Maryland Reform Convention.

On Wednesday, March 19, the Convention resumed the consideration of the report on the Attorney General and his Deputies. Mr. McLane offered a substitute for the 1st section, providing that "in cases required by the public interest the Governor shall have power to employ counsel under such regulations as the Legislature shall prescribe," which was amended on motion of Mr. Crisfield, yeas 45, nays 15, by adding thereto, that "no law shall be passed establishing the office of Attorney General." On Thursday, this substitute was further amended by making it the duty of the Legislature to make compensation to counsel employed by the Governor. The substitute was then adopted in lieu of the original section, yeas 46, nays 17.—The whole report was gone through with, and after slight amendments, adopted.—The Deputies, it will be recollected, are to be elected by the people, and to serve for four years—the first election to take place on the first Wednesday in October. The Convention then took up the report on representation, and on motion of Mr. Donaldson, the first section of the report was stricken out. As this is a very exciting subject, we will give as full proceedings as we can make room for.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21, 1851.

The Convention proceeded to the order of the day being the several reports of Representation and Apportionment. The pending question being on the second section of Mr. Merrick's report

Mr. Fiery moved to strike out the basis proposed therein for the House of Delegates, and substitute in lieu thereof a basis which would give the following result:—Baltimore city 10; Baltimore and Frederick counties each 6 delegates; Washington 5; Allegany 4; Anne Arundel, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, P. George. Somerset and Worcester 3. The remaining counties each 2. Total 74.

Mr. Schley moved as a substitute therefor a basis providing the same result as to the counties, but providing that the city of Baltimore shall have a representation equal to that of the largest county only, and no county shall have less than two. By this latter proposition the total would be 69.—This was rejected—yeas, Messrs. Sappington, Schley, J. Newcomer and Smith—4; nays 77.

Mr. Schley then moved a basis giving a total of 67 members, taking one each from Allegany and Washington counties, with the same restriction in regard to Baltimore city, and giving the other counties the same as his preceding proposition.

Mr. Merrick moved an addition to the section that the Legislature at each promulgation of the United States census, declare by resolution the number of delegates to which each county and city is entitled according to the basis fixed by this Convention. Agreed to. The proposition of Mr Fiery was rejected. Yeas 39, nays 44.

A proposition, by Judge Dorsey, to give Baltimore city 10, to be elected by districts composed of two wards each, and to elect one delegate, is pending at the adjournment.

ANNAPOLIS, March 22, 1851.

The convention met and resumed the consideration of the special order of the day—being the subject of representation and apportionment.

The question being on the plan last offered yesterday by Mr. Schley, for which Mr. Dorsey offered a substitute to erect Baltimore into ten districts, each district to elect one delegate. It proposes also to give Frederick and Baltimore counties each, 6; Washington 5; Anne Arundel, Allegany, Carroll, Prince George and Somerset 4; Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Q. Anne's, St. Mary's, Talbot and Worcester 3; Caroline, Calvert and Kent 2.

Mr. Blackistone addressed the convention in a speech of more than two hours duration, in opposition to representation according to population.

Mr. Merrick gave notice of his intention to move the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday on the second section of his report.

It provides that the House of Delegates be composed as follows: Baltimore city, 9; Baltimore and Frederick counties, 7; Allegany, Anne Arundel, (including Howard District,) Somerset and Washington, 6; Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Prince George's and Worcester, 5; Charles, Montgomery and Queen Anne's, 4; Kent, St. Mary's and Talbot, 3; Caroline and Calvert, 2.

Mr. Ricaud gave notice of his intention to move to reconsider the report of the committee on the Attorney General and his deputies, in order to offer a section requiring bond and security to be given by those officers. The convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 24.

The Convention resumed the special order of the day—being the subject of Apportionment and Rrepresentation. The question being on the proposition of Mr Dorsey as a substitute for that of Mr. Schley.

Mr. Dorsey argued in favor of his plan, to elect the delegates for the city of Baltimore by districts.

Mr. Weber next addressed the Convention. He was succeeded by Mr. Gwin, of Baltimore city, who having concluded,

On motion of Mr Brent, of Baltimore, the Convention adjourned.

The attendance of the members of the Convention is now very large.

ANNAPOLIS, March 25, 1851.

The consderation of the subject of Representation was resumed as the special order of the day. The pending question being the substitute of Mr. Dorsey, for the amendment offered by Mr. Schley, as the second section of said report.

