LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.—In reply to an invitation to speak during the late canvass in Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner wrote as follows:

BOSTON, May 20, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I am sorry to be obliged to decline your invitation. It is not in my power to mingle actively in the canvass which now interests so warmly all the friends of freedom, but though my voice may not be heard, my heart will be with you.

I trust no pains will be spared to secure the election of Mr. Palfrey, the very able, honest and inflexible candidate of our party. His character commands the admiration of all. It should command their votes also. No person, familiar with the public sentiment amongst us, out of certain streets in Boston, can doubt, that whatever may be the profession of politicians, his well known opinions on the vital questions of the day find a response in the bosoms of an overwhelming majority of the good people of this Commonwealth.

His triumph, with that of Mr. Rantoul, in the adjoining district, will go far to consolidate the opposition in Massachusetts against the existing whig national administration.

Such men, while saving the Union loyally, and in the spirit of their fathers, will never forget the true principles of the constiution, according to which freedom, and not slavery, is national, while slavery, and not freedom, is sectional.

Ever faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

To Dr. Estes Howe, Chairman of the Free Soil District Committee, Cambridge.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Disgraceful Riot and Loss of Life!—Yesterday was celebrated by the German portion of our population as their holiday, being the day of Pentecost. A large number of Germans, 10 to 20,000 in all, crossed to Hoboken, where everything passed off peaceably, until towards the close of the day, when some difficulty occurred with a party of rowdies from the city called the "Short Boys."

There were about forty in all. They were armed, and evidently came for the purpose of assault, as they commenced, without provocation, to insult females, overthrow refreshment tables, and destroy property—which led to a general and furious fight A great number of persons were severely, and some mortally wounded.

Some were stabbed in different parts of of the body, or beaten with stones. One man had his head shockingly cut by a large pole, the end of which was covered with spikes. The fight was one of the most brutal and sanguinary that ever occurred in this community.

Three persons are known to have been killed, and it is supposed several others will die. The Sheriff of the county invoked the aid of the military. About fifty of rioters were arrested, and quiet was finally restored.

It is supposed that ten or twelve of the wounded will die.

A SAD SPECTACLE.—*The Rev. Dr. C.* H. Weber was taken from Cumberland, Md., on Thursday, on his way to a Lunatic Asylum. The Civilian says:

"He is a German by birth, a Lutheran clergyman, and a scholar of very high attainments, especially in the languages, of which he speaks most of the living ones. He came to this place some months ago, and engaged in giving instruction in the languages. Among his pupils were a number of our first citizens. In March last he unfortunately tasted that fatal drug, alcohol. '*Facilis discensus*,' &c, was as true to him as many others. His case has been submitted to two juries this Court.—The second one very properly pronounced him a lunatic, and he has accordingly been sent to the asylum.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that a horrible accident happened in a rolling mill near that city on Wednesday night last.—A young man 17 years old, named Christopher Hickman, while engaged in oiling the machinery, was caught between two heavy iron rollers, used for rolling iron, and passed through them with the rapidity of lightning! The body was completely ground to powder! The flesh, bones and all were so divided into small fragments, that noone could recognize by sight that a few moments before they formed a human being, active and full of life!

GREAT FOOT RACE AT ST. LOUIS.—A foot race of ten miles for $400, came off at St. Louis on the 14th inst, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, between Jackson, the American Deer, and Coffee, the Indian. At the end of the seventh mile, Coffee was left so far in the rear, that time was not kept for the ballance of the race. He made the seven miles in 59 minutes and 15 seconds; while Jackson made the whole ten miles in 58 minutes and 34 seconds.

A TWO-HEEDED LIVING MORTAL.—The Panama Herald says that "about a hundred miles from this, within the province, there exists a native child, which was born with *two distinct heads*. It has been seen by persons residing in this city, and their statement in relation to the extraordinary malformation is authentic. A well-known medical gentleman and physiologist will visit the child for the purpose of making a scientific examination."

LADIES A LA TURK are appearing in all quarters, at the North, but yet they are very few in number in each place. One has come out at New Bedford, another at Newark, N. J., and others are preparing to follow suit. Western New York towns however, still take the lead.

MISSISSIPPI.—The gubernatorial contest in this State is going on with great spirit. Gen. Foote the Union candidate, and Gen. Quitman, the secessionist, are stumping it in every county. Poor Quitman is a small affair in the hands of the gallant and talented Gen. Foote.

