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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, May 18, 1850.

☞Among other things crowded out this week was the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Chester Town, it shall appear in our next.

MARYLAND CONVENTIONAL ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held on Wednesday last, as far as heard from, on the question of calling a Convention to remodel the Constitution.

	For.	*Against*
Baltimore city,	8.069	367
Baltimore county,	1.685	146
Washington county,	2 713	184
Frederick county,	2.793	155
Howard District,	330	49
Carroll county,	625	maj.
P George's co.,	162	325
Harford co, (5 districts,)	526	102
Anne Arundel county,	485	214
Cecil county,	1.342	365
Alleghany county,	1.144	55
Dorchester county,	251	399
Kent,	323	234
Queen Anne,	489	328
Talbot,	393	279
Montgomery,	426	522
Caroline,	277	140
Worcester,	460	279
	22,493	3.843

Majority so far, 18,650. There still remains four counties to hear from, viz:—Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's, Somerset.

It will be seen by the above returns that only two counties, Prince George's and Dorchester, vote against the Convention. This question being settled, the attention of the people will be directed to the selection of Candidates for the Convention; this should be done with great caution, and that those should be chosen, who are conservative in their opinions, and not ultra politicians who would ruin the State to advance their own interest.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Kent are called upon (as will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of to-day) to meet at the Court House on Tuesday the 28th May instant, for the purpose of selecting four delegates to attend the Whig Gubernatorial Convention, which meets in Frederick on Thursday the 6th June next, to nominate a Candidate for Governor. The meeting is an important one and we hope there will be a general attendance. It is high time that Whigs were beginning to organize for the ensuing campaign; our opponents are already preparing for the contest, and to defeat them we must make an exertion—Come out then friends to the meeting and appoint suitable persons to go to this Convention.

The Cumberland Civilian, in speaking of the Candidates says:—

"The gentlemen who have been named in connection with the nomination are all of them gentlemen of intelligence and worth; and among so many deserving it will not be difficult to make a proper selection. It is no part of our duty and much less is it our inclination to take sides between them. Preferences we have but we have not sought nor shall we seek hereafter, to make proselytes. We ask no more than tolerance of opinion among brethren of the same political family; we expect this for ourself and we freely accord it to others.

Such a thing as unanimity in regard to the fittest nomination is at any time highly improbable, and especially is it impossible under existing circumstances, when so many candidates have, through the partiality of friends, been placed in the field.—If differences of opinion be the natural consequence therefore, let not these differences of opinion be the occasion of ill-temper and contention. There is no reason, nay there is neither propriety nor justice in assailing any one who aspires to the Whig nomination. The honor belongs as a matter of right to none; whilst the claims of all the candidates, and the merits of all are to be, and should be impartially weighed. Each man of the Whig party is at liberty now to stand by his own section and proclaim his own leader; but as soon as the decision of the Convention shall be made, that instant the Whig party must be united. Its members must then have a common sympathy. There must be no holding back; no profitless discussions; no expressions of regret; no idle fears. All these must be discarded, and every attempt to alienate or distract indignantly discountenanced and repulsed.—There must be union, harmony and concert action. The State must be redeemed, redeemed it can and will be, if the Whigs will only be faithful to their principles, and firm in the maintenance of their party discipline.

We may learn in this respect a useful lesson from our political opponents. To the unskilled observer they appear to be torn by dissension, and their whole party seems to have become, for once at least disorganized and broken. Strife and bitterness have marked their course for every step in their progress towards a nomination, as the friends of the rival candidates have sprung among themselves quite as fierce a conflict as they ever waged against the Whigs. All this however, is a mere ripple upon the water. The jarring and wrangling which almost dissever them now, will cease—whenever necessity requires it. They will unite cordially and fully upon the nominee of their State Convention, however objectionable or distasteful he may be to a portion of them now. Having none among themselves to war upon then, they will direct all their energies and all their fierceness against us. Indeed, the very difficulties which they have had, the very distractions which have afflicted them, will brace and invigorate them for that contest, upon the issue of which much that is valuable and useful depends. We wish to see the Whigs imitate their example, not in personal quarrels, nor family feuds before the nomination,—for it is these we would conjure them as they value their character as citizens, as they hope for and desire political success, sedulously to avoid,—but to imitate their example in that spirit of universal brotherhood, of catholic unity, of self-sacrifice, of untiring industry and unconquerable will, which always characterizes the purpose and the action of the well-drilled Democracy.

