Maryland Reform Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, March 26, 1851.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, and agreed to, that the Convention proceed with the order of the day—being the several propositions relating to representation.

Mr. Dorsey added an amendment to his proposition, fixing the residence of voters, and the Legislature to pass laws to carry this article into effect.

Mr. Pressman concluded his speech commenced by him on yesterday, in favor of compromise. He was followed by Mr. Brent, of Charles.

Mr. Phelps offered a substitute to give each county and Baltimore city one Senator, the House of Delegates to be composed as at present, less one member to each county and Baltimore city.

Mr. Dorsey gave notice of an amendment providing a House of 62 members, to give the city of Baltimore and each county one delegate without reference to numbers, one for every 13,000, one for every fraction over 6,500 until a population of 39,000 is exhausted, when one shall be given for every 21,670; and after 1861, one for every 50,000 above 169,000, &c. &c.—To district the city of Baltimore, and all the counties having three or more delegates with as many districts as entitled to delegates. He proposes to give Baltimore city 10; Baltimore & Frederick counties 4, Allegany, Anne Arundel, Carroll, Prince George, Somerset and Washington, 3 each, and the other remaining counties 2 each.

Mr. Davis next addressed the convention. He was succeeded by Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester county, when the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27, 1851.

The President presented a communication from H. G. Wheeler, official reporter, setting forth that the sum of $4,000 for reporting would probably be exhausted in one week more.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The hour arriving for taking up the order of the day, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the subject of Representation. Messrs. Kilgour, Brewer, Crisfield, Jenifer and Brown, further argued the question of Representation.

Mr. John Newcomer moved a recess till 7½ o'clock. Mr. Tuck moved 4½ o'clock. Mr. Spencer moved to continue the session till 7½ o'clock. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ANNAPOLIS, March 28, 1851.

It was noted on the Journal that the absence of Messrs. Davis of Montgomery, and Sherwood of Talbot, is occasioned by sickness in their families.

The Convention then proceeded to the order of the day—being the several propositions relative to Representation in the House of Delegates. It was further debated by Messrs. Jenifer, Dirickson, Johnson, and Thomas, when, at 2 o'clock, a motion was made and rejected to adjourn.

The vote first being on Mr. Phelps' proposition, on motion of Mr. Blackistone, it was divided, so as to be taken first on giving the city of Baltimore and each county one Senator. This was carried—51, to 35. The other part, relating to the House of Delegates, was then rejected.

Mr. Stephenson submitted a proposition for a House of Delegates of 71 members, giving Baltimore county 7; Frederick 6—Baltimore city to be equal to the largest county. Rejected.

After a discussion on points of order, the President declared the question to be on the substitute proposed first by Mr. Dorsey for Mr. Schley's proposition—to district Baltimore city, &c.

On motion of Mr. Crisfield, the vote was taken first on giving to each county and Baltimore city one delegate as the representation of the territory thereof, and it was rejected. Mr. Dorsey then withdrew said proposition.

Mr. Tuck offered a substitute for Mr. Schley's, giving the largest county six, and Baltimore city the same as that county.—Rejected.

Mr. Jenifer moved to give Baltimore city 10, Frederick and Baltimore counties 6, Washington 5, Allegany 4, and the rest of the counties 3 each.

Pending this proposition, at 4 o'clock, a call of the House was ordered. A motion to adjourn was then made and lost.

ANNAPOLIS, March 29, 1851.

Mr. Shower, in accordance with notice previously given, moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Fiery's proposition was rejected on the 21st instant, before which motion, Mr. Thomas moved the previous question. Whereupon a call of the Convention was ordered. All the members in the city being present, but one, who was sent for. Mr. Thomas' motion for the previous question was then agreed to by a vote of 53 to 40.

After some remarks by Messrs. Hicks, Jenifer, Sollers, Kilgour, Dorsey, Mitchell, and the chair, the question was reconsidered by the following vote—yeas 47, nays 46. Thus making it the original proposition.

Mr. Jenifer withdrew his proposition offered yesterday.

Mr. Dent offered a plan giving each county and the city of Baltimore four delegates. Rejected 31 to 61.

Mr. Tuck moved an amendment to Mr. Fiery's plan to take one each from Washington and Allegany counties, but withdrew it.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved to amend Mr. J. Newcomer's plan by giving Baltimore city 8, instead of as many as the largest county. This plan gives one delegate to each 7,000 souls, and one for a fraction above one half—Baltimore city to have the same as the largest county, which is six. No county to have less than 2—rejected, 14 to 76.

