FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of Steamer Africa.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 21, 10 A. M.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, bringing 93 passengers.

ENGLAND.—Everything with regard to the great exhibition progresses satisfactorily, and the papers are filled with the wonders of American and continental industry.

The Liverpool councils have confirmed their resolution not to oppose the modified bill of the American chamber of commerce in relation to the dock estate.

Lord John Russell has given reason to hope that the Hungarian refugees will shortly be set at liberty.

FRANCE.—There is little of interest beyond the usual amount of revolutionary gossip. Girardin persists in his assertion that Gen. Changarnier proposed to invade England, and now says that the general sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to that effect; and it is reported that the letter will be published. Gen. Changarnier does not deny the charge. The funds are very heavy.

Petitions in favor of a division of the constitution, and a prolongation of the President's power, are becoming general.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen having appointed the Duke of Saldanha President of the Council, the revolution is at an end.

ITALY.—Great agitation prevails in the Roman States, and throughout the whole of Italy. The movement is expected to commence at Genoa. The Marquis of Daregio, President of the Council, has left Turin for Genoa, in order to calm the democrats, if possible. Piedmont and England are against the commercial league of the Italian States.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The steamer Hellespont arrived at Plymouth on the 8th inst. She left this Cape on the 4th ult.—There had been some fighting, but not very serious. Some of the Cape mounted rifles are said to have gone over to the Kafirs.

THE MARKET.—*Liverpool*, May 10.—Breadstuffs have improved. Flour has advanced 6d. The quotations are—Western canal 19a20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s 6d. a 21s; Ohio and Canada 20s. Wheat has advanced 1d. Corn being much inquired for, to meet Irish demand, has advanced 1s per quarter. The quotations of Friday are—White 33s; yellow 30s. 6d. to 31s.; mixed 30s. Corn meal 14s.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—*Sixty-five Americans Imprisoned*.—The New York Post learns by a private telegraphic despatch to an eminent mercantile house of that city, which was received on Thursday forenoon from New Orleans, that advices have been there received, of the steamer "Gold Hunter," which left San Francisco on the 22d of March last, for Tehuantepec, to the effect that the Gold Hunter had violated the maratime laws of Mexico, by landing her passengers, in number sixty-five, without the requisite previous permission, and that the passengers had been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities and were confined at the date of the advices received. No other particulars are given. Tehuantepec is not a port of entry.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA—*A Murderer Hung!*—The victim to lynch law, mentioned in the following paragraph from a California paper, is the same person, we believe, at whose hands an unoffending young man attached to the Baltimore Clipper office, met his death near the Marsh Market some three years ago.

Murder and Lynching.—One of the most lamentable of the bloody tragedies that daily disgrace the State, occurred at Weber creek, near Colomar. Two young men, named Andrew J. Scott, and Charles O. Baker, friends and messmates, became embroiled, from some trivial cause, when Scott assaulted Baker with a knife, and stabbed him so severely that no hope was entertained of his recovery. Scott was immediately taken into custody by the populace, tried, convicted, and hung on the same day. When sentence of death was pronounced, he begged to be shot, as it would break his father's heart to hear that his son had been hung. His prayer was not heard; he received the ignominious fate of a felon. Scott was intoxicated at the time he assaulted his friend.—He was from St. Genevieve, Mo.

SINGULAR AND SEVERE SENTENCE.—A man named Wm. Fulton, who had already undergone the penalties of his sentence in two cases for passing counterfeit notes on the Bank of Delaware city, has just been again convicted in New Castle county, of that State, on two more indictments. The court passed sentence upon the prisoner, in each case, as follows:

"To pay a fine of $50; be placed in the pillory for the space of one hour; undergo an imprisonment for the space of three calendar months, and to wear a Roman T, of a scarlet color, six inches long and two inches broad, on the outside of his coat between the shoulders for two years from the date of the expiration of his imprisonment, and he was committed to the custody of the Sheriff until these judgments were complied with."

LONGEST RAILROAD.—The Erie is the longest in the world—467 miles. That between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, being 420 miles. The Russian government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles, of which Major T. S. Brown, late of the Erie road, will be Chief Engineer. It is a note worthy that the great American enterprise is by a private company; the Russian is built by Government.

