MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY—*March* 29.—In the House of Delegates, Mr. Weathers presented a petition from fifty manufacturers and dealers in liquor and others, against any change in the inspection laws.

Mr. Davis presented a petition from Vickers & Son, and fifty other merchants, of Baltimore, against the charter of the proposed "Corn and Flour Exchange."

Mr. Kilgour presented a petition from the grand jury of Montgomery county, and also from Hon. N. Brewer, Circuit Judge of Maryland, for a modification of the law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The bill to cure certain defects in the acknowledgement of deeds, was passed.

In the Senate, Mr. Willis obtained leave to report a bill, to take the vote of the State, at the next election, for or against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in attachments, to promote dispatch in cases before them and to limit the issuing of writs of certiorari, was passed.

The number of bills before the Legislature at this time is a follows:

On the desk of the Speaker of the House:
Bills for a second reading, - - 85
Bills for a third reading - - - 67
On the desk of the President of the Senate:
Bills for a third reading, - - - 30

Whole number, - - - 128

In addition to the above there are a large number of bills in the hands of the committees of both houses, all of which, including the above, are to be acted upon. New bills are also being reported every day.

WEDNESDAY—*March* 30.—In the House, Mr. Weathers presented a petition, from citizens of Port Deposit, and from Carroll county, against any change in the inpection laws.

The bill making appropriations for the support of Government, with the Senate amendments, was taken up. The House refused, after an extended debate, by a very decided vote, (40 to 8,) to assent to the Senate amendments withdrawing from the sinking fund $13,660, the interest of certain cancelled bonds belonging to that fund.

The bill for the better regulation of the free colored population of this State was under discussion to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. Williams reported a bill, giving the assent of the Legislature to such plan as may be adopted by the President of the United States for supplying Washington city with water from this State.

One thousand copies of the report in the case of Dr. Allan Thomas were ordered to be printed.

The bill for the removal of cases pending in the High Court of Chancery, was passed.

The committee on the bill for the modification of the pilot laws, have, under the powers given them by the House, summoned ten merchants from Baltimore, five on each side of the question, to give evidence before them upon the subject. They have also called for the accounts of the board of pilots, and other papers.

THURSDAY—*March* 31.—Messrs. Plumer and Frazier presented petitions against the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Baker of Baltimore city, offered an order, which was adopted with great unanimity, that the House meet hereafter at eleven o'clock A. M., and adjourn at two P. M., and meet at four P. M., and adjourn at six P. M., except on Saturdays.

A committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Wyse, Lankford, and Richardson, were appointed to meet a committe of the Senate in relation to the 9th and 11th amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the general appropriation bill, affecting the sinking fund, which was rejected yesterday by the House.

Mr. Sellman presented a petition from citizens of Anne Arundel county, to prohibit the use of sneak boats, floats, &c.

The bill for the suppression of obscene and licentious publications, was passed.

FRIDAY—*April* 1.—In the House, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, conveying resolutions to the Legislature of that State to the Governor and Legislature of Maryland, when they visit the line of railroad between Harrisburg and Baltimore, to extend their visit to Harrisburg, as the guests of that commonwealth, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Duvall, of Prince George's, arose and announced the death of Henry M. Godwin, Esq., late a delegate from Caroline county, which event occurred this morning, at six o'clock, at his lodgings, in Annapolis, after an illness of ten days, of bilious pleurisy.

On motion of Mr. Davis, a message was sent to the Senate apprising them of the sorrowful event, and inviting them to unite with the House in paying the proper tribute of respect to his memory.

The flag was displayed at half-mast on the State House, by order of the Speaker.

When the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Kunkel, a message was sent to the House, agreeing to a committee of conference upon the general appropriation bill, and naming Messrs. Kunkel, Farnandis and Ely on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Kunkel reported favorbly on the bridge bill. Mr. Williams moved that it be made the order of the day for Friday next, which was lost, and the bill was laid on the table.

At this stage of the proceedings, a message was received from the House, announcing the death of Henry M. Godwin, late a member from Caroline county.

