

The following relation of the truly affecting circumstances attending the trial of Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN, before Anne Arundel County Court, on Thursday last, is copied from the Annapolis Republican of yesterday. The Roman-like virtue and elevated purity of purpose manifested by Chief Judge BUCHANAN, the father of the accused, on this trying occasion, shed a lustre on the dignity and integrity of the Judicial office.

MR. BUCHANAN ACQUITTED.

Seldom has a case occurred in our community eliciting so intense an interest, as that excited in the trial of young Mr. Buchanan, which took place on Thursday last, in Anne Arundel County Court.

The public have been apprised through the columns of some of the public papers, that in a rencontre which took place some three weeks ago at Waterloo, Mr. Buchanan, son of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., Chief Judge of the highest judicial tribunal of this State, had shot a man by the name of Ellis, and that he had been committed for trial.

Mr. Buchanan was acting in the Engineer department upon the line of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and the deceased was one of the persons employed thereon. The scene lay at the spot where so many lawless acts of violence had recently been committed, and the catastrophe may be considered as one of those deplorable results which were so much to be apprehended, from the posture in which society was there placed for the time being, when unusual precaution for self-defence became almost indispensable.

After inquiry into the facts of the case, a number of respectable individuals determined immediately to lay a statement thereof before Governor THOMAS, with a full confidence that those facts, taken with the whole concurrent circumstances, formed such a case as to call for the exercise of that high and delicate prerogative which is intrusted to the Governor alone, of arresting all further proceedings against an accused. Whilst this was in progress, however, JUDGE BUCHANAN reached the city, and instantly, with that high tone of human energy, which we hope will become less characteristic of AMERICANS than it has heretofore as exclusively designated as ROMAN VIRTUE, placed his veto upon all attempts of the kind, and pronounced that his son should await the verdict of his country.

The Grand Jury having indicted Mr. B. for the higher, as *pro forma* including the inferior grades of homicide, he was arraigned on Thursday morning, and a jury was empanelled. Such impressions as the countenance, personal appearance, and deportment of an individual so circumstanced, are calculated to make, served to deepen the interest which pervaded the whole scene. An affectionate brother was at his side. But the most striking moral spectacle which we ever witnessed—which we respect to witness—was the entry of the venerable Judge Buchanan into the Court—a place where for more than thirty years we have all been in the constant habit of seeing him approach, only for the purpose of presiding in Chief, and to which station was gathered around him, by as long a course of the gentlest suavity, not less of the endearments, than by his distinguished talents, he had accumulated respect and veneration for the station he fills—and a father, than Judge Buchanan. He was conducted into court and to a seat, by Roger B. Taney of Baltimore city, and Joseph I. Merrick of Washington county, who had volunteered their services as counsel in the case, as did also Reverdy Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander, Esquires.

The court was occupied by the whole day, and excepting a short respite for dinner, until about seven o'clock in the evening, in the examination of the witnesses, which was conducted by Mr. Boyle for the State, and principally by Mr. Johnson for the prisoner. We should do injustice, were we to omit here to say, what must have been manifest to all who were present, that Colonel Boyle not only opened the case in a very impressive style, but conducted the examination with the single view of eliciting the truth, wherever it might be, and of fulfilling the duties of his station to the utmost, however painful the obligation might become. The occasion seemed indeed, to inspire a solemnity of judicial proceeding, which should give that full confidence in the impartial administration of law and justice, which constitutes at last, the bond of our social system. If called upon to propose a sample of what trials ought always to be, we should unhesitatingly advance this one of Mr. Buchanan, as furnishing the most unexceptionable specimen we have ever looked upon—and not less unexceptionable because the jury empanelled were treated upon this occasion, as if esteemed to possess some share of intellect of their own.

The evidence in the case was entirely conclusive of the fact, that Mr. B. being in company with an acquaintance, within a house, was by concert called out thereof, for the purpose of being called to account; that when thus outside and unaccompanied, the deceased, a man who it was in evidence, as of bullying habits as well as athletic frame, without the slightest pretence of personal injury, and though warned in mild terms by Mr. B. that being entirely ignorant of the dispute and he ought to have nothing to do in it, and still further warned, that he, Mr. B. being armed would reple any attempt upon his person, thus apparently threatened by several, not only volunteered to "take the part" of the person who had Mr. B. called out, but advanced to the most unequivocal demonstration of carrying his threat into instant effect.—There remains no doubt that whilst in the act of attempting a blow, he received his death.

