satisfaction has been given, and party itself cannot rally an opposition upon the acts and measures of the Executive Department of the Government."

And, in speaking of the Treasury Department, the Journal of Commerce says:

"Formerly, as every one knows, business of importance might be brought before the Department, and then lie without attention for weeks and months, and even for years. Merchants used, in many instances, to be obliged to write to the Department some twenty or thirty letters, on the same business, and even then, perhaps, without a reply. It was the custom to evade the responsibility of decisions by simply filing papers and applications. As to the several Bureaus, their business was generally two or three years behind hand. Such, indeed, continued to be the condition of the Department until after the termination of the last Congress. But now every letter that is received meets with prompt acknowledgment Mr. Corwin has directed that every day's mail shall be attended to on the day of its receipt."

It is said to be the determination of Mr. Corwin, that the business of the Treasury Department shall be conducted as "promptly and as thoroughly as is done in a merchant's counting house"—and clerks are required to be at their desks from eight till four o'clock, and longer when necessary to despatch the current business.

It thus appears, that public officers under the present administration do not hold sinecure posts.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—The extension of the Capitol is to be carried out under the direction of the President, the Commissioner of Public Buildings being made by law the superintendent. We understand that the President has appointed Thomas U. Walter, Esq, of Philadelphia, architect of the contemplated extension.—The plan adopted consists of wings on the North and South, placed some distance from the present building, and connected with it by means of corridors. The corner stone of the extension will be laid on the fourth of July.—*Washington Republic*

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

A Mysterious Case—Probable Murder of the Captain of a Vessel—Arrest of the Supposed Murderers!

Two negroes, hands on board the schooner Wasp, of Yeocomico, were committed to jail this afternoon, under suspicious circumstances, which, as far as I have been able to learn, are as follows:

The Wasp left your city yesterday afternoon, as also another schooner, commanded by Capt. Spedden, of Dorchester county. Capt S. says he thinks he saw a white man on board the Wasp yesterday after sailing. This morning the strange conduct of the negroes, and the non-appearance of the white man, determined him to follow the Wasp, which he did to this place, when he came ashore and made known his suspicions to several of our citizens, as also the custom house officer, by whom the Wasp was boarded and brought to the wharf, and the negroes committed to jail. The negroes, when interrogated by several persons, before the vessel was brought to the wharf, at one time stated the Captain was sick aboard—then, that he had gone home sick in another vessel; and then, that he was taken sick, and they had carried him back to Baltimore; finally, each claimed to be the Captain.

According to the papers of the Wasp, the name of the Captain was Edwards of Edmonds. It is feared that they have killed him, as what appears to be blood was discovered on the axe and in the cabin—a hat, vest and shirt, supposed to belong to the Captain, were also in the cabin. As an officer was taking them to jail, one of the negroes told him that "the Captain and the other negro had a muss last night, when the negro struck the Captain ——;" he stopped short, and observed "I can't tell you any more now."

The circumstances are very suspicious. If the Captain is alive, and in Baltimore, it is hoped this will meet his eye, or that of some person who may be able to throw light on the subject. Capt. Spedden says the vessel is known, no doubt, to Mr. Travers, on Light street wharf

[After the letter of our correspondent was in type, we ascertained, on inquiry, that the Wasp is owned by a gentleman named Edwards or Edmonds, of Yeocomico, and that the name of her captain was Haney, who was seen in this city on Monday morning previous to her sailing. He had been in the city for several days previous to Monday, but as he has not been seen since, (and we are assured of this by a number of persons who knew him well,) there is no doubt he left here in the Wasp, and was probably murdered by the negroes between this and Annapolis.]—*Editor Clipper.*

CINCINNATI, June 13.

Murder at Beaver Island.—From Detroit, Michigan, we learn that a brutal murder was committed on Beaver Island on Friday last, upon Thomas Bennett, under color of ecclesiastical authority. Bennett was shot through the body with five rifle balls and thirty-eight buck-shot, by a party of fifty Mormons. His brother, Samuel, was also shot. Great excitement prevailed.

BUFFALO, June 14.

The Mormon Tragedy.—After the murder of Thomas Bennett, the Mormons next pursued his brother Samuel, who to save his wife, returned to his house and received a shot just as he was passing the threshhold of his door. The fiends took the dead body of Thomas by the hair of the head and threw it into a boat, and compelled the wounded brother to follow and set down by it. They then drove his distracted wife into the boat and proceeded to the harbor, a distance of five miles, where they had a jury of Mormons, who brought in a verdict that Bennett came to his death while resisting the law.

VICKSBURG, June 12.