Mr. Sollers offered a plan giving the same representation in the House of Delegates as at present. Rejected—yeas 37, nays 56.

The question was then put on Mr. Jno. Newcomer's plan, and it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 55.

Mr. Dorsey then offered his substitute, which he placed on the Journal, on the 21st instant—giving Baltimore city 10 by districts, and the Legislature to district the whole State. This was rejected 19 to 43.

Mr. Hopewell proposed that the present basis remain until 1860. Rejected yeas 34, nays 55.

Mr. Brent, of Charles, moved to strike out of Mr. Fiery's proposition, that three-fifths of the slaves be added to the white population. Rejected 40 to 51.

Mr. Merrick offered a plan giving an aggregate of 98 members—10 to Baltimore. Rejected—yeas 34, nays 58.

Mr. Gwinn moved to amend Mr. Fiery's proposition, so as to elect by general ticket and not by districts—yeas 11, nays 81.

Mr. Fiery's proposition was then rejected, 46 to 47.

Mr. Johnson offered as the second section a proposition giving the same number of delegates to each county and city of Baltimore as proposed by Mr. Fiery, with the addition of one each to Frederick and Baltimore counties—and for districting the whole State.

Mr. Jenifer moved as a substitute therefor the proposition offered by him on yesterday and withdrawn this morning.

Mr. Sollers moved to amend Mr. Johnson's proposition by adding one to Charles and one to Calvert counties—rejected 26 to 54.

Mr. Stephenson gave notice of a motion to re-consider his proposition rejected yesterday.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, gave notice of his intention to move his proposition to give Baltimore 21, the largest county 6, and that the Legislature district the State every ten years, when a new census is taken.

Pending these and other propositions the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1851.

Mr. M. Newcomer submitted an order to have two sessions a day, commencing to-morrow. After several motions as to the hours of meeting, the order was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Secretary was authorized to have lithographed 500 copies of the map prepared by order of the Convention, by Mr. O'Neale, Secretary of State, provided the cost will not exceed $50.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the Rrepresentation question.

The question being on Mr. Jenifer's substitute to give Baltimore city 10; Baltimore and Frederick counties 6 each; Washington 5; Allegany 4; and all the remaining counties 3 each.

Mr. Crisfield moved to add thereto one additional delegate to Dorchester, Somerset, P. George, Worcester and Carroll.—Rejected—yeas 32, nays 49.

Mr. Dirickson moved to strike out "ten" to Baltimore city, and insert "six." Rejected—yeas 34, nays 46.

Mr. Carter then moved as a substitute for the propositions of Messrs. Johnson and Jenifer, to give to Baltimore city 10, Frederick and Baltimore counties 5, Washington 4, Allegany, Anne Arundel, Carroll, Charles, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, P George, Somerset, and Worcester 3, the remaining counties 2 each. Rejected—12 to 68.

Mr Carter then proposed another, giving Baltimore city 7, and the other counties as in the preceding proposition. Rejected—36 to 43.

Mr. Mitchell then offered a plan giving Baltimore city 8, Baltimore and Frederick counties 5, Howard, Caroline, Calvert, Kent, Q Anne's St. Mary's and Talbot 2, and the remaining counties 3 each. Rejected—[redacted] moved to amend Mr. Jenifer's plan by striking out "four" to Allegany county, and inserting "three." Rejected—34 to 45.

Mr. Smith moved a plan giving the same as Mr. Fiery's, except Baltimore city, to which it gives 8. Rejected.

Mr. Jenifer's plan was then rejected—25 to 51.

The question recurring on Mr. Johnson's, he created two blanks, by striking out seventy-five as the aggregate number of members, and ten as the number to be given Baltimore city.

Pending this proposition the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 2, 1851.

On motion of Mr. Sollers, the Governor was requested, if he deem it not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Convention with the papers in regard to the demand of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the person of James S. Mitchell.

Judge Chambers renewed his notice of intention to move a re-consideration of Mr. Grason's plan of representation.

Mr. Howard gave notice of an amendment to the article creating a Board of Public Works, to make it the duty of the Legislature to exert the legal power of the State, to the effect that the following companies shall adopt such a rate of toll as the Treasurer of the State shall approve, and not be altered without his consent, viz: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal.