The testimony in behalf of Mr. Buchanan's general character, as well as that in relation to his department since being in the vicinity of Waterloo, was unequivocal and entirely satisfactory. Persons of the first respectability who had associated with him from childhood, testified that his distinctive character through life was that of "amiability of disposition and simplicity of manners," whilst Mr. Merrill, of Waterloo testified that during all his sojourn at his Hotel he had been the favorite of his whole family and regarded more like a member thereof, than as a boarder.

The testimony having been closed, the Prosecutor arose: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard with due attention, the whole of the evidence we have in this case. It is committed to your decision without argument on either side, in full assurance that justice will be done by your verdict."

The Court—"Sherrif call a ballif." SEVERAL JURYMEN—"No Ballif is required." The jury being called over and asked for their verdict "NOT GUILTY" was instantly pronounced. The spontaneous burst of feeling which even the grave authority of Court could

not suppress, told how much it was in accord with the judgment of those who heard. There were tears, many tears, seen glistening in many eyes, as hands in succession grasped the hand of the venerable Judge, in early congratulations.

Chief Judge DORSEY, presided—both the associates WILKINSON and KILGOUR, were upon the bench.

From the Commercial (Alab.) Register. At the request of a gentleman of respectability, we give place to the following:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Mobile, dated 7th March, 1835:

Heretofore, you and I have, with perfect singleness of heart and purpose, acted together in political matters, and it is my most ardent desire, that we may continue so to do. We are well aware how strange and violent we have been the attempts to break down the Democratic spirit of the country—how the present Chief Magistrate has been assaulted, vituperated & abused; the best & noblest impulses of his patriotic heart, held up in the most detestable and odious point of view; the country declared bankrupt, when it was never more prosperous—and in a state of *revolution*, when never more quiet and happy, saving and always excepting the panic speech-makers. And now that this truly good and great man is about to retire from the cares and burdens of his office, and to take up his abode in the quietude of his own frugal fireside, surrounded by the little circle of domestic loves and social endearments, all the vials of wrath are to be emptied on the devoted head of Mr. Van Buren; and why? because his distinguished talents and uniform republican labors and principles make him, as they most justly ought to do, the strongest and most formidable man of the nation. As regards the opposition, their fixed design is, to oppose to us a candidate to Mr. Van Buren, ostensibly of our party, but in reality, by management, to bring in one of their own; or at least to bring the candidates into the House of Representatives, when the very same reasons which separated and defeated us in the primary election, will obtain in the House of Representatives; and thereby the opposition candidate would in all human probability succeed, and when too late, we would be necessarily reminded of the old and sound maxim, "E Pluribus Unum." Now let us examine this postulate, by supposing that in the House 24 States would be represented. If nine supported the opposition candidate, and the other fifteen divided between the two Jackson candidates, the votes would stand nine for the opposition and fifteen to be divided as already stated, thereby enabling the opposition, unless Congress either to defeat the Jackson Convention, either to defeat an election, or to make their own terms with one or the other of the two candidates, or to hold on, and by the force and effect of perseverance, with a little bargaining and a little bribery and corruption, to carry the point in their own favor. And are not these apprehensions well founded, when we reflect upon the extraordinary course of conduct of certain once Jackson Senators? What was done in Rome, rely on it can, may, and will, under like circumstances, be done in Georgia. Therefore, let us tempt not, taste not, touch not, the unclean thing." Shall we, then, as a party, be instrumental in producing a result so much to be regretted, so much to be deplored? Forbid it, Heaven! forbid it, genius of magnanimity, as well as love of country, and our country's love.

Let us, then, present one firm and undivided front in support of that man, and that man only, whom the contending Democrats have sprung into existence, like plants from the parent stem; and although in accordance with the general law of Nature, as the inferior are created and flourished in vigor, the Parent became enfeebled, yet by the recent judicious and elegant improvements, and the excellent manner it is conducted, it now ranks as high as its most estimated descendants. I allude to the *Old Indian Queen*, which, under the protection of her "KING" has made a prominent *signum* of the "Baltimore House."

On Saturday, the 17th inst., a number of our principal merchants and others, in testimony of the interest which they feel in this old establishment, and which, in its arrangement, and "tout ensemble," reminded the company of its most prosperous days, when it stood without a rival. One hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, including several invited guests, among whom were our present worthy Mayor, Mr. C. G. Cox, President of the U. S. Navy, Mr. Farquhar, Capt. L. P. Thomas, Esq., as Vice President. Hospitality and social pleasure attended at the board, on which were placed the choicest dainties and finest wines. Wit, song and sentiment abounded; to which none contributed more than our old friends Barium and Page, whom it was pleasing to see present on this occasion. Success to all our fine establishments.

