BLOODY AFFRAY—*Six Men Shot.*—We learn from the Norfolk Herald that a bloody affray occurred in Portsmouth on Tuesday, between a man named John Cooper, keeper of a groggery, and a party of sailors belonging to the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna. It appears the sailors had drank at Cooper's house, and leaving without paying for it, he followed them to the house of a man named Smith, also the keeper of a liquor shop, where he had an altercation with them, and one of them fired a gun at him, without effect, when he took to his heels. The Herald says:

Cooper in his retreat took shelter in a shop by the way, and shortly after saw the same gang of sailors pass by, in loud conversation, from which he gathered that they were on their way to his house and intended to kill him if they caught him.—After they had passed on, he procured three fowling pieces which he loaded and took home with him. The sailors had in the meantime taken possession of his house, but without making any show of violence. Cooper, however, deliberately discharged all three of the guns at them, and as they retreated into the yard reloaded and fired them again! Three of the sailors, viz: Jno. Walsh, Robert McGee and Samuel Read, were mortally wounded, and Samuel Shannon severely but not dangerously. The remaining two also received slight wounds. Cooper was arrested, and after a hearing before Mr. Justice Baugh, committed to jail for further examination.

HILLOTYPE —It is stated that Mr. L. L. Hill, of Westhill, N. Y., has discovered a process for procuring *colored* daguerreotype pictures, and that he has been offered $20.000 for a half interest in the same.—Mr. Hill says—

"Some two years ago, I took to experimenting with a view to this great desideratum, (i. e. photographing in colors.) but with little faith. In one of my experiments a phenomenon presented itself which greatly surprised me, and in the nature of the case, compelled me to believe the thing practicable. One color, the red, in a figured dress, was developed as bright as a ruby. I then repeated the experiment and failed; but from that hour until a few months ago I continued to repeat it in every form I could think of, always failing, but never despairing, for I had reasons for believing in the correctness of my theory, that under certain circumstances there is in the impressioned plate, a *latent* colored image. I at length commenced experimenting on the developing power of the vapors of different metals, and found that a large number of them, such as arsenic, zinc, selenium, bismuth, potassium, and sodium, would when properly vaporized, bring out the latent image in light and shade. The same result followed the use of several gases. The impressions differed so little from daguerreotype that I was on the point of abandoning the pursuit, when I one day unexpectedly formed a singular compound, and, without much hope of success, applied it to my purpose My surprise and joy were unbounded when I found on my plate a true Hillotype."

MYSTERY AND MONEY DIGGING AT SWAMPSCOT, MASS.—The Lynn Bay State gives us the following story:

"We have heard a queer story in relation to the discovery and removal of a treasure, which recently took place in the thriving village of Swampscot. The story as we hear it, is that two strangers appeared in Swampscot, and obtained board in a private family in the village. After some delay, they procured proper tools, and proceeded to a spot known as 'Grass Head,' on Farmer's Beach, where they commenced excavating, and after sinking some feet, they discovered and took from the hole a box or boxes, containing *it is said*, a large amount of money—some say, half a million of dollars, in gold sovereigns. Having accomplished thus much, the strangers disappeared as suddenly as they came, and who they were, or from whence they came, there is at present no means of ascertaining. We have heard vague intimations about a pirate who buried the money, and who afterwards lived and finally died somewhere in New Hampshire, or somewhere else, and who, among his private papers, left directions for the recovery of the hidden treasure."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The New York Tribune says it understands that the appointment of Archbishop Hughes as a member of the College of Cardinals, has not been either formally or otherwise announced to his clergy in that city, and that it is not yet to be considered as having taken place. The elevation of Bishop Hughes, is, however, expected, and as it will be the creation of the first Cardinal in this country, it may be regarded as an evidence of the increased interest which the Pope is taking in the affairs and prospects of the Catholic Church in the United States. As an ecclesiastical body, the College is divided into three classes, to wit: Cardinal-Bishops, Cardinal-Presbyters, and Cardinal-Deacons, and their office is to counsel the government of the Church, to preside over such departments of it as they may be appointed to, and to elect from their own number a Pope.—Their creation and promotion belong to the Pope exclusively. The names of those who are chosen are read in the assembled College, where they receive the red hat, and the title of "His Eminence," or "His Grace."