The Convention then proceeded to the order of the day; being the unfinished portions of the report of the Committee on the Executive Department. The second section being under consideration, that the Governor be elected on the first Wednesday of November in the year——.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, gave notice of a motion to strike out "first Wednesday of November" and insert "the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1852."

A motion of Mr. Grason, to fill the blank with 1853, was adopted by a vote of 37 to 29, when Mr. Chambers, of Kent, withdrew his amendment.

Messrs. Spencer, Grason, Buchanan, and others, advocated holding the first Governor's election under the new constitution in 1853, and Messrs. Chambers, of Kent, Phelps, Mitchell, Donaldson, Tuck, and others, in favor of 1852.

Mr. Sprigg moved a substitute, that the Governor be elected at the time and places of electing Electors of President, &c., in 1852, and every fourth year thereafter, but the Governor elected in 1852 shall not qualify until the expiration of the term of the present incumbent—rejected, and the section adopted. Mr. Sprigg gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The next unfinished section being that arranging the Gubernatorial Districts.

After some remarks by Judge Dorsey, the Convention adjourned.

WAS WASHINGTON BORN IN ENGLAND?—The Boston Transcript publishes an extract from a letter dated Isleworth, Middlesex, England, February 25th, 1851, and addressed to Geo. Harvey, Esq., Winthrop House, Boston. Mr. Field has in his possession an original portrait of Washington's mother, which he wishes to present to our government. Mr. Field is 75 years old, and a gentleman in every way to be relied on. He raises the question of Washington's native land, by the following paragraph:

"It happened when I was a boy, that being in the neighborhood of Cookham, Berkshire, with an uncle of mine, he pointed to a pretty country cottage in which the parents of General Washington resided and from which they removed to America. Our road led to a green or common, where there resided a Mrs. Ann Morer, whose maiden name was, I believe, Taylor, who there showed me the portrait of Mrs. Washington, and other reliques of the family given to her when they quitted the place for America, to which country her aunt and mother, she told me, "took their son, (George Washington) in her arms." I believe I use her own expression."

PRIZE FIGHTING.—A fellow in Williamsburg, N. Y, named Aaron F. Secor, offers to fight Tom Hyer for $5,000, provided another named Gooderson, does not accept Hyer's challenge to fight for $10,000. It appears, however, that Gooderson has accepted Hyer's challenge, and that the preliminaries were to be settled yesterday by the payment of the first deposite. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Hyer wants to have six months' training, but Gooderson wants it as a condition, that neither party shall train more than three months As soon as this point shall have been settled, the papers will be signed and exchanged. It is understood that the fight will not take place within the United States, but within Canada or some other foreign country. I need hardly say that the sporting circles of our population are in a high state of excitement, and many thousands of dollars have been wagered on the result. The friends of each are confident of success.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is surprising to see by what an immense majority the liberal provisions of the new constitution in New Hampshire have been rejected by the people. New Hampshire is truly "benighted," and we use the term just in the opposite sense in which some politicians have heretofore applied it:

"The Concord Patriot has returns of the votes of 154 towns. In these towns the vote on the amendment in relation to the abolition of the religious test and property qualification, stood 17,122 nays, to 9,862 yeas; on the amendment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General by the people, 19,769 nays to 7,316 yeas; on the amendment requiring the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, nays 21,177, yeas 5,553; on the amendment requiring the election of a Commissioner of Agriculture, nays 21,447, yeas 5,182; on the amendment for deciding all elections by a plurality vote, nays 20,901, yeas 6,291.—The vote on the amended Bill of Rights was, yeas 10,434, nays 16,733. A two-third vote was necessary in order to the adoption of these amendments."

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

Highly Important from the Mexican Boundary Commission—Dreadful Murders—Ten of the Murderers Hung!—Major Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, arrived here from Texas yesterday. He left the Commission in excellent health and spirits at El Paso. All the difficulties with the Mexican Commissioners had been satisfactorily arranged.

Major B. reports some horrible bloodshed and murders at Laco Bion, a frontier town. A band of ruffians had infested the town, and the outrages they committed being of so flagrant a character, the Boundary Commission raised a force of Americans, who went in pursuit of the murderers.