From the Baltimore American

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—ITS FATAL OMISSIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While your other correspondents are occupying themselves in pointing out the vices of the New Constitution, permit me to draw the attention of your readers to several omissions of the most disastrous character, any one of which, if properly understood, must be sufficient to ensure the condemnation of the instrument at the hands of any man of ordinary reflection.

The first and most extraordinary,—unaccountable, except in view of the disparaging precipitancy with which the proceedings of the Convention were driven to an end,—is to be found in the 10th section of the 10th article. The section reads thus.

"This Constitution if adopted by a majority of the legal votes cast on the first Wednesday of June next, shall go into operation on the fourth day of July next, *and on and after said day, shall supersede the present Constitution of this State*."

By this section, it is too clear, for even the worst lawyer in the Convention to entertain a doubt, that if the Constitution be adopted, the old one ceases to exist, and every political institution under it is extinguished, on the 4th day of July. Not a tribunal of the State, now existing, can exercise jurisdiction after that day—for, with the present Constitution, die the Courts, which are a part of its machinery—and with the "operation" of the new Constitution commences, inevitably, the "operation" of the insututions which it creates. The Governor is the only officer—of those holding under the present system, whose offices are referred to in the new instrument—who is expressly permitted to continue as he is. (See art. II, sec. 2.)

Now there is to be no election for officers under the new dynasty until the first Wednesday of November next, so that from the fourth of July to the fifth of November—four full months—the old Constitution is out of existence, and the new only in existence, on paper, without any officers! Unless, then, this evil be remedied by another clause—which I suppose was intended to remedy it—*the State of Maryland will stand for four months if the Constitution be adop'ed, without a solitary officer, beyond the Executive and his subordinates, to maintain, administer or represent the laws*—except as hereafter mentioned.

The clause which, it is presumed, was meant to meet this state of things is the 8th section of article X. It is as follows:

"The Governor and all officers, civil and military now holding commissions under this State shall continue to hold and exercise their offices, according to their present term, until they shall be superceded, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, and until their successors be duly qualified."

It is my wish to be perfectly candid in this discussion, and I therefore do not hesitate to admit that this article may with propriety be considered as removing the defect alluded to, so far as those officers are concerned *whose offices are preserved* under the new system—the only alteration being made in the mode of filling them.—Thus, justices of the peace may hold over; Judges of the Orphans' Courts, the Treasurer, &c. may continue to exercise their offices, because their offices will remain to be exercised as before. But this is not, and cannot be, with those offices, which are created by and are dependent on the old constitution, and are abolished by the new. Among these—composing them principally—are the present courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the attorney-generalship; and I do not hesitate to assert, that if the constitution be adopted, *there will not be, in the State of Maryland, from July 4th to November 5th any courts competent to give ordinary redress for crime, except the Chancery Court, the Orphan's Courts, and Justices of the Peace.* In other words, there will and there must be, *a four month's anarchy*, when there will be courts, but no judges—penalties, but no punishment—rights, but no redress. Fraud, plunder, violence may walk abroad in daylight, without a hand to stay them, or a voice to say them nay.

There is, in this, neither technical subtlety nor forced construction. The new Constitution abolishes the County Courts and Baltimore City Court and the office of Attorney-General. On the 4th day of July the new Constitution if adopted "shall go into operation" and shall "supersede the present Constitution."—Then, on the 4th day of July, the County Courts, the City Court and the Attorney Generalship are "superseded" with the instrument which creates them. If they remain they are not "superseded"—nor does the new Constitution "go into operation." If they are "superseded," then there is an end of them, and as their substitutes cannot be chosen for four months, the conclusion is irresistible that for these four months, we lose the muniments of the old system, and are kept from the substitutes, good or bad, of the new. It is absurd to talk about officers "holding their offices" when the offices are abolished. They are militia colonels without their regiments.—They are shadows without the substance.

Let those who can think ponder upon this. I will leave it to their reflection, for the present, believing that the ground assumed cannot be successfully assailed.

A TRUE REFORMER.