LYNCHING AN ABOLITIONIST IN KENTUCKY.—Rev. Edward Mathews, travelling agent of the American Baptist Emancipation Society of New York, whilst on a pilgrimage to the residence of Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., stopped at Richmond, Ky., and made use of certain unwholesome expressions relative to the subject of slavery, which induced the citizens to order him to leave the town. He left, but returned a day or two afterwards, whereupon some citizens seized him, and after ducking him nine times in a horse-pond, ordered him to leave the State. Upon refusing to do so he was dipped twice more; whereupon he promised to leave immedately, and took up the line of march on foot for Pennsylvania.

SLAVE CASE.—The Fugitive Slave case in Philadelphia was closed on Wednesday night, when the slaves Hannah and Dick were remained into the custody of the claimant, Mr Perdue of Baltimore county.

During the examination of this case, on Wednesday night, in Philadelphia, the avenues to the State House became so blocked up with negroes, that the Marshal of Police was ordered to disperse them, which was promptly effected. The Bulletin of Thursday, however, says:

A short time afterwards, a number of riotously disposed blacks—most of them young men and half grown boys—returned, and standing in small groups in the vicinity of Fifth and Chesnut, and Sixth and Chesnut, and Sixth and Walnut streets, gave the police some trouble; and some dozen of them were arrested and locked up. Nearly every one of the prisoners were found to be armed with deadly weapons.

Five of the prisoners, Wilson, Brown, Sampson, Houston, and Ryan, had a hearing before Ald. McKinley, and were committed in default of $500 bail each to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Rhoad was committed in default of $500 bail on the same charge. Sampson was sent to prison by Ald. White. The rest of the prisoners were discharged at the Marshal's office with a reprimand.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—*Excitement at Uniontown.* Two fugitive slaves, one belonging to Mr. Stump, and the other to Mr Coil, both of Pendleton county, Va., were arrested at Uniontown, Pa., and underwent an examination last week. A despatch from that place, says:

During this trial a telegraphic despatch was received from Brownsville announcing that an armed body of men would proceed from that place to the rescue of the fugitives, whereupon Sheriff Allen ordered out a company of volunteers to prevent any riotous demonstration. A large number of our citizens shouldered muskets and entered the company, which marched through the streets of the town, headed by Major Murphy, with a splendid band of martial music, the effect of which was to establish confidence in every heart that the law would be executed faithfully and fearlessly.

The stars and stripes were displayed from the 2nd story of Dawson's Law Buildings, which inspired the loftiest patriotism in our law abiding citizens, and struck terror out of every breast that contemplated any resistance. The parties met, and we are happy to state that nothing serious occurred. The further hearing of the case is postponed. The freedom of one of the alleged fugitives has been purchased for 300 dollars, the other bought himself for $700, the commissioner having remanded them to the custody of the claimant.

PITTSBURG, March 13.

The First Fugitive Slave Case in Pittsburg.—Richard Gardner, a colored man, was arrested yesterday in Bridgewater, Beaver county, and brought to Pittsburg this morning. He was immediately taken before Judge Irwin, of the U. S Circuit Court, and claimed by Benjamin S. Rust, agent for Miss R. Byers, of Louisville, Ky., as her property. The Hon. J. E. Brady appeared as counsel for the claimant.—John A. Willis, David Reed, and A M. Burns, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the defence Wm. Reed, former guardian of Miss Byers, testified that the negro escaped in June last He was positive.—Reverend Perk, a colored preacher, swore he knew him three years as an exhorter in the colored Methodist Church. Reverend Green, colored preacher, knew him in September of 1848. After the testimony was taken, and the case finally argued, the Judge remanded the prisoner, and he was handcuffed and placed in custody of Mr Rust, agent for the owner A good deal of feeling was manifested, but no signs of disorder.