They succeeded in arresting eight or ten of the gang, who made considerable resistance. The murderers were tried and condemned in a short time. After their condemnation, *they were all immediately hung!*

Among the victims of the assassin's knife was Mr. Clark, a son of Hon. S. W. Clark, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

THE HORRID AFFAIR AT PITTSBURG.—We published a statement, a few days since of a mother, at Pittsburg, having received from her daughter a mortal blow with a poker. The facts are melancholy enough, but not quite so bad as that. The Pittsburg American says:

Some of the children were quarreling in a room—the daughter was parting or reproving them, and had the poker in her hand when the mother came in, and, reprimanding the children, took the poker from the daughter, and turning round, and in something of a ruffled and excited state of mind, stumbled and fell, the poker entering her side, penetrating between three and four inches. She died almost immediately. The unfortunate sufferer was Mrs. Riddle, the wife of Squire Riddle, of Robinson township—one among the most worthy and respectable families in the county.

Among the Senators who refused constructive mileage, were Messrs. Clay, Cooper, Badger, Underwood, Pearce, and Mangum.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 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.

FOR CONGRESS.—Col Joseph S. Cottman and William S. Waters, Esq., of Somerset, are announced in the Princess Anne Herald as candidates for the Congressional nomination in this district, in place of Mr. Kerr, who goes to Nicaragua as Charge d'Affairs.

CADET AND VISITER.—Arthur K. Leigh, of this Congressional District, has been appointed Cadet to the West Point Military Academy. Gen. James L. Gaither, of Maryland, has been appointed one of the Board of Visiters to the same institution.

AN INQUEST was held on Saturday last over the body of a negro man, well known as "Groses Jake," belonging to Mrs. A. Tilghman, who was found drowned in Wye River, near Mrs. T.'s residence. As the water was very shallow where he was drowned, it is supposed that he had a fit and fell in from a canoe, in which he had been to the opposite shore, just as he was about to land.

MR. Webster visited Harrisburg a few days since, by invitation of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was received with great enthusiasm and appropriately welcomed by Governor Johnston. It would almost seem that this is the political millenium, party lines appear to be so nearly obliterated. Whigs unite in doing honor to democrats, and democrats to whigs.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.—Scott, publisher of "Scott's Weekly Paper," one of the large literary journals of Philadelphia, says:

Subscribe to your county papers. We say, in all candor, to every one of our subscribers, it is your duty to sustain your own papers.—You can afford it, if you will only think so.—You can, under the new law, subscribe for Scott's Weekly Paper and your county paper, and receive them both, postage included, at a less price than five years ago you would have paid for any one journal, of equal character, in the Union.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—An investigation is going on in the New York Senate, relating to charges made against the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body, George W. Bull, and three Senators, to the effect that they have levied black mail on the proprietors of gambling houses in New York, by promising to suppress or defeat a bill pending in the Legislature, for the more effectual suppression of gambling. The matter has been referred to a committee, who are authorized to send for persons and papers, and take testimony. Bull has retired to parts unknown.

REPRESENTATION.—The basis of representation was settled by the Convention on Tuesday, but owing to the failure of Wednesday's Baltimore mail to arrive here, we have not the proceedings of that day, and are unable to say how many delegates each county is entitled to. We learn, however, from Thursday's Clipper, (for which we are indebted to Capt. Tilghman, of the Hugh Jenkins) that the whole number of Delegates is 74, of which number, it says, Baltimore city has nearly one-tenth. From this, we judge that the delegates are apportioned about as follows:

Alleghany,	4	Howard,	2
Anne Arundel,	3	Harford,	3
Baltimore city,	7	Kent,	2
Baltimore county,	6	Montgomery,	3
Carroll,	3	Prince George,	4
Caroline,	2	Queen Anne,	2
Calvert,	2	Somerset,	4
Cecil,	3	Talbot,	2
Charles,	3	Washington,	5
Dorchester,	3	Worcester,	3
Frederick,	6	St. Mary's,	2

We have made out the above table upon the supposition that the entire population was taken as the basis in the counties. If only the white or entire free population is taken, it will of course, be very different. It will be seen that on the following day notice was given of a motion to reconsider the vote, and as there was about 20 members absent, the question may not yet be definitely settled.

We hear by passengers who came over in the boat last evening, that Baltimore city is to have 10 delegates, in which case the counties have three less than given them above. The counties from which one each is taken are probably Prince George and Somerset, and perhaps Anne Arundel, but not having the census of that county, we cannot judge accurately. The representation of the counties is said to be according to population.