Dedication.

The building erected at Still Pond Cross Roads, by the Sons of Temperance, was dedicated on Tuesday last. At ten o'clock, A. M. Rock Hall Division, No. 115 Chester Division No. 47, and Still Pond Division, No 83, met at the Hall and with appropriate regalia marched in procession to the M. E. Church, where an able and eloquent address was delivered by D. G. W. P. Rev. E. R. Williams. The Divisions then returned to the Hall, the ceremonies, were performed by Rev. E. R. Williams. A Bible, beautifully bound, was presented to Still Pond Division, by the Ladies of that neighborhood. The Divisions then adjourned to meet at three o'clock. At three they again met and listened to the "old war horse," again for about one hour and a half. Mr. Williams is what we call a good practical temperance speaker and has done much to advance the cause.

STEAMER LOST.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the pretty little steamboat "SUN," built in that city about a year ago, by Capt. George Jury, and which has lately been plying between Norfolk and Suffolk Va., went ashore in the blow of Wednesday last, near Norfolk. She had bilged, and it was feared would be a total loss. The "Sun" was owned by her builder, who also commanded her.

RETURN OF MR. WALLIS.—S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., of Baltimore, who was appointed by President Taylor on a special mission to Spain, on business connected with the two governments, returned in the steamer Niagara, and reached home on Saturday evening, after an absence of about 6 months.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1850.

The Compromise Test Vote—Discussion in the Senate—Position of Parties—The Republic Difficulty—Its Strong Assertion, &c.

Congress is disposed to approach towards ultimate action on the question of the day, but they are making haste very slowly. A month hence the House will stop debate in the committee on California. And after that, they will consume another month in discussing amendments, which will be offered to the California bill.

The Senate have taken a test question on Mr Clay's scheme, and have refused to lay it on the table. Only one Southern Senator was so averse to the scheme as to vote against its consideration, and thus to refuse to afford any opportunity for the improvement of the bill for its friends.

Mr. Seward was prepared, to-day, to bring forward the Wilmot proviso, but he was anticipated by a discussion which arose on Mr. Jefferson Davis's proposition to prohibit the Territorial governments from passing any law which will conflict with laws of the protection of property in African slaves in any State of the Union.

Mr. Clay's proviso is simply that the legislature of the Territory shall pass no law respecting African slavery. It cannot be restricted by the territorial authority, if it be adjudged to exist as a constitutional right. Mr. Clay's plan is to leave slavery to be governed by the local law, as it may be declared by the Federal Courts to exist. He does not propose to decide the question in the bill, whether slavery may or may not exist under the municipal laws of Mexico, or under the constitution of the U States.

Some of the Southern Senators demand an express stipulation that Slavery may exist in the territories, and thus avoid the necessity of expensive appeals by private individual to the French Judiciary, in support of their rights. This is the most troublesome point in the whole question. It is only to be settled; according to present appearances, by the adoption of the Clayton compromise, which left it for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—That compromise bill was undoubtedly defeated in the House by a few Southern votes, and, in like manner, Mr. Clay's compromise may be also defeated.

There exists now much stronger reasons than in January last, in favor of settling the Texas question. General Taylor's plan of creating a State within a State, of encouraging New Mexico to form a State constitution, while two-thirds of her territory and nearly all of her population are claimed by Texas, is now abandoned by him. He has determined to take no part in the controversy pending between Texas and New Mexico, and that controversy will, ere long as Mr. Clay has predicted, lead to civil commotions and bloodshed.

The Cabinet may breathe more freely, now that the brain have been knocked out of the "Republic." An independent press is hardly consistent with "a week government." Some writer in the "Intelligencer" comments on rumors and reports abroad far and wide, of "*difficulties in the Cabinet.*" These rumors are new to us. What newspapers were they ever seen in? Not in the Republic, certainly. No one ever reported that difficulties existed in the Cabinet. It was supposed, on the other hand that there was a good understanding between these members. The point of difficulty upon which the organ of the executive stopped grinding, was the following assertion of its editors, which they have not retracted, and which all the parasites in the world can never gainsay. It is due to truth that it should be republished, as it was the immediate cause of the change of editorship in the "Republic," and thereby states the character of the difficulties which the Cabinet have encountered.

