be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the U. States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that government. Wives and sisters, of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever.—They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison.—No; they feel the blood money in their pockets and laugh over their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance.

Of the conduct of Mr. Owens, the Consul, the writer says:

"At that time, Mr. Owens not only was unable to assist them; but as I am informed and believe was actually in danger himself from the rabble of Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General. As for the Albany, she was powerless, on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man sympathized with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen, but they could do no more. My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, but add new laurels to its wreath."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON RAIL ROAD.—On Thursday week an accident occurred on the Rail Road near Everett's Tunnel, above Cumberland, which resulted in the death of three men, and wounding of a number of others. The Alleganian says:

It appears, that as a train of cars was passing up the grade near the tunnel—two cars ladened with iron bars being in front of the locomotive—the flange of one of the wheels of the foremost car suddenly broke. The car in consequence, was thrown off the track and down a precipice of 50 or 70 feet. There were a number of laborers in the car, and several tons of rails. The train was immediately stopped, and a horrible spectacle was presented to the persons present. Three men were found dead, and a number of others severely wounded. Among the dead was Mr. Henry Mesman, a highly esteemed German who has resided for a number of years in the vicinity of Cumberland, and has been engaged recently as a superintendant of workmen on the rail road. The names of the others, who were Irish laborers, we have been unable to learn. A woman with an infant in her arms, was on the car when it went over the precipice—and strange to tell, the infant escaped without the slightest bruise, and the only injury sustained by the mother was the loss of a part of one of her fingers.

[illegible]

Yesterday afternoon, three men and two boys, belonging to the U. S. garrison, started out and went over the Eastern branch for the purpose of gunning. While in the field, before entering the woods, it appears that one of the party, a marine named Wm. Wells, of Baltimore, who had not provided himself with a gun, attempted to take by force, the one in the hands of Samuel, a youth about fourteen years of age, son of the much esteemed Joseph Mundell. The little fellow resisted; but Wells overcome him, and getting possession of the gun, *deliberately shot him!* The entire load entered his body; breaking the collar bone, cutting into the windpipe and severing the arteries. He bled profusely, and died almost directly after he was shot. It is said he was an amiable boy. Wells was arrested by officer Wheat, and after a hearing, Justice Crandell committed him to jail until Saturday for further examination. A coroner's inquest was held over the body this morning, and a verdict rendered according to the facts.—*Clipper.*

AUSTRIAN IMPUDENCE.—The Austrian authorities at Venice have opened a package, containing a printed circular and a pamphlet on the Austro-Hungarian question, with reference to the case of Mr. Dudley Mann—addressed to the United States Consul there, bearing the seal of the department of state. In reply to the protest from Mr. Flagg, our representative, they stated that the Council of Revision claimed the right to inspect all publications entering the Venetian territories. The Consul declared that the occurrence of a similar act will demand of him a similar protest. Here the matter remains for the present.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 19.

Rumored Emeute between Col. Webb & Gen. Wool.—It is stated that there was a difficulty between Colonel Webb and General Wool, just before the review of the military. Gen. Wool is said to have given the lie to Col. Webb in a polite way, when the latter threatened to publish a letter from the late Gen. Taylor, stating that the decisive battle of the Mexican war would have been lost had Gen. Wool been allowed his way.

There was a dispute as to whether Gen. Wool or Governor Hunt should review the military.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 22.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident—Thirty-five Persons Killed and Wounded.—As telegraphed before, the steamer James Jackson exploded yesterday just as she was leaving Shawneetown, in Illinois, by which thirty-five persons were killed and wounded. The shrieks of the wounded and dying caused a thrill of horror in every breast.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18

Presidential Nomination.—The Liberty Convention to-day nominated Gerrett Smith for President at the next election, and Mr. Durkee, of Wisconsin, for Vice President. Mr Durkee was lately a member of Congress from Wisconsin.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

Mr. Fillmore paid us a couple of flying visits during this week, on his way to the great Railroad Celebration at Boston, and on his return. He was accompanied by Secretaries Conrad and Stuart, and Mr. Sergeant, editor of the Republic.

The United States Mail Steamer *Franklin* sailed on Saturday, for Havre, with 63 passengers, and $692,834, in specie.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Illinois* arrived at this port at an early hour on Saturday morning from Chagres, via Kingston. The Illinois left Chagres on the 9th, and Kingston on the 12th inst. She brings 419 passengers, $355,000 in gold dust, and a large mail from California, made up on the morning of August 18.