REMOVAL OF NEGROES.—Among the matters decided upon by the Maryland Convention is the giving the power to the Legislature to pass a law to remove the free negroes from the State. Upon this, the Centreville Times says—

"In a majority of cases they are truly pests, but in the present scarcity of hands the cause must be an urgent one for the exercise of such a power—a law compelling them to hire out by the year and to bind their children out to white men to be selected by the parents, would be desirable."

Items of News.

Wm. M. Hollyday, of Allegany county, has been appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor, with rank of colonel.

FIRE.—The dwelling house and all the furniture of Mr. Elijah Chance, living near Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, Md., were burned down on Friday—loss two thousand dollars.

PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of the Eastern Shore will commence its Spring meeting in Snow Hill, on the 2d Thursday, (the 16th day) of April, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE FUGITIVE STRONGHOLD.—There are 700 black men in New Bedford, Mass.—a much larger number, in proportion to the population, than in any other place in New England. Many are fugitive slaves.

KIDNAPPING LAW.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday passed the bill repealing the 16th section of the act of 1847, which act prohibts the use of jails of that Commonwealth for the temporary detention of fugitive slaves.

SOLD OUT.—The Centreville, Ind. Whig has recently changed proprietors—Mathias Millington and Judge Sill having sold their interest to Samuel C. Meredith. Mr. Millington, who is a native of Maryland, it is announced, will return to the East.

KILLED.—Mr. Walter Edelin, of Prince George's county, Md., was killed on Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of a gun, which his son had left standing against the door of the dwelling. Mr. Edelin opened the door, when the gun fell down, and its contents were discharged into his leg.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that Uriah Cherry, who shot and killed his own brother, Solomon Cherry at Deep Creek, on Tuesda week, was arrested on Thursday, in the woods, not far from his own dwelling, where he had concealed himself. Another unnatural feature of this most unnatural transaction is, that the prisoner's own daughter was the only witness to the bloody deed.

CUNNING.—It is reported, and we have little doubt with truth, that the Federal authorities are endeaving to secure the attendance of Shadrach as a witness in the cases of his alleged rescuers. As Marshal Devens has, of course, paid over the $1,000, he has a good right to insist on having free papers for Shadrach. And for the rest, it is supposed that a sufficient sum of money will tempt Shdrach to admit that he was a slave and belonged to Debree.—But it is very far from certain that his testimony can be good proof of that fact.—*Boston (F. S) Commonwealth.*

POSTAGE TO CANADA.—The United States has concluded a postal arrangement with Canada, to go into operation soon, to the following effect:

The postage to be the same in each country. That is, a letter not exceeding half an ounce, will be charged five cents to the lines from any part of the United States, and five cents to any place in the united province of Canada; the postage to be pre-paid or not, at the option of the person sending the letter; the postage on newspapers and pamphlets to be pre paid to the lines as heretofore.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL IN ROME.—The New York Courier and Enquire, publishes a card from G. H. Hastings, the American Chaplin at Rome, in which it is said that the worship in the American chapel at that place, has not been, as it was lately asserted to have been, suspended by order of the Papal authorities, and that there is no reason to suppose that it will be. The stated services of the Sabbath are reported to go on as quietly and as free from annoyance of any kind, as if held in the United States.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday of last week there was an explosion of fire damp in the Washington Company's Coal Mine, at Fort Griffith, Pa., which, in its consequences, was very disastrous, resulting in the death of three of the miners and the severe injury of five others. Two of the number, Messrs Nesbit, were instantly killed—one being blown to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and the other about fifty. A third was driven through the side of the engine house, breaking through a 4 by 6 inch joice of timber in his passage! and yet, strange to tell, not a bone in his body was broken, and his recovery is considered quite probable.

MONUMENT TO JOHN S SKINNER.—The services rendered to the State of Maryland by this pioneer of Agricultural Improvements, entitled him to the gratitude of every citizen of this, his native State. The Marlboro Gazette suggests that a subscription be taken up to erect an appropriate monument to his memory. The Gazette says:

"His remains are interred in the city of Baltimore, which was the theatre of his most useful labors. There, amidst her many proud monuments, let the sculptured shaft tell to future ages the worth of the man who devoted his whole life, and sacrificed his time and fortune, to the cause of the first and most important interest known to the world—the cause of *Agriculture*. If the maxim,—"He who is instrumental in making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a greater benefactor to mankind than the whole race of politicians," be true—and few will deny it—then is the name of John S Skinner worthy a niche in the proud Temple of Fame.

