From the Baltimore American.

A FEW WORDS TO REFORMERS IN GENERAL.

Our communication of the 21st instant was addressed to the *Whigs of Maryland*. In this we propose to say a few words to those of our fellow-citizens who are ambitious of appropriating to themselves the title of REFORMERS.

It appears that the first object of these gentlemen—that for which they have now convened in solemn council—is to procure from the next Legislature the passage of a law authorising the assembling of a State Convention for the purpose of framing a new Constitution. Their battle cry is *Conventional Reform!*—Are these gentlemen aware that they are petitioning the Legislature for that which it has no power to grant? Yes, we assert that the Legislature of Maryland has no power to pass a law to provide for assembling a Convention to frame a new Constitution; and that any Senator or Delegate who may vote for such a bill can only do so by violating his official oath "to support the Constitution and Laws of the State." This may seem a bold assertion. Nevertheless, we think it can be easily proved to the satisfaction of every intelligent and impartial mind.

The forty-second section of the Declaration of Rights provides:

"That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be established by this Convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or abolished, by the Legislature of this State, but in such manner as this Convention shall prescribe and direct."

The same Convention which made this *Declaration of Rights* framed the State Constitution: and by the 59th article thereof prescribed the manner in which said Constitution might be "altered, changed, or abolished." That article provides:

"That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change or abolish the same *shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election; provided* that nothing in this form of government, which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly, shall, at any time hereafter, be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur."

The Act of 1836, chapter 197, by which so many radical alterations were made in the original Constitution, left the above provisions unchanged. They are therefore still a part of the Constitution. And can any language from the mouth of man be clearer or more positive? It is not declared, that the Constitution *may* be changed in that particular manner; but it is expressly enacted that it shall *not be altered by any other mode*.

All discretionary power as to the mode of reform is taken from the Legislature; and if that body attempt to change or abolish one jot or tittle of the Constitution, except in the manner provided by the 59th article of that instrument, the act would be utterly unconstitutional and void. The only mode by which a Convention could be constitutionally authorised, would be by two successive Legislatures (the manner pointed out in the 59th article) to repeal said article. For surely, as long as it remains a part of the Constitution, the Legislature must be governed by it.

The 5th article of the Constitution of the United States prescribes the mode by which amendments may be made:

"Congress, whenever two thirds of both "Houses shall deem it necessary, shall pro-"pose amendments to this Constitution; or "on the application of the Legislatures of "two-thirds of the several States, shall call "a Convention for proposing amendments," &c. Now who, for a moment, would contend that the National Constitution could be amended in any other way than that here prescribed? But in regard to our State Constitution the language is still stronger. Not only is the mode of amending it pointed out, but the Legislature is expressly prohibited from amending it in any other manner.

Those intelligent and patriotic statesmen who were deputed by their fellow-citizens to form a State Constitution, had good and sufficient reasons for inserting the above prohibitory provisions. They declare, in the first article of the Declaration of Rights:

"That all government of right originates from the people, *is founded in* COMPACT *only*, and instituted solely for the good of the whole."

When the Colonial Government ceased in Maryland all political ties between the different sections of the State were of course dissolved. Society was resolved into its original elements. The different counties were under no obligation to unite under one government. They might have formed themselves into several States; or might have united themselves to some of the neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Virginia or Delaware. But, influenced by ties of kindred and blood, it was thought better, if practicable, that the people of all the different sections of the State should unite under one government. Delegates were therefore elected from the different *counties* to meet in State Convention. They met and formed a Constitution. That Constitution is the COMPACT by which the people of the different counties of the State agreed to unite together as one people. The counties then varied in population almost as much as at present. But the delegates from the smaller counties contended for an equality of representation in the General Assembly, and they succeeded in obtaining it. This provision formed part of the *compact*. Without this concession by the larger counties, it is highly probable that there would have been great difficulty in forming our State Government. There was *then*, as *now*, conflicting sectional interests in different portions of the State.—The local interests of the smaller counties, if represented solely according to population, might have been trampled upon by the over-ruling power of the larger counties. They therefore contended for an equal representation.