The dog of Meriwether Lewis.—Among other inscriptions in the collection of Allen, is one taken from the collar of a dog belonging to Meriwether Lewis, the traveller across the Rocky Mountains, and subsequently Governor of Louisiana. It is as follows:

"The greatest traveller of my species. My master is a sea-captain, the Captain Meriwether Lewis, whom I accompanied to the Pacific Ocean through the interior of the continent of North America."

But this is not the only honorable testimony to the character of the dog's man. The concluding history of his life is most interesting. His fidelity and attachment were so remarkable, that after the melancholy suicide of his enterprising master, in 1809, he would not depart for a moment from his lifeless remains, and when they were deposited in the earth, no gentle means could draw him from the spot of interment. He refused every kind of food which was offered him, and actually pined away and died of grief upon his master's grave.—N. Y. Transcript.

NEW INVENTION.—Captain E. Larkin of St. John, has invented machinery, simple in its construction, and that can at a very small expense, be attached to the rudder of any vessel. He will, on a dial at the rudder lead, show the distance the ship has sailed, and only the actual distance, for if the ship should at any time go astern, the distance so gone astern is taken off the dial, and the true distance gone ahead only is shown. Should it answer the purpose anticipated, it will be a great benefit need in navigation, as at times it is of the greatest importance to know the distance sailed; for instance, having a given distance to run in a fog or at night, it may be done with safety—this machinery giving the true and absolute distance, which has not yet been ascertained with certainty by any method, with the simplicity and accuracy of this invention. It is the purpose exposed to the action of the wind, instead of the water, it would at any time with equal accuracy give the velocity of the wind; the neatness and compact state of the invention, does much credit to Capt. Larkin's ingenuity and mechanical talent.—St. John Paper.

Green of Berlin, but without success. Indeed it is a source of congratulation, that Surgery has not been considerably improved by the genius of our countrymen.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

BOSTON, April 21, 1835.

THE LEXINGTON CELEBRATION. It is now sixty years since the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Lexington; and when in the lapse of ages have more wonderful events been crowded into less than the half of a century! Those events may be traced, and not with any undue refinement, to the first struggle in a little village of New England; the resistance of a handful of stubborn husbandmen to the discipline of a royal authority. Well may such a struggle be commemorated! Well is it that the children should have gathered, when the issues of that great battle were partly revealed to them, to pay due honors to the mouldering remains of the first martyrs in the great cause of liberty.

The ceremonies at Lexington, yesterday, were of the most simple and affecting character. At about half past eleven, a procession of citizens, and of the civil and military officers of the State, in customary order of precedence, proceeded to the village burial ground fallen on the memorable day, whose anniversary was now celebrated. These relics had been deposited in a single coffin, about which were placed urns, bearing the names of the first victims. On leaving the burial ground, the companies marched with reversed arms in advance of the hearse, which bore the hallowed ashes of the immortal sacrifice. Behind it, with glittering steps, followed the surviving soldiers of the battle—ten old men, who had fought in "Capt. Parkers company"—and who had been spared to see their country pass through the gloom of war and emerge into prosperity, peace and honor.

On reaching the meeting house, erected on the battle field, the coffin was placed in the middle aisle, in front of the pulpit. The address of EDWARD EVERETT was a worthy commemoration of the day and the hero; it was intended to celebrate. It was full of affecting incidents that thrilled to the hearts of the audience, and of patriotic appeals that animated and electrified them.

On the conclusion of the church services, the procession again moved, and accompanied the remains to the monument that stands on the spot where the victims fell. They were deposited in their permanent place of sepulture, and a volley of musquetry was discharged over them. Here let them sleep in glory, the honor which followed the ceremonies, many distinguished guests were present, and many sentiments and speeches were thrown out with great effect. Judge Story, Governor Armstrong, Daniel Webster, the Attorney General, President Quincy, and Mr. Everett, all addressed the assembly with brevity and point. We cannot better conclude this hasty sketch than by the following sentiments, offered by DANIEL WEBSTER, in *Lexington Common—In 75 a Field of Blood*—in all coming time a Field of Glory."—*Atlas*.