"We hope this matter will be taken up by the leading agriculturalists and others in the different counties, and we suggest that the sums of money raised for this purpose be sent to the estimable President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, Charles B Calvert, Esq., at Bladensburg, who, we hesitate not to say, will cheerfully present the subject to that Society at its next annual meeting."

THE NEW APPRAISEMENT LAW.—The Washington papers of Friday publish the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the instructions to the various officers of the customs in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1851, entitled "An act to amend the act regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise and for other purposes," which takes effect on and after the 1st of April next.

The Secretary of the Treasury takes ground that he does *not* feel authorized now to change the construction—especially in the absence of any explicit legal designation of freight, as a dutiable item, presuming that as Congress was aware of the long practice of the department on the subject, its views would have been clearly expressed respecting it, had the legislature intended that the change should be introduced, of including freight.

THE New York Courier states as the result of its observation several conclusions to which it has come in connection with the subject of slavery agitation at the North. One of them is that there has been a large falling off in the consumption of domestic manufactures by the South; and another is that there has been a very large falling off in the Spring trade generally of the South with the city of New York. Other conclusions are also stated which, however, amount chiefly to imputations upon two other journals of the city which are charged with having encouraged the belief at the South that the Northern agitation was still kept up in a manner dangerous to Southern institutions and rights.

The Courier insists upon it that there is no agitation save such as may be found in the columns of the journals it refers to; that notwithstanding the fanaticism of a few abolitionists the compromise measures of the last Congress are universally acquiesced in and will be faithfully and honorably enforced.

Without persuming to judge of the merits of the question here presented, we may express the opinion that it is the political aspect which is given to the slavery agitation in New York and elsewhere that renders it more serious than all the efforts of the fanatical abolitionists could render it. We are told that the compromise measures will be faithfully and honorably enforced in New York; but we are not told that no agitation will be kept up for the repeal of one of them—the one in which the South feels the greatest concern. The Legislature of New York has been urged to express by resolution its sentiments and views in reference to the Fugitive Slave law—whether for abiding by it and enforcing it, or for repealing or making it null. Resolutions on this question were offered *pro* and *con;* but they have remained in the hands of the Committee to which they were referred, and all efforts to get a vote upon them have thus far failed.

But now that the election of a Senator of the United States is over, we find that a vote upon the question referred to is advocated in quarters very different from those in which the same thing was urged before. "There has been so much said of what the Legislature does or does not think of the fugitive slave law," says the New York Tribune, "that we trust a *formal, deliberate, lucid expression in which that act is held by the majority will be given before the adjournment. We think*" it adds, "*that little harm and much good would come of it.*" The intimation is then very plainly given, in phraseology, however, which we do not choose to quote, that the vote of the Legislature would be adverse to the law and to its continuance on the statute book.

We were of those who expressed an earnest wish, when the resolutions on this subject were first offered in the Legislature of New York, that a vote should be had upon them in order that, whether adverse or favorable, the real friends of the Administration and of the Constitution might be known and distinguished from pretended friends. We still entertain that wish; and hope that those who intend to make a political issue upon the question are prepared to take their ground and develope fully their purposes. It is useless to say that there is no disposition to disturb the compromise compact in New York except among the fanatical abolitionists. There are political leaders in that State, it is well known, who design to disturb it, and to agitate upon it for political purposes—the very worst sort of agitation, because the most dangerous.—*Balt. American.*

TEA IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. Junius Smith of South Carolina, writes to the Journal of Commerce, that he has recently transferred his tea plants from one plantation to another, and during the operation, examined their roots

He finds them well grown and finely expanded. Not one of them was lost from the rigors of the last winter, though the snow lay on them 8 or 9 inches deep on a level on the 3d of January. He thinks therefore the plant to be permanently established in our country. As to the expense of culture, he believes, that we may hereafter grow our tea, as well as cotton, in the face of the productions at the East.

CURE FOR POTATO ROT.—John T. Snyder, of New Jersey, made application on the 21st inst., to the Massachusetts Secretary of State, for the premium offered by the Legislature of that State, for a reward for the discovery of a remedy for Potato Rot.

His remedy is described as follows: "at the period when the potato rot usually commences, scatter a handful of ashes around the vines on each hill, and it will effectually prevent the disease. The application should be made as late as possible." The reward, it should be noticed by all applicants, is offered "to any person within that Commonwealth."

GEN CASS has written a letter to a gentleman at Indianola, Texas, stating that he will be a candidate for the Presidency, if nominated by the Democratic National Convention.

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