The Eastern Shore, feeling her relative weakness, and jealous of her rights, contended for and obtained a provision that no part of the compact particularly relating to her should be altered without the concurrence of two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly. To provide for changes which might, in course of time, become expedient, a provision was then added that these changes of the Constitution should be made in a certain manner, *and in that manner only*. Upon these terms the compact was signed by the members of the Convention, the government was formed, and existed, without material alteration, for sixty years. Several important changes were then made; but they were made in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. They were made according to the terms of the compact, and the smaller counties, though their influence was lessened, had no right to complain.

But now a new school of politicians have come upon the stage—ardent patriots whose zeal has been inflamed by the example of that band of worthies, the *Glorious Nineteen*, and who are ever ready to point to their gallant co-reformer, Thomas W. Dorr, as the most illustrious of modern heroes. These gentlemen, for purposes explained by me in a former communication, now call upon the members of the next Legislature to disregard their official oaths, by violating those solemn provisions of the Constitution which have been regarded as sacred by all parties in the State, for the last seventy years. We have confidence enough in the intelligence and patriotism of that body to believe that this application will stand as little chance of success there as a revolution *a la mode* Dorr would with the people of the State!

A MARYLANDER.

27th August, 1845.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:

In one of the papers of your city, the Editor says that the subject of Slavery need not come up before the Convention, which shall meet to reform the Constitution. Now, if I understand the object in view, it is to make an entire new constitution to be proposed to the people for their approval or rejection. In the present constitution their is an article declaring that the relation of master and slave shall not be altered without the unanimous vote of two Legislatures. When the regular convention shall sit, this subject must necessarily come up for consideration; unless the friends of the present provisions shall be satisfied that no constitutional enactment shall take place on this subject. This cannot be reasonably expected, and should the question be brought up, there will be found just division of sentiment, and great warmth may be expected in the discussion. I very readily agree that the agitators in this reform movement do not desire that the subject should arise; but they cannot control it. Their only object is to put out the incumbents in office to make way for themselves or their immediate friends. This is proved by their total silence on the subject whilst they had the control of the appointing power, and had the prospect of filling the offices of Clerks and Registers which became vacant last winter. It may be replied that some of the Whigs join in the demand for a convention.—This may be true in a few instances, but we strongly suspect that some of these are disapointed expectants of office in their own party, or who feel vexed on account of the disappointment of their friends. There are some, no doubt, on both sides, who have been deceived by the one-sided statements of the authors of this reform fraud, and who honestly believe that no reform can be effected except by a convention. In this they are mistaken, because all necessary reform can be accomplished through the intervention of the Legislature, with more deliberation and with less expense. The great object held out to be accomplished is a retrenchment of expenses to enable the State to pay her debts. Has it ever occurred to these sticklers for reform, that the *faith* of the State is solemnly pledged to certain officers, who they wish to reform out, that they should remain in office "during good behaviour;" and upon this assurance under the *broad seal* of the State, they have given up lucrative situations to serve the State. Can honest and just men, who adhere conscientiously to their own contracts, justify a breach of faith on the part of the State? It is considered dishonest for the State to violate her contracts to pay her debts to a *foreign bond holder*, and is it not equally dishonorable to violate her plighted faith to her *own* citizens, who, relying upon her assurances, have forsaken other employments for the faithful discharge of office under her government? It is altogether certain that some of the contemplated changes will not result in an injury to the people at large, whilst the contemplated saving would not amount to one-fourth of a cent in the hundred dollars, to the taxable property in the State? For so small an amount will the people incur the risk of injury and forfeit the faith of the State? It is fashionable for the advocates of reform to brand all their opponents with interested views in their objections to a convention, without remembering that themselves are obnoxious to the same charge in advocating reform. The present writer will not be deterred by any such slang from discharging his duty to his fellow-citizens. He is firmly convinced that the body of the people throughout the State are very little concerned in the matter, except so far as the subject is urged upon them by designing and ambitious men. It is a scheme concocted and advocated by the leaders of the Loco-Foco party to regain, if possible, what they have lost by the election of Governor Pratt. Some Whigs have been misled by the outcry of abuses. The object of the convention, obviously, is to get rid of the Senate, which would present a barrier to the city and large counties over-running the small counties. In a convention there would be no check. It is admitted by one of the papers advocating reform, that it would be unjust to interfere with the term of service or the salary of Gov. Pratt & his Secretary, because they have received office under the present constitution. It would be equally unjust to displace any officer put in, during good behavior, who has accepted office under this pledge from the State. In our opinion, the State is as much bound to carry out her contract with the faithful officers as with her creditors.—If she has allured men from other pursuits to enter into her service, under the solemn pledge of their continuing in office during good behaviour, it would be rank injustice to displace them, while they remain faithful to the trust reposed in them.