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE HOUSE. Our city has long been celebrated for the beauty of the women and the number of the public monuments. She can now claim, as another attraction, with which she may challenge comparison with any sister city, her numerous splendid Hotels, which are alike characteristic of the enterprise and taste of her Proprietors, and of the prosperity of Baltimore.

Amongst them is one which may be regarded as the nucleus from which all the others have sprung into existence, like plants from the parent stem; and although in accordance with the general law of Nature, as the inferior are created and flourished in vigor, the Parent became enfeebled, yet by the recent judicious and elegant improvements, and the excellent manner it is conducted, it now ranks as high as its most estimated descendants. I allude to the *Old Indian Queen*, which, under the protection of her "KING" has made a prominent *signum* of the "Baltimore House."

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE POLLS: TO THE POLLS! We are gaining still more upon the enemy. We have carried, since our last paper, Prince Edward, Culpeper, Bath, and one Administration Delegate in Norfolk county—while we have received no certain accounts of having lost a single county during the week.

Let us sum up, so far, the fruits of the campaign. The Republicans have gained the following counties: Nottoway 1; Henrico 1; Frederick 1; Pendleton 1; Caroline 1; Campbell 2; Culpeper 1; Lewis 1; Lunenburg 1; Norfolk county 1; Rappahannock 1; Prince Edward 1; Henry 1; Bath 1.—15.

The Whigs have gained Albemarle (for a short season only); 2; King and Queen 1; Rockbridge 1.—4.

Nett gain of the Republicans in the House of Delegates—11.

NUMERICAL FORCE.

The following is a table of the counties, as far as received, and as compared with the last Legislature:

COUNTIES HEARD FROM.	1831.	1835.		
Rep.	Whig.	Rep.	Whig.	
Albemarle,	2	0	0	2
Alleghany,	1	0	1	0
Bath,	0	1	1	0
Berkeley,	0	2	0	2
Botetourt,	2	0	2	0
Buckingham,	2	0	2	0
Campbell,	0	2	2	0
Caroline,	0	1	1	0
Charlottesville, &c.,	1	0	1	0
Charlotte,	1	0	1	0
Chesterfield,	0	1	1	0
Culpeper,	0	1	0	1
Dinwiddie,	0	1	0	1
Essex,	0	1	0	1
Fairfax,	0	1	0	1
Franklin,	1	1	2	1
Frederick,	0	2	0	2
Gloucester,	0	1	0	1
Goodland,	1	0	1	0
Greensville,	1	0	1	0
Henrico,	0	1	1	0
Henry,	0	1	1	0
Isle of Wight,	1	0	1	0
James City, &c.,	0	1	0	1
Kanawha,	0	1	0	1
King and Queen,	1	0	0	1
King George,	0	1	0	1
Lewis,	0	3	0	3
Loudoun,	0	1	0	1
Lunenburg,	0	1	0	1
Lynchburg,	2	0	2	0
Montgomery,	1	0	1	0
Nayamond,	0	1	0	1
Norfolk County,	0	2	1	1
Northumberland,	1	0	1	0
Northampton,	0	1	0	1
Nottoway,	0	1	0	1
Pennellton,	0	1	0	1
Pocahontas,	1	0	1	0
Powhatan,	1	0	1	0
Preston,	1	0	1	0
Prince Edward,	0	1	0	1
Princess Anne,	0	1	0	1
Prince George,	1	0	1	0
Prince William,	0	1	0	1
Rappahannock,	0	1	0	1
Rockbridge,	1	1	0	2
Russell,	1	0	1	0
Scott,	1	0	2	0
Shenandoah,	1	0	1	0
Stafford,	1	0	1	0
Sussex,	1	0	1	0
Petersburg,	0	1	0	1
Wythe,	1	0	1	0
51	33	44	23	

There are 50 counties, districts, (& boroughs) still to be heard from—which, we estimate as follows:

Republican Delegates,	32
Whig Delegates,	32

According to this estimate, the Republicans would have in the next House of Delegates 70 members and the Whigs 58.

We have conceded "for the present" Albemarle and Chesterfield to the Whigs. They will, "without doubt," be superseded by the Legislature.

The reader will note, that estimating the strength of the parties in the last House of Delegates, by the vote for Senator, deducting the two instructed votes from Frederick county, they stood thus: Whigs 75, Republicans 55. Thus it would appear, that after making up these 16 votes, we would obtain a majority of 18 votes in the next Legislature—making a net numerical gain to the Republican Party of about 34 votes.

In the State, we shall gain one member—having already in that body a majority of 6 votes.