"If Congress represents public sentiment, and all men have not turned rogues within a twelve month, wide spread discontents among whig friends of the Administrations have existed, and do exist, which no man who is not a parasite, a sycophant, or a fool will venture to deny." ION.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has been busy from time to time, and more particularly for some days past, with reports of dissensions in the Cabinet, and with predictions of its speedy dissolution. The telegraph is favorable to the dissemination of such reports; and the necessity of letter writers having something strange to say, may plead an excuse for the readiness with which they take hold of even the idlest rumors that they may set afloat, if for no other purpose than to contradict them. It is impossible to stop these reports, and therefore the wise and prudent will always do well to discredit them, until they come in more questionable shape.

These late rumors of a dissolution of the Cabinet and the formation of a new one, have had some degree of authenticity given to them, by some articles in the Washington Republic, which we interpreted into an opposition, on the part of that journal, with some of the members of the Cabinet, or with some of the measures which it is understood to be united upon. The interpretation given to the course of the Republic proves to be correct, whilst the report of dissatisfaction by the President with any member of his Cabinet, proves to be altogether without foundation. That the report may, once and forever, be put to rest, the National Intelligencer of this morning, makes the following official announcement:

Although it is but a few days ago that we contradicted the false reports then abroad of dissensions or misunderstandings between the President and the members of his Cabinet, the industry with which similar reports are again propagated, and diffused over the country through every channel of circulation, seems to require a repetition of the contradiction.

We therefore now state, on the authority of the President, that he lends no countenance to any attempt, from whatever quarter it comes, to disturb or unsettle his Administration as it is. All the statements or inferences to the contrary are utterly without foundation.

The President has judged wisely in making this announcement. Nothing so weakens any cause in the public estimation, as the belief that there is a serious division in the ranks of its supporters, or that the men who are the head of it, are not in harmony with each other. The country had a right to know whether there is that harmony in the Cabinet, and between its members and the President, which is essential to its continuance and which only can give confidence and encouragement to his friends. That knowledge they have now; and those, who from personal or political opposition to President Taylor or any member of his Cabinet, or from any cause—the "wish being father to the thought"—have desired, that the reports which were circulating of dissensions in the Cabinet, might be true, will now be assured if it is persevered, that the opposition is aimed at the administration of Gen. Taylor, and especially at him as the head of it. Every friend of Gen Taylor had a right to understand this, if they were in doubt, and the manliness with which this announcement is made, is in perfect keeping with the character of the man, who "asks no favors"—"shuns no responsibility"—and "never surrenders."

That there may not even seem to be a division among those who are known as his personal and political friends, and who share his regard and confidence, Messrs. A. C. Bullet and J. O. Sargeant, were immediately charged with the editorial charge of the Republic, this morning, in an address to their subscribers, announce that they have relinquished their position as editors of the paper. They state that they do so because of "personal differences" which exist between themselves and members of the Cabinet, and which they say are "inconsistent with the relations in which they stand towards President Taylor and the Whig party." They are prompted to their withdrawal, as they say, "only from their deference to his [General Taylor's] feelings, and their unbounded respect and reverence for his character and his services.

In taking leave of their friends and withdrawing from the paper, which is done that they may present "no obstacles to the preservation of harmony and good will between General Taylor and the Whigs," they prove how wel they deserved the confidence and respec General Taylor has shown them, by declaring that "in his personal integrity—in his unselfish patriotism—in his nationality, and elevated honor—they retain an undiminished confidence."

They retire, not out of opposition to Gen. Taylor, but that a paper established to support his administration, and which was so recommended to the country, might not for any difference of opinion upon controverted questions—be placed in seeming opposition to it.

The spirit of the address Messrs. Bullett and Sargeant is conceived in admirable taste and disinterested patriotism.—Whilst we approve the judgment which decided that they ought to withdraw from their position as editors of the Republic, we cannot but regret that they should have taken a course which made their withdrawal proper.