Capt. Goldsborough, of the Navy, states that he left California in a Clipper ship for China, that he took the overland route for England, and arrived in Boston in one hundred and two travelling days after leaving California. He is probably the first person who has ever left the United States and returned to it again, taking the circuit of the world, in so short a time.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship El Dorado, Capt. Wright, from Chagres on the 7th instant, from Havanna on the 12th, arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

The steamship Panama, from San Francisco, April 15, arrived at Panama, on the 2nd of May, bringing $1,000,000 in gold dust on freight, and 250 passengers.

The steamship Isthmus left San Francisco on the 10th with the Panama, having on board about one million of dollars in gold dust, and about 300 passengers.

Among the passengers in the El Dorado are Messrs. J. N. Hambleton, W. M. Stewart, G. P. Hoffman, and J. Hanna of Maryland.

From the Alta California, April 15.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

Nothing particularly new respecting the Indian Commissioners and their progress in treaties with savages. Gen. Bean has been authorized to raise fifty men to protect the people in the Los Angelos valley against the incursions of the Indians thro' the Cajon Pass.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been ordered to Texas, and goes home in the steamer of to-day.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt and exhibited respecting the issuance and circulation of private coins, below their face value in real value and which the coiners refused to redeem. It is looked upon as an infamous swindle, by the community. The bankers have refused to receive it at its assumed value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action. The Legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr Miller, to oblige coiners to redeem, and to make their refusal a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

There has been more lynching in the mines. This state of affairs is lamentable. But we caution our friends at the East against judging us by the same criterion they would use there. They cannot fully appreciate our condition without seeing or feeling it.

Accounts are coming in, of new discoveries of auriferous mines in various parts of the country. The recent rains have also had their effect upon placer digging, helping the gulch diggings, and for a time driving those engaged upon the rivers, from their positions

In connection with the above we have to notice the discovery near Benicia of a coal bed, said to be of a superior quality It is located within a few miles of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's depot.—Many beds of coal have been discovered in Oregon; so that the Pacific steam marine is likely to be well supplied soon with this very important article.

The prospects for miners and Agriculturists seems better now than at the sailing of the last steamer. The rains which have fallen have much increased the certainty of crops, besides ensuring feed for the poor brutes, which would have died with thirst and hunger had the spring passed away without any rain.

The health of the country continues excellent. We hear of no prevailing diseases in any part of the State.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Stars and Stripes at Honolulu.—From recent accounts received from Honolulu, it would appear that the French had sent in their ultimatum and given until the 20th ult, for the Government to decide whether to acceed or refuse. What was to be the next step, in case of refusal by the authorities, does not appear. But the supposition is that a blockade of the port would be declared, or perhaps something more immediately effective resorted to. If either the one or the other be attempted, that moment will be the signal for running up the flag of the United States with the Hawaiian. This is no guess work It comes to us in the most positive form It has been determined upon by the King and his Ministry, that if the French attempt a blockade, or to take possession, the Government will hoist the Stars and Stripes, and throw the Kingdom upon the protection of the United States. We think our authority for saying this is perfectly reliable.

This course has been decided upon in consideration of the inability of the Islands to contend against the forces France might send against them, and also from the fact that the almost entire interests of the Islands in the hands of the foreigners, are those of the Americans. In Honolulu at least three-fourths of the foreigners are Americans, their number being at least two thousand, while in the same place the number of French subjects is about a dozen. France cannot fire a shot into the towns of the Hawaiian Kingdom without destroying the property of the citizens of the United States. The moment she does so she will find her account opened with Uncle Sam, and a strict reckoning will be demanded and will be had. There is no use in beating about the bush in this matter any longer. The French must avoid collision with the Hawaiian Kingdom or they will oblige us to assume a responsibility not flattering to them.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 19

A Boy Carried over Niagara Falls.—A boy about two years old, named James McGrath, was carried over the Falls this morning. He was playing on a board at Street's Factory, on the Canada side, in company with an elder brother; their father saw them, and chided the eld r one, who suddenly jumped off, when the other was precipitated into the stream. He soon got into the rapids, and the father hurried to rescue him, but in vain—the boy went over the Falls. Great consternation and horror prevailed in every quarter, and this distressing incident has created such an excitement as seldom arises from such a cause. But few cases of this kind have occurred at Niagara Falls.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—Theodore Orville Brown, a youth of 17 years, lately a clerk in the Post office at Augusta, Geo., last week plead guilty to two indictments for stealing letters, and was sentenced to 20 years hard labor in the penitentiary.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—AN INTERESTING TRIAL.—This case, instituted by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, against the trustees of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, was taken up in the U. S. Circuit Court, in New York, on Monday. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Daniel D. Lord, of N. Y. appeared for the complainant. Mr. Webster is also one of the counsel on the same side. Hon. Rufus Choate, of Mass. and George Wood, Esq., of N. Y., appeared for the defendants. The Hon. Thomas Ewing was also present, he being counsel for the defendants in a similar suit against the branch Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati.