THREE SHIPS DESTROYED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION —Capt. Bates, of the ship Nonantum, from Baltimore for California, which was destroyed by fire some time since, from spontaneous combustion of her cargo of coal, took passage at the Falkland Islands in the ship Hermagon for Valparaiso, also laden with coal, but when 12 days out, west of Cape Horn, this ship also took fire from spontaneous combustion, and every exertion to smother it proved unavailing. They took to their boats and were picked up soon after by the Br. ship Symmetry, Capt. Thompson, of Liverpool, bound for Acapulco. Capt. T. would not deviate from his course to land Capt. Bates and wife, or the other ship's company; but on the 15th December, in latitude 47 S, long. 79 W, they fell in with the ship Fanchon of Newburyport, from Baltimore for San Francisco, with coal, which also took fire and was destroyed, making the third coal laden ship burnt by spontaneous combustion of the cargo, within a few months, while Capt. Bates and wife were on board.

INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.—The Austin State Gazette says it is rumored that Gen. Brooke is making arrangements at an early day to set in motion a strong expedition against the Indians, whose continued annoyances and outrages render it necessary to adopt some such decisive measures, or abandon the frontier to their mercy. It is contemplated to place the expedition under the command of Gen Harney, who had left for San Antonia to confer with the commanding general on the subject

MINNESOTA—*Distress among the Indians.*—The Minnesota Chronicle of Feb 10, says that the Indians in the Upper Country, above Crow Wing, are suffering extremely, and many have literally starved to death. It is estimated, by those well informed, that within a short time past, from five to seven hundred of them have died in consequence of privations. A delegation of Chippewa Chiefs had arrived at St. Paul, doubtless for the purpose of laying before the Governor a statement of the distressing state of affairs which exists in their nation, and to ask relief. The means in his hands are, however, small.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS FRIENDS —In the Legislature of New York there is a decided Whig majority, yet every effort to obtain from that body a vote approving of the course of the National Administration in reference to the slavery question, has proved unavailing. This is the more to be remarked because of the fact that adverse resolutions on that very subject are now upon record, and until removed and cancelled they place the Whig party of that State in relations of hostility towards the President and his policy.

There are several journals of prominence that undertake to justify this condition of things. The Commercial Advertiser, for example, says:

"The mere fact that an Administration has recommended to Congress certain measures, or has approved certain of its enactments, does not necessarily incorporate those measures into the party platform.—This is plain enough. An Administration has Tylerized, but the party which it originally represented was under no obligation to follow suit. Or contingencies may arise during the incumbancy of an Administration, as in the case of the material change in the aspect of the slavery question which gave rise to the compromise measures of the late Congress, and made them, not expedient only, but necessary. It was the duty of the Whig President to give to such a settlement of the dispute his cordial approval—to take the responsibility of such approval, even although aware that the adjustment included some enactments that would be exceedingly distasteful to many of his political friends. But that individual act by no means constituted each and all of those measures an integral part of the Whig creed. They remain to this day—and must so continue until by the authority of a national convention they are embodied in the party's doctrines—questions, upon the policy or impolicy of which every individual Whig may, with perfect fidelity to his party, entertain his own opinion All that can, in strict justice, be asked of him is that, as a good citizen and a good Whig, he shall not disturb the public peace or frustrate the patriotic purposes of the Administration, by factious dissent from, or opposition to them, but shall hold his private opinion in abeyance to the good of the nation and the peace of his party."