Duel at Vicksburg.—A duel came off here this morning, between Gen. Freeman, the whig candidate for Congress, and General Smith, of Jackson, his democratic competitor. General Smith was seriously wounded in the shoulder on the fifth round. The cause of the duel was a letter written by General Smith to some of the papers, and which was published, denouncing Gen. Freeman as a coward and libeller. The affair has caused great excitement.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday, a resolution was adopted to confine the business of the Senate to the old business left undone, except districting the State for Congressional districts.

In the assembly, resolutions offered by Mr. Thompson, about slavery, were referred to Judiciary Committee—ayes 60, nays 33. They extol the sacrifices and concessions of the fathers of the constitution, and commend their example; declare in favor of the compromise measures of the last Congress; regard the further agitation of slavery as dangerous to the Union, and oppose making any appropriations by the State to a college or academy where abolitionism or disrespect to the laws may be inculcated.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

Ohio Constitutional Election.—We have returns of the Constitutional Election held to day, from 65 cities, towns and townships, which afford a fair indication of the general result in favor of the Constitution. Exclusive of Cincinnati the majority in favor of the Constitution is 2529. Against License, 1917. This city gives 3536 majority for the Constitution, and 2623 against License.

BOSTON, June 17.

The Shadrach Rescue Case.—The jury in the case of Hayden, on the charge of assisting in the Shadrach rescue, came in this morning, and stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal—they were consequently discharged, and Robert Morris, a colored lawyer, was then put on trial on a similar charge.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 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

HON. JOHN B. KERR, of this town, Charge to Nicaragua, with his family, left New York in the steamer Prometheus, on Friday, for Nicaragua.

THE vote in St. Mary's county on the new Constitution stands: for it 167; against it 533. Majority against it, 366. In Calvert county the majority against the Constitution is 159. Total majority for the new Constitution in the whole State, 10,418.

As there will be no postage on the Gazette after the 1st of July at any of the offices in this county, it will be a good time for those to subscribe who have been deterred from doing so in consequence of the 52 cents additional expense. There are a great many Whigs in the county who are not on our subscription list, and we hope they will hand in their names by the 1st of July. We have no reason to complain of our increase of cash subscribers during the past half year, yet as there are more whose names ought to be on our list, we want them, and hope they will not be backward in handing in their names and money.

WE have received a copy of the "Constitutionalist," a large weekly paper, published at Augusta, Georgia, and devoted to secession, and the election of Charles J. McDonald for Governor. The Constitutionalist appears in new type, &c., which is an evidence that its doctrines are quite popular in that region. We do not learn from it how the South is to better itself by seceeding, or how we can protect our rights better as an independent Republic. We should like information on this point, for we think that we can fight as well for our rights in the Union as out of it, if fight we must.

REDEMPTION OF MARYLAND FUNDED STOCK.—Col. J. S. Gittings, commissioner of loans, gives notice in the Baltimore papers that the State Treasurer will pay, on the 1st of July next, the balance of the outstanding funded stock issued for arrears of interest. This stock was issued as a means of funding the arrears of interest on the State debt accruing during the suspension of payment from 1842 to 1848, and amounted to the sum of $878,737 45. The first payment on these arrears was made in October, 1849, and on the 1st of July the whole amount will have been paid off. The surplus means of the State will hereafter be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the State debt.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present or reward, or any promise, or any security for the payment or delivery of any money or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or forcibly to prevent him in any way from voting, or to obtain or procure a vote for any candidate or person proposed or voted for, as elector of President and Vice President of the United States, or Representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust, created by the constitution or laws of this State, or by the ordinances or authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives or causes to be given an illegal vote, knowing it to be so, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall on conviction in a court of law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

The above is the 2d section of Art. I of the new Constitution, which goes into operation on the 4th of July. This is one of the best features of our new organic law, and if it is effectual in breaking up the demoralizing and wicked practice of bribery, it will not be without its benefits. Notwithstanding the severe penalties attached to the act of giving or receiving a bribe, and the impossibility of evasion, we should have no confidence in its efficacy were it not for the oath prescribed in the 4th section of the same article, which must be taken by "every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, under the constitution or laws of the State," before entering upon its duties. This oath is, "that since the adoption of the present constitution I have not in any manner violated the provisions thereof in relation to bribery of voters, or preventing legal, or procuring illegal votes to be given." This oath will, we think, prevent any honorable man, any man of influence, or standing, or wealth, from engaging in, or countenancing in any way the detestable practice. No man knows but that he may some time desire an office, or circumstances may arise rendering it necessary or advisable for a man who does not wish any office, to accept one, and if he has in any way used improper influences to secure votes for a friend, he will be unable to take the oath prescribed. If any one should unfortunately be elected or appointed to an office, so destitute of honor as to look upon the oath as a mere form, the constant fear of exposure or detection, and consequent conviction of *perjury*, and *disfranchisement*, would, we hope, prevent him accepting the office. In order to make the new Constitution effectual in breaking up the system of bribery, all who are opposed to it must discountenance it at all times, and if it is resorted to they must by their votes prove to those who would violate this provision of the constitution that they are in earnest in their opposition to bribery and corruption.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—We publish on our first page a synopsis of the decisions of the Postmaster General under the new Postage law, which goes into effect on the first day of July next. The postage on all letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, sent any distance not over 3000 miles, if *prepaid*, will be 3 cents, and an additional rate of 3 cents for each additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce. When sent over 3000 miles, double these rates.