Mr. Lord, in opening the case, stated that the stringent measures operating in the Methodist church in this country, whereby its members were prohibited from owning slaves, led in 1844, to the proposition for a division, which was acceded to, and, consequently, a separate and distinct organization took place in 1845, denominated the Methodist Episcopal Church South; that the Methodist Book Concern in New York, worth about $750,000, was established with a view to furnish books to ministers of the church, who sold them to members and others, and the proceeds after defraying the expenses of the establishment, were to be devoted to the maintenance of travelling and superannuated ministers, widows, and orphans, &c., that the said church South was declared to be composed of the Methodist churches in the slave-holding States; that it was fully understood that the annual conference at New York in 1844 agreed to the measure, but it was subsequently urged by the church North that the measure of division was unconstitutional, and that the churches at the South were seceders, and not entitled to a participation in the profits of the establishment, and have refused to allow a division of said establishment, or to pay to the Church South its appropriate share agreeably to the division The present suit, in consequence, is instituted, as if the Church South are declared to be seceders, they lose title to all the Methodist churches and other property at the South.

The complaint states that the church is a voluntary institution and unincorporated. It consists of 7 Bishops, 4,828 preachers—and in bishops, ministers and members under the organization in the United States, 1,190,960. Of these about 639,000 belong to the North and 465,000 to the Church South.

It was stated by Mr. Lord, in opening, that the stringent measures prohibiting ministers and members of the Methodist church hold in question to slaves, prevented the action of the church in slave-holding States and a separation became necessary. Previous to this it was shown that exceptions had been taken to a minister named Harding, at Baltimore, and to Bishop Andrews, of Georgia, who had become by marriage or descent owners of slaves, and who could not by the laws manumit them.

One of them held by Bishop Andrews had been devised with directions that she not go, and the Bishop although nominally her owner, exercised no acts of ownership over her, and she went where she pleased Mr. L. made remarks in relation to the facts

Mr. Lord then read the complaint. After which Mr. Johnson (a son of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson) read a portion of the answer, and Mr. E. L. Fletcher concluded the reading of the same. The reading of the application was dispensed with, and Mr. Lord proceeded with his argument.

PARDONED.—Wm. Edenbo, who was convicted by Montgomery County Court of a conspiracy to entice slaves from their owners, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, has been pardoned by Gov. Lowe, and his fine remitted. The Rockville Journal says:

He laid in jail over twenty-one months. He took his departure, on Wednesday morning last, for his home in Pennsylvania. The ground of his pardon, was a petition to the Governor, very numerously signed by citizens of this county, who were satisfied, from facts which came to be known since his conviction, that he was not guilty of the charge of which he was convicted, or, at least, they were such as to render his guilt extremely doubtful, and altogether improbable.

A MODEST BANK ISSUE.—The Washington papers mention that an issue of $1 and $2 notes appeared in that city, purporting to be from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in that city—signed Statham, president, and Smithson cashier. This new institution and its officers are unknown to the community. They promise redemption at the Potomac Savings' Bank. The notes are looked upon with distrust. It appears that Statham & Co belong to Lynchburg, Va., and plead that the law not allowing the issue of such notes there, this intrusion upon Washington is the only means for "whipping the devil round the stump."

SHORT AND SWEET.—Just after the speeches of the President and Messrs. Webster and Crittenden at New York, and in the midst of the applause which followed, Major General Sanford appeared and addressed the President happily and laconically as follows:

"Sir: Five thousand citizen-soldiers in New York, organized to defend the Union and the Laws, are drawn up on the Battery, waiting to receive you as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States."

Could anything be better?

BOSTON, May 18.

Elopement.—On Saturday afternoon, a gentleman, manufacturer of bronze goods in Broadway, New York, arrived in this city in pursuit of his wife and child, who had absconded with a fancy painter. The missing trio were found at a boarding house in Third street, East Cambridge, and were taken into custody on a charge of adultery. They were committed to jail.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 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.