Mr. R. J. Brent addressed the Convention in support of the justice of giving to the city of Baltimore a full representation, and in reply to remarks of Messrs. Stewart of Caroline, and Blackistone. He argued against applying a principle to portions of the State, as correct, and denying it to another portion of the people of the same State. He would not consent to a compromise of this principle so far as the representation in the House of Delegates is concerned. The basis which might be agreed upon was immaterial to him, so as the same basis was made to govern the representation in all sections of the State The proposition (which he read in argument) is to allow one delegate to every 7,000 souls federal numbers. This would give Baltimore city twenty four delegates.

Mr. Howard replied to the remarks of Mr Brent, and spoke of this question of representation as a question which could only be settled by compromise.

Messrs. Gwinn, Chambers, of Kent, and Presstman continued the discussion—the latter gentleman with much ability defended the plan of Mr. Fiery, as a compromise. Before he concluded, he yielded to a motion for adjournment. Adjourned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 21—10 P. M.

The Crescent City arrived here to-night from Chagres. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th Feb. The Crescent City left Chagres on the 11th instant and Kingston on the 14th. Her advices are two weeks later from all parts of California. She brings $517,275 worth of gold dust.

The news from the mining regions is favorable.

Since the departure of the last steamer for Panama Indian difficulties have been on the increase, and murders and robberies have been more frequent. Efforts have been made in the Legislature to raise funds and troops for carrying on a war.—One of the Governor's Aids, Mr. J. N. Johnson, has been despatched to the scene of disturbance to act on the part of the State authorities. He is authorised to raise a force of volunteers. The Commissioners left Stockton with an escort of several hundred U. S. troops, and it is confidently believed they will be able to form treaties with the Mountain tribes, thus giving quiet to the country.

The weather has been very fine and unusually dry for the winter season and warm.

The Legislature has been battling for some time and at last fixed upon Monday to go into an election of United States Senator. Some believe that Mr. King will be elected, others that Mr. Heydenfeldt may stand a good chance. Col. Fremont is also gaining strength; there has been quite a turn in his favor.

Good health prevails generally throughout the country.

Cheering news continue to come in from the gold mines.

The expedition sent to the Colorado river has been successful. The State laws having been found inadequate to the wants of some localities, the people have taken upon themselves the liberty of dispensing justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

The Legislature has passed a bill for a loan of not over $500,000.

Rich diggings have been discovered near Bear river. Much gold has been taken from granite near Steel Hollow.

The whole State has been agitated about the decisions of the Supreme Court, recently made in regard to land titles and the indignation of the people has been manifested.

A number of murders have been committed on the Isthmus. Seven dead bodies were seen at one time.

The Sacramento Times gives an account of thirteen miners who had worked for one year in the Feather River, and averaging $3.150 a piece. The most made by any one person was $5,440.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The War in Guatamala—Severe Battle—Reception of Mr. Clay at Havana.—Intelligence, received by the steamer Prometheus from Havana confirms the reported battle between the San Salvadorians and the Guatamalians. The contest was fierce and bloody, and resulted in the total defeat of the former, with the loss of 500 killed and two hundred prisoners. A thousand stand of arms also fell into the possession of the victors. The town of Limas, in the Mosquito Territory, was fired by a Spanish incendiary and nearly destroyed. The villain was arrested and literally chopped into pieces by the enraged inhabitants.

Henry Clay arrived at Havana on the 17th, and was beset by the same crowd of enthusiastic admirers that greet him wherever he goes. He has the greatest attention from all classes. He will probably remain there several weeks before going to New Orleans.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN.—By letter recently received in New York, from Mr. William E. Petty, a native born citizen of the United States, the Herald learns that he has been incarcerated for fifteen months past, in the Prison of Paimboof, in France, on a charge of which he is entirely innocent, and that he has had no assistance from the American Consul, Mr. Roques, at Nantes, whose duty it was to extend to him all the protection in his power. Mr. Petty's trial was to take place this month, and, being without funds, he expected he would not be able to employ advocates to defend him, or prevent his rights from being invaded.

"SHADRACH," THE FUGITIVE IN WANT.—Shadrach whose rescue and flight from the Boston Court House has given him a notoriety above all others of his time and race, is now in Montreal, and in a state of great destitution. The Boston Mail has seen a letter from him addressed to a gentleman of that city, who is neither a free soiler nor an abolitionist, begging a small sum of money to support life until he could get employment. This letter was dated subsequent to the "Grand Benefit to the Fugitive Slaves, at Montreal."