On motion of Mr. Willis, of Caroline county, a message in reply was returned, and Mr. Willis was appointed to join the committee of the House in taking the remains to his late residence, with leave to take with him the Doorkeeper of the Senate, who is also from Caroline county.

On motion of Mr. Keene, an order was adopted, that the Senators wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, the and Senate adjourned.

JENNY LIND.—The N. Y. Express states that it has assurances from those who have good oppotunity to know, that "Jenny Lind does not intend appearing again in opera; that she is a great admirer of America, and may possibly visit it again, but has not determined when; and, finally, that her relations with her husband are the very opposite of newspaper rumor—an unpleaeant word having never been exchanged between them since their marriage." This is described as coming directly from Madame herself, in a letter to a friend.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.—The Cincinati Commercial states that during the fire of Saturday morning, at that city, the mother and three children who lived in the upper part of one of the burning buildings, were almost surrounded by the flames. Taking her children with her she ascended to the roof, and here the only means of escape that presented itself was to leap an alley, six feet in width, to the roof of another building. This feat she accomplished several times—holding a child in her arms, making the desperate leap, and returning for another. In this way she saved her little family.

A BLOW UP.—On Monday night, some rogue entered the depot of the Old Colony Railroad Company at Plymouth, Mass., charged the lock of the safe inthe ticket office with a very heavy charge of powder, and the fired it. The explosion which followed was terrific. The whole of the ticket office was torn to pieces, the safe was blown into fragments, some of which were forced through the roof overhead. The rogues after the explosion stole $16 and a large quantity of tickets from the safe.

REV. MR. CLAPP.—The members of the old congregation of Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, have raised among themselves, by subscription, in a brief space of time, the handsome sum of $70,000, for the purpose of building him a church.

E. P. WILLIS, brother to N. P. Willis, died a few days since. He was a young gentleman of fine abilities, and possessed a superior taste in literature and music. He had resided in Europe for several years, and returned a few months since.

EXPENSE OF PRODUCING A NEW PLAY IN FIRST-RATE STYLE.—We will take the instance of Sir Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Money," produced a few years ago at the Haymarket Theatre. In order to give full effect to the representation, it was considered necessary to retain the services of Mr. Macready, in addition to whom, special engagements, with reference to this play, were entered into with Miss Faucit, Mr. Wrench, and Mr. Vining. We believe we are correct in saying that those performers were specially engaged to appear in "Money," and that their salaries, therefore, formed, throughout the term of their engagement, an extra charge upon the resources of the theatre in addition to the expenses of the regular company. In the first place, the author received a sum of £600 for the London right of acting the play, extending, we presume, according to custom, over a period of three years; Mr. Macready received a weekly salary of £150; Miss Faucit, £30; Mr. Wrench, £18; and Mr. Vining, £8 or £10; making altogether an increased outlay of £176 or £178, without taking into account any of the other costs of production, in the shape of costumes, scenes, and decorations. The play ran for upwards of fifteen weeks. By the aid of the simple process of multiplication we shall now arrive at very curious or rather startling results. Author, £600; Mr. Macready, £2,250; Miss Faucit, £450; Mr. Wrench, £270; Mr. Vining, say £120; total, £3,690, irrespective of the other costs of production, and the regular unabated nightly expenses of the theatre, which, added to this amount, would bring up the total expenditure, during the run of "Money," to the prodigious amount of at least £13,000.—*Westminster Review.*

DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—Admiral the Hon. Sir THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, G. C. B., a venerable officer, who commanded in the war of 1812 with the United States, when he blockaded New London with a squadron, is dead, aged seventy-seven.—*Baltimore Sun of March* 31.

As "Captain Capel" Sir Thomas commanded the ship of war in which the late Sir Augustus Foster arrived at Annapolis, as envoy to this country, about the year 1810, and afterwards he had his flag on board the Culloden, seventy-four, during the last war between this country and England.

He is descended from THOMAS BLADEN, of Yorkshire, in England, whose sons became citizens of Maryland; and one of them, its Governor, gave the name to the neighboring village, Bladensburg. I extract as follows from a family Bible before me:

"Hon. Benjamin Tasker, of Bel Air, Prince George's county, Maryland, married Ann, daughter of William Bladen, Esq., sister to Governor Bladen, whose daughter Harriet was married to the Earl of Essex. Mrs. St. John, of the Bolingbroke family, was sister to the Countess of Essex."

