myth, of Kent, Stephenson, Thomas of Queen Anne's, Wyse, Frazier, Crout and Weathers.

Mr. Lankford reported a bill to repeal the act for the better regulation of the State's wharves in Baltimore, to exclude the Osiris' from the pier at Pratt street, and to indemnify the Osiris owners for the erection of said pier.

Senate bill appropriating $60 for the removal of the records of the Eastern Shore Court of Appeals to Annapolis, was passed.

The bill to authorize the Orphans' Court and Register of Wills to transact business in Baltimore city, and to confirm certain proceedings of said Court and Register was passed.

The bill to change the name of C. C. Tucker, of Baltimore city, to Charles Tucker Carroll was passed.

The bill regulating the times of holding the Courts in the 8th Judicial District was passed.

The bill to prevent the issuing of licences to free negroes, and to prevent their employment as clerks, in Somerset county, under a penalty of $300—

Mr. Broadwater moved to insert Worcester county.

Mr. Plummer moved to recommit it; with instructions to report a general bill.

Mr. Coale asked for a division, so as to take the first vote upon the recommitment, without the instructions.

Pending this motion, the House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The bill to allow the authorities of Emmitsburg to appropriate certain public grounds to a female public shool was passed.

The bill to change the name of John S Feli Stoddard to John Sands Fell was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill appropriating $300 to purchase the pier at the Pratt street wharf of the owners of the Steamboat Osiris, was orderdered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE.—There being no quorum, the Senate adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 2.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Miller, ordered that the Secretary procure 500 copies of the report of R. J. Brent, of the trial of Hanaway for treason.

On motion of Mr. Grason, an order was adopted referring portions of the Governor's message to the appropriate Standing Committess. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a joint committee to visit the Government House, and report what sum is necessary, if any, for repairs and furniture.

Mr. Willis submitted an order that the Committee on Colored Population inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to compel all free negroes to hire themselves out by the year.

This order gave rise to a very animated and interesting debate, in which Messrs. Frazier, Coale, Flemming, Willis, Barnitz, Stewart, Ricketts, Stephenson and Crout took part. The order was adopted:—Yeas 45. Nays, Messrs. Morris and Crout.

The bill to exclude the owners of the steamer Osiris from the pier of Pratt street and to pay them $300 for said pier, was passed. The bill to make valid a deed from Michael Sullivan, trustee, to Francis Haines, was passed. The bill to change the name of John S. F. Stoddard to John Sands Fell, was passed. Adjourned.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller furnishes the following:

Caution to Parents.—We have just witnessed the death of a child in our neighborhood by convulsions, caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence. Dr. Dewees, in his work on the physical and medical treatment of children, (a book which parents should own,) mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin" I recollect some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool which it had picked up in creeping around the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blanket, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, causes much suffering—and in considerable quantities is almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death.

WHAT KOSSUTH HAS BEEN DOING FOR HUNGARY.—The following reply was made by Kossuth at Pittsburg, in answer to a committee inviting him to Cleveland, Ohio:—

"Gentlemen—You will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it, has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drank and feasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets at $2 each—$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got others to make or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would, ere this, have been ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured."

THE BITE OF A DRUNKARD.—Mr. Hiram Wilcox, of Dayton, Ohio, in assisting, about two weeks ago, to take a drunken loafer to jail, was bit by him on one of his fingers. He paid but little attention to it, until a few days subsequent it became swollen and painful, with every appearance of erysipelas. The ordinary remedies in such cases were applied, but the inflammation spread rapidly from the hand to the arm, and finally to the body—growing worse and worse until mortification put an end to his life.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1852.

SENATE

After the presentation of petitions and reports, the resolution declaring the compromise a definite settlement of the slave question was taken up and Mr. Davis addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. McRea got the floor, and the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House this morning went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making an appropriation of $3,180,000, for the payment of the last Mexican instalment. The several amendments pending were rejected; when the Committee rose and the bill was passed under the operation of the previous question.

The House again went into Committee, (Mr. Stevens of Georgia, in the chair,) and, on motion of Mr. Bayly, the bill for the relief of the Lopez expedition prisoners, recently released and pardoned by the Queen of Spain, was taken up.

