



THE STAR.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 23, 1845.

Mr. Y. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, James L. Martin.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE, PHILIP F. THOMAS, JENNY A. BOWLE, SPEDDEN OREM, J.

FOR SHERIFF, N. E. NICOLS.

County Commissioners for Dist. No. 1, Col. JAMES BARTLETT, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

James L. Martin, Esq. addressed the people of Somerset at Princess Anne on Tuesday last.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Bill Wheeler, the negro convicted of insurrection in Charles county, Md., has been sentenced to be hung.

JAMES L. MARTIN having consented to serve as a candidate for Congress, it becomes the duty of the Democratic party of the District to give him an energetic and undivided support.

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There is another subject of importance which, as it comes annually under consideration, will probably occupy the attention of the Legislature at the present session: I mean the amendment of the Constitution. Formed in the midst of the revolutionary war, for a country just partially settled, and for a people just emerging from a state of colonial dependence, it was difficult to adapt its provisions to the new character they were about to assume, and impossible to provide for the successive changes, which time might produce in their condition. The mode of amending it furnishes proof, that it was nothing more than a provisional organization of a new government. It has been changed from time to time till it has become a shapeless mass of unimpeachable and contradictory provisions. Some of its great leading principles remain in theory, but have been rendered nugatory by legislative and judicial construction. Some of its restrictions upon popular rights have been repealed, and a new spirit has been breathed into it by the people. But every amendment has been made in reference to some particular object, and has broken the connexion between the provisions that remained; and no one can tell what the Constitution is, or where it is to be found. But its greatest defect is, that it is a constitution in a limited sense of power, and makes out each branch of the Government, the orbit in which it is to move. —Ours is a Constitution for the Judiciary and the Executive, but not for the Legislature. This branch may abolish the other branches or take away their powers. It might have been supposed, that an amendment proposed at one session would come under the action of the people before its confirmation at the next; but members are elected and re-elected on account of their general character and influence, and very seldom in reference to any particular measure. The Legislature, on great occasions, has been obliged to act in its conventional capacity, because there was no other practicable mode of introducing salutary amendments. But it is time that the power of legislation should be separated from the higher power of regulating the principles and boundaries of the Government; and that a permanent Constitution should be formed by a convention of the people.

There are some, who think that the people who lived in Maryland in 1776, deprived themselves and all succeeding generations, of the power to alter the present Constitution, or to make another, except in a prescribed form, and through the agency of the General Assembly. Those, who believe that the people have made no such surrender of power, are nevertheless of opinion, that the most regular mode of calling a convention, is by means of the constituted authorities. The call of a convention might be provided for by an amendment of the present Constitution, which would remove every scruple; and by the same means the State might be saved from any additional expenses. By omitting one session of the Legislature, and having a Convention to sit in its place, nothing would be added to the ordinary expenditures.

Mr. Editor:—One glorious attribute of a free government is, that the humblest individual in the State has the right to express himself freely concerning the course pursued by those entrusted with public office. In this feature of our constitution lies the glory and strength of American institutions. And availing myself of this right we proceed to bring to your notice, in a manner interesting to the voters of our country. However hard the task, or however disagreeable it may be to the feelings of such as will fall under our censure, we feel that duty, and a proper regard to the welfare of the country, urge us to offer some free reflections on the course pursued by Mr. CHARLES H. BOWLE, who, as a Delegate in the last Legislature, how ever much we may dislike other votes which this gentleman made, for those cast by his colleagues, we forbear calling attention to them; but the following being of such an unpardonable and aggravating character, and so utterly at variance with every principle of common sense; exhibiting on the part of Mr. Bowle such a total disregard for the interests of his constituents, deserves to be held up to public indignation and popular contempt. We can see nothing about it to be offered in extenuation; in every light in which we view it, it is equally insulting to the people of Talbot, and at variance with reason. How can man Mr. Bowle's acknowledged intelligence could cast such a vote is not the most singular thing about this matter.

On page 275, J. P. H. D. it is reported that Mr. Charles H. Bowle voted for Mr. Worthington's resolutions directing the committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, based on the following suggestions:— 1st. "That the Treasurer between the 1st Sept. and the 1st day of Nov. next, call all the Bank and other stock held in trust for the State for such county or counties or for the State fund thereof, in which there shall be no collector or agent to receive State taxes, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of State taxes in arrears, and the interest thereon.

2nd. "That the Clerks of the several counties in which there shall be no collector of, nor agent to receive State taxes as provided by law, be authorized and required to receive such sums of money as may be tendered in payment of State taxes—keeping an account thereof, and paying over to the Treasurer the amount quarterly after deducting therefrom a commission of three per cent.

3rd. "That no Clerk of any of the counties, Howard District or city of Baltimore, record any deed or bill of sale, until all the State taxes which may have been due on the property thereby conveyed, for a longer period than twelve months, shall have been paid.

4th. "That no license or commission of any description shall be issued until the party to whom it is about to give shall give satisfactory proof that he has paid all State taxes which may have been levied by him for more than twelve months.

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MONTHLY LATER FROM CHINA. —A Thousand Lives Lost by a Fire. —The ship, Capt. Land, arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon. She sailed from Canton on June 5th, and from Amoy on June 15th. She had a very extraordinary voyage to China and home. She left N. York on the first of February, and brings the news of her own arrival at Amoy. She was her first voyage.

Arrival of the Frigate Brandywine and Brig Perry. —We learn by the steamer Georgia, Capt. Cannon, that the U. S. frigate Brandywine, Com. Parker, arrived at Norfolk, on Wednesday, from Chiriqui via Rio Janeiro. Passage in 37 days, all well. Also U. S. brig Perry, Comd'g Page, last from Rio Janeiro. Letter bags for the above vessels have been received at the Baltimore post-office.

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ARRANGEMENT OF THE GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge closed their annual session in Balt. on Thursday evening. The annual report of the Grand Lodge was laid before the representatives when they assembled. The Grand Lodge reports that with some few exceptions, all the Lodges & Encampments are in a state of prosperity. The increase of Lodges and members has been very great during the year, & now there are about 1000 Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States and the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland. The Grand Lodge reports that with some few exceptions, all the Lodges & Encampments are in a state of prosperity. The increase of Lodges and members has been very great during the year, & now there are about 1000 Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States and the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland.

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BISHOP SOULE AND THE OHIO CONFERENCE. —We mentioned a few days ago that the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had refused to allow the venerable Bishop Soule to preside over their session. But the Western Christian Advocate, in an able and judicious article, has shown that the subject is not so simple as it appears. Bishop Soule and Hamline are both of the same denomination, and the former is a layman and the latter is a minister of the Gospel. Bishop Soule is a layman and the latter is a minister of the Gospel. Bishop Soule is a layman and the latter is a minister of the Gospel.

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THE JUDICIARY REFORM IN ITS EXPENDITURES.—The sacred maxim, that "a man is worse than an infidel who does not provide for his own household," seems to have extended itself beyond the pale of the domestic circle, where its true application is to be found, and to form the basis of action for those whose community of feeling begins and terminates with personal emolument and advantage.—Thus does it happen that in a State of comparatively confined limits, with the expenses of a Judiciary which by the larger and more populous of the States would justly complain of. Why is this?

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