The gain in the present election for members of Congress, is estimated thus: We shall gain probably 7 or 8, and lose perhaps 1.

But the contest is not yet over. We say again and again to our friends, Push on—flag not—push on—but be up and doing. Cope with the Whigs at every point—yield not an inch of ground—rest not till the last drum is sounded. On Monday next, 25 elections are held—and on Tuesday, old Hanover strikes the last blow. Can we doubt how that blow will fall? To arms, then, to arms! And let us "bind up our brows with victorious wreaths."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Democratic Republican victory is complete. Returns from all but three of the towns are given in the papers of that State; and the result is as follows:

In 129 towns, for Edwards, (dem.)	21,578
for Foot, (fed.)	19,251

Majority for Edwards, 2,326

The next Legislature will stand thus: In the Senate—democratic 16 federal 5 Democratic majority, 11

In the House—democratic 126 federal 80 Democratic majority 46

The Democratic majority for the Congressional ticket, for Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, is the same as that for Governor.—N. H. Patriot.

From the Vermont Argus.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. Messrs. Editors: It must be a source of sincere and heartfelt congratulation to all good Democrats that the cause of the People has so signally triumphed in Connecticut. One year ago that State presented a majority of several thousands in favor of federalism, a majority produced, in a great measure, by the general terror and consternation which the Bank of the United States spread through the country, and which was greatly augmented by the wicked and unwarrantable clamor of the Senate. It was then thought by men of great talents, but little honesty or public spirit, that the People could be humbled by "distress," and made to bow in submission to the power of money. For the moment, the experiment seemed suc-

cessful, and every panic press in the country howled the requiem of democratic principles in Connecticut, but the reign of terror spent itself, all too soon for the accomplishment of the object of those who instituted it. The energies of the People were aroused and the land awoke from the delusion.

What has produced this union of Democrats? Will any one doubt the cause? If he does, let him look at the course of the political engineers at Washington for the past winter. Of all the men in their ranks who could wear their stolen cognomen of "Whig," Daniel Webster was considered one of the most appropriate. To bear the blushing honor of modern whiggery the great apostle of ancient federalism was deemed the most meet. It was a lucky choice.

It was stripping the mask from themselves, and offering, as a leader, the very man of all others the most odious and reprehensible in the eyes of democrats. Those who, whilst Mr. Clay was in the field as a candidate, had supported him, believing that his old democratic principles were not abandoned, saw in the presentation of Daniel Webster, the cloven foot fully revealed. The delusion which had held them in bondage was dissolved. They saw but one honorable course,—the abandonment of a party which had cajoled and cheated them. They unfurled the old banner of democracy and have rallied around it with a singleness of heart and a firmness of purpose which has given them the victory.

Connecticut was considered, by the grand cal of federalism, as a massive link in the chain of their designs. It was there that the first blow was to be struck in the new scheme to carry the election of President from the People into the House of Representatives. In this scheme Mr. Webster "took the responsibility" for New England. He thought the People could be humbugged with the idea of having an Eastern President; and that they would stop to consider his political principles. By praising the anti-Masons he hoped to make them draw in the federal harness, and get himself brought forward & made the joint champion of the "blessed spirit" and the Hartford Conventionists. In Connecticut the first scene in the farce was to be acted; but thanks to the integrity and zeal of her democracy, they have hissed the jugglers from the stage and driven them from their borders. They have annihilated the whole scheme; and whenever the news of their victory shall reach Mr. Webster, it will come upon him as a bolt which brings to the ground his half of the air-castle in which his allies have placed their hopes.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Bank Tories linger in protracted agony, and are unwilling to believe that Rhode Island has given up the ghost, so far as federal ascendancy is concerned. We trust our readers are troubled with no doubts on the subject, for certainly we see no occasion for any. We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence just arrived from Newport, whose statements, made with the confidence of knowledge, fully confirm those of the correspondents whose letters we have already published. It will be found, on the meeting of the Rhode Island Legislature, that a decided majority in joint ballot, of in grand committee, as the phrase is there, will unite on a thorough administration man for the United States Senate.

The Whigs would admit this, if it were not for the hope of helping their cause in Virginia by a contrary course. "A forlorn hope, truly!"—N. Y. Ec. Fusl.