When *not prepaid*, the postage will be 5 cents per half ounce for 3000 miles or under, and 10 cents when sent over 3000 miles.

Drop letters one cent each.

The rates of postage on Newspapers, per quarter of three months, will be as follows:

	Daily	Tri-Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.
When sent out of the county and not more than 50 miles,	25	15	10	5
Between 50 and 300 miles,	50	30	20	10
" 300 " 1000 "	75	45	30	15
" 1000 " 2000 "	100	60	40	20
" 2000 " 4000 "	125	75	50	25
Over 4000 miles,	150	90	60	30

The rates on semi-monthly papers, one-half the rates on weekly papers; and on monthly papers one-fourth. In all cases one quarter's postage to be paid in advance.

Weekly papers sent within the county where published *free of Postage.*

The rates of Postage on Magazines is 1 cent per ounce for any distance under 500 miles; between 500 and 1500 miles, 2 cents, &c. On Magazines sent regularly to subscribers one quarter's postage is required to be paid in advance, in which case one-half of the above rates only will be charged. Transient newspapers and magazines, pamphlets, bound books, handbills, circulars, &c., must be prepaid at the full rates charged on magazines—1, 2 and 3 cents per ounce, according to distance.

Our New York Correspondence.

Departure of the North America—The Swan of Erin—Administration of Law in New York Police Courts, &c.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

The *North America* leaves this port to-morrow, with near 250 passengers, for Galway.—It is thought that she will make the trip in eight days, Galway being much nearer this port than Loudon is, and the North America having been the fastest steamship on the Chagres line.

The *Humboldt* is expected to-day, with four days later news from Europe; but if it be not more important than the last, it will be hardly worth recording.

Who has engaged Miss Catharine Hayes? is the question that, just at this time, agitates the "upper circles" of New York. This morning I was in at Phalon's Hair-dressing Saloons, the fashionable lounging-place for the *dilettante*, and everybody else that wants to be thought somebody, where Miss Hayes' visit to the United States was the engrossing topic of conversation. Several noted Wall street speculators and enterprising music-dealers were mentioned, each as the fortunate individual who had secured the "Swan of Erin," as the English Press terms Miss Hayes, when all parties were suddenly silenced by one of Mr. Barnum's agents, who announced that Barnum himself had positively effected an arrangement with the celebrated Irish songstress. This may account for the sudden termination of his engagement with Jenny Lind, and his hurried trip to London. The "Swan of Erin" will hardly make as much money in this country as the "Swedish Nightingale;" but, if Barnum has engaged her, *he* will be pretty sure to make a good thing of it.

You in the country can form no idea of the depravity and consummate rascality of most of our city politicians. An intelligent police officer, whom I have known for years, told me, yesterday, that for two or three months previous to an election, it is almost impossible to convict a man in any of the lower courts—that, often, after having at the risk of his life, rushed into a crowd of "Short Boys," "Skinners," or "Rock Boys," who were robbing some countryman, or assaulting some female, and having been severely beaten by them, himself, before he effected their arrest, they were invariably discharged by the alderman or police justice, the next morning, and, sometimes, even without a hearing.

There is no doubt of the truth of the officer's statement, that the police-magistrates connive at all sorts of rascality practiced by those whose votes elect them to office.

Truly yours, YORK.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—There was a statement published in our paper a short time ago, that a very respectable member of the society of Friends had been arrested in Kent county, Md., and lodged in jail, for aiding runaway slaves in getting away from their master. The Balt. Patriot says:

The facts as we gather from a reliable source are these. A negro man had been caught as a runaway, but who presented his pass, and the officer supposing it to be forged by this "Friend," had him arrested on his way to Chester, whilst riding with his wife in their gig, and forcing him from his companion put him in jail in irons, in the same apartment with the murderers of the Cosden family. He however, gave bail the next morning in $6000, and had an investigation of the case by the District Attorney, and it appeared on trial, that not one particle of evidence was established. He was therefore promptly discharged as being entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him.

The Annapolis Republican says Lieut. Thomas Sands, of that city, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the U. S. Revenue Marine Service.