With due respect we must insist upon it that the proper standard of judgment is not here applied. The issue is not confined to what a Whig may owe to his party; it embraces all that a citizen owes to his country. There are essentials and there are non-essentials, and it will not do to confound them. In a case like this, the phraseology of party discipline, when the integrity of the Union is involved along with the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, sounds like unmeaning jargon and amounts simply to mockery. You call yourselves Whigs and refuse to support the Administration upon the very point where it has staked every thing—where if not supported, it must fall. You may call yourselves Whigs, but you might with better reason call yourselves any thing else Do not add unnecessary hypocricy to treachery already apparent, nor profess friendship while aiming a fatal blow.—*Balt. American.*

THE NEW U. S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.—There was much surprise expressed at the election of Gen. James as and U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, for as the Legislature contained a majority of Whigs, that fact could not be reconciled with the claim of the opposition that Gen. J. was opposed to Whig principles. The error of such a claim, has been settled by the General himself. In a letter in the Providence Post, Mr. Benjamin Finch, one of the Whig members of the Legislature who voted for him, states that while the question of electing a U. S. Senator was pending, Gen. James addressed the following note to the Hon. William Sprague, the substance of which was communicated to Mr. Finch and others, before voting for him:

HON. WM. SPRAGUE—Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiries, permit me to say—I am in favor of the leading Whig measures, and particularly that of a tariff that shall afford ample protection to the manufacturing interests and labor of the country, and if elected to the office of U. S. Senator, I will cordially use my efforts to sustain them. Respectfully and truly yours,

CHARLES T. JAMES.

Providence, Jan. 30th, 1851.

Mr. Finch further states that "in an interview with Gen. James on Monday, the 10th inst., he fully confirmed the declarations made in the letter, and gave me the most positive assurances that he was a Whig, and that he should act with the Whig party in the Senate of the U S. He further said that he was, and always had been, opposed to Dorrism."

This settles the question as to the political position of Gen James.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The frauds perpetrated at the election in Philadelphia county, last fall, for District Attorney, were, beyond a doubt, of the most flagrant character. The Court, the other day, ordered its Clerk to count the tickets in the second ward of Moyamensing, when he found that Mr Reed, whig, who contests the election of Mr. Kneass, democrat, had been allowed 117 votes less than he received. In two other wards he had also been defrauded out of 13 votes; and in the three wards, where Kneass is alleged to have received 85 majority, there is an apparent majority of 19 for Reed, exclusive of fraudulent names added to the list and counted for his opponent.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—Gen. William Cullum, who was, on the 10th inst., nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Nashville District, in Tennessee, and a few days previous shot Thomas Davidson, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $20,000, with two securities, each of $10.000. Cullum claims to have acted in the defensive, and Davidson had just been released from the penitentiary for having shot C. some years ago.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING MAR. 22, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

THE term of office of three of the Commissioners of the town of Easton having expired, on Monday an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Jas. Ll. Martin, T. T. Martin and A. B. Pritchett, Esqs., to fill the vacancies.

THOSE who supposed "that St. Patrick's day was as good a mon as iver the 4th of July was," found out their mistake on Monday, as it rained in the morning, and in the evening we really thought that "eight feet snow" was coming sure. The 4th of July never cuts such capers as that.

ON Sunday last, the Rev. John Neely, a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was ordained a Priest, and Mr. Green, of Queen Ann's county, was ordained a Deacon. At the same time eight persons were received into the Church by confirmation, Bishop Whittingham officiating.

OHIO SENATOR ELECTED.—The contest in the Ohio Legislature for an United States Senator was terminated on Saturday last by the election of Benjamin F. Wade, whig, who was chosen on the 20th ballot, for the term of six years from the 4th inst. Judge Wade was one of the earliest supporters of Gen. Taylor on the Western Reserve of Ohio, and is said to be in favor of the compromise. We hope this is true, he is also reported to be a free soiler.

NEW YORK,—This State like Ohio, has at last succeeded in electing a Senator. Ex Gov. Hamilton Fish, whig, is the man.

THE CASE OF CHAPLIN.—The case of Wm. L. Chaplin, the abolitionist who was arrested in Montgomery county whilst in the act of abducting the slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, was to have come up in Howard District Court on Monday; but he failed to make his appearance, and his bail ($19,000) was forfeited to the State of Maryland. The money, it is said, is perfectly secure, having been deposited in bank, but we think we had rather have seen his Generalship take his place in our Penitentiary for a few years. The forfeiture of so large a sum may, however, prove equally as beneficial to those who would follow his example, as the philanthropy of abolitionists does not generally extend to their pockets. They are more given to the free use of "gas" than money.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—At the late annual meeting of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved further, That 7 delegates be appointed by the chair to represent this Society at the said Exhibition, also at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and in the event of any of the delegates declining to go to London, that the President have power to fill vacancies.