INCREASE OF EXPENSES.—By the adoption of the new Constitution, the tax payers of Maryland will have to pay for the support of the State Government, $114,000 more for the next two years, than they have ever yet paid, and annually, after the next two years, an increase of $17,540 over their present expenses. This is called "retrenchment and reform."—*Clipper.*

ROBBERY.—We learn from the Cecil Whig, that the office of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, at Chesapeake city, was broken open on Wednesday night, the 14th instant, and robbed of about one hundred dollars in cash.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—*The Liability Clause.*—It is hopeless to expect that the true point at issue, in reference to the liability restriction upon banks, will be fairly presented by the over zealous advocates of the new Constitution with all its startling innovations.

Admitting that the banking institutions of this city are sound, the question is asked, will the liability clause render them less so? Conceding the usefulness of the service which they perform for the business community, the question is repeated—"will the increasing of the liability of the stockholder make them less serviceable?" What trifling is this! What obligation is there upon any man to become a stockholder in a bank? If he is one already he can cease to be so by selling out and investing his money in some other way, the moment he finds conditions and responsibilities put upon him which he did not contemplate when he became a stockholder and which he does not chose to accept. The question is not whether the increased liability of stockholders diminishes in any way the usefulness of banks—provided you can get the stockholders who will consent to it—but the question is, can you under such a contingency get the stockholders who will invest under such a responsibility? Let the inquirer who wishes for information on this point exercise himself in the pursuit of useful knowledge by asking any business man he may meet with, what the probability is that men with money to invest would invest it in bank stocks under the provisions of the new Constitution. Let him satisfy himself by such inquiries, so that he need not depend upon any statements made in newspapers—where he may probably find many contradictory statements, according as partizans on one side or another may undertake to give their opinions for facts.

We have before us a list of the stockholders of one of the banks in this city, which with a capital of some five or six hundred thousand dollars has upwards of four hundred stockholders. Of these a large majority consists of women, trustees of estates, equitable and benevolent societies, insurance companies and other associations, whose sole purpose is to invest their means in some convenient mode. They are not connected with the business of the city; they are not subject to any inducements that might urge them to run extraordinary risks for the sake of affording facilities and accommodations to the business community. If conditions of additional responsibility are imposed upon bank investments they will simply withdraw their money and put it out on mortgages, or in ground rents, or in some other stocks which are not liable to such responsibility; and as these classes of persons comprise a majority probably of the stockholders of every bank in the city, the question whether the banks shall go on or wind up under the new Constitution will be determined by them, and will be determined solely on the ground of the risk and profits of the investment in bank stocks as compared with other investments.

If there are any who in advocating the liability restriction seek to wage war upon capital, we may remind them that in destroying the banking system they are striking in the dark and at random. They may bring much affliction upon the business community by compelling the banks to draw in their circulation, limit their discounts, and enforce the payment of moneys due them. But the capital which they strike at is beyond their reach.—Driven from bank investments it goes into other investments; or in the hands of individuals it affords the means of inordinate benefits in the way of shaving, where no law can effectually come in to shield the merchant or mechanic from the tender mercies of individuals who exercise charity at the rate of two and three per cent a month. The voters of Maryland should look to it. They should allow no prejudice against banks, if they entertain any, to control their votes in this particular—for the question is not whether the banking system should be made more secure or not, but whether we shall have a banking system at all. If additional security is wanted it can be provided by the Legislature—but not in the way which the Constitution proposes.—*Balt. American.*

EQUAL JUSTICE.—By the laws of the land equal justice should be meted out to all persons. The poor and the humble are as much entitled to protection as the wealthy and influential. But the new Constitution of Maryland, upon which the people are to vote on the 4th of June, does not distribute equal justice to all. It provides, that a man sent to the Penitentiary for crime, shall be forever disfranchised and deprived of his right to vote, *unless he be pardoned by the Governor!* Thus influential convicts are to be permitted to enjoy all their civil rights and privileges, whilst they are denied to those who have none to intercede for them. But the evil of this provision may not stop here. The Governor may pardon political friends, and thus secure their votes to his party, whilst he compels his political opponents to lose caste; and be deprived of their right to vote. The same justice should be extended to all; but here an odious distinction is made, by which the greatest criminal may enjoy all civil privileges, whilst the petty trespasser is made to suffer their loss. And this is said to be reform—a sacred regard for the rights of the people. In fact, it almost appears as though the poor were the special objects of dislike to the Convention—for, wherever a blow could be struck at them it has been given.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

YOUNG LADY SHOT BY A BOY.—A young lady daughter of Mr. Hastings, of Jamaica, Vt., while on a visit at the house of a friend in Londonderry, was shot by a boy, under very distressing circumstances.—The boy took up the gun and snapped it once or twice without effect. He then, playfully pointing it at the girl, said "I'll shoot you, sis." and snapping it again, the whole charge lodged in her forehead.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 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

AN able article on Cuban affairs, from the pen of our old correspondent "Amicus Justitiae," and published in the N. O. Delta, will be published next week.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, will soon make a visit to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as the guest of Senator Pearce.