The last advices from California are of a favorable character. In San Francisco, business is active in spite of the effects of the recent conflagration, and the administration of justice is placed on a more substantial basis. Great activity prevails in the mining districts, and the work of constructing canals on various gold-bearing streams is vigorously advancing.

The accounts received, by the way of England, of the discovery of Gold in New South Wales, is fully confirmed by the intelligence from California.

I'll bet ten dollars to one, that you can't produce a more knowing set of fellows in any portion of the world than our New York politicians. Things that are quite common here often strike a countryman as wonderfully sharp. A New York politician makes every move, no matter how apparently trifling, *tell.*

Now, for example, the friends of Douglas of Illinois wish to keep his name before the people, and, for that purpose, they find, nearly every day, some excuse for thrusting his name even into Whig papers.

About a dozen "Anecdotes of Senator Douglas," seven or eight "Biographical Sketches of Senator Douglas," and any quantity of "Witty retorts of Senator Douglas," have been going the rounds of the country press. Most of these have been manufactured in New York.

The other day, in New York, Douglas was quite surprised, on getting out of bed, after having "been round among 'em," the night before, to find himself announced in the morning papers to be so seriously indisposed, that his physician had insisted upon his declining to deliver the oration before the State Agricultural Society at Rochester. The little fellow was quite alarmed; and, swearing that it was a Whig trick, was preparing to swallow a hasty breakfast, and "put for" the newspaper offices to contradict the "unfounded report," when a Locofoco friend entered, and immediately restored his peace of mind by telling him that the Democratic Committee had got the paragraph inserted, for the purpose of correcting it the next day, or of saying that he was recovering. Douglas was, of course, delighted. Thus, you see, by this little move, Douglas's name will get into one-half the daily papers of the Union *twice*, once to say that he is sick and once to say that he has recovered. That is the way the Locofocos do things, every day.

Some few years since Whitney astonished the world, by projecting a railroad across the American Continent, from St. Louis to San Francisco. Pamphlets were published, plans drawn, and Congress was bored for several successive sessions. But it was no avail. The cat would not jump. Whitney, therefore, finding that "a prophet receiveth not honor in his own country," started for England, where the last we heard of him was, that the Colonial Minister was begging him to "stop dat knocking at his door."

England, however, can boast also of a genius of the *genus* Whitney; for I see by the last English papers, that a project is on foot for a "Seven-day's-line from London to Calcutta." Just fancy a week's holiday excursion of 5,600 miles; with a stoppage for a glass of wine, a sandwich, and a pipe, at Constantinople, and the train slackening its speed to 10 miles an hour, at the request of the passengers, whilst passing Jerusalem. That such a project is on foot, however, is true; and that it will be carried into effect, none need doubt, when they consider the importance that is attached in England to every possible plan for securing and concentrating their power in the East Indies. The entire work is to be completed in 1865.

Yours truly, YORK.

MR. SENATOR CHASE, of Ohio finds his affinities with the democratic party of that State to be so strong that he sees no reason for standing on a separate abolition platform when he can better promote his doctrines and purposes by mingling with the democratic ranks. He accordingly announces his intention to support the ticket of that party as put forth by the State Democratic Convention. Mr. Chase considers his own doctrines endorsed by the action of the Convention. "It is true," he says in his manifesto, that the Convention adopted no distinct resolution concerning the Fugitive Slave Act: but the position of the Democracy of Ohio, in relation to that odious enactment, is sufficiently apparent, not only by the censure passed upon it by the Convention, in the unanimous re-nomination of Governor Wood, and the approval of the counsels of his Inaugural, but from the comments of the Democratic press of Ohio upon it."

Mr. Chase in Ohio, and Mr. John Van Buren, in New York, will co-operate together very efficiently no doubt in the effort to carry out the declaration of the latter that the democratic party of the Union was to be the anti-slavery party of the Union. Mr. Chase expressed pretty much the same idea in a letter of his which was published a few years ago.