Mr. Bayly, having ascertained from the State Department, that six thousand dollars would probably be enough to bring those persons home and contribute to their comfort, moved, and the committee inserted that amount in the bill. He said that he would not trouble the committee with any remarks, as the bill sufficiently explained itself, and he appealed to the committee to rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. Giddings took the opportunity to speak on the subject of our Foreign Affairs, and particularly in favor of the doctrine of Intervention or Non-intervention, as proclaimed by Kossuth.

The running debate involved the questions of out-laws, pirates, and what is required by humanity in the necessitous condition of the pardoned invaders.

The bill having been reported to the House, the question was stated on concurring in the amendment of Mr. Carter, adopted in Committee; whereupon,

The yeas and nays were demanded; pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

The Mexican indemnity bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Compromise measures were then taken up. Mr. McRae addressed the Senate in opposition thereto, and he had not concluded, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker announced that the unfinished business was in concurring in the following amendment, made in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, yesterday, to the bill appropriating six thousand dollars for the relief of the pardoned Cuban prisoners, now in Spain, and for bringing them home, viz:

"Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed into an interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba by any of the citizens of the United States."

The amendment was concurred in—yeas 91, nays, 71.

And the bill was then passed—yeas, 147, nays, 22.

Reports were made from the several standing committees; among others,

Mr. Walsh, of the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the benefit of the Carmelite Nunnery at Baltimore, remitting the duty on a present of vestments, to be used as sacredotal gowns by the clergy of that institution; and at the instance of Mr. Walsh, it was passed.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to amend the postage law of March 6, 1851: which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Other reports were made, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1852.

SENATE.

The private calendar was postponed till one o'clock.

Mr. Pratt presented the petition of Henry Mankin and others, praying that the Postmaster-General be authorized to contract with them for carrying the U. States mails in a line of steamers between Baltimore and Rio Janerio, and intermediate points.

The Mexican indemnity bill was reported by Mr. Hunter.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and several bills were ordered to be engrossed.

And then the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of reports were made, when the House adjourned until Monday.

MRS. CATHARINE SINCLAIR'S DEBUT.—A despatch from New York says that the debut of Mrs. Catharine Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, at Brougham's Lyceum, on Monday evening was a great and exciting event. The house was immense—the building literally packed in every part, and hundreds forced to leave. On the first appearance of Mrs. Sinclair, the applause was so great and protracted that she quivered like a leaf, but she soon regained her fortitude, and proceeded with her part with much self-possession and gracefulness. Her debut is regarded as most triumphant, and at the fall of the curtain she was loudly called for.

The Frederick Examiner contains an extract from a letter written by Col. Anthony Kimmel, of that county, who is now travelling in Europe. The letter is dated Rome Dec. 21st, 1851, and is addressed to his son. On the 17th the Col. was presented to his holiness the Pope.—The following is the extract:

"The Pope has directed two large stones, one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Coliseum, to be prepared in Rome, to be presented by him to the Washington Monument now being erected in the city of Washington to the memory of the Father of his country."

FOUL AND MONSTROUS MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA—*Shocking and Horrible Butchery.*—A most horrible affair was developed in the District of Richmond, Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon, which for excessive brutality is without a parallel in modern days. The North American gives the following condensed account of it:

About 4½ o'clock, some little girls, who were playing near the coal wharf No. 14, just above the iron works of Mr I. P. Morris, discovered frozen in the ice in the flats, on the river at this point, three sacks, close together.

These children informed four young men who were chopping wood on the shore, and they cut out the bags with their axes. They partially opened the sacks, when portions of human remains became visible.

The suspicion at once flashed upon their minds, in consequence of recent rumored apprehensions as to the fate of the missing pedlar boy, Jacob Lehman, that his body had been brought to light. Hundreds of spectators soon collected, and all arrived at the same conclusion.

A messenger was despatched to Kensington for Dr. Goldsmith, the coroner, and by the time that functionary reached the scene, not less than 1500 persons were assembled. There was the greatest excitement, and an universal feeling of horror prevailed.

The sacks were removed to the hotel of Captain George McCullen, on Richmond street, near Huntingdon, where a jury of inquest was empanneled.