THE sixty-third annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland, commenced its sessions in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Wednesday last. There were 55 clerical and 42 lay delegates in attendance. It appears from Bishop Whittingham's address that the number of clergy in the diocese is 120, number of rectors 84, number of parishes 77, number of churches 105, and 11 in course of erection; number of chapels 39. During the past year he has preached 53 sermons and made 60 addresses; administered the holy communion 37 times; confirmed 269 candidates, and four priests.

WE regret to announce the decease of our distinguished and esteemed fellow citizen, THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, Esq., who died at his residence near Easton, on Monday evening last, after a brief but painful illness. Mr. Loockerman was well known on this Shore and throughout the State as a man of superior attainments, and his commanding talents, both as a speaker and writer, placed him in a prominent position at the bar, and in the political circles of the State. Many years since he represented this county in the State Legislature, and in 1847, he was a prominent candidate for the Whig Gubernatorial nomination. In 1849 he would undoubtedly have been the choice of the Whigs of this Congressional district, for a seat in the National councils, had he not peremptorily declined being a candidate. Last Fall he consented under very disadvantageous circumstances, to the use of his name as a candidate for a seat in the Convention, but owing to illness he was unable to canvass the county, and for the first time, we believe, he was defeated at the polls. At the time of his decease, he was President of the Branch Bank at this place, a post which he had filled for several years, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the Directors and Stockholders. In his death our county looses a useful and universally respected citizen, and our Shore a bright star from amongst its talented and distinguished men. The vacuum caused by his demise, will indeed be hard to fill. His age was about 55 years.

In the resolutions adopted by the members of the bar, of Talbot, who were in close and daily intimacy with the deceased, is expressed much in respect to his character, which precludes the necessity of a more extended notice from us.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Talbot County, held in the Court House on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., to take into consideration the proper mode of paying respect to the memory of THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, Esq., their deceased senior member, on motion of H. H. Goldsborough, Col. Sam: Hambleton was called to the chair, and A. M. Goldsborough appointed secretary.

William B. Clark, H. H. Goldsborough and H. H. Hayward were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions to the meeting.

The following resolutions being reported, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise and inscrutable Providence to remove suddenly from this world our lamented and esteemed colleague, Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq., and whereas, the members of the bar of Talbot county, in common with our citizens generally, are deeply afflicted and grieved at the announcement of this sad calamity, and feel it alike their duty and pleasure to testify their respect for his memory;

Resolved, That the ripe, full and varied attainments of our deceased brother as a scholar—his exact, accurate and extended professional learning—his great readiness and promptness and powers of elocution, placed him for years deservedly in the front rank of the profession in his district.

Resolved, That his urbanity of manners, goodness of heart, kindness and courtesy to brother members of the bar, and particularly to the younger portion of it, have endeared him greatly to them, and will perpetuate a warm and cherished feeling of regard and attachment for his memory and virtues.

Resolved, That we most deeply sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted family.

Resolved, That we will in a body attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory the members of this bar will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, attested by the secretary and signed by the president, be inserted in the newspapers of this town, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

SAM: HAMBLETON, Pres.
ALLEN M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

REMEMBER that the election on the proposed Constitution takes place on *Wednesday next*, the 4th of June. The ballots must be in these words: "For the new Constitution," or "Against the new Constitution." Printed tickets of the latter kind can be had at this office.

IMPLICIT confidence must not be placed in the statements of the friends of the new Constitution, as some of them are very far from the truth. It is asserted that enough will be saved in six years by the new Constitution, to pay the expenses of the Convention. This is a mistake—the new form of government will take more money from the Treasury than the old. The statements made by Wm. A. Spencer, Esq., in an address to the people of Maryland, in regard to the expenses of the present and proposed Judiciary system, are unfair and disingenuous. For a refutation of them, see the communicotion of "A Tax-payer" in our last paper, which was written before Mr. S.'s article was published.

