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THE STAR.

BY ROBSON AND ROWLENSON.

Easton, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY, 27, 1851.

☞ADVERISEMENTS TO SECURE ATTENTION SHOULD BE HANDED IN ON SATURDAY, OR EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING.

AGENTS

TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE STAR.

WM. THOMSON, Esq., S. E. corner of Baltimore and South Streets, Balto.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange.

C. PIERCE, Esq., Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

WANTED.—An active, intelligent Boy, between 14 and 16 years of age, of good character and liberal education, will be taken at this office to learn the Printing business. [ap 1

THE ELECTION *to decide upon the new Constitution, will take place on* WEDNESDAY, *the 4th day of June.*

☞Our paper this morning is nearly all taken up with a discussion of the new constitution, to the exclusion of our usual variety of general news. We trust that the importance of the subject will excuse us for this departure from our usual custom.

☞We are requested to state that the steamer Champion will not be on her route before Tuesday, the 3d of June, in consequence of her paint not being sufficiently dry. She has, however, made her trial trip, and run 16 miles in 51 minutes, which is fast enough.

☞We invite attention to the address of Wm. A. Spencer, Esq., to be found in another column. Mr. Spencer shows by facts and figures that an annual saving of $20,400 is gained to the people of the State by the re-organization of the Judiciary system.—This item in six years will pay all the expenses of the reform convention.

GO AND DO LIKEWISE.—Several persons this week have come to us and handed in their names as subscribers to the "STAR;" they state that they want to vote understandingly on the constitution; and that they can not do without they "take the papers."—This is the right view to take of the subject, and those that have not yet subscribed, should immediately follow this commendable example. After the first of July the Star will be furnished to all of our county subscribers *free of postage.*

☞The first anniversary of the Talbot County Bible Society was held in the M. E. Church in this place on last Tuesday evening. In consequence of the dampness of the evening, the congregation was not so large as we expected to see. Rev'd. Thomas H. Stockton and Rev. R. S. Killin, of Baltimore, addressed the meeting. The annual report which was read by the Secretary, will be found in another column.

☞A large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Court House on last Thursday evening, to hear the address of Dr. C. C. Cox, President of the "Easton Literary and Reading Association." The few that were not out, however, missed a real literary treat. The address was ingeniously prepared, beautifully written, eloquently delivered, and admirably calculated to present the claims of the Association to the public.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.—Court adjourned on last Saturday afternoon, after being in session just a week. The business before the court was of the most petty character—not worth reporting—except the case of William Wisher, slave of Mr. McNett of Caroline, who was indicted and convicted for committing an assault with intent to kill Mr. Charles E. Robinson. He was sentenced by the court to undergo five years imprisonment in the State penitentiary. After the first day of the court, Judges Chambers, Hopper and Eccleston, were all present.—On Tuesday morning Jas. Ll. Martin, Esq., qualified as Deputy Attorney General for Talbot county, and immediately entered on the duties of his office. Among the members of the Bar present, we noticed several distinguished visitors; among whom were ex-Governor P. F. Thomas, Hon. Richaid B. Carmichael, Wm. A. Spencer and James A. Stewart, Esq'rs.

☞The Whig papers that have arrayed themselves against the new Constitution, say they "rely on the intelligence and independence of the people, to decide against the Constitution;" but they will *not* rely on "the *intelligence* and independence of the people" to elect all of their own officers! "Oh! *inconsistency!* where is thy blush?" Now, *we* rely on the "intelligence" of the people to *ratify* the Constitution, and to select proper officers afterwards to carry it into effect.

☞We observe that the Whig papers opposed to the new Constitution, give as one reason why it should be rejected, the want of time to examine well the document before the day of election. They forget that if the new Constitution is rejected on that account, the whole responsibility of the failure will rest on the Whig party; and that it must be held accountable for the whole cost of the convention. The reformers in the last Legislature were opposed to holding any special elections whatever, and only consented to that feature of the reform bill to satisfy the scruples of those Whigs who harped on the impropriety of blending the reform question with politics. If those scruples were affected only for the purpose of defeating reform ultimately, and for want of full time to consider it, the Constitution is defeated, the people will hold the Whig party accountable for its perfidy.

☞The "Court House Clique" are said to be actively at work to defeat the new Constitution.