The influence which the abolitionist faction has been allowed to exert in several of the Northern States, where they held or were supposed to hold the balance of power, where they found themselves courted by both the parties claiming to be national, has had a very corrupting effect upon the integrity of those parties. They have both found themselves, at times, under the control of that faction, with the humiliation of knowing that they had forfeited the respect of the country and their own self-respect by base and unworthy concessions.—*Balt. American.*

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.—*Important Disclosures.*—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says—

"A young colored man was examined yesterday before Commissioner Ingraham, who is understood to have made some important disclosures, in reference to the origin of, and actors in, the late disturbances at Christiana, which resulted in the death of Mr. Gorsuch, and the wounding of others. The examination was private. The witness will be detained until the trials of the persons charged with the outrages referred to shall take place."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEP. 27, 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.

WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

DANIEL M. HENRY,

OF DORCHESTER.

ELECTION WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
GEORGE C. MORGAN,
Of St. Mary's County.

For Lottery Commissioner,
THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS,
Of Dorchester.

For Commissioner of the Land Office,
GEORGE G. BREWER,
Of Annapolis.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON,
Of Kent County.

For Commissioner of Public Works,
JOHN R. FRANKLIN,
Of Worcester.

WILLIAM B CLARK, Esq., has withdrawn from his position as an independent candidate for State's Attorney for Talbot County.

We are requested by Jas. A. Stewart, Esq., to say that he has withdrawn from the canvass as an independent candidate for Congress in this district.

THE Star desires to know where we got our information as to the dissatisfaction of Dr. Wharton's friends with the nomination of Mr. Stewart as a candidate for Lottery Commissioner. If the Star will read the correspondence in the Baltimore Sun between "A Democrat" and Dr. Wharton, it will find that not only his friends are dissatisfied but that Dr. W. himself thinks the convention did him injustice, although he refused to become an Independent candidate for the office. We will not make a misstatement designedly, and if we do accidentally, we will do justice afterwards if asked to. When we go to hear a public speaker, listen attentively to him, and then come out and misrepresent, misstate, garble and distort his speech, as the Star did that of Mr. Henry, the Whig candidate for Congress, then may the Star throw out its insinuations against us. "Town rumor" was more truthful than that report,

WE clip the following from the last Star in reference to Mr. Bateman and Mr. Price:

"We learn that a report is in circulation, that the Democratic candidates for Clerk and Register, will not, if elected, attend *'personally'* to the duties of their offices. Now we are authorized to pronounce the report wholly and entirely untrue; and we have been requested to say that, if elected, both Mr. Price and Mr. Bateman will, in person, discharge the duties of their offices respectively."

We suspect that the amount of that report was, the fear and apprehension on the part of the people that these gentlemen will not attend personally to the duties of the offices they are seeking, both residing in the country and having large agricultural interests to look after. We have never heard a report that Messrs. Hopkins and Donovan would not personally attend to the offices if elected. If such a one gets out we shall not trouble ourselves to correct it.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR.—The annual exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society will commence in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 21st October, and continue four days. The prizes offered for the best display of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Agricultural Implements, Tobacco, Fruit, Vegetables, House-hold Manufactures, &c., are numerous and liberal, and should incite our farmers to compete for them and the honors of the exhibition. The Annual Address will be delivered by Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and will of itself, undoubtedly well repay a visit to the Fair. Pamphlets containing a list of premiums, judges, rules and regulations, can be had on application post paid, to the Secretary, Samuel Sands, Esq., 128 Baltimore St., Baltimore. Arrangements are being made to make this the largest and most interesting Show which has yet been held.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, will be opened at their new hall in Baltimore, on the 20th October, and continue open until the 19th November. Those visiting Baltimore for the purpose of attending the State Fair will thus have an opportunity of visiting at the same time one of the most interesting exhibitions ever held in the United States.

RALLY WHIGS!

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT you will be called upon to vote for a gentleman to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. Daniel M. Henry, Esq., is the regular nominee of the Whig party, and as such, aside from his acknowledged qualifications for the station, is entitled to your earnest, hearty and undivided support.

What are Mr. Stewart's reasons for abandoning the field we do not know; neither do we know what will be the course of our opponents on the day of election. Let every Whig do his duty and vote for Mr. Henry, then they need not fear the result. If they do not vote, and rely entirely on his being elected, however small the vote, they may find themselves mistaken when too late. Although we do not fear such a result, it is always best to be certain, and we, therefore, say to every Whig, go to the polls and deposite your ballot for our gallant standard bearer, Daniel M. Henry.