WE think the Star is mistaken in its assertion that we "frankly admit that the new Constitution is "preferable and better adapted to the present generation than the Constitution now in force." If we thought so we should deserve the reprobation of the people of this State for not supporting it. We said "with few exceptions" it was preferable, which is far from endorsing it. We do not oppose the proposed Constitution for the "fun of the thing," but there are features in it so objectionable mixed up with the good, that we cannot conscientiously support it, believing that it will be better to retain the old one for the present, whether it be for two, or ten years. We do not think it "preferable *as a whole* to the old one," or we should give it a hearty and cordial support, but no one of our objections to it are of a kind to give us the title of "anti-reformer," without it is opposition to a one-judge elective Judiciary.

A WRITER in the Baltimore Sun, who abuses every one who opposes the new Constitution, calls the Eastern counties the "*venal counties*," and intimates that they are *bought*, voters, legislators and all, by the money of Baltimore city. Another writer says that Baltimore can influence the election of *three* if not *four* of the Commissioners of public works, to control what was built for her benefit and with her money! We think these gentlemen will find themselves mistaken if it comes to the test—if some of our people throw themselves into the arms of Baltimore city, surrender their safeguards, and deliver up their weapons of defence, a majority will not do it either for money or political power. If a Board of public works is to be elected, the Eastern Shore will elect one of the four, and she will do it without foreign aid or interference. After having quietly submitted to taxation to pay off the public debt, and paid for the benefit of Baltimore to the full extent of our means, it is rather hard to have that service denied, and disgraceful epithets applied to us, and particularly unsatisfactory must be this reward to the delegates in the Convention from Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline, who surrendered their all at the bidding of that pure and disinterested city.

WE briefly stated last week our objections to the new Constitution, and we have seen nothing since to change our opinion, but as it is not our desire to make a "dead set" at it, we occupy but a small portion of our paper in its discussion. Many provisions in it are mere experiments, experiments which have worked to the injury of those whom they were intended to benefit, in former times and in other States, and which by the adoption of this constitution we shall irrevocably fasten upon ourselves for at least twelve years, a course which we think it would be dangerous to pursue. We trust that the evils anticipated from the 19th and 45th sections of the Legislative Department, and the new Judiciary, may not be realized, as the *present* prospect is that the Constitution will be adopted. Should there be no trouble caused by these features, then shall we have no regrets at its adoption, but we cannot run the risk of having the necessary laws defeated in the Legislature by an anti-republican and arbitrary rule, or a corrupt and unsafe Judiciary, and our country flooded with "shin-plasters," while the anti-democratic 11th article is in existence, and while we suffer nothing from the workings of the present Constitution. If our objections are groundless, they should be disregarded, but if valid then ought they to be heeded. In a case of such vast importance, where every man should decide for himself, free from the slightest partizan bias, we regret seeing a strong effort made to rally *party* to the support of the proposed Constitution. Not content with the circular issued before the constitution was published, the *Governor's* opinion in its favor is trumpeted forth, as if to carry conviction to the mind of every Democrat.—But the attempt has signally failed, as every effort of the kind should fail—party lines in this county are not drawn; Whigs and Democrats stand side by side for and against it.—Let every voter read the Constitution, and the arguments on both sides, and then vote as his judgment may dictate. We hope there will be no shrinking from responsibility, but let there be a full and free expression of opinion at the polls.

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We have received the June No. of this magazine, which is filled with its usual choice variety of reading matter. The International has attained a high degree of popularity since its commencement, which is fully deserved both from the character of its articles, and the industry and talent displayed in its editorial management.—It is also illustrated with several superior wood engravings, such as portraits, water-views, fashion plates, &c. Published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, at $3 per annum.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT adjourned on Saturday. William Wisher, slave of Robt. H. McKnett, Esq., indicted for an assault with intent to kill Mr. Charles E. Robinson, was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Col. K. R. Owen was admitted as an attorney of the court.