Upon examining the sacks, a most bloody and horrible spectacle was presented—The sight, indeed, was appalling. The stoutest nerves could not view it without a shudder, and the bare thought of it caused the warm blood to run cold, and the heart to sicken.

In one sack was a head, and legs and feet; in another a thorax, arms and hands, with the viscera of the chest; and in the third, the lower portion of the trunk, and the hips and thighs, with the viscera of the abdominal region. The portions of the body in the different sacks were, with parts of the clothing of the deceased, fixed and tied together, so as to occupy the least space.

The head had been severed from the trunk, the body hewn in twain, the legs chopped off at the knees, and the feet partly cut from the legs, at the ankles, so that they might be bent upwards. There had also been an attempt to cut the thorax in two lengthwise. On the top of the head were two frightful wounds, fracturing the skull. The nose was likewise broken and the eyes blackened

On putting the mutilated parts of the body together, and laying the whole out in the Coroner's ice-box, they formed the perfect corpse of a youth about 17 years old—the exact age of the lad, Lehman.—The hair was like his. The body, furthermore, corresponded to his in size, height, and general appearance. The clothing, too, was of the same description as his.—Indeed, no doubt whatever remained that the corpse was that of young Lehman

The distracted father of the unfortunate boy was present, but he was so overwhelmed as to be incapable of affording any satisfaction as to the identity of his murdered son.

The clothing was cut and torn into fragments, and all the buttons were removed from the over-coat. Around the pieces of the body, both inside and outside of the sacks, were geese wings and feathers. In each sack was a heavy paving stone.

The Coroner went into a thorough investigation of the foul homicide, carefully conducting the proceedings in order to serve the ends of justice in the best manner. Up to a late hour the jury were still in session.

No developments have been made by the testimony beyond vague suspicion.—The police were on the alert, but no clue whatever to the inhuman and fiendish perpetrators of the alarming deed of blood had been obtained.

The victim of the diabolical tragedy was the son of Aaron Lehman, a German Jew pedlar, above Franklin Avenue, Penn. District. When last seen he had with him about $200 worth of common watches, jewelry, and fancy articles, which comprised almost the entire stock in trade of his father.

There has never been a paralled to this monstrous homicide in the annals of crime in Philadelphia. It even exceeds in atrocity the murder of the Bartle family, in Roxborough.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

The Murder of Young Lehman—Suspicion against Three Hungarian Refugees.—The brutal murder of young Lehman continues to excite great attention.—The investigation is still progressing, and there is strong circumstantial testimony against three Hungarian refugees, who occupied a house in the vicinity where the remains of the unfortunate youth were found. The deceased was last seen about entering this house, and had previously stated that these men had fooled him by pretending they desired to purchase jewelry from him, to present to their sister. Before moving away, the Hungarians sold their goods, and a quantity of geese feathers, resembling those found in the sacks with the remains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Execution of Riley and Knickerbocker—Respite of Gurnsey.—Lawrence Riley, for the murder of his wife and her mother, was hung in the jail yard at Brooklyn today.

Hiram Knickerbocker was also hung at Buffalo to-day for the murder of C. Harkner.

Otto Gurnsey, appointed to be hung at the city jail yard to-day was respited by the Governor, in consequence of his mistress confessing that she administered the poison which caused the death of his wife.

ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.—The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat says that Henry Philips, Jr., living in Town Point Neck, while sliding on the ice in Little Choptank river, one day last week, fell and broke his leg in two places.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1852.

☞ 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, and Philadelphia.

TRIPS RESUMED.—The steamer Hugh Jenkins, after being shut out of our river for nearly two months, arrived at Easton Point last night, and will hereafter perform her trips as usual, unless again prevented by the ice.

RICHARD C. LANE has been appointed Post Master at the Royal Oak, Talbot County, vice J. S. Willis, resigned; and Wm. H. Valliant Post Master at Oxford, vice Thomas Watts, resigned.

WE see in the Centreville and Baltimore papers a statement that the small pox has made its appearance in the Bayside District of this county. As that is the first and only intimation we have had of the fact, we presume the report is false.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Col. J. S. Cottman, M. C. from this District, for interesting public documents.