The following delegates have been appointed in accordance with the above resolution:

John Glenn, of Baltimore city, chairman;
George W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel co.;
Charles Carroll, of Howard District;
Ramsey McHenry, of Harford county;
Anthony Kimmel, of Frederick;
James T. Earle, of Queen Ann's;
Edward Lloyd, Jr., of Talbot;
John H. Done, of Somerset.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, March 12, very little was done in this body. Mr. Tuck offered an additional section to the report on the Executive Department, requiring that the Governor before granting pardons, &c., shall give such notice as he may deem proper in one or more newspapers, of applications for pardons, and that the same will be considered on or after a day named in the notice, which was adopted.

On Thursday, on motion of Judge Chambers, the Governor's salary was fixed at $3,600 per annum, and that of the Secretary of State at $1,000. Messrs. Lecompte, Dowell and Marriott, committee clerks, were discharged, their further services not being required.

On Friday, the 23d, and last, section of the report on the Executive Department was adopted, and after various motions to reconsider previous sections, the convention adjourned.

On Saturday and Monday *nothing* was done there being only fifty-two members present, and as some of them had paired off with absentees, there was not a voting quorum present.—Among those present we notice the names of Messrs. Dickinson and Sherwood of this county. How the constituents of the absentees will like their delegates entirely staying the proceedings of the Convention, we shall not pretend to determine, but we can very safely say that many of the people are tired of the procrastination, and desire the members to either form a Constitution at once, relinquish their per diem, or adjourn the Convention. We always anticipated a long session, but were not prepared for a session of over five or six months.

On Tuesday, President Chapman being absent in consequence of indisposition, James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore county, was elected President pro tem. There were 53 members present. Mr. Crisfield, from the minority of the Judiciary committee, made a report—The report provides for a Court of Appeals, and for District Judges, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, to hold office during good behavior. It divides the State into the following districts, one judge for each, to sit jointly or separately, as business may require, except in the 5th, where there are to be two, and the Legislature to have power to establish a criminal court with limited jurisdiction. St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's to be the first district; Anne Arundel, Howard, Calvert and Montgomery to be the second; Frederick and Carroll to be the third; Washington and Allegany the fourth; Baltimore city the fifth, Baltimore, Harford and Cecil the sixth; Kent, Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline the seventh; Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester the eighth. The report on the Attorney General and Deputies was then taken up, and after some conversation as to the necessity of an Attorney General, the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL PAPERS.—Col. Wallace of the Philadelphia Sun, handsomely says: We have always held that the first duty of our country friends is to their local newspapers; they should be liberally supported, and no one should neglect them for the purpose of subscribing to a city weekly. The local editors work night and day, both with head and hands, for the accommodation of their communities, and they should receive a liberal remuneration.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR EDITOR:—The citizens of Easton are compelled to pay a large annual tax for the improvement of the town, which is, I suppose, expended by the town commissioners, but as they never render an account of their stewardship, I can not say with certainty what becomes of the money. I do not see much improvement in the town, although we are told that the whole is expended. It is true a plain and durable fence has been put around the Court House yard, and a reservoir recently made near the Court House for the convenience of the fire companies in case of fire in that neighborhood, but these do not require the expenditure of a large sum of money.—There is no tax paid with so much reluctance as this town tax. Why is it? Is it not because tax payers do not know what is *done* with the money? I think so, and I think if the commissioners would make an annual statement of their receipts and expenditures, similar to that made by the county commissioners, it would in a great measure remove this reluctance. I have no doubt that the money is properly and judiciously expended, but I should like to know *how* it is done, and in this I am by no means alone, as the commissioners will find if they will take the trouble to enquire of the tax payers of the town. I hope the Board will take this matter into consideration.