TRUTH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1845.

We are most anxiously waiting further advices from the army under General Taylor. The city yesterday was filled with ominous reports of all kinds, even to the extent of a defeat of our toops in a general action. But a comparison of dates and the circumstances and position of affairs, at the last advises, were sufficient to show the absurdity of the rumors, to say nothing of the fact that no arrival could be traced by which the information had been received. The discussion, however, in consequence of these rumors, has developed the extraordinary fact, that, though General Taylor had a considerable body of artillery with him, they have all been sent down there *without their guns!* It appears that some or all of the guns that the detachments had with them at their respective points of embarcation from the United States were either not of the proper kind or caliber, or from some other cause were not suitable, and that others to supply their place were to be shipped from the North, but which had not yet arrived.

It was certainly a very proper mode to send the Second Dragoons, under Col. Twigs, by land, rather than bring them by steamboats six or eight hundred miles to this place, and then an equal distance from hence by a sea voyage. It would have been expensive, tedious, and dangerous to have adopted this mode, with five or six hundred horses; but they certainly should have put them in motion sufficiently early to have arrived about the same time as the infantry, and not to have left the latter entirely without support of either artillery or cavalry.

You well know my sentiments on all this Texas business; that I was from the first opposed to annexation, as a measure which I honestly believed injurious to the Union at large; and that this advance of our troops, until annexation had been consummated, was an unconstitutional assumption of power; but still, with all these feelings, it would be matter of poignant regret to me if, when the glorious Banner of our country had once been unfurled in the presence of a foe, that it should under any circumstances, or from any cause be compelled to make a retrograde movement, and I shall feel nervously anxious until I hear that our gallant little army have been joined by their cavalry, and received a full supply of field artillery; after which, no further anxiety need be entertained from any force the Mexicans can bring agaidst them in that quarter. I sincerely hope that there will be no fighting at all on the subject, and, at any rate, that we shall not be put in the wrong, by being obliged from circumstances to fight until Texas is actually annexed; but, as the nation has determined on annexation, all opposition to that measure ought now not only to cease, but all of us, in our respective spheres, should do every thing we legally can to assist and promote it; and when completed, should Mexico *then* attempt any hostile movement on Texan territory, our Government should be prepared to crush and scatter them to the four winds of heaven. It is rather curious that in all these exciting movements we hear nothing as to what the Texans themselves are doing towards assisting to protect or defend their soil.

The steamship Alabama left here yesterday with five or six companies of the 7th infantry and two companies (each upwards of one hundred men) Louisiana volunteer artillery, with eight brass field pieces. The Alabama is a fine sea-going steamer of 800 tons, and will run down to Corpus Christi in forty-eight hours. Even the few light cannon she takes will no doubt be a most acceptable arrival. The Quartermaster has to-day purchased another steamboat for the Government, as the two they had previously sent down were found of too large a draught of water for the shoal rivers and inlets on that coast.—They require I learn, one or two still lighter boats of the smallest class and draught of water, and, not being able to find suitable ones here, have sent up the river in search of them, as it is vitally important to have ample means for water transportation and debarking the troops, and conveyance of stores and supplies so as to give celerity and efficiency to their movements.

The next arrival, I hope, will bring advice that Col. Twiggs will shortly join Gen. Taylor. His rout, after crossing the Sabine, was first for Austin, and from thence to the Nueces—the whole distance nearly or quite six hundred miles.