It is announced that Allen A Hall, Esq for many years distinguished as the editor of the Nashville Whig, and doubted what would be the result of the at present the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will hereafter be responsible for the editorial charge of the Republic. Mr. H. has achieved distinction in former days as an editor, and we welcome his return to the editorial desk, as that of a true and unfaltering friend to Whig principles, Whig measures and Whig men.—*Balt Patriot.*

THE "REPUBLIC" NEWSPAPER

WHAT MR. CLAYTON'S ALLEGED ORGAN THINKS OF THE CHANGE.

The Philadelphia North American, of Wednesday, which is said to be in the confidence of Mr. Clayton, the head member of General Taylor's Cabinet, has an article which throws more light on the peculiar causes of the retirement of the late editors of the Washington Republic, and the substitution in their place of Allen A. Hall, Esq., than any thing else which has yet come before the public. The North American expresses itself as well assured that it could make no announcement which would be more universally acceptable to its Whig readers, or the whole Whig party, than this transference, and then goes on in the following pointed and unmistakeable strain:—

"The change, though it may prove somewhat of a thunderbolt to our friends of the opposite party, who have, of late, discovered so much to admire and to quote in the Republic, can surprise none who have been familiar with the course of that paper for the last fortnight. A Whig paper, established by those deemed the devoted personal friends of the President, and established, as the public supposed, for the purpose of giving his administration that peculiarly fervent kind of championship especially to be expected from the zeal of private friendship; hailed, as such, with uncommon favor by the Whig community and cheerfully admitted, by the general press of the party, to honors and a position usually accorded only to uncommon merit or talent, or to long party service,—no journal ever commenced its existence under happier auspices, or—after the first flush of expectation had been succeeded by some disappointment—for some disappointment ensued—was still received with more kindness and indulgence. The King's name is a tower of strength—and the President's favor is a letter of recommendation. For nearly a year the Republic performed its duties as a whig organ, feebly, though faithfully; not always wise, not always vigorous, occasionally imprudent, sometimes flippant and trifling, with a disposition to assume airs of spirit and superiority neither very agreeable nor very advantageous; but never suspected of any want of fidelity to the party it espoused or to the administration it professed to defend. It is only within a few days back that its readers have noticed, amazement and pain, an entire change of tone and tactics; and the paper established to sustain General Taylor has, for the first time, struck a sensation on the public mind by coming out suddenly in open assault against his administration. It is true, it professed to be as faithful to General Taylor as ever; it professed, to the last, friendship for *him*, which it showed by directing its artillery against his cabinet. It was a case of that kind of friendship whose merit chosists in being devoted in despite of of the object. The Republic was determined that the President should change his cabinet, whether he would or not. So down with the cabinet, was its cry—even although the President himself might have been destroyed with it. The world does not often hear such signal—or such eccentric—proofs of the devotion of friendship.

"We have not quoted, and we do not mean to quote, the article in the Republic to which we allude. The Locofoco papers have given them sufficient currency. We read them with as much displeasure and astonishment as others. We do not know, and we are unable to suspect, any cause for them. In judging the acts of men which we cannot comprehend, we prefer to attribute good motives, and to maintain our faith in the efficacy of perverseness and idiosyncracy. We never course pursued by the Republic; and we smiled at the weakness of those who fancied that General Taylor could be driven by its clamors to quarrel with the members of his Cabinet, or that he would pardon the presumption—even of professed friends—which struck at them, under the gratuitous pretence of defending him. The insinuation of weakness was a wrong as great as the outrage of hospitality.

"From the first moment of this escapade, we have confidently expected a change in the editorial management of the Republic and we have expected it with the greater equanimity from the conviction that no change could well be made which would not be for the better. The distinguished character which Mr. Hall carries with him, is our best warrant for anticipating that, in his hands, the Republic will be what the party wishes, and originally hoped it would be—a bold, manly, nervous, and well balanced journal, an able exponant of Whig principles, and a fearless advocate and faithful defender of General Taylors administration."

REPORT OF THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee of thirteen, in the Senate, presented the report of the Committee on Wednesday last.

The following synopsis of the report, furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Sun, will give our readers an idea of its leading features:

The Committee report that they entered on the discharge of their duties with an anxious desire to perform their duties to the Senate and the country. They deemed it unnecessary to state the various motives which actuated them. The committee deemed it highly important to settle all the questions growing out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico.