BALTIMORE AFFAIRS.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Monday night about eleven o'clock, Mr. William Murphy, of West Baltimore street, whilst on his way home, was outrageously assaulted and knocked down near the corner of Fremont and Saratoga streets, by a couple of men, one of whom was armed with several missiles. Whilst lying in a defenceless condition, he was robbed of a silver watch and a small amount of money. The frequency of these occurrences should incite the night watch to renewed vigilence. *Balt. Sun.*

EXAMINATION.—An examination of the case of Daniel Connor, charged with an asault upon Philip Ragan, with intent to to kill, took place on Tuesday afternoon, before Justice Bordley. Ragan, as will be remembered, was very severely injured by being struck over the head by an iron bar, but singularly enough, it appeared by the evidence that his principal injuries were inflicted by his own wife, who, during the melee, rushed out with the iron bar to aid her husband, but mistaking him for Conner, came near killing him before she discovered her blunder. Under the circumstances the Justice held Connor to bail to answer at Court, merely on the charge of a simple assault.—*Clipper.*

THE BLOOMER DRESS.—A very pretty girl took the attention of the town, yesterday, in a Bloomer Dress of pea green silk, and trowsers of the same material—A Jenny Lind flat sat jauntily upon her head, and her feet were enclosed in a neat gaiter boot. If it is not rank heresy to avow such sentiments, we must say that the *tout ensemble* of the figure was decidedly picturesque. As we are not disposed to spoil any poetry that may pertain to the occasion, we made no inquiries as to the *personnel* of the Bloomer pioneer. Suffice it to say, that she was accompanied by a female of about her own style, in the usual apparel, and followed by a promiscuous troop of *dilletanti*—She kept on her way, however, uninterruptedly, and with a becoming modesty with respect to the public honors which thickened around her.—*Sun.*

A GREAT OUTRAGE.—One of the most unprovoked and shameful outrages, that we have ever had to record, was perpetrated on the outskirts of the city on Wednesday evening. Shortly after dark, as a highly respectable young man, whose name we omit by request, was walking along the road between the Mount Clare Depot and McPherson's, in company with a young lady, his sister, four libertine young men, who it appears were lying in ambush by the road side, suddenly rushed out, and whilst two of the cowards seized the young man, the other two, uttering most brutal and licentious expressions, proceeded to lay violent hands upon the person of his sister. A violent struggle ensued between both parties, and the young lady fortunately breaking loose from her ruthless assailants, rushed screaming along the road. Her cries, together with those of her brother, who was being violently assailed, finally put the villain to flight, and thus, prevented their accomplishing their intended outrage. During the struggle the young man was struck in the side with a stone, with such force as to break his watch in his vest pocket.—*Balt. Clipper.*

SINGULAR DESERTION.—Mr. William Twist an old man who resides near the Woodbury hill, on the Susquehanna Railroad, on Monday, brought a little white girl about 7 or 8 years of age, into the city, and gave her in charge of officers Hays and Ford, who had been left at his house in a very singular manner. She stated very distinctly that her name is Catharine Ann Frazier—that she came on to Baltimore from Philadelphia last week, with a lady she does not know, and that going up the Railroad with her she was put out of the cars by this woman. Mr. Twist found her standing at the Railroad, opposite his house on Saturday last, well dressed, and with a band-box in her possession. She says that her step-father is named Maguire, and is a dyer in the vicinity of Fairmount, Philadelphia—and that she lived with a family on Sixth, near Lombard street, in that city. In her possession is a small bible, which by an inscription on a leaf was presented to her by her "cousin, —— Robinson." She sticks to it that she was put out of the cars at Woodbury, by the lady whom she came on with, but cannot tell her name, or assign any cause for such conduct.—*Clipper.*

CECIL COUNTY COURT.—We learn from the Elkton papers, that Ezra Collier, cashier of the Havre-de-Grace Bank, charged with embezzlement, has been tried and acquitted. The trial excited great interest. Martha Devalenger, charged with receiving goods stolen from the Errickson steamboat line, has been acquitted. James Merritt, of Harford county for assault and battery, was fined $12. Mrs. Ann White and Wm. Gamble, lunatics, were ordered to be sent to the Maryland Hospital.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE BANK.—During the trial of E. Collier, the late Cashier of this Bank, at Elkton, last week, Richard Grason, Esq, counsel for the prosecution stated that on the 28th of August last, the resources of the Bank amounted to $28,842 32, while its liabilities were $136,050, leaving a deficit of $107,207 68, which amount Mr. Collier was charged with embezzling. Mr. Constable, for the defence, contended that the operations of the Bank were fictitious—that the funds soon after they were paid in by the stockholders, were returned to them in New York, where all the money belonging to the concern was kept, so that there was nothing left for Collier to steal. As the jury acquitted him, we presume this latter statement is correct.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Cornelius Shawn, of Frederick county, weighmaster of live stock, in the city of Baltimore, vice Jacob Powder. John W. Williams, of Baltimore city, lumber inspector, vice John Joseph Latty.

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