THE NEW STEAMER "CHAMPION," built by Capt. Strandberg, to run between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore did not commence her trips on Tuesday last as was expected, it not being quite completed. We believe she will commence her regular trips next week without fail. She is 160 feet long, 24 feet beam 8 feet hold, 311 tons capacity. Her paddle wheels are 24 feet diameter. The Washington "Telegraph" in speaking of her says:—"The model is sharp, fore and aft, and she has been built for the express purpose of illustrating Yankee character—going ahead! The saloon is to be fitted up in superior style; aft the dining saloon is the ladies' saloon, and below will be found the ladies' sleeping apartments. The gentlemen's cabin is below and forward the engine. The whole hold is lighted and ventilated by windows so constructed that the sash can be displaced and the windows closed water tight at a moment's notice. She made a trial trip on Saturday week, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of new machinery, and a leaking condenser, she ran *faster than the cars* do between this city and Baltimore—coming from Fort Washington to her wharf at the rate of *twenty miles an hour!*

Our New York Correspondence.

Sailing of Steamers—Immense exportation of Specie—Balances of cash on hand—Arrival of the Baltic—Kossuth not yet at liberty—Letter from Horace Greely—Row among the M. D.'s—New tariff of prices—look out—Canada coming to the Fourth of July—and many other interesting items.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—The American steam ship *Arctic*, sailed from this port, for Liverpool, on Saturday last, with 145 passengers, and $425,000 in specie. We are sending off our specie in immense quantities. During the last ten days, the shipments of specie, from this port, amount to $1,093,600; and the whole amount exported this year from January 15th to May 24th, inclusive, is $11,774,619; which is an average of $77,601 a day. Notwithstanding this immense drain, our supply of specie does not appear to diminish seriously. It is kept up by the receipts from California, from Europe through the vast tide of immigration, and many other sources. At any rate, there is, at this time over $11,000,000 in specie in New York.

The splendid steamship *Baltic*, arrived from Liverpool at 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. She left Liverpool on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, and consequently, she has made the passage in ten days and seven hours, which is the second shortest passage ever made from Liverpool to New York It casts the best passage ever made by any of the English Steamships, completely into the shade.

The news by the *Baltic* is almost wholly devoid of interest, except in a commercial point of view; and the only item of interest to merchants is the reported decline in cotton of from ⅛ to ¼d per pound. What will most interest the American readers in the *Baltic's* news, is the report that that Turkish government has yielded to Austria, and decided to act the jailor over Kossuth, and others of the prominent Hungarian exiles. According to the reports, their detention is not now limited to any fixed period of time, and may, therefore, be indefinitely prolonged. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the whole report is a sheer fabrication. It looks very much like it. No doubt it has been put in circulation, to serve some Austrian intrigue.

You will of course, get full accounts of what is being done in London, through your accustomary channels. The *Tribune* of this morning has a very interesting though short, letter, from Mr. Greely.

"When Doctors disagree, who shall decide?" is a question that was probably first asked when the first disagreement occurred among the Faculty. It is a question that is quite pertinent to the present state of medical matters in this city. The Doctors of Medicine are all by the ears, in relation to the rate of charges that shall be adopted, and adhered to, by every member of the profession. Some of the brethren, it appears, have been in the habit, for some time, of visiting under the regular rates, for the purpose of cutting out their rivals; but, as they were generally persons of inferior skill and standing, no notice was taken of their movements. Not long since, however, one of the most distinguished and honored physicians in the city came out with an entirely new tariff of prices, which runs so low, that it has brought matters to a crisis. Dr. S. S. Fitch, the gentleman who has adopted this new tariff, has long been known as one of the most skilful practitioners, in cases of Consumption and all similar diseases, in the United States. His patients come from all parts of the country, and many of them are persons of rather straightened circumstances, to whom a Doctor's bill, run up at from $1, to $5, a visit, is as terrific an object as consumption itself. Dr. Fitch, being both a benevolent and a business man, came to the conclusion, some months since, to do away altogether, with the practice of charging by the *visit*, and to adopt a uniform rate of $25 per quarter, or three months! Just think of a man's getting doctored three months, for $25! As before stated, this philanthropic and politic movement on the part of Dr. Fitch has set the whole profession by the ears. Dr. F.'s room is thronged, from morning till night, and he is making from $40,000 to $60,000, a year.—Several other eminent Physicians have lately adopted his scale of charges, and it is to be hoped that the entire Faculty will yet be brought to do likewise.

City news is not particularly plentiful or racy, to-day. Messrs. Webb and Willis have ceased their inky warfare, each being perfectly satisfied with the honors he has won. Col. Webb declares that he will never again indulge in a personal comment upon any body—that the colossal columns of the *Courier and Enquirer* shall,

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