They first took up Mr Bell's resolution. They were of opinion that when any new States applied for admission from Texas, they should be admitted in accordance with a solemn compact; but the initiation in forming a new State must be taken by Texas and not by Congress. Some were of opinion that Texas was unconstitutionally annexed; but no one one had doubted the propriety of admitting States from Louisiana on account of alleged defect in her annexation into the Union. If any State should be formed out of Texas, Congress would be bound to admit her into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people desired.

California had formed a State government, and applied for admission. She had complied with the requisitions of the constitution, and had sufficient population.—As to the boundaries of California, the committee had not full information; but the quantity of good land in California was not disproportionate to other States. It might be better to restrict the boundaries on the sea coast; but at a future time, the State would be divided, but the majority of the committee thought that it was expedient to admit California with her present boundaries.

The committee believed it to be imperatively necessary to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.—It would be a long time before they would come into the Union as States, and they needed the protection of organized governments.

The committee also determined to combine in the same bill the State government of California and the Territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico.

It has been objected, that it would embarrass some Senators in voting—desiring to vote for one measure and not the other. But a spirit of mutual concession ought to induce Senators to accommodate a diversity of opinion, and for the sake of a great good, to relinquish objections to what might be deemed exceptionable. The constitution was adopted as a whole, though many objected to some of the parts.

The bill was silent as to slavery—neither excluding nor abolishing it. There was a probability that Utah and New Mexico would, when they become states; follow the example of California and exclude slavery. The Wilmot proviso was viewed by the committee as a mischievous abstraction.

The committee believed that it was time to harmonize the feelings of the country on this abominating subject.

The committee also report on the northern and western limits of Texas. They proposed an amicable adjustment. They proposed the Rio Grande to longitude 100 degrees as the western boundary. The bill proposes as a compensation to Texas for the extinguishment of the claim to New Mexico, a sum of blank millions of dollars to be applied first to the payment of her debt. The lands to be ceded to the United States embraced 79.000.000 of acres.

The majority of the committee agreed to incorporate the offer to Texas in the bills admitting California, and establishing territorial governments.

The committee reported bill marked A, embracing the three measures, and reccomded its adoption.

The committee next considered the subject of enforcing the constitutional provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves.—The law of 1793 had been found wholly inefficient for its purpose. The Supreme Court must have meant in its decisions on that law, to condemn the legislation of State evasive of their constitutions.

But in enforcing the law, regard must be had to proper guards to prevent abuses—The bill proposed to try the fugitive in the place whence he fled, and not where found. The owner or agent was to take a record, with evidence that the fugitive owes labor or service, and nothing was then wanting but to identify the person. Many citizens had asked for a trial of the fugitive by jury. It would be better for the owner to give up his property than to watch it at great expense and delay. This objection would not apply to a trial by jury in the place from whence the fugitive fled. The committee, therefore, recomended such a trial. The claimant is to be placed under bond to give the fugitive, on his return, a fair trial. The committee thought the owners of fugitives who could not be recovered, ought to be indemnified out of the Treasury of the United States.

In the next place, the committee turned their attention to the subject of the slave trade of this District. According to the census, a reduction of one third in the number of slaves in the District took place between 1830 and 1840. The number now does not much exceed 2,000. The committee thought the depots for slaves ought to be abolished. They adopted a law for this purpose form which early existed in Maryland.

These measures would, it was believed give full satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. Congress would escape the reproach of abandoning their duty to give secure governments to the said territory which we had required: It would give repose to the Union. The people would rejoice at the accommodation of all difficulties which threaten the harmony and continuance of the Union.

[*For the Kent News.*]

Reform.

MR. EDITOR:—Having understood that my first communication on Reform was well received by a good many of your readers (the note which was the work of other, I also understood caused a good deal of surprise and amusement, in connection with the preamble and resolutions of the "*hiding*" of the Englishman) I am encouraged to submit the second instalment of suggestions in reference to the proposed Convention to make a Constitution. As there are a great many things that require reforming, the more extensive the subjects the more subjects will the convention have to act upon. Unless there is a plenty of *raw materials*, we cannot expect the work to be well and beautifully wrought, and it would be a lamentable occurrence if that great body desitute of subjects for thought and action, the matter cannot be attended to, too soon. It is therefore submitted to the enlightened judgment and profound considerations of the sovereign people and the wisdom of the Convention.