Also to Oliver P. Sparks, Esq., of the House of Delegates, for a copy of Mr. Brent's report on the Christiana treason trials.

THE BALTIMORE DAILY NEWS comes to us much enlarged, and greatly improved in its general appearance. The Daily News is Whig in its politics, and the enterprising publishers have used every effort to make it interesting and useful, and we are pleased to see that their efforts are appreciated by the public. Although but a few months in existence, the News is one of the best penny papers published.

STATE TREASURER.—Dr. James S. Owens, of Anne Arundel County, has been elected by the Legislature, Treasurer of the State of Maryland, vice Dr. Dennis Claude. Dr Claude has performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of both parties, during the critical period through which the State has passed and his removal will be regretted by a large majority of the people of the State. Dr. Owens, however, has before filled the office, and is undoubtedly well qualified for the station, and we hope will give as universal satisfaction as his predecessor. Although the office of Treasurer is not now as onerous and responsible as formerly, none but the most honest and capable men should be selected to fill the office.

WE have the pleasure of announcing the delivery of an address by Surgeon PINKNEY, of the U. S. Navy, on the interesting subject indicated below, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the large room over the Female Primary School, in Easton. The interest of the subject and the character of the speaker alike combine to ensure a good audience, and we trust that our citizens generally, with their wives and daughters, will cheer the speaker by their presence. We feel sure that all will be pleased and gratified on the occasion.

AN ADDRESS will be delivered on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the room over the Primary School room on Washington Street, by Surgeon Ninian Pinkney, U. S. N. Subject of discussion—"Policy of the Government of the United States in reference to European commotions."

WE last week knocked from under the Star the very slippery plank upon which it stood in regard to Mr. Spark's vote against the non-intervention resolution, but because we did not devote half a column to the subject, that delectable sheet charges us with "dodging its points." Now it made no *points*, as it feared to commit itself against Mr. Willis, and it is, Cass-like, equally non-committal in its last issue. It says, however, that it will defend Mr. Willis when we assail his vote. It would be perfectly consistent with the Janus-faced character of that paper, to defend the votes of its friends who voted on opposite sides; but we have no intention to assail Mr. Willis' vote, as we are not yet converted to the doctrine of intervention. The Star refuses to answer our query in regard to its position on the intervention question, but promises to do so if we will "show wherein the policy of the President differs from that of Messrs. Sumner and Hale," and Cass, for they are alike on this question, and the Star need not try to "pull the wool" over the eyes of its readers in that particular. We will try to enlighten the Star's ignorance, and then see if it will keep its word. The President, while he sympathizes with all who are struggling for freedom, is opposed to intervention in the affairs of foreign nations.—While he is, in favor of every nation regulating its own internal affairs, he is opposed to the United States departing from the policy laid down by Washington, and acting so inconsistently as to say to foreign nations what they shall or shall not do. If this is the cause of Francis Joseph, of Austria, as the Star says, we think it a very popular cause. But it is no such thing.—It will do very well to talk about "freedom," "liberty," "tyranny," &c., but it will *not* do very well for us to take a position which will lead us into bloody and expensive wars.

Mr. Cass says (and Messrs Seward, Sumner, Hale, and others of that ilk, go with him,) that he is prepared to vote as a Senator for a resolution declaring that non-intervention is one of the laws of nations, and must be respected. What would be the effect of such a resolution? If Hungary, for instance, should again strike for freedom, and Russia should again send an army to the assistance of Austria, could we sit idle and see it done? By that resolution we say to Russia, you must not send that Army, and we are degraded if we do enforce our command. We want to see no more "backing out,"—we had enough of that under Mr. Polk, in the "54 40" controversy. Never do we again want to see the United States take a position and igrominiously retreat from it, as it did in that case. But Gen. Cass has, for the first time, almost, explicitly avowed a doctrine, (although he found himself too hasty and is now rather backing out from his position,) and that doctrine is the one taken up by the abolitionists, and will be ridden by them for the purpose of securing votes. That that is also the General's object, none of those who so dearly *love* him, will doubt. Without the people of this country are prepared to enter into an armed crusade against the despotisms of Europe the doctrine advocated by Kossuth should not be adopted. We are second to no one in our admiration of the patriotic, disinterested and enthusiastic Kossuth, but we are not willing to accept him as a teacher of *our* political actions and an interpreter of the writings of Washington. That he should plead the cause of his country, and make out the best case for himself possible, is not strange, but it certainly does not follow that we should adopt a principle that is calculated to injure us as a Republic, and involve us in quarrels with half the world. What can be done by moral force, we wish to see done immediately, but an armed intervention we are opposed to. As the question of intervention is agitated in Congress, we think the Legislature very properly spoke against it, so that the opinion of Maryland may be known.