MONEY is very scarce, and grain is ruinously low—these are two evils which the agriculturalist feels at this time to as great an extent as for many years past.—These two evils are directly chargeable to the Locofoco tariff of 1846. Notwithstanding the immense quantity of specie which has been brought into the country from the gold mines of California, more has been sent to Europe to pay for goods imported from foreign countries, and the money market continues tight. Heretofore there has been short crops in Europe, and we have exported our surplus breadstuffs, and by that means partially paid for our imports. Now it is not so—no adventitious circumstances this year will help our Democratic friends to show the benefits of a free trade tariff, and it will stand upon its own merits. The grain crop in this country and in Europe is a large one, and the exports are slight, the supply exceeds the demand, and the price is low—there is too much grain produced. By the tariff of '46 our manufacturers do not receive sufficient protection to compete with the cheaper labor of Europe, and those who heretofore produced iron, cotton and woolen goods, &c., now are engaged in producing grain, which makes more producers, and fewer consumers, of that article. For instance, in Pennsylvania, during the last 18 months, one-half of the iron furnaces have stopped, and thrown the workmen out of employment. These furnaces employed over 7000 men, who earned in the aggregate about $2,500,000 annually, which was expended in paying for provisions, clothing, education of children, &c., nearly all of which eventually gets into the hands of the agriculturalist to pay for the products of the soil. Now this $2,500,000 (and as much from other States) goes to England to pay for iron manufactured by the pauper labor of that country, and the 7,000 men heretofore employed in making iron here, and throwing their wages into the hands of the farmers, are now producing instead of consuming. Mr. Gen., and are the competitors of those from they formerly purchased of. $5,000,000 which should be paid to American mechanics to purchase the necessaries and luxuries of life is now sent to Europe, and so much in cash is taken out of the circulating capital of this country.

The true independence of a nation consist in its power to produce within itself all it wants, and thus retain the control of its foreign trade. While the labor of England is so much cheaper than in this country, can we produce within ourselves, the articles we want without placing ourselves on an equality in regard to wages, &c., with that country? Certainly not—we must, then, as a matter of course, levy duties on imports sufficient to bring the foreign article to the standard at which it can be successfully manufactured in this country. Without we do manufacture, we drive our population to the cultivation of the soil, the products of which we cannot export to a sufficient extent to pay for our necessary imports. The immutable laws of self-protection demand that we so regulate our domestic policy as to ensure the production within ourselves of all our wants, or so that our exports shall exceed in value our imports. Unless this is done we must ever have a scarcity of money, trade must be worthless, and the productions of the soil not worth the raising. To secure the balance of trade in our favor, and encourage a diversity of occupations, is the object of the American system advocated by the Whig party of the United States, and not to build up one interest or section of country at the expense of another.

DEATH OF REV. LEVI R. REESE.—This distinguished divine died in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning last, at 5 o'clock, after a short illness. He was for many years Chaplain to congress, and President of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and in every station to which he has been called, he has brought with him a mind well stored with practical knowledge, and a firm determination to discharge the duties imposed upon him with fidelity to those by whom he had been selected.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Boston Transcript says—Probably since the days of Washington no Chief Magistrate of the United States has visited Boston whose reception by the great majority of the population has been so generally free from all bias of party animosity and personal opposition, as that of Millard Fillmore.

JUDGE WOODBURY'S SUCCESSOR.—Benj. Rand Curtis, an eminent lawyer of Boston, has been nominated by President Fillmore to the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, left vacant by the death of Hon. Levi Woodbury.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Philemon Mullikin, Postmaster, Trappe, Talbot county, Md.—vice H. P. Montague, resigned.