We have nothing later from Matamoras than I already advised you was received by the schooner Augusta—say to the 12th inst. Matamoras, as you are aware, lies on the west bank of the Rio Grande, and the distance between that point and Gen. Taylor's position at Corpus Christi is about one hundred and thirty miles over a prairie very little better than an arid desert. Even if General Arista has, as reported, three thousand men within one day's march of that city, (I do not believe he has one third that number,) he will not attempt, with such a force to march against Gen. Taylor. It struck us all as very strange and improbable, the report by the Augusta that Gen. Paredes should at such a time be marching on California with five thousand men, and the whole of the press here fell into the error from confounding Monterey, a Mexican city thirty or forty leagues from Matamoras with Monterey, a seaport in California, where Com. Jones made his celebrated demonstration some two or three years since. Should these two armies of Paredes and Arista form a junction, and be any thing like the numbers reported, it is possible, if they have correct information of Gen. Taylor's force and circumstances, that they may attempt a *coup de main* upon him. I do not however, think it at all probable, as it would require some time to collect supplies and means of transportation to cross the praraie, and the march itself would occupy six or eight days. But, even if the reinforcements on the way to join Gen. Taylor from various points on the Atlantic board should not have arrived, he could take up his former position on St. Josephs Island, and where I believe a portion of his command is still encamped.—It would however, be very mortifying were he compelled to make such a movement.

Our Northern mail closes at such an early hour in the morning, that we are compelled to close our letters the day previous. Should however any news arrive in the meantime, I will make you a separate communication, and have it sent by the boat to be mailed at Mobile.

From the Washington Union.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.

The paragraph under this head, copied into our paper of last evening, from the "Buffalo Commercial," is, we understand from good authority, incorrect. The Buffalo paper stated the probable force in Texas as amounting to 3,000 only. The force ordered to, and *en route* for Texas, is in fact much greater. We stated a day or two ago, that in a short time it would probably amount to about 5,000 regulars—perhaps not quite as much; but probably, with the volunteers that may join it, more. Besides if circumstances should require an augmentation in the opinion of Gen. Taylor he will readily increase it to a larger force. He knows that not only Louisiana, but Texas the generous nurse of brave men and of heroic enterprise, are fully open to his immediate requisition.

The "New Orleans Bulletin, of the 22nd instant, quotes an article from the "Vicksburg Whig," of the 12th, which states that "a gentleman, who has just arrived from Jackson, informs us that the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, has required Governor Brown to make a draught of men, and have them ready for further orders. Our informant did not know what number the governor was required to call out." This is a mistake. No such requisition had been made. General Taylor is authorized if necessary, to call for men from Mississippi, as well as from Louisiana, &c.—But it is certain that no such call was made at the time specified, in any form whatever.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The following named officers of the Army embarked last Tuesday on board the United States ship Lexington, at New York, for Texas. Seven companies; (4 of the 1st Artillery, and 3 of the 2d Artillery,) numbering about 400 men, rank and file, constitute the command:

Maj. Erving, 2d Art.
Bvt. Maj. Dimick 1st Art.
Capt. Porter,
Capt. C. F. Smith, 2d
Lieut. Magruder, 1st
Lieut. Hathway,
Lieut. Fowler,
Lieut. Chase, 2d
Lieut. Dawson, 1st
Lieut. Hays, 2d
Lieut. H. F. Clarke, 2d
Lieut. Curd, 1st
Maj. Whiting, 1st Art,
Capt. Lowd, 2d
Capt. Mackenzie, 2d Art.
Capt. Sibley, 1st
Lieut. Luther, 2d
Lieut. Daniels,
Lieut. Elzey,
Lieut. W. S. Smith, 1st
Lieut. Lansing, 2d
Lieut. S. Williams, 1st
Lieut. Doubleday,
Asst. Surgeon Porter.

A portion of the Seventh Regiment U. S. Infantry, under command of Major Brown, left Pensacola for Texas on the 23d ult.

The British Navy.—The "Paris Revue" states the whole number of vessels of war belonging to the British Navy at 584 *afloat*, and 87 now on the stocks, being built. Total, 671 vessels of all classes.

Of this number, there are 88 ships of the line, carrying from 72 to 120 guns.

85 frigates of the first and second class, carrying from 42 to 60 guns.

102 steamships, 8 heavy frigates, 30 corvettes, and 64 smaller third class steamers, carrying from 4 to 8 guns.

309 heavy sloops of war, of 24 guns and brigs of from 14 to 10 guns.