But the Star wishes to get out of its dilemma and keep Gen. Cass out of sight, by calling us a "Northern man with Southern principles." The insinuation, it is true, is contemptible, but we think such a man much more to be respected than one who was born, bred and now lives at the South, whose sympathies are all Northern, and who is willing to adopt a principle which will eventually prove ruinous to the South, in the vain hope that it will lead to Locofoco ascendency. The conservative portion of the South ask nothing which a reasonable Northern man would not be willing to grant, and that, too, without deserving reproach.—We had the good fortune to be reared with those whom the Star would reproach—those who are willing that the South should regulate its own internal affairs, and are satisfied to mind their own business. Educated with such views we never did violence to any principle in defending the rights of the South, and when we cannot consistently endorse the views and advocate the interest of those among whom we reside, we shall leave for a more congenial region. We advise the editors of the Star to do the same.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I was somewhat surprised to see on Tuesday last, in the reputed organ of the Democracy of this county, an attempt not only to ridicule education and those who have at great risk established a Female Institute at St. Michaels in this county, but respectable people, simply because they are poor. The author of this puerile attempt at wit should by all means attend the first four years at the "Bayside Institute," in order to learn decency, and also to hide his humble origin and get into good society. It is not my purpose to say anything in behalf of Mr. Pattison, but I think the author of the article in the Star will find himself very much mistaken if he supposes Mr. Pattison has not the requisite education, as I have heard that gentleman's education was equal, if not superior, to any one's in this county, and I am confident far superior to that of the writer of the *intended* burlesque Indeed, there is no reason to suppose that he has not a clasical education, except that he is related to a *mechanic*, a crime, no doubt, in the eyes of the Star's writer. Probably the author has so far hidden *his* origin that he has no fear of being known as a relative of a mechanic, and therefore takes occasion to make light of that class of people, as often as he can find an editor sufficiently inimical to them to admit his *interesting* productions in to his journal. The only good point in the entire article, and the only evidence of wit, (and that is not *very* perceptible,) is in the references, but, as Mr. Weller says, "whether it is worth a vile to go through so much to learn so little," I leave the readers of the Star to decide.

A MECHANIC.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.—The office-seekers at Annapolis (says the Baltimore Patriot) are reported to be as thick as the locusts in Europe. A correspondent of the Baltimore Argus relates a scene in the Governor's room as follows:

"In connexion with this great subject, I will give you a short speech, said to have been delivered by a 'rotationist,' from your city, to our popular Governor, while pleading for office for himself and friends in the Governor's chamber. It is said that the Governor and all who were within earshot were amazingly tickled at the eloquent harangue. Here is the speech, as related to me. 'Governor,' said the rotationist, seizing the Governor by the coat and raising his sonorous voice, 'come to the point at once, the people expect it, throw aside all this paraphernalia, let the axe fall, lay it at the root of the tree, *make the blood flow*, and the people will sustain you.'"

It will be borne in mind, says the Patriot, that there are no Whigs to be turned out, and that "rotation" means to turn out one Locofoco and put in another; and, to do this, a call is made for the "axe to fall and *blood to flow*" from the heads of Democrats in office, to accommodate those who want their places. Will the Governor stand executioner?

The Louisville Journal, in noticing the recent eulogies of the Democratic Press towards Mr. Clay, remarks:

"The eulogies now bestowed on Mr. Clay by the Democratic presses can never repair the fearful wrongs which have been done him, yet they may serve, and no doubt will serve, as an instructive lesson to the country. The man who has been the object of ten times as much Democratic denunciation as any other individual in the republic is now acknowledged by them and proclaimed by them to be one of the purest and greatest patriots that the world has produced. Let this fact be remembered and deeply pondered as often as the Democratic organs assail with their calumnies the distinguished patriots now at the head of the Government. Surely the time will come when the praise of honest intention, of firm and patriotic purpose, and of enlightened statesmanship, will be accorded to President Fillmore, by even the most vindictive and relentless of those who, to promote their own partisan views, are now loading him with the vilest obloquies."