AN Apprentice wanted to learn the printing business. An honest, industrious and intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, can hear of a good situation by applying immediately at this office. apr 5

THE CONSTITUTION framed by the Convention, is now before our readers, we having sent them copies of the official publication in the early part of the week. The important duty of passing judgment upon this document will devolve upon the legal voters of the State on the 4th of June, one week from next Wednesday. Every voter should read and reflect upon it, and vote as his judgment then may dictate. There are many features in the proposed Constitution which we should like to see incorporated into our organic law, but there are, also, many objectionable provisions, which we cannot by our vote, help fasten upon the people for the ensuing ten years. Had there been a provision inserted allowing the Legislature to alter and amend the Constitution in two successive secessions, then would we have supported the Constitution as our greatest objection would have been removed, for the Legislature would repeal and alter the sections which work badly, and which are not approved by the people. But there is no opportunity to alter it in the least in less than ten years and then only by a Convention, and we would rather have another Convention in two years than ten.

To section 19, Art. III, which says "no bill shall become a law, unless it be passed in each house by a majority of the whole number of members elected," we object. It is argued that this will compel the attendance of members or no law can be passed—we think it will have a contrary effect, as members opposed to a bill will not think it necessary to be present, as their votes will not effect the result. If six members only should vote *against* a bill it might not become a law, and as for keeping the entire Legislature together it is impossible. We think this section will retard if not prevent legislation, and will be found to work so badly that the people will almost unanimously demand a convention in 1860 to repeal it.

To the abolition of the office of Attorney General we object. The fees for counsel for the State will in all probability amount to more than the compensation of this officer, and the State never have a legal officer upon whom it can depend to sustain its interests at home or abroad.

The Judiciary system we object to almost entirely. Our readers will find in another column an able article on this subject from a gentleman much more competent to discuss it than ourself; we shall, therefore, pass it over with simply referring to that communication.

Section 45, Art. III, provides that no bank shall be chartered, or charter renewed, except upon the condition that stock holders and directors shall be liable to the amount of their shares, for the debts and liabilities of the bank. nor shall any director or officer borrow money from the bank. We shall pass over this section in the hope that some one more conversant with banking institutions will discuss the subject. It is admitted by all that it will entirely break up our banking system, and it will certainly not make a change for the better. The repeal of this section also will require a Convention, but it cannot be remedied until the mischief is done, as nearly all the bank charters in the State expire previous to 1860.

We would be willing to acquiesce in the basis of representation established by the Convention, were it to be permanent. But as there is no provision for changing the Constitution except by a Convention, and a Convention will undoubtedly be held in 1860, when Baltimore city will get an increase of representation, and the basis be again changed, the Eastern Shore losing at every change. If the Legislature could amend the constitution, then would it be almost impossible to get another convention in forty years, and we should be comparatively safe, but *necessity* will call another Convention in despite of the wishes of the people. This the Baltimore delegation saw, and would consent to nothing but Art. XI as adopted. We have nothing to say at present to those who deserted their constituents and worked at the bidding of Baltimore and the Western counties, but their day of reckoning will come ere long.

Under the present constitution no law affecting the Eastern Shore can be passed except by a two third vote, but under the proposed constitution no such safeguard is vouchsafed us, although the Western Shore has an increased representation voluntarily yielded her by the Democrats from this Shore. Why did they give up *all*? Time will tell.

We do not think with the features above named in it, that the new Constitution is preferable to the old, and cannot support it, yet we would give it our support if it could be altered within the next three or four years, so anxious are we to secure some of the provisions engrafted in it.

WE are entitled to two copies of the Convention Register, yet we have received none since the Convention adjourned. What is the reason of this? Will Mr. M'Nier please send on the missing numbers?

WE are indebted to the Hon. James A. Pearce for a copy of the report of the superintendent of the coast survey, showing the progress of that work during the year 1850.

We are also indebted to Judge Chambers, for a pamphlet copy of his speech in the Convention on the tenure of the Judiciary.

THE Rev. Thomas H. Stockton delivered an address at the first anniversary meeting of the Talbot County Bible Society, held in this town on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was very large.

Dr. C. C. Cox, President of the "Easton Reading and Literary Association," delivered an interesting and eloquent public lecture before that Association, on Thursday evening.

So strong and decided is the opposition to the proposed Constitution in all parts of the State, and in both parties, that the probability is that it will be defeated. The address of the fifty-five "damns it with faint praise," and has failed to rally even the reformers *par excellence*, to its support.