1st That each election district be provided to a Jail. This would make it more convenient to its patrons and reduce the travelling allowance now made to that useful class of people, the hereafter to be called "*republican Constables.*" Besides a saving in that respect, it would defeat the odious principle of monopoly, which is now maintained by having only one. The benefits of a good government should be as widely distributed as may be. The sites of Jails to be determined by a vote of the people in the month of May next.

2. That freights on grain be reduced 3 cents for Wheat, 2 for Corn and [illegible] Oats; barrels 10 cents, hog-sheads, 12½ other things in proportion. Passage to from Baltimore, 50 cents and found.

3. That carpenters charges be $1 square for shingling, including nails; 6 cents per light and other charges reduced 30 per cent.

4. That the price of Saddles shall superior double-stiched and clear of well made with saddle cloth, $5; second class $3 and third rate $1.50. Best best kind, double head stalls, with plated snaffle or curb $7; inferior brass 50 cents.

5. Laying brick 25 cents per thousand building chimneys, first class and fine lime ~~and hair~~ $6; all other chimneys. Plastering 7 cents per square yard, counting windows, doors and washboards.

6. The price of bread 3 cents per lb for the best article when well baked—2 common—crackers and ship buiscuit 3 per lb. Cigars 25 cts per hundred. Singing Birds 50 cts for best.

7. The price of marrying 50 cts. and questions asked. Tobacco 12½ cents.

8. For making a coat, fine broad-cloth $2.50; ordinary coats, $1.50; pantaloons 37½ cents, and trimming 25 cts.

9. Merchants to return an inventory to the clerk of the county, every spring and fall of their purchase, with the cost of each article plainly affixed—not to be permitted to charge over ten per cent on the cost price, and to give a credit of 6 months, on all sales under $50, it required, no security to be asked.

10. Fine Boots to cost not over $2.50 coarse boots $1.50; common shoes; double soaled and well nailed 62½ cents; children's shoes 25 cents; ladies shoes 50 cents—credit 3 months.

11. Apprentices to be free—males at 21 females 14. Tuition $2 per quarter. Primary School teachers $125 per annum. Butcher's meat, 3½ cts for beef and 2 for veal and lamb. Ordinary keepers may charge 12½ cents for a glass of liquor—18¾ cents for meals, same for lodging—Oats 25 cents per peck. Room and clean 50 cents per night, including meals and trimmings.

12. Wheat to be sold for 75 cents in the fall and 87½ cents in the Spring; corn 37½ cents in the fall, 40 in the Spring; oats 25 cents at all seasons. If any higher prices be obtained, the surplus to be paid to the Levy Court, to assist in paying the county charges.

13. No one to hold over 150 acres of land—this is to equalize property, and to make all men "free and equal." It would also restrict the credit system. Hands wages to be men $35, women, $12; day laborers 20 cents.

14. The qualifications of members of the Convention to be not less than 18 years of age. Writing may be dispensed with but reading shall be necessary in all cases.

15. Close carriages to bost $125, Yorkwagons, $75; gigs, $50; shoeing a horse 12½ cents per shoe. Ploughs $2, Cultivators $2 50, Harrows $3; Carts $6 50.

16. $10 license to be paid into the county treasury by all rope-dancers, for exhibiting slight of hand, magic lantern and animal magnetism. Travelling lecturers $5.

17. Members of the Convention and members of the Legislature to receive $1.50 per day—mileage and stationary not to exceed $5 for each member.

18 Lawyers may charge $1,25 for an opinion in writing—when not in writing 75 cents—unless in special cases, where they have extra trouble, ten per cent additional, to be allowed on producing a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, that he considers him entitled to the extra allowance. Trying a case before a Jury $2.50.

19. Steam boat fair—25 cents for every 60 miles—children half price. Millers to receive for rubbing, cleaning and grinding Wheat—one twentieth of a bushel—for grinding corn, 7½ per cent less.

20. Whenever the Levy Court shall be satisfied that any one man's income exceeds $600—to tax him 25 per cent on the excess. Debts to be released at the end of every seven years.

21. As stability in a government is essential to the security of life and property, as well as to individual enterprise and pub-