IN our paper of Saturday last we commented upon a speech delivered by Mr. Jas. Ll. Martin at the Trappe on the Saturday previous. We expressly stated that we were not present on the occasion, and that "if we were rightly informed (we desire to do no injustice to Mr. M., and if the report be incorrect or his remarks misunderstood, and we hope one or the other, we will correct the statement) the remarks of Mr. M. must have produced a very *sickly* impression, if good taste prevails in that region." Now if the report of Mr. Martin's remarks was incorrect, or his meaning in any manner misunderstood, why not in a note to us have stated the error, and state fairly, and honorably what he did say upon the occasion, and let the public judge whether we had injured or misrepresented him? We had promised to correct it if an error. Does it not strike every fair and candid mind that this would be the proper course to pursue? Instead of doing this he comes out in the last Star in a lengthy article, stating that "it was known to every voter in Talbot county that he was a candidate for State's Attorney," and "that this position had given rise to two personal attacks on him by the editor of the Gazette." He then goes on to say that, on Saturday last, he called on the editor of this paper, "and *required* of him (us) the authority upon which he had given the *facts* in regard to my (his) speech on the occasion above referred to, and he (us) stated 'that Wm. Hardesty and Samuel Hambleton were his (our) authority for the statement.'"—The Italics are Mr. Martin's own. Now, first, we deny that Mr. Martin "*required*" of us our authority. He politely *inquired* of us the source of our information in regard to his speech, and we answered him by giving the names of two gentlemen whom we had heard speaking of it. Had he done as intimated by his Italics, and his language indirectly, our course would have been different, but to a civil question we could not but give a civil answer.

We do not think that the word "*facts*" which Mr. M. lays so much stress upon, was used, though we cannot say positively—we, at least, did not hear it, and he predicates a charge of falsehood against us upon the use of this word. Mr. Martin knew as well as we did, that we could not intend to give Col. Hambleton as our authority for the *facts*, he having heard it from others, and he *knew then* and *knows now*, that we did not intend to do so. If the word "*facts*" was used in our hearing, it was done in such a manner as to *entrap* us, as his use of it in his article proves. Of course when Col. H. was called upon to know if he had stated as *facts* what he told us, he was compelled to answer that he did not, he not being at the Trappe, and this is Mr M.'s ground for charging us with "voluntarily making a deliberate statement which is positively false." But Mr Martin also says that we were not informed that he said in his speech that Mr. Clark was unqualified for the office of State's Attorney, while he publishes in the same article a letter from Col. Hambleton stating that he did so state to us, though he afterwards found that he had misunderstood his informants. How Mr. M. could make this statement, with *his* great horror of misrepresenting, we cannot imagine. Such a course may do well enough in one of his speeches clearing those criminals spoken of, but it is out of place in this matter. Fearing that we were not sufficiently explicit to Mr. Martin in our first interview, we subsequently went to him and explained in plain language what we intended, and if he did not understand us at first, he certainly did then. If he can reconcile it with his notions of honor, to make a charge based upon grounds which he *knew* incorrect, we have nothing to say. We think the public will want better proof than he has yet adduced before they condemn us.

Although Mr. Martin did not in so many words say that Mr. Clark was unqualified for the office of State's Attorney, yet the inference drawn from his language by many present was, that he (Mr. M.) intended to be so understood. Our language was that "we hear that Mr. Martin disposed very quickly of one of his competitors for the office, Mr. Wm. B. Clark, an independent democrat, by pronouncing him unqualified for the station. Mr. H. H. Goldsborough, his other competitor, was allowed to compete, and not shoved entirely aside." Now hear what Messrs. Hardesty, Clark and Robson say:

We hereby certify that upon our return from the Trappe on Saturday last, we stated as far as we could, the substance of Mr. J. Ll. Martin's speech in reference to Mr. Wm. B. Clark and Mr. Goldsborough. We stated to Mr. Hambleton and others that Mr. Martin said that Mr. Clark, in comparison with himself, was not so competent for the place of State's Attorney as himself. That he, (Mr. Martin) on account of his age, experience and practice at the bar, without vanity, must be admitted to have superior claims to Mr. Clark, and that he thought all present would admit the same; and that it was unnecessary to say more, as he did not think Mr. Clark would be in his way. As to Mr. Goldsborough, they were both candidates for the office—one on one end of the plank, one on the other end, the people must decide between them.

(Signed,) JOHN ROBSON,
THOS. J. CLARK,
Sept 20, 1851. WM. T. HARDESTY.

Now will any one say that our report did Mr. Martin any substantial injustice?—Our comments and inferences were of course our own, and he cannot and does not complain of these—it is of our "facts." Is it not a *fact* that Mr. M. disparaged Mr. Clark, a brother member of the bar, a fellow democrat, a candidate on the same independent ground, for the same place, and who was absent, and produced the impression that he was unqualified for the station?—The fact of admitting Mr. Goldsborough to competition and comparison with himself, shows this conclusively, and yet because his precise words were not used, he is to prove this fact and brand us as a slanderer. In this way the slightest deviation proven would ruin a man. Why did not these gentlemen who give negative certificates state what Mr. Martin *did say*, and let the public judge whether we had injured him. We think in their great regard for Mr. M. they might have reflected that their course was not entirely fair towards us. Why does not Mr. Martin himself state what he did say? So far it is nothing more than a denial of the *identical language* we used.