FOUND DEAD.—The Cecil Whig says a man named David Rogers, aged about 50 years was found drowned in the Little Elk, a short distance above Elk Landing, on the 15th inst. He was near the shore and was holding to a boat with one hand and to a jug of whiskey with the other.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The following letter from General Winfield Scott, was addressed to the Whig Committee of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in answer to a series of resolutions adopted by them recommending him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1851.

Dear Sir:—The Whig Committee and its Secretary of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, have done me great honor.

The approbation of my countrymen was the first, and will be the last great object of my life. If I have the happiness to obtain that, it will be of minor importance whether it leads to a change in my official position or not.

With my most respectful regard to the gentlemen of the committee, I remain, my dear sir, yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

A. K. McClure, Esq,

CHAPLIN TO BE DEMANDED.—Since the forfeiture of the bail of this noted abolitionist by his non-appearance for trial, the question comes up, is this man, or can any man, charged with a criminal offence in this State, be released from punishment by paying the forfeiture of a bond, which he gave for his appearance to answer the charge? The Patriot answers that of course he cannot, and says:—

"The bail was for his appearance, not to free him from trial. This Chaplin is, therefore, a fugitive from justice, and will, we understand, be demanded by the Governor. We assume of course, that he will be given up by the Governor of any State, wherever he may be found. The associates of Chaplin, however, seem to think otherwise."

WHEELING, March 24

Steamboat Collision.—A fearful collision took place between the steamers Lowell and S. F. Vinton, about 25 miles below Wheeling, which resulted in a terrible destruction to life and property. The Lowell sank almost instantly, carrying down with her to instant destruction, 15 of those on board, among whom were the Chief Engineer, and a lady with her three children. The whole cargo of the Lowell is a total loss, including the mails and an iron boat which she was carrying to its destination. The Vinton escaped uninjured.

AN IMPORTANT LAW.—The Legislature of Delaware has passed a law to prevent free negroes from coming into that State, hereafter, to reside, under a penalty of $50. The offender, in case he be unable to pay the fine, is to be sold beyond the limits of the State, for a sum sufficient to pay the fine and all costs. The law is not to affect sea-faring men, servants or persons entering the State temporarily for the purpose of trade. Any captain of a vessel taking a free negro into the State to attend a camp or other meeting, is subject, under this law to a fine of $200.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The Pittsburg Post states that a lady, wife to one of the most respectable inhabitants of Allegany county, was killed by her own daughter on Monday last. The latter is about 18 years of age, and was chastising one of her little brothers, when the mother interfered for its protection, upon which her daughter stabbed at her with a poker, penetrating her abdomen, and causing almost instantaneous death. The parties live within a few miles of Pittsburg; but the names are suppressed until the judicial examination takes place.

SERIOUS RIOT—*Murder and Arrest.*—We learn from a letter in the Patriot, that the men employed by Capt. Piper, of that city, on the railroad, five miles above Fairmount, Va., had a serious riot on the night of the 19th inst. It appears that Capt. Piper himself had been threatened if he employed any but Mayo men; he disregarded the threat and employed 10 others, when the shantee, containing 12 or 13 men, was attacked with guns and pistols, by 40 or 50 assailants, who shot one of the inmates dead, wounded several, and attempted to fire the shantee. Ten of the rioters have been arrested, and five or six of them identified. Others will be arrested.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—John Jay Bradley, a man of liberal education, a Greek scholar, and formerly an editor of a paper, died in Boston jail on Thursday, where he had been confined for a week past for debt. He was in the last stages of consumption when sent to jail, and could scarcely get up the steps for weakness.—The creditor peremptorily refused to release him unless the money was paid.

FLORIDA U. S. SENATOR.—A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian writes from Key West, Fla., that Mr. Mallory has not accepted the office of United States Senator, to which he was recently chosen over Mr. Yulee, and that in consequence of his disapproval of the manner of his election—to wit, by Whigs in connection with a portion of the Democratic party—it is doubtful whether he will take his seat.

A LARGE CREVASSE.—The Vicksburg Whig notices a number of crevasses on the Mississippi. One mile and a half of the Levee at the famous Point Look Out plantation has also given way, and no hope is entertained, or exertion made to check the torrent which rushes through. This break will overflow, entirely, many of the plantations in Madison Parish, La, and more or less affect the balance of the Parish.