☞The great expense of the Convention that framed the new Constitution is urged by those opposed to reform as a strong reason why the Constitution should be rejected by the people. "Because the people have paid $100,000 for having the work done," say these wiseacres, "*therefore*, they ought to reject it!" Because it costs a man $10,000 to build a house, *therefore*, he ought to burn the house down, and never go into it! Can absurdity and folly go further than this?—Such an argument might be good against calling a *Convention*, but certainly it is good for nothing in considering the merits or demerits of the Constitution. It is not worth the weight of a feather against the Constitution; on the contrary, if it is worth any thing at all, it ought to weigh in favor of its ratification. Now that we have incurred the expense, by all means we should get the benefit of the expenditure; the only way to do this is by voting for the Constitution.

☞We observe that the Whig papers generally throughout the State are arraying themselves against the new Constitution on party grounds; they all seem to look at the matter through the same medium. Now, after they assumed last fall prior to the election, that the subject was '*above party*,' and 'should be kept above party,' we call on them to stand up to their principles, and not attempt to excite party feeling against the constitution. We defy any one to put his finger on one article of that document, that violates any republican principle; or any equality of rights, by which the Democratic party is to be benefited to the injury of the rights of their opponents. The constitution is as free from party influences as it well could be. Hence we say that it is wrong, unjust, illiberal in the extreme, in the Whig press, to take a party stand against the ratification of the constitution; and every independent Whig Reformer should frown down the efforts which are being made to make the approaching election a party matter. The subject is above party, and the new constitution should be judged by its merits, and not through the medium of party.

THE CONSTITUTION.—We received a large bundle of the official publication of this document on last Tuesday morning, and immediately supplied each of our town subscribers with a copy. During the same day, all of our country subscribers in the county were supplied with copies through the mails, and by this time we presume they are all pretty well acquainted with its provisions, and we trust that they have all made up their minds to vote for it. As for ourselves, the more we examine it the better we like it; indeed, some of its features which we thought objectionable at the first glance, on more mature reflection, we consider highly beneficial. And so far as our conversation with others during last week will enable us to judge, we believe the document is generally well received in the county, and that a large vote will be cast for it. Even the Gazette, which has always been hostile to reform, although it has presented a string of objections to it, has frankly admitted that it is "preferable and better adapted to the present generation than the constitution now in force." This is saying much for the new constitution, after the many eulogies that have been pronounced on the old one by anti-reformers.—If the old one be as good as it has been represented to be by its friends, and the new one is "*preferable*" to it, we think there should be no hesitation whatever on the part of any one to vote for the new constitution. Indeed, it would be a great piece of folly not to do it. We therefore call on all parties to rally to its support on the 4th of June. An effort is being made to defeat it in Baltimore, because it does not grant that city representation according to population; but the objections which are urged against it there, should commend it to favor here. We are prevented this week for the want of time to enter into a discussion of its provisions, but next week we may glance at some of the reasons why it should be ratified by the people.

GOV. LOWE AND THE CONSTITUTION.—Various and conflicting rumors having been circulated in regard to the opinions and position of the Governor, relative to the new Constitution, and impressions having been created, which are calculated to place him in a false position before the public, at variance with his whole past political life, WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO GIVE AN EMPHATIC CONTRADICTION to the said rumors, and to say THAT GOVERNOR LOWE IS DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—first, because it is better than the old one; and secondly because it will undoubtedly lead to further improvements, through another Convention ten years hence, as there can be no doubt that the people will vote in favor of its call and the Legislature is *obliged*, under the new Constitution, to carry the wishes of the people into effect. *This announcement would not have been made*, had it not been rendered necessary, in justice to truth, and to the position of the Governor, whose name should not have been dragged into speculations and reports concerning a subject with which he has no official connexion, and no desire whatever to interfere.—*Argus.*

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 judgements were complied with."

TO THE People of the State of Maryland.

I find that some misapprehension exists as to my final vote in the Reform Convention, on the order directing the Constitution to be signed by the President and attested by the Secretary. From the vote given by me in opposition to that order, an idea has gone forth that I was opposed to the Constitution. Such is not the fact. On the contrary, it meets my cordial approbation and will receive my earnest support. As an evidence of my concurrence, I united with my brother reformers of the Convention, in recommending its adoption by you

But as an error exists in regard to the motives of my vote, and an effort has been made to create an impression, that it had not received the support of *a deligate* elected *avowedly* as a *reformer*, a sense of justice to myself, as well as to you, requires that I should make an explanation.