60 other vessels, schooners, &c.

Of the 87 being built, there are 23 *ships of the line*, (100 gun ships,) 27 *steam* frigates, 7 frigates of the first class; (60 guns,) 3 of the second class, (42 guns,) 4 sloops of the first class; (26 guns,) 22 sloops, brigs, and schooners, of from 20 to 3 guns, the schooners and brigs of 3 guns carrying one *long* 54 or 18 pounder, and two 32 pound *short* guns, for service on the Coast of Africa, and the West Indies.

The present condition, and gradual progressive *increase* of the British Navy, (remarks the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in republishing the foregoing facts) is a matter that we should not lose sight of, and increase our action in getting our naval establishment, though small, in the highest possible state of efficiency. We commend the subject to the watchful care of Mr. Bancroft, who we believe, has the ability and industry to do much towards the efficiency and well-being of our Navy.

From the Balt. Pat. of Tuesday last.

THE SAN PEDRO EXPEDITION.—

The schr. Francis Amy, arrived at this port yesterday, with about $27,000 in specie, received from the wreck of the "San Pedro," a Spanish man of war, which was sunk on the Spanish Main. This money belongs to the "Sanpedro Company," established in Baltimore some time ago for the purpose of procuring the treasures of the above named vessel. Besides the specie obtained, we learn that two large cannon and a considerable quantity of copper were also taken from the wreck and brought here. We have seen some of the Spanish dollars which were obtained. They are somewhat rusted, but can easily be cleaned and made bright. The command a premium of seven per cent. The company have already realized a handsome sum upon the capital invested after defraying all expenses. It is their intention, we understand, to fit out another expedition immediately. The expedition that has just arrived were, we are informed, obtaining from $600 to $700 every day at the time of leaving the wreck. Their apparatus wanted repairing, and other facilities to expedite their efforts were wanted which caused their return. We are glad to learn that the Expedition proved so successful.

From the Balt. Pat. of Friday 29th Inst.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—

A man supposed to be a German, about 35 years of age, arrived in this city yesterday by the Norfolk Steamboat, and registered his name on the books of the Exchange Hotel as G. Kunzel of New Orleans. A short time after his arrival he was seen in company and in close conversation with a person—also a stranger—supposed to be an Irishman, who likewise registered his name on the Exchange books as A. C. Adams, of Montgomery, Alabama. When the dinner hour arrived, the latter pretended to have taken offence at not being able to obtain a certain chair appropriated to one of the regular boarders, whereupon he left the table, paid his bill and removed to Barnum's, where he subsequently dined & left in the afternoon, as is supposed, by the Philadelphia train. His friend Kunzel, was observed to appear rather strangely during the afternoon. When night came he paid his bill and retired early, giving orders to be waked at half past 5 o'clock this morning, as he intended to leave in the western train of cars. The porter accordingly at the appointed hour went to his room door, which he found unlocked, and after wrapping several times without receiving an answer, pushed it open, when he discovered the unfortunate man suspended by a silk handkerchief, one end of which had been fastened round his neck by a carefully arranged noose and the other to the top of the bed-post, quite dead. His arms and feet were at perfect liberty, so that he could have saved his life if he desired, even in the last effort.—An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Hooper. Upon examination there was found upon his person and in his trunk over $330 in gold and in bank notes upon the Louisiana banks. The marks upon his clothes, &c. corresponded with the name registered on the Hotel books. No papers or letters of any description were discovered to give a clue to the cause of the rash act. The body was taken possession of by the Coroner for interment.—There seems to be something mysterious about this—especially as regards the person who was in company with the deceased—requiring further investigation.

From the Centreville Times of Saturday.

BRUTAL MURDER.—Mr. Edw. Rowe, overseer on the farm of the late John Walker in Kent County was discovered along the road on Monday night last, most shockingly beaten and evidently with but a short time to live. He expired soon after. His skull was fractured—and from the evidence of the physician who was called in on the occasion, his wounds could not have occurred by being thrown from his horse, as was at first supposed. The negroes belonging to the farm are suspected, and two of them we are informed, are now confined in the Chestertown jail. Mr. R. was about 35 years of age, we believe unmarried, and formerly resided in this county.

A MONSTER SERPENT.