A TAX PAYER.

SENATOR PEARCE.—The Kent News noticing the fact, mentioned by the Balt. Patriot, that Senator Pearce had been selected as one of the distinguished men whose likeness was placed on the Texas indemnity bonds, says:

These are handsome compliments, and we think very justly bestowed. By his high personal character, ability, eloquence and firmness, as well as the sound, patriotic and conservative position assumed upon the permanent topics of the day, Mr. Pearce has won for himself, not only a distinguished reputation throughout the Union, but one of the highest positions in the Senate of the United States. To his position, and to his influence, we are as much indebted for the passage of the Texas boundary bill—a measure calculated to give peace and stability to the Union—as to any individual Senator in the last Congress—The Eastern Shore may regard with pride her talented and patriotic Senator—whilst Old Kent looks with honest pleasure upon the ability, character and elevated position of her native son.

OYSTER WAR.—*Return of the Steamer Herald*—The steamer Herald, which left here on Tuesday evening with a party of volunteers on board, for the purpose of capturing and driving off the Philadelphia oystermen who were committing depredations on the oyster beds in the lower part of the Bay, returned yesterday afternoon, the objects of the expedition having been successfully accomplished. The steamer went down the Bay to Tangier Island, and then coming up through Tangier Straits, succeeded in capturing six sloops and pungies which were engaged in the depredations, and in making prisoners of fifteen of those composing their crews. The captured boats with the prisoners were taken into the Little Annamessic and delivered to the authorities of Somerset county. Several other boats were driven ashore, and one was scuttled by the Captain, he escaping with his crew to the shore in a small boat. The Sheriff of Somerset county was on board the Herald, and directed the proceedings of the captors.—*Balt. American of Friday.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE —The Barn and contents, consisting of about six thousand weight of blade fodder and all the farming implements belonging to Mr Moses Kennard residing near the Flat Lands in the Middle district of this county, were entirely consumed by fire on Friday last. The fire originated in the fodder-house from which a shed extended to the barn which was also consumed. The dwelling caught several times, but was saved in a damaged state by the energy of the neighbors who hurried to their assistance. The fire is the work of an incendiary.—*Chestertown Herald.*

MURDER.—A free negro man was committed to Anne Arundel county jail last Tuesday, for the murder of a negro man, the property of Dr. Fenwick, of West River. He struck the negro over the head with a club, from the effects of which he died shortly after. The murderer is believed to be deranged.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE, which has been in session at Harper's Ferry for some time past, adjourned on the 18th inst. The next Conference will be held at Georgetown, D. C. The following are the appointments:

William Collier, President.

STATIONS.—East Baltimore, W. T. Wright; West Baltimore, L. W. Bates, Dr. F Waters; Georgetown, J. J. Murray; Alexandria, D. Evans Reese; Ninth st., Washington, (to be supplied;) First M. P. C. Washington, Oliver Cox; Cumberland, P. L. Wilson; Harper's Ferry, J. W. Everist; Charleston, S K. Cox; Reading, J. K. Nicols; Brickmakers, Philadelphia, R. S. Norris; Bethlehem, do., L. R. Reese; Salem, Kensington, Frederick Swentzel; Mount Zion, do., W. T. Dunam.

CIRCUITS.—Accomac, Thomas Lee; Friendship, J H Ellsgood; Newtown, T. M. Bryan, Chas. H. Littleton; Snow-Hill, James W. Smiley; Union, T. M. Wilson, J Clay; Sussex, Wm Reinick; Dorchester, A. S. Eversole; Caroline, Richard Adkinson; Cambridge, Geo. D. Hamilton, (one to be supplied;) Talbot, Jno. Morgan, Jesse Shreeve; Queen Anne's, S. B. Sutherland, Wm H. Hammond; Kent, T. D Valiant, (one to be supplied;) Cecil, J. K. Heimbold, (one to be supplied;) Deer Creek, Washington Roby, E J. Drinkhouse; New Market, Jas. M. Elderdice, J. F. Whiteside; Baltimore, D. W. Bates, George H. McFaden; Pipe Creek, H. P. Jordan, J Roberts; Frederick, A. Baker, David Wilson; Williamsport, John Elderdice, J. R. Nicols; Allegany, R. T. Boyd; Howard, David A. Shermer, J. Thos. Murray; Anne Arundel, H J. Day, (one to be supplied;) Potomac, J M. Dennis; Concord, Jos. A. McFaden; Prince William, M Shapley; Trough Creek, Theo. Burton; Carlisle, F. G. Wright; Salem, W. D. Hamilton.