We also stated that "he informed the people he had acquitted three-fourths of the felons and criminals in Talbot for ten years past," *that he tried*, of course being understood. Now look at this certificate published to prove falsehood upon us:

We did not understand Mr. Martin to say in his speech of the 13th inst., at Trappe, that Mr. Clark was unqualified to fill the office of Prosecutor, nor that he had turned loose three fourths of the criminals and felons tried in our county court.

E. M. HARDCASTLE,
Sept. 20, 1851. S. P. DICKINSON.

Our language is not even correctly stated in the latter part of this certificate, and of course proves nothing against us. Why do not these gentlemen state what he did say about the criminals? He will not deny that he said something about acquitting three fourths of the criminals in Talbot county for the past ten years; yet he would like to leave the impression on the minds of the people, that ours was a groundless statement. Mr. M. winds up with an indignant appeal to the candid and fair minded to frown down these base and unfounded attempts to injure him. If the "candid and fair-minded," upon such evasion as he puts forth, and upon such negative testimony, choose to condemn us, well and good, we, however, do not fear such a result. Mr. M. evidently desires to be a martyr in the cause and has taken this manner to secure the sympathy of the friends of Mr. Clark, and their votes also. We doubt his gaining his object.

We shall endeavor to be at the Trappe to day to hear the speeches, and if Mr. M. says anything worth commenting upon, we shall try and use his *exact words* in speaking of it.

ON the 15th inst. Gov. Lowe addressed a letter to President Fillmore on the subject of the Christiana Outrage, and the action of the general Government in the premises, to which he received the following reply. It will be seen that the President is determined to do all in his power to punish the guilty parties to the fullest extent of the law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 16th Sept. 1851.

To his Excellency the Gov. of Maryland:

SIR:—Your letter of the 15th inst., to the President, has been received. In reply I am instructed to say, that, on Saturday last, official reports of the outrage referred to by your Excellency, were received from the Commissioner of the United States, in Philadelphia, and the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After a careful consideration of the subject, orders were dispatched by the President to the proper officers of the United States, in Pennsylvania, requiring them to proceed immediately to arrest all persons criminally concerned in the transaction.

The District Attorney was especially instructed to ascertain whether the facts would make out the crime of treason against the United States, and if so, to take prompt measures to secure all concerned, for trial for that offence.

I am instructed to assure your Excellency that the President regards this violation of the rights of the peaceful citizens of Maryland, with deep abhorrence, and that he will not fail to exert all his constitutional powers to bring the offenders to merited punishment, and to prevent similar outrages in future.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.—The Philadelphia North American, of yesterday morning, says:

"The remainder of the officers who were on duty at Christiana, returned home yesterday afternoon. The country was thoroughly scoured for the distance of thirty miles around, and all suspected parties arrested. The negro settlements are nearly all deserted. The officers were obliged to turn loose hogs, cattle, fowls and other penned stock to prevent them from famishing. Lieut. Ellis brought in custody a young colored fellow named John Roberts, arrested in a cornfield, some six miles from the scene of the murder, who is a highly important witness against Scarlet, the white man, now in Moyamensing prison on a charge of treason. The officers also brought to the city a number of murderous looking weapons found in the negro huts."

THE LAW OF TREASON.—On Monday morning next Judge Kane, at Philadelphia, will charge the Grand Jury of the United States upon the law of treason, at the suggestion of District Attorney John W. Ashmead. The North American says it is the intention of the District Attorney then to send bills of indictment to the grand jury against all the persons charged with participating in the late unfortunate outrage at Christiana. If true bills should be found, they will be certified to the United States Circuit Court by the United States District Court, and will be tried at a term which commences on the 6th day of October next.

RUNAWAYS.—Two negro men, belonging to Dr John C. Earle, of Centerville, Md., absconded on Saturday night week. It is supposed that they were carried off in a covered wagon by negro guides from above. The reward offered is one half their market value.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A colored girl belonging to John N. Usilton, Esq, of Chestertown, Md., was burnt to death on Friday by her clothes taking fire.

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