I voted against the order directing the Constitution to be signed and attested, because, in my judgement, it was not then in a proper condition for signature and attestation. It is true that I considered that the substantial work had been done; that every part of the Constitution had been passed on, originally by the Convention, and subsequently, article by article, by the report from the Committee of Revision.

On the night of the adjournment, the members being anxious to get off, it was brought into the Convention, by the Chairman of the Committee on Revision, in a rough and imperfect condition. A part of it was printed and a part written, and as printed and written, it had undergone various revisions and corrections by the Convention, by interlineations and erasures.—In that condition an order was submitted directing it to be signed, attested, and deposited among the records of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I objected, because I thought that it was due to the dignity of the event, of the people, and the members of the Convention, that it should be fairly copied and sent from the Convention in a proper and respectful shape, to be deposited among the archives of the State for safe keeping.

I had no objection to the contents of the Constitution, or to its character, as a legal and binding instrument. I admire, approve, and fully endorse it. In fact, I voted *seriatim*, in favor of each article, as reported by the revisory committee. I feel certain that it will commend itself to you. There is so much of good in it, as compared with the old Constitution, that the great majority of those who understand, will cordially support it.

I must be excused for calling your attention to a few of its provisions:

The elective franchise is the basis on which rests the whole fabric of the government; under the old Constitution, it was subject to the most corrupt and corrupting influences. The system of bribery, of forcible and false voting, exercised a great influence in the elections. By the provisions of the new Constitution, this awful evil is wholly averted. By it, all who [illegible] any office or profit, must, from the highest functionaries, Governor and Judges, to the humblest officers, Constables or Supervisors of roads, must swear or affirm, that they have not, since the adoption of the Constitution, in any way violated the elective franchise, by bribery, or forcible or fraudulent voting.

The legislative department is the embodiment of the sovereign will of the people. Heretofore it has been unrestrained in its appropriation of the public credit, and in its mad career, has incurred immense expenditures for works of internal improvement, and fixed upon you an enormous debt, with its consequences, an onerous system of taxation. By the new Constitution this power is abridged, and in future, the Legislature can incur no debt and make no appropriations for any such object.—Nor can the revenue arising from our present tax laws, be used for any purpose, other than the payment of the public debt. When *it* is paid, then the stock in the public works is to be divided between the counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to the amount paid by them, in the discharge of that debt, to be used in their discretion.

The Judiciary has been greatly reformed and the odious tenure of life-office abolished. This was one of the doctrines which had been entailed upon us, from the monarchical & despotic governments of the olden times. A doctrine utterly unfit for a free people and subversive of their dearest rights

The expense, too, of our Judiciary, has been brought down to a fairer standard of proper economy. By the report of Gen'l. Bowie, the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, and endorsed by Mr. Crisfield of Somerset, another member of the committee, the following is an estimate of the costs of the present system:—

12 Associate Judges of County Courts, at $1,400 per annum each,	$16,800
6 Chief Judges of County courts, at $2.200 per anum each,	$13,200
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, (extra pay allowed by law)	$300
Extra pay allowed by law to Judges of Baltimore county & city,	$8.000
1 Chancellor,	3,000
3 Commissioners of Insolvents for Baltimore city, each $2,000	$6,000
Salary of the Judges of Baltimore city court,	$4,100
Total,	$51,400

An effort has been made by some to show that the extra pay allowed to the Judges of Baltimore county and city, and the fees paid to the Insolvent Commissioners, are not to be taken into the estimate. This is not just or fair, because, whatever is paid to the Judges, from whatsoever source it arises, constitutes a portion of the cost *paid them*, and because the office of Insolvent Commissioners is now abolished, and the same jurisdiction given to one of the courts of Baltimore city.

The following is the cost of the present system:—

4 Judges of the Court of Appeals at $2,600 each,	$10,000
2 Judges for the city of Baltimore at $2,600 each,	$5.000
1 Judge for the Criminal court,	$2,000
7 Circuit Court Judges for the counties at $2,000 each,	$14,000
Total of new system,	$31,000

This sum of $31,000, the costs of the new system, deducted from $51,400, the costs of the old system, shows a clear gain of $20,400 per annum.