MISSIONS.—New Port, (to be supplied;) Baltimore and Franklin, John M'Clelland; Lewes, (to be supplied;) Missionary Agent, F. Stier; John S. Reese, John A Jackson, Josiah Varden, D F. Ewell, left without appointments at their own request; Wm. T. Poole, Wm. T. Eva, and Wm. J. Dale, transferred to the unstationed list; J. C. Davis transferred to the Alabama Conference; Eli Henkle, T. L. McLean, superannated.

STATE TAXES.—We regret to see the suggestion made in the Reform Convention, that the Legislature should, at its next session, reduce the taxes of the State.—Such a movement would, in our judgment, be entirely premature. We have been enabled to pay off the accumulated interest on the public debt, and have acquired a sinking fund of some million and a half of dollars, which may be augmented to two millions during the present year.—The annual surplus in the treasury will probably reach half a million hereafter, if the present tax system be persevered in—so that, in a few years, the sinking fund will probably be found adequate to the liquidation of the debt when due. Under these circumstances we are satisfied that we speak the sentiments of the people of Maryland when we say, that they desire to have the present revenue system continued until the taxes can be repealed without jeoparding the public credit. It is the desire of every one to have the State cleared of debt with as little delay as possible; and, however much it may be wished to have the taxes diminished or repealed altogether, we are confident that the people will cheerfully submit to their continuance so long as they may be required to fulfil the obligations of the State. So soon as repeal shall be resolved on, there will be a struggle as to the taxes to be dispensed with. Landholders will desire the land tax to be taken off first; whilst others will demand the repeal of the stamp and other indirect taxes. We would not touch any of them at present; but let the sinking fund continue to accumulate, until the interest to be derived from it shall equal that to be paid, and the treasurer shall be enabled to apply the principal, when the time shall arrive, to the payment of the whole debt of the State.

It has been argued in favor of reduction, that an accumulation of money in the treasury will give rise to speculations in State stocks, so as greatly to enhance their value. Suppose that such should be the result:—the Treasurer is not bound to purchase Maryland stocks at an advance in price. He may invest the money in a variety of ways where it will be perfectly safe, and yield an interest of six per cent. But we do not apprehend that Maryland stock can be run up in price, as has been supposed. Capitalists will invest where they can get the best return for their investments, if there be equal safety; and the stocks of this State will not be taken at a high valuation, whilst those of other States continue at low rates. We have no fears that speculators in stocks can force the Treasurer to purchase at exhorbitant prices, whilst other modes are open to him.

It is our conviction, then, that the existing system of revenue should be permitted to stand as it is, until it can be safely changed. A little patience and the public debt will be all provided for—and then we shall only have to be more careful for the future. We have no objection to having the treasury carefully guarded by a constitutional prohibition to apply the public funds or credit to works of internal improvement hereafter; but let us honestly pay the debt already contracted.—*Balt. Clipper.*

ARREST —A man calling himself Benjamin Braduin was yesterday arrested by the Sheriff's posse on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the Cosden family, in Kent county, a few weeks since. When taken he had in his possession a loaded gun and a quantity of amunition—he manifested a disposition to resist the officer.—*Centerville Times of Saturday.*

HONOR TO A BALTIMOREAN.—We learn that Jesse S. Hambleton, son of Thos. E. Hambleton, Esq., merchant of this city, has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate as Collector at the Port of Sacramento.—*Clipper.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0063.jpg