The Sea Serpent is no longer a doubtful character. The monster bones found by Dr. Koch some months ago in Alabama, have been put in order for exhibition at the Appollo, in Broadway. They are arranged just as they were found imbedded and petrified in the chalk and limestone. They are all in a remakable state of preservation, and some of them almost as perfect as if but just taken from the animal. The spinal bones, as now arranged measure one hundred and fourteen feet in length, and the animal must have measured at least one hundred and twenty-five feet. Thirty-two of the ribs, apparantly about half the whole number, have been recovered in a good state, and prove that this enormous snake must have measured twenty-five feet in circumference. Although found so far inland, the monster no doubt belonged to the deep, and was thrown out of his element, to die where he was found by some convulsion of the earth. A scientific gentleman who came in and examined the teeth and bones, said the animal was evidently a *calf*, and far from being mature in its growth. In his day, however, he would have fully sustained all that has been said of the sea serpent off our Atlantic coast.—[Jour. of Com.

Coming Back.—The last Boonville Observer says that five or six men passed through that town on Monday last, with pack mules, on their return from California. They were from St. Louis county, and were returning to their old homes, dissatisfied with the country which they had visited in search of a new and better location.—*St. Louis Rep.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept 6.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.
EDWARD LONG,
Of Somerset County.

For the House of Delegates.
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
CHARLES H. BOWDLE,
JOHN HARRINGTON.

For Sheriff.
RICHARD THOMAS.

For Commissioners.
EDWARD M. DAWSON.
THOMAS C. NICOLS.

Reform Convention.—This Convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday the 27th ult., and adjourned *sine die* on the evening of the same day. Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Frederick county presided over its deliberations.

We have not yet been favored with the proceedings of the Whig Convention which met at Barren Creek Springs on Wednesday 27th ult., to nominate a candidate for this Congressional District; but understand, on the first ballot *Edward Long, Esq.* of Somerset county was nominated.—In our next, we shall publish the proceedings, as by that time, we have no doubt a copy will be received.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Talbot county, held pursuant to notice—

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and WM. B. SMYTH appointed Secretary.

The resignation of *William H. Shepard*, nominated as Commissioner for the Easton District, having been read by the Secretary—

On motion of Gen. Tilghman, that each District retire and nominate five gentlemen, who shall constitute a Committee to present to the meeting some gentleman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. H. Shepard.

The following gentlemen were then appointed, viz:

District No. 1.—Jos. M. Faulkner, Wm. C. Mackey, A. M. Goldsborough, Wm. P. Leverton.

District No. 2.—Jas. L. Wrightson, Capt. Thos. Blades, Jos. B. Harrington, Andrew O. Oxenham, William Townsend.

District No. 3.—Gen. T. Tilghman, Wm. B. Smyth, John H. Harris, Frederick Berry, David Kerr, Jr.

District No. 4.—Geo. Dudley, Isaac Dixon, Henry D. Harwood, Thos. Hopkins, Jr. Jas. Fitzgerald.

Who having retired, reported THOMAS C. NICOLS, Esq. as a suitable person to fill the vacancy, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the meeting—After which the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

EWD. N. HAMBLETON, Chr'n.
WM. B. SMYTH, Sec'ry.

The Hon. BUCKNER THURSTON, for many years Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the U. States for the District of Columbia, died at Washington, on Saturday last in the 83d year of his age. Judge T. was appointed by President Madison in 1810, and retained his office up to the time of his death.

NEW CHURCH AT CAMBRIDGE. The corner stone of a new and handsome Methodist Episcopal Church, was laid at Cambridge, Md., on Friday, 29th inst. The Rev. J. Kennedy, of Wilmington, Del., the Rev. J. Hazzard, of Salisbury, Md., and several other Clergymen, participated in the ceremonies. A collection and subscription were made to aid in paying for the building and the handsome sum of $463 contributed.

APPLICATION FOR A DIVORCE.—The Richmond papers contain a notice of S. C. P. Thomas, wife of ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland, of her intention to apply to the next legislature of Virginia, for a divorce, and that she has filed, according to law, a statement of the causes therefor, which will be tried in the Circuit Superior Court of Law, for the county of Henrico, at Richmond, in November next.

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