Nor is this all, the incomes of the Clerks, Registers and Attorney General are greatly reduced. The office of the latter is wholly abolished. The salary of no Clerk or Register is to exceed $2500 per annum over and above his expenses, and under no circumstances is any officer's salary to exceed $3,000 per annum. The excess is to go into the treasury.

Fees, too, are to be cheapened and simplified, and thus are all those offices in the State, which have heretofore yielded such extravagant incomes, to be brought down to a just standard, and made contributary to the finances of the State.

There are numerous other items of reform to which I might call your attention; such as the duty of the Legislature to codify the laws and to simplify the forms of pleading in courts of justice—the abolition of imprisonment for debt—the creation of a board of public works, to watch over your interest in the Internal Improvement Companies, companies in which you have such a deep pecuniary stake—the re-organization of the treasury department—the restriction on the pardoning power of the Governor—and the election of all Judges, Clerks, Registers, &c., by the people. But this would be superfluous, as you will read for yourselves.

I have the honor to be,
Your fellow citizen,
WM. A. SPENCER.

THE BANKING CLAUSE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Among a certain class of commercial men a strong prejudice seems to exist against the new Constitution, because of its provisions with reference to banks. The article was first proposed to the Convention by a member of the Whig party, and was far more extreme and penal in its character than it now is. It made every stockholder responsible to the amount *of his whole fortune* for the debts and issues of the bank, however small his individual interest might be; and it made the borrowing of money by a director or officer of the bank an offence punishable by confinement in the penitentiary.

The proposition was modified by striking out the prescribed penalty, and by limiting the responsibility of the stockholders to the amount of their interest in the bank. So that, as the section now stands, there is a mere injunction that the President and Directors shall not be permitted to use the funds, or credits, of institutions incorporated heretofore: and provides that stockholders shall be guarantees, to the amount of their stock, for the issues of the [illegible]

Were this provision an experiment in finance, it might require an extended notice. But it must be known that the entire substance of the article is taken from the Constitution adopted in the State of New York. Notwithstanding the denunciations of the American and Patriot, we can safely assert that it has worked no injury to credit in that State, but on the contrary has been attended by substantial good.

In all ordinary trading companies the persons interested in the profits are responsible to the amount of their whole estates. In England and on the continent this principle prevails as to the greater portion of the banking associations there existing. Our system of limited responsibility is productive of the greatest evils. Stockholders become careless as to the character of the direction, and in the great majority of cases this authority is looked to, as a convenient avenue to obtaining discounts. The directors acquire a credit by the use of the means of the whole institution, and the general service which banks were, at least *designed*, to accomplish, results in the appropriation of all benefits to the advantage of a few only. It would be invidious to demonstrate this by any reference to the history of bank directors in this city, but the commonest observer of mercantile affairs will confirm what we have said.

[*Republican & Argus.*

OUT OF COVER.

The spirit of anti-reform which has been not only pent up, but actually disguised under the most boisterous clamor for reform, has at length been brought out of cover, and like a stag at bay, fights with desperation. It attacks, frantically, every feature of the new constitution, and finds in each something more destructive to the poor unfortunate people every day. Indeed, in its view, the convention has devised nothing but evil, and that continually. What would have been done if the other side of the convention had enjoyed full swing at 'the people,' we can only conjecture; but those who dread the constitution as it is, may congratulate themselves upon a lucky escape from what it might have been if the reformers in the convention had failed to do the best they could.

In one quarter we see an expression of holy horror, lest the Governor should pardon his political friends to secure their votes, and leave his political enemies to suffer forfeiture of civil rights, under that provision which disfranchises the felon unless released by executive clemency.—There are more 'one eyed Thompsons' in the world than the poor wretch who committed suicide the other day, because in the obliquity of his moral vision he could see only the dark side of human nature. Suspecting Governors—though, by the way, we are not to suspect bank officers—we should rather think they would be likely to pardon political *opponents*, with a view of making party friends. This is the motive which has not been unfrequently hinted at heretofore. But really such nonsence as this is unworthy of notice. Every flourish of this sort is a virtual denial of that great principle of republicanism which recognizes the purity and intelligence of the people as the basis of good government.