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

In pursuance of public notice the Delegates appointed by the Republican party of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, convened at the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 25th of April, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent this Congressional District in the approaching National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 20th May next.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. SAMUEL K. HANDY to the Chair and appointing THOMAS J. HOBSON, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion it was unanimously Resolved, 1st, That Dr. WM. JACKSON, MATTHEW HADCASTLE, THOS. A. EDWARDS and THOMAS WHITE, Esquires, of Dorchester; Dr. CATHELL HUMPHREYS, Col. ROBERT STEWART, JABEZ TRAVERS and Wm. ROACH, Sen., Esquires, of Somerset; JAMES J. WILLIAMS, Esquire, of HULL; THOMAS WILLIAMS and Wm. D. FARRIST, Esquires, of Worcester, be appointed Delegates to the National Convention to be held on the 20th of May next, at Baltimore, for the purpose of representing the views and wishes of the Republican party of this Congressional District in said Convention.

Resolved 2dly, That should the Delegates of said counties not be present at their attendance at said Convention, those who are present shall have plenary power to represent their respective counties.

Resolved 3dly, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Snow-Hill Borderer, Village Herald, Cambridge Chronicle, Eastern Shore Whig, and Baltimore Republican.

SAMUEL K. HANDY, Chairman. THOS. J. HOBSON, Secy.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

We hear that on Friday night last at the President's mansion the slumbers of the family were disturbed by an incident, with all the particulars of which we are not acquainted, but we believe is substantially described thus: The sleep of the President was broken by the noise of some one at the door of his chamber, endeavoring apparently to obtain entrance into it. On the President's demanding who it was and what was his object the intruder answered that he was trying to find the way to get out. The noise having roused some members of the family sleeping in adjacent rooms, they promptly repaired to the spot, and succeeded in arresting the offender. On being examined the first impression, that his object, in attempting to get into the President's room, was personal violence, entirely gave way before the fact that he was without arms or weapons of offence of any kind; he was an ordinary person of the appearance of a day laborer, who had to all appearance, got into the house with a view to plunder, but missed at the same time his way and his object. In order to keep the fellow safe until the morning when he could be heard before a magistrate, he was locked up in an apartment on the premises usually occupied as a stable, but at the time vacant, where it was supposed he would be safe enough till morning.

When the morning came however, the bird had flown; having escaped out of a window or aperture of some sort which was at such a height from the ground that no one supposed he could possibly reach it.

This is the substance of the story as we have heard it. Should an authentic account of the occurrence appear, differing in any material particulars from this version of it, we shall place it before our readers. We hope some clue will yet be found to lead to the apprehension of this deprelator, and bringing him to a just punishment.—Nat. Intel.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE.

The great trial of human capabilities, in going ten miles within the hour for \$1,000, to which \$300 was added, took place yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island; and we are pleased to state that the feat was accomplished 12 seconds within the time, by a native born and bred American farmer, Henry Stannard, of Killingworth, Connecticut. Two others went the ten miles—one (a Prussian) in half a minute over; the other (an Irishman) in 1 1/2 over the time.

As early as nine o'clock, many hundreds had crossed the river to witness the race, and from that time until near two, the road between Brooklyn and the course presented a continuous line (and in many places a double line) of carriages of all descriptions, from the humble sand cart to the splendid barouche and four, and by two o'clock, which it is computed that there was at least from New York to 23,000 persons on the course. The day though fine, being windy, delayed the start until 19 minutes before two, when 9 candidates appeared in front of the stand, dressed in various colors, and started at the sound of the drum.

The following are the names, &c. of the competitors, in the order in which they entered themselves.

Henry Stannard, a farmer, aged 24 years, born in Killingworth, Connecticut. He is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighed 165 lbs. He was dressed in black silk pantaloons, white shirt, no jacket, vest, or cap, black leather belt, and flesh colored slippers.

Charles R. Wall, a brewer, aged 18, born in Brooklyn. His height was 5 feet 10 1/2 inches, and he weighed 149 lbs.

Henry Sutton, a house painter, aged 23, born in Rahway, N. J. Height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 133 lbs. He wore a yellow shirt and cap, buff breeches, white stockings, and red slippers.

George Wm. Glauer, a rope maker, aged 27, born in Elberfeld, Prussia. Height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches; weight 145 lbs. He had an elegant dress of white silk with a pink stripe, and cap to match; pink slippers and red belt.

Isaac S. Downes, a lasket maker, aged 27, born at Brookhaven, Suffolk county. Height 5 feet 5 1/2 inches weight, 150 lbs. He was dressed in a white shirt, white pantaloons, blue stripe, blue belt, no