THE OHIO AND NEW YORK SENATORS.—We see by an extract from a letter republished in the Union that Mr. Wade, the Senator elect from Ohio, is a whig anti-abolitionist. We also see it stated that Mr. Fish, the newly elected Senator from New York, will take occasion shortly to avow his support of the Compromise measures.

Amos Green, free negro, was on Monday sentenced by Howard District Court, to be hung, for committing a rape upon the body of a married white woman, named Josephine Pepee.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING MAR. 29, 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.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—No. 358 completes the first volume of the present year, of this excellent periodical. It contains reviews, political articles from the leading English papers, tales, poetry, &c., chiefly selected from the best foreign periodicals. This volume contains 620 pages, with a complete index. Published weekly by E. Littell & Co., Boston, at $6 per year, or 12½ cents a No.

WE do not hear as much objection to any article for a new Constitution yet adopted by the Convention, as to the ninth section of the report on the Legislative Department, which is as follows:

SEC. 9. No Priest, Clergyman, or Teacher of any religious persuasion, society or sect, and no person holding any civil office of profit under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be capable of holding a seat in the General Assembly.

This section is objected to in consequence of its being capable of so broad a construction. We do no not suppose it was intended by any member of the Convention that this section should exclude any who were eligible to seats in the Legislature under a similar provision in the present constitution, the word *teacher* being inserted to include ministers of those denominations who are called neither Priests or Clergymen. Yet it is capable of being construed as meaning class leaders, Sabbath school teachers, &c., who are teachers of religion, and should have been amended. But even our neighbors of the Star are out against this section, and call it "a legislative monstrosity of so rank and intolerant a character as not to be tolerated for a moment," and "sufficient to elicit for the report universal condemnation."

When this section was under consideration, Mr. Chandler, a Baptist clergyman, moved that the first two lines be stricken out, and our neighbors very coolly inform their readers that this motion was strongly opposed by Judge Chambers and Mr. Jenifer. But there were 42 others who opposed it, and among them one who, though not given to 'much speaking,' has a vote which is as strong as that of either of the whig gentlemen named by the Star—that one is Col. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, who voted against Mr. Chandler's motion to strike out and thus helped to "close the door of legislation against a large, intelligent and influential class of his fellow citizens." We do not like to see so much partiality shown—let Col. L., as well as Messrs. Chambers and Jenifer, have *some* credit for his votes. If he had given as satisfactory reasons for voting against striking out as Mr. Chambers did, his constituents might possibly have excused him, but he preferred by a simple "No" to retain a clause which we have heard intimated by democratic reformers, was probably done to ensure the rejection of the Constitution! Well may Col. Lloyd exclaim, "save me from my friends!" for if he is not already burried without the hope of resurrection, he is in a fair way to be by the indiscretion of his friends, before the adjournment of the Convention.

THE JUDICIARY.—We are indebted to the Hon. J. W. Crisfield for a copy of his report on the Judiciary committee, a notice of which we gave last week. As we think Mr. C.'s proposed reorganization of the Judiciary will be acceptable to many of our readers, we give a more full synopsis of the report.

It provides for a Court of Appeals, which shall consist of the present Judges of that Court, subject to the same conditions as in their present commissions—no vacancy to be filled until the number is reduced to four, when the Court shall thereafter consist of one Chief Justice and three Associates—salary $2,200 each. The Judges to be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. The Clerk of the Court to be appointed by the Judges.—They are to hold their sessions at the seat of government twice a year or oftener.

The State to be divided into eight Judicial Districts, as stated last week. One Judge, to be appointed by the Governor, for each District except Baltimore city, which is to have four. The District Courts to have all the powers of the present county Courts, the Orphan's Court, and the Chancellor. The Judges to hold their office during good behavior.

From this proposition we beg leave to dissent—we do not desire that there shall be any life officers. Let them be appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of years, not however, so short as to make the Courts unstable and changeable.

The report also provides for the election by the people of a Clerk and Register of Wills for each county, who shall hold their offices for six years, and be paid by the fees of office. Justices of the Peace are also to be elected by the popular vote. The present County and Orphan's Court Judges, Clerks and Registers to continue in office till their successors are duly appointed or elected. No suit, after the adoption of the new Constitution, is to be commenced in, or removed to, the present Court of Chancery, and the office of Chancellor is to be abolished at the end of five years.