Another one eyed declaration 'ventures to assert that the breakage of a single bank would bring distress to thousands of innocent persons;' it fails to add, however, that it is to prevent such 'breakage' that the liability clause in the new constitution requires the banks 'to be kept this side up, with care.'

Again, the same sort of one-eyed interpretation of that article which requires a vote of the majority of the members elected to the Legislature, to pass a law, discovers that a law might thus be *defeated* by a minority. It fails to perceive that under the present system, a bad law might be *passed* by a minority. A good law will never fail to command a majority of all the votes; while the constitutional provision will exclude a vast amount of special legislation, put log-rolling and lobbying to their trumps, and work out a considerable measure of legislative reform.—*Balto. Sun.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Clipper takes ground against imprisonment for debt. The objection that the Constitution provides no remedy for fraud, is perfectly futile. There is no restriction imposed upon the Legislature, which will prevent it from punishing, by imprisonment, any fraudulent concealment of property, if the debtor should be discovered in such an attempt.

As for the rest, if the credit of the mechanic and laborer depends upon the virtual mortgage of his body to his grocer and landlord, and not upon the good opinion which the worth and industry of the class referred to have invariably created, they certainly have little reason to be proud of the business facilities which they now enjoy. For, if the argument of the Clipper means any thing, it implies that the sole reason of the faith placed in them to the arbitrary right to make them rot in jail, until the debt is fully satisfied. If this be the humanity of modern law—if this be the advance of legislative wisdom—we have lived to little advantage, since the time when the same barbarous practice prevailed among the ancient Romans. Credit should have its foundation in honesty, and debts should be satisfied out of property—misfortune, in the exercise of an industrious calling, is not fraud, nor did God ordain that the body of an unoffending man should be given up to the custody of the law, because of that curse of poverty, which the common accidents of life so often entail.

What difference is there between the old Roman law, which made a man a slave to his creditor for the payment of his debt, and our modern usage which converts the common jail into a place, where private malice may find its full scope, and where the means of daily subsistence are doled out by the cruel charity of the law. Let those who oppose the Constitution on this ground, look for approbation where they may; they cannot find it in that wise humanity which the popular heart always exhibits.

It has been proposed that this prevention will release the debtor altogether. Nothing is more unfounded. Every law permitting *property* to be taken remains in full force, and the Legislature will provide such other remedies for its more easy caption as the case may require.—*Rep. & Argus.*

☞The question for each voter to decide (says the Cecil Democrat) is not whether the new constitution is as perfect as human wisdom could make it, but whether it is not preferable to the old one? If he determines, after having read it, that it is preferable to the old one, he will, of course, vote for it; and that it is preferable, few, we think, will deny.

The reasons which have influenced us to give our preference and support to the new constitution, are principally and briefly these:

It forbids the Legislature to squander the public money in wild schemes of internal improvement, places the key of the treasury in the hands of the people, where it ought to be, and makes them the custodians of their own treasure, Every tax-payer in the State ought to support it, if upon this ground alone.

It provides a more economical government, retrenching our annual expenses for the public service, some thousands of dollars, lessening to that extent the burthens of the people.

It gives into the hands of the people the choice of their own officers; and holds the said officers to a strict accountability to the people for the faithful performance of their public duties.

It provides salaries for the incumbents of certain lucrative public offices, and puts their fees, amounting to some thousands of dollars per annum, into the public treasury.

It will prevent bribery and corruption at elections, inflicting the severest penalties for these offences, and imposing the additional restraint of a binding oath upon all public officers.

It forbids duelling, abolishes lotteries and the barbarism of imprisonment for debt, which has so long disgraced our statute-books.

It makes bank directors and stockholders responsible to the amount of stock, affording to the public a much greater security than they now have, for the redemption of bank issues, in the event of a failure of any of these institutions.

These are a few of the reasons which have determined us to give it our support; we might add many others, but these are sufficient to insure from us a preference for the new constitution over the old. But let every one read it and understand it for himself, and vote upon it in accordance with his best judgment.

Destruction of Moles.—A company was some time since organized in Nausemond county for the destruction of this species of vermin, and on the 26th they produced upwards of 1300 scalps of moles taken in traps, within the period of two months. [*Norfolk Herald.*

OATH AND AFFIRMATION.