STABBING AFFRAY.—Quite an affray occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Block alley and Lombard street, between the denizens of two notorious houses in that neighborhood, kept by sisters of the names of Eliza and Mary Simpson. About 4 o'clock, after some previous quarrelling, two women—Alice O'Brien and Eliza Simpson—got into a regular fight in the street; and in the course of the melee, whilst the woman Simpson was on the ground, and her opponent bending over her beating her, a woman named Mary Oliver approached from behind, and stabbed her (O'Brien) in the back several times with a large knife, inflicting deep wounds. Some citizens interfered and stopped the affray from proceeding any further. We understand that warrants for the arrest of all the parties concerned in this Amazonian affair will be issued this morning.—*Balt. Clipper.*

ACQUITTED.—James Brown, who was tried at the criminal court on an indictment of manslaughter of young Debow, was acquitted yesterday. The jury were out about eighteen hours before they could conclude on a verdict, and yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, they returned with a verdict of not guilty. The court room was crowded at the time, and on hearing the verdict, the assembled multitude signified their approbation by several rounds of applause, which was with difficulty suppressed. The counsel in the case were, on the part of the prosecution, Mr Gwinn, State's Attorney; for the defence, Messrs. Pitts and Thomas.—*Balt. Daily News of Thursday.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A small boy about five years of age named Jerome Games, whose parents reside on Ross st., between Biddle and St. Mary streets, whilst playing on Preston street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, on Friday evening was seized by a large dog and most horribly mangled, the flesh being literally torn from the neck and jaw, exposing the bones and tendons. Dr. Perkins dressed the wounds of the child which it is apprehended may result fatally. The vicious animal was shot shortly after the occurrence by one of the city police.—*American.*

DEATH FROM SCALDING.—An interesting child, aged about sixteen months, the daughter of W. O. Towson residing in Exeter street, near Fayette, died on Friday night from the effects of being scalded a few days previous by the accidental overturning of a pot of boiling coffee.—*Ib.*

THE RUMORED DUEL.—The difficulty between Messrs. Johnson and Daniel, of Richmond, it is reported, has been amicably settled after one fire at Bladensburg.

There is no foundation for the report of a duel on hand between Ex Governor Johnston and Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania.

HON. WM. D. MERRICK.—It is rumored in Washington, that this gentleman, ex-United States Senator, from Maryland, is about to succeed Hon Lewis Cass, junior, as Charge at Rome. Mr. Merrick is a gentleman of great versatility of talent, and would do honor to any diplomatic position to which he may be appointed.

ARREST.—A man named William Tricklet, said to be from Philadelphia, has been arrested at Cumberland, Md., charged to be the person, who a few days since, entered the store of McKaig & Agnew, and taking from a trunk $427 in gold, and also of altering an order on Dr. McKaig, from $8 to $18. He was fully committed for court.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.

Outrage in Harford County.—A party of five villains from the city, broke into the house of Mr. Waters, in Harford county, on Saturday night, tied the old people in bed, and then rifled their room. The rest of the family, asleep in the upper part of the House were not awakened, and the authors of the outrage escaped without detection. They had previously stolen a horse and wagon, with which they made their foary. Mr. Waters bears the reputation of being rich, but he had concealed his valuables, and the robbers only obtained about thirty dollars.

MURDER IN WAHINGTON COUNTY.—A fracas occurred in a drinking house somewhere in the vicinity of Dam No. 6, Washington county, between an Irishman named McDimety, and an Englishman, name not ascertained, which resulted in the death of the latter at the hands of the former—McDimety immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

FREDERICK, Feb. 2.

Removal of Maryland Office Holders.—It is stated here this morning on pretty good authority, that Governor Lowe has declared his intent of removing every office-holder in the State appointed by Governor Thomas, and that his list of appointments, or a large portion of them will be sent to the Senate for confirmation on Tuesday morning.

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