The following are the estimates and conclusion of the reports, by which it will be seen that the cost will be but little more than one third as much as the present system, and but little more than one-half as much as that reported by the majority of the committee.

1st. Of the cost of the Judiciary system, hereby proposed:—	
Four Judges of the Court of Appeals, at $2200 each,	$8,800 00
Eleven District Judges, at $2500 each,	27,500 00
Whole cost per annum, when in full operation,	$36,300 00
2d. Of the cost of the present Judiciary of this State, as estimated by the Committee on the Judiciary,	98,100 00
3d. Of the cost of the system reported by the said committee, as estimated by themselves,	63,000 00

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER AT ANNAPOLIS.—Mr. Webster having received an invitation from the members of the Convention to visit Annapolis, he accepted their invitation, and arrived there on Monday. The correspondent of the Clipper gives the following account of his reception, under date of March 25:

The Hon. Daniel Webster, the distinguished Secretary of State, (accompanied by Mrs. Webster,) arrived here last evening in the cars from Washington, for the purpose of partaking of the complimentary dinner tendered him by a large number of the members of the Maryland State Convention.

He was met and appropriately received at the "Junction," by the following committee of reception, viz: Messrs. Bowie, of Prince George's; Ricaud, of Kent; Morgan, of St. Mary's; Jenifer, of Charles; Crisfield, of Somerset; Goldsborough, of Dorchester, and Wm Cost Johnson, of Frederick.

On reaching the depot here, a large concourse of persons, including the members of the Convention and citizens, greeted his arrival and escorted him to the boarding house of Mrs. Green, near the State House.

During the evening he and his lady were waited upon by a continual throng of ladies and gentlemen, who were cordially received and pleasantly entertained.

The dinner will take place at the City Hotel this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and will be an elegant affair, served up in Col. Walton's best style. Mr. Webster will no doubt, make one of his usual brilliant speeches on the occasion.

He visited the Hall of the Convention between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day, and was of course, "the observed of all observers."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—I was very much pleased to see in the last Gazette, the request of a tax payer, and most willingly second the motion. It is all right and very proper that those who contribute the means for the improvement of the town, should know how those means are expended, and in justification of themselves for the faithful performance of a voluntary trust, I should suppose the town Commissioners would not have to be asked twice for such an exhibit.

In the expenditure of our little fund such objects as will contribute most to the comfort of the inhabitants and those who visit us, of a durable and permanent character should *first* be selected, and no partiality shown in the expenditure—let all share alike.

We have abroad the character of residing in the best improved County on the Shore, and why should not our town keep pace with the industrious farmer and be called the neatest? There is nothing but the good will of the merchants, mechanics and others wanting to make it so.—Let us, one and all, unite and contribute not only the means, but our united voices, so that the commissioners may perfectly understand, how it would most gratify the contributors to have those means expended. Now is as good a time as any other to begin the work, keep the ball in motion. Three active and intelligent commissioners have recently been elected and we hope for various gratifying and healthful reformation. A tax payer has set a good example and I trust it will be followed by many others, in calling the attention of our officers to such improvements as may suggest themselves from time to time for the welfare and comfort of all. There are many practices which require reformation, and I beg leave to point out one or two as a beginning; it looks most slovenly to my eye (and certainly cannot much improve the surrounding atmosphere) to see the Bailiff directing the cleaning of gutters and having all sorts of substances thrown into the streets; would it not be much neater to have them *cleaned*, the turf, &c, &c. put into little heaps and carried off to a vacant lot for a compost bed, which could be sold to pay the whole or a part of such necessary duty, and to occasion less work, let the merchants and all others give up the vile Hottentot practice of sweeping out their stores &c., on public days into the middle of the street, forming what the sailor would call a tide line, where the ebb and flow meet and collect all the lighter particles which may be floating on the wide waters. I have said enough for the present, Mr. Editor, to attract attention and shall be pleased to see any improvement; if so, I may trouble you again with other suggestions. X. Y. Z.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Isaac Quinlan, living near the Rock Spring Church, a few miles from Bel-Air, on Tuesday morning last, rode out on an unruly colt, and was soon found lying in an insensible condition, with his skull fractured and perfectly bare, having been thrown from, and kicked by, the unruly animal. He never spoke afterwards. Mr. Q. was about 40 years of age.