THE Star wants to know if we have become a convert to an elective Judiciary, the Worcester Shield having declared in favor of it. *We have not*, having never seen any "able arguments" in its favor. We will say, however, if there was nothing else objectionable in the new Constitution but an elective Judiciary, we would support it with pleasure.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The Frederick Examiner and Hagerstown Herald of Freedom, leading Whig papers, declare in favor of the new Constitution as a whole—as an improvement upon the old one—though there are some features, of course, they do not approve As consistent reformers, therefore, they go for it. —*Baltimore Sun.*

So reformers, to be *consistent*, must accept any thing that is offered them in the name of reform, be it good or bad. We think the Sun will find very many who will not come up to its standard of consistency—who think that *improvement*, not *change*, is the true meaning of reform, and that the proposed Constitution as a whole is no better than the old.

DECIDEDLY RICH.—The Star takes exception to our article last week in regard to the election of Mr. Sumner to the U. S. Senate.—It says that the only distinction between Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Sumner was, that Winthrop was the Whig nominee and Sumner was not. We do not wonder at the Star's wishing to get its party out of this scrape, but it ought to find a better excuse for it than it has. Mr. Sumner *never* received an office from Whigs, but according to the Star, the Whigs are responsible for his election because Winthrop opposed the compromise measures of the last Congress! This *may* make the Democratic party of Massachusetts "orthodox," but as they have coalesced with the abolitionists in three or four districts, and are now working with them to elect Members of Congress, we are inclined to doubt it. But the Star says some thirty Democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature denounced the bargain. They did not do it, though, until they had voted with the coalition, and secured *their* share of the spoils. When only a Senator was to be elected, then they denounced the bargain, and wanted to cheat their dear friends, the abolitionists, out of their share of the honors and profits! It is of no use trying to throw dirt in the people's eyes—the bargain and sale of principle and office was made and carried out, and the Whigs had nothing to do with it.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, May 19.—Court met—present, P. B. Hopper and J. B. Eccleston, associate Judges.

Jas. Ll. Martin qualified as Deputy Attorney General. Criminal Docket called over, &c.

TUESDAY, May 20th.—Court met, present, as on yesterday. State vs Phil. T. Hambleton, assault and battery on Ns. Orem, acquitted. State vs Jno. Harper, assault and battery on Ed. Covey, acquitted. State vs Tristam T. Martin, assault and battery on Wm. Austin, fined $25. State vs. Wm. Leonard, assault and battery on Joshua Clark, fined $3.—State vs Thos. K. Robson, assault and battery on Lyman Griswold, fined $1. State vs Ennalls Martin, presented for not keeping the public road in the order required by law; acquitted. State vs Wm. Colbourn, assault and battery on Alex. Taylor; acquitted.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.—Court met—present, all the Judges. State vs Howes Goldsborough, assault and battery on Ns. Wood, fined $5. State vs Wm. Dobson, (free negro) assault and battery on Geo. W. Hopkins, fined $2 and imprisoned 2 months. Thos. Covey vs Perry G. Stevens, Replevin; Jury sworn; Judgment by consent for 1 cent damages and costs, property to be retained by plaintiff.—Hambleton for plif. and Martin for deft.

THURSDAY, May 22.—State vs J. H. McNeal, assault and battery on Jesse Bullen; fined 50 cts. Wm. F. Cooper vs William W. Lowe; appeal from Magistrate's judgment—submitted to Court; judgment for appellant for $34,75, with costs above and below. Hambleton for appellant, Martin for appellee. State vs Rebecca Blake, negress; assault and battery on Mary Hambleton, negress; acquitted. Petition of Rd. B. Willis for increase of salary as keeper of Oxford ferry—ordered by the Court that the said salary be increased $125. On motion of Mr. Martin, Lemmon J. Catrup was admitted as an attorney of the Court. State vs A. A. Pascault; presentment for obstructing the public road, &c. Martin for State, Hambleton for defendant.

Same case continued on Friday; acquitted.

CAMPHINE ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Denton (Md.) Journal, that Miss Sallie Hubbard, a young lady residing in Greensborough was badly burned by the exploding of a camphine lamp, on Tuesday of last week. The lamp, which was lighted, was being filled from a can, when the flame communicated to the fluid, causing the explosion.

FIRE.—We learn from the Kent News, that the meat house, poultry house, &c., of Mr. Thos. Stephens, near Fairlee, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning week. The meat house contained over 3000 lbs. of bacon, a large quantity of lard, flour, &c.

For the Gazette.

A CARD.