Christian and Jew.

Efforts, absurd in fact, yet insiduous in character, are directed against the new constitution from various quarters, and the people must rely on their good common sense against covert foes. One of the most ridiculous objections to this document is based upon an utter perversion of the 36th article of the bill of rights. That article is as follows:

Art. 36. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which he is a member, generally esteemed the most effective confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

To this article the following sentence was originally appended:

"And all persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner heretofore allowed, and to be of the same avail as an oath."

The last sentence was finally omitted, simply because it was a repetition in words of the sense expressed in the antecedent passage. As the article now stands in the bill of rights, it simply authorizes the administration of an oath or affirmation to any person belonging to such religious persuasion as now enjoins, or may hereafter enjoin, some particular mode of attestation. In all other cases, oath or affirmation will be administered by the courts as heretofore. The thing is plain enough to those who desire to understand it, and the perversion of it is little better than a deliberate insult to the popular intelligence.

Another objection, equally frivolous, is drawn from an assumed invidiousness of distinction between the Christian and the Jew. If for one thing more than another the reform wing of the convention is entitled to confidence and respect, it is for the spirit of religious toleration which they have maintained in the constitution amidst all the perplexities to which they were exposed.

The following is the language of—

Art. 34. That no other test or qualification ought to be required, on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of office as may be prescribed by this constitution, or by the laws of the State, and a declaration of belief in the Christian religion; and if the party shall profess to be a Jew, the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments.

To this, exception is taken, on the bald pretence that it discriminates between the Jew and the Christian, requiring on the one hand "that the candidate shall profess himself a Jew, although it is not required," says an objector, "of any man, that he profess himself a Christan." This, too, in the very face of the fact that by the article quoted, any other than a Jew, is to *declare his belief in the Christian religion.* If this is not *professing himself* a Christian, we should like to know what is. Flimsy objections of this sort may be expected from various sources between this and the day of election; and no effort will be spared to seduce the people from their loyalty to themselves. Anti-reformers are alarmed, terrified, and will promise anything and everything in the future, and endeavor to cojole this class or that, as opportunity may favor them. But let the 4th of June bring with it that expressive popular fiat—"It is too late."—*Balto. Sun.*

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER ON THE DELAWARE.

The steamboat Ohio, of the Citizens Union Line, between this city and Philadelphia, was ran into on the river Delaware about eight o'clock, last evening, by the steamer Commodore Stockton, off Greenwich Point, one mile from Philadelphia.

The Ohio sunk in twenty minutes after the accident. The consternation on board the Ohio is described as being frightful in the extreme. She had about 100 passengers on board—among whom were a number of women and children, whose cries and lamentations as the boat was going down, were truly awful. A number jumped overboard, some of whom are known to be lost. The exact number is not known.

The boat sunk so rapidly that nearly all the baggage floated off and was lost.

The Ohio was a splendid boat, and has been nearly ruined by this disaster. The Stockton is also much injured.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the wreck of the Ohio is lying in the "Jersey Channel," opposite the City of Philadelphia. The body of a little boy has been recovered. None of the men who were on board were lost. The baggage of the passengers has nearly all been saved, having floated ashore in a damaged state.—*Argus.*

FROM CUBA.—*The popular feeling.*—A letter in the Savannah Republican, dated Havana, May 8th, speaking of the anticipated invasion, says:—

Do not believe for a moment the rumors that you will receive no aid here on the Island. Many Spanish officers and soldiers, independent of the Creoles, will join the *Patriots* as soon as they land; and could I, without endangering the lives of many of my friends here, I would give the names of some of the most influential and wealthy planters on the isle who have pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor in the contest—such names as would make *the throne of her Royal Majesty tremble.* The day will come, and that ere long, when *Cuba will be free!* But I fear for our friends here, for God knows if the least suspicion is thrown out, they will suffer, and that terribly. The officers under Concha are in a dreadful state, and one bold leader like Lopez now, would cause the Island to burn forth like *a volcano.* Every vessel that arrives is supposed to contain a cargo of pirates, &c.

☞Cold bathing, pure water, plain diet, a clear conscience, and a clean shirt, are indispensable to health and happiness.