DEATH OF JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

We announce to-day with deep sorrow the sudden and painful death of John S. Skinner, Esq., the well known editor of the "Plough, the Loom and the Anvil"—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, he entered the Baltimore Post Office, to transact some business, and on leaving stepped toward the side door on North street, but unfortunately mistook it for the door which leads to the basement, and opening it hurriedly, made one step and plunged head foremost down the flight of steps to the bottom, making, in the fall a complete somerset. The clerks and carriers, (one of whom saw him open the wrong door, but had not time to warn him of the mistake before he fell,) immediately ran to his assistance, and found him speechless! As soon as possible they took him up, and carried him into the Postmaster's room, placed him on a comfortable cot, called in a number of physicians, among whom were Drs. Buckler, Riley and McKenzie, who did every thing that the best medical science could suggest, but his skull was found to be badly fractured at the base, and his injuries of such a character as to leave no hope of surviving. He remained totally insensible until 25 minutes past seven o'clock last evening, when he ceased to breathe. His afflicted wife was present soon after the accident occurred, as were also ex-Mayor Davies and other relatives, whose grief at the sudden bereavement may well be imagined.

Mr. Skinner was no ordinary man. He was known throughout the whole Union for his talents, untiring industry, and strict integrity. For 20 years he was the able and efficient Postmaster in this city, having been commissioned by President Madison, and continued until nearly the close of General Jackson's second term. It is a singular coincidence that he should have met his death in the office, the affairs of which he so ably managed for many years, but from which he was removed more than 15 years ago.

Gen. Harrison coming into the Presidency, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster General, the duties of which he ably discharged until removed by Mr. Tyler, since which he has been engaged in editing and conducting "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil," an Agricultural journal of the highest character. His death will be a severe loss to the Agriculturists through out the country, as he was an able and zealous advocate of their every interest.

In this city, where he was universally known, and highly esteemed for his social qualities, unassuming demeanor and generous impulses, the news of the accident which befel him, and the subsequent announcement of his death, created the most profound sorrow. His remains were last evening conveyed from the Post office to the residence of his relative, Mrs. Bland, in Lexington street. It is due to those connected with the Post office, to say that they did every thing in their power to render the deceased, previous to his death, as comfortable as possible.

Mr. Skinner was about sixty-four years of age.—*Balt. Clipper of Saturday.*

DEAD.—Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, died in Washington City, D. C., on Saturday, aged about 70 years. He was the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, and had filled at different periods the stations of United States Senator and Governor of New Hampshire.

THE March term of Kent County Court commenced at Chestertown on Monday last. After having disposed of a portion of the business before it, the grand and petit juries were discharged until the 28th of May, in order to give time for a full investigation into the facts in relation to the late Cosden tragedy.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—The legislature of Virginia on Friday last elected Joseph Johnson, Esq., Governor of the State from the 1st of January next, till the meeting of the ensuing legislature. The joint vote was for Johnson 92; scattering 54. John Janney received 14 votes. Mr. Johnson is a prominent democrat of Harrison county, was formerly a member of Congress, and is a member of the present Virginia Convention.

FIRE IN CHURCH CREEK.—The dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. Levin Fookes, in Church Creek, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night last. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, and three negroes have been arrested on suspicion. This was all the property that Mr. F. owned; he is now houseless—loss about $1,000—no insurance.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

TOBACCO CULTURE.—The Elkton Democrat says that Mr. Henry Kibbler, on Bohemia Manor, in that county, is about to engage in the culture of tobacco. He is preparing to plant forty acres the present season. This is something new in Cecil.

A GOOD TICKET.—The Metropolis Register, published at Metropolis, Ill., has the name of Millard Fillmore for President, and John J. Crittenden for Vice President, in 1852, at the head of the editorial column.

FANEUIL HALL REFUSED.—The mayor and Aldermen, at Boston, have refused to grant the use of Faneuil Hall, on the 26th of March, to R. E. Allhrop and others, for the purpose of holding a mass meeting of those opposed to the fugitive slave law.

VIRGINIA DISTANCED.—While they can only boast of a standing army of 83,000 adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, the young State of Indiana has 175,017 persons over 21 years of age in the same interesting situation. Some hope for Virginia yet.

KIDNAPPING.—George F. Alberti and J. F. Price have been arrested in Philadelphia of Kidnapping and sentenced, the first to pay a fine of $1,000 and ten years imprisonment, and the other eight years imprisonment and a fine of $700.

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