It is averred that the State Treasury and the counties do not pay one cent of the salaries of the Judges of the City Court, the extra pay of the Baltimore County and city Judges, or the Insolvent Commissioners. If this statement be denied by any responsible man on his honor, the real name of the writer will be given, and the truth be tested before the public. The city Court and the Insolvent Commissioners are not known to the Constitution any more than the Mayor of the City

A RESPONSIBLE MAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE NEW JUDICIARY, &c.

Before the session of the Convention a great deal was said about the expenses of the present Judiciary, and now it will be found that the proposed new Judiciary will take more money out of the State Treasury than the old. Here is the proof—there are now six Chief Judges whose salaries are twenty two hundred dollars each, twelve Associates at fourteen hundred dollars each, a Chancellor, salary three thousand dollars, and an extra salary to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, three hundred dollars, making in the whole the sum of thirty-three thousand and three hundred dollars. The City Court of Baltimore is not a constitutional court and can be abolished by the Legislature, and the salaries are paid by the city in the same manner as the Mayor and other officers are paid. The extra pay of the Baltimore city judges is paid by the suitors and not by the State. The new Judiciary is as follows: seven circuit judges at a salary of two thousand dollars each, judge of the superior court of Baltimore city at a salary of twenty five hundred dollars, and a judge of common pleas at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, a criminal judge at a salary of two thousand dollars, and the Legislature is authorized to appoint another judge for the city at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; four judges of the court of appeals at a salary of twenty five hundred dollars each, making the sum of thirty three thousand five hundred dollars. Add the Chancellor's salary for two years and nine months, being three thousand dollars per annum. Then add the fees or compensation for the lawyers who are to hold the courts in the absence, interest, and other disqualification of the judges of the court of Appeals and Circuit Courts, and we say that two thousand dollars per annum would be a reasonable allowance throughout the State. This would make the new Judiciary cost more than the old by the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars until the expiration of the term of the Chancellor, and afterwards the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars.

Now for the system itself; the new Constitution makes one Judge for a district instead of three—this one Judge to be elected by the people for ten years and re eligible. One Judge is more apt to be corrupt, or insensibly biassed, than three.—His decisions will not likely be as correct as those of three Judges, whose consultations will be assisted by the varied reading and experience of each. The decisions of one will not be as satisfactory to the suitors and their attorneys, hence there will be more appeals, which are very costly. Besides the abolishing of the chancery court, which is accessible to all parts of the State, will put parties and their solicitors to more trouble in getting their chancery orders, decrees and injunctions, as the Judge may be located at one end of the district, and may not be at home and accessible at all times. By the present system the Judges are distributed, so as not to be distant from any portion of the district. Cases may occur which requires a Judge to issue Habeas Corpus, &c. The human nature of the one Judge will be constantly tempted to serve his ardent friends, and to punish his opponents, in warmly contested elections, and if he be very conscientious, for fear of doing wrong he may sometimes injure his friends; but if corrupt, he will keep an eye to popular men and popular adjudication. The Bill of Rights says that the Judges ought to be independent; but this will be next to impossible whilst they remain men with like passions as other men. An equal division in the Judges of the Court of Appeals will produce confusion and discontent, and the law will remain unsettled. There is no feature in the new better than the old, and it will be more expensive.

It will be found also, that the whole constitution as passed by a minority of the Convention, and now submitted to the people, will cost one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, over and above the enormous expenses of the Convention. Here is the calculation—An extra session of the Legislature in 1853 without limitation, will cost at the least calculation, eighty thousand dollars, then the time which will be necessary to spend over the 10th of March by the next session of the Legislature, which is also without limitation, twenty thousand dollars, the Commissioners to codify the laws and their publications will at the lowest estimate be ten thousand dollars, and it may be much more; then the Commissioners to simplify legal proceedings, conveyances &c, will cost at least four thousand dollars, making the round sum of *one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars* which will be saved by the rejection of the Constitution. In addition to this, the annual expenditure of the Treasury will be greatly increased—the difference in the Judiciary already mentioned, the salaries of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Board of Public Works, new officials, will be at least five thousand dollars, and it will be found that in these particulars alone, the annual increase of expenditures will be over seventeen thousand dollars. If the Constitution works badly it cannot be changed for ten years to come. Who wants another Convention of six months at the cost of from two to three hundred thousand dollars? The Editors of the Republican at Annapolis say they will prove by facts that the Constitution will cost three hundred thousand dollars—see the last issue of that paper.

A TAX PAYER.

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