Sir THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL was son of Mrs. St. John. Her portrait, and that of Lady Essex, both beautiful women, now adorn the venerable walls of Bel-Air, the antiquated mansion and residence of their remote relation, Dr. Ogle, together with family portraits by Hudson, the master of the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds.

As these reminiscenses and circumstances may interest the relations of the late Admiral Capel residing among us, they are furnished by an old genealogist.—*Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.*

HAYNAU'S DEATH.—A letter from Vienna, dated March 14th, 1853:

General Haynau's death (already announced,) was quite unexpected. After his Italian journey, he appeared in excellent health. On Saturday he joined the other general officers at the Bellaria, and attracted the particular attention of his Majesty, who addressed him on passing with "My salutation, General," (*Grusse Sie, Herr General.*) Yesterday he was at the Mercantile Union, as usual. At night he returned to Munch's Hotel, where he was lodging, and soon retired to rest. At half-past one he summoned his valet, and directed him to fetch him a glass of water, as he felt unwell. When the man returned he found his master gasping for breath; in short, in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was immediately called in, and an attempt to take blood from the General's arm was made, but in vain: Gen. Haynau had ceased to be.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.—One of the acts passed on the night of the 3d of March, to establish certain post-routes, &c., contains a section fixing the following as the commission of post-masters after the 1st of April:

On a sum not exceeding $100—50 per cent.
" "between $100 and $400—40 per cent.
" " " $400 and $2,400—35 per cent.
" " " exceeding $2,400—15 per cent.

Where the mail arrives regularly between 9 at night and 5 in the morning, 60 per cent is allowed on the first $100.

Those officers, whose compensation shall not exceed $500 a quarter, are allowed one cent for every "free letter," delivered out of their office, and each postmaster is allowed two mills for delivery from his office to a subscriber, each newspaper not chargeable with postage.

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE.—The officers of the mint at Philadelphia are now closely engaged in coining the new silver pieces of the denomination of three, ten and twenty-five cents. In order to meet the public wants for small silver change, the work at the mint now goes on both at night and by day. The new quarter of a dollar weighs precisely four pennyweights, and is 7½ grains less than the former piece. As compared with the current Spanish quarters, the new coin is decidedly heavier and somewhat finer. None of the new dimes or half dimes have yet been struck.

FORGERY AT EASTON.—We learn from the Eastern Gazette that two men in that town, who were unable to write, were induced to by another, who has left the State, to sign, by mark, a negotiable note for $500, with the understanding that certain gentlemen named should be procured as endorsers. The note, with all the signatures, was discounted in Baltimore, and forwarded last week to the bank in Easton for collection, when it was found that the endorsements were forgeries.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is said buildings are going up like magic in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, New York, and enormous rents are demanded for mere shells. A room in one of the wooden buildings, opposite the palace, 25 feet front by 60 or 70 feet, deep, was rented at *thirty-five hundred dollars per year.*

The Palace itself is getting along very slowly, and it is said that the projectors care more about selling the lots than they do for the exhibition.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—During the past month the Washington National Monument Society received in contributions the sum of $3,892 86, including $1,000 from the Sansome Hook and Ladder Company of San Francisco; $289 35 from the *Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute Fair.* The expenditures during the month amounted to $1,400 52.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. James Green, was considerably injured by the upsetting of his sulky on Wednesday last. His leg was caught in the wheel and broken. We are happy to learn, that though the injury is severe and his suffering may be protracted, there is every reason to hope for his ultimate recovery.—*Alex. Age.*

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. Kildoe, whose death was noticed in a late number of our paper, has been recovered from its watery grave. It was found on Wednesday at one of the fishing shores a few miles below this city.—*Alexandria Age.*

DEATH BY MORPHINE.—We are informed that Mr. Jacob Caulk, Officer of the Customs at Delaware City, came to his heath on Tuesday last, by a mistake of his physician in administering to him morphine instead of quinine.—*Cecil Whig.*

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—A philantropist in Missouri has just invented a cradle, which, on being wound up like a clock, will rock the baby twenty-four hours without stopping.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—The New York Legislature has dismissed from office Mr. Tarbox, Assistant Librarian of the House, and ordered him to be confined in jail until the close of the session, on a charge involving bribery.

THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, April 6, 1853.

The Circuit Court in Session.

The April Term of the Circuit Court for this County, commenced on Monday last.—His Honor, Judge CRAIN, on the Bench. The session on the first day was occupied in calling the Appearance Docket. The following is a list of the Grand and Petit Jurors:

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Jones, Jr., (foreman)	James W. Kent,
Walter S. Hilleary,	George A. Digges,
William B. Brookes,	Richard W. Isaac,
Horatio Dyer,	Edgar Robey,
Henry H. Waring,	John H. Waring,
Thomas Grimes,	Joseph I. Jones,
John T. Sasscer,	Benjamin H. Beckett,
Francis Tolson,	John T. Hardesty,
Edward J. K. Scott,	James M. Marshall,
Horatio C. Scott,	William A. Quynn,
John French,	Richard H. Marshall.
Albert B. Berry,	

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Peter Wood,	Thomas Beall,
Mareen T. Lamar,	Robert Hunter,
Henry Hilleary,	Robert W. Brooke,
Rinaldo W. Perrie,	James S. Morsell,
Charles H. Carter,	Horatio Beall,
David Barry,	John T. Naylor,
John Hodges,	Samuel C. Snowden,
John T. Wood,	Richard W. W. Bowie,
Charles Clagett,	James E. S. Hollyday,
John H. Seratt,	Charles F. Calvert,
John W. N. Walls,	Richard G. Bowling,
Robert Thompson,	William W. Hall.
James R. Davis,	

PETIT JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Grafton Suit,	Richard J. Edelen,
William B. Beall,	Albert H. Scott,
Benedict Edelen,	Roderick McGregor,
James J. Jarboe,	John Burke,
Henry L. Carlton,	Isaac Scaggs,
Thomas B. Craycroft,	William J. Belt,
Owen Carroll,	Bennett P. Gwynn,
Thomas M. D. Baden,	James D. Morrison,
John T. Osbourn,	Richard D. Burroughs,
William B. Jones,	James T. Perkins,
Joseph B. Edelen,	Alexander McKee,
Henry T. Scott,	William B. Bayne.
John Parker,	

On yesterday the Judge charged the Grand Jury, at considerable length, with regard to their duties. We were not able to get a copy of the charge in time for publication to-day, which would have afforded us much pleasure. We can only say that it was marked by a decided wish for the welfare of our citizens, and a determination to secure the same by all legal means. His Honor directed particular attention to the state of the public roads, as a fit and pressing subject for the action of the grand jurors. He also very earnestly recommended to their notice the Act of 1817, in reference to masters "permitting their slaves to act as their *own* masters"—which was become nigh obsolete, but which he yet wished to see thoroughly enforced.

He then spoke at length in reference to presentments for Homicide—distinguishing and explaining the several degrees of killing, and what was to be accounted sufficient evidence in each degree to give occasion for presentment.

The Court has been occupied up to this time with preliminary business, as the several calls of the Docket, &c., and will proceed to the Trials this morning. The sessions will be from 9 to 3 o'clock each day—unless in some extraordinary long cases.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for April, is at hand, full to overflowing with able commercial articles, and its perennial supply of all kinds of intelligence that can in any way be of assistance to the merchant. It contains one paper upon the "Moral Benefits of Slavery," which strikes us being an original and able article—and one a good deal needed. The author, a gentleman of Alabama, considers, first, the moral benefits of slavery; secondly, that it is the true, speedy and successful method of civilizing the heathen; and thirdly, its probable duration. We will publish the article in our next paper.

It would afford us much gratification if our merchants and business men generally, would become sensible of the merits of this thoroughly useful and sterling *Magazine.*

"MEMOIRS OF JONATHAN SMITH."—We refer our readers to the first page, for the first instalment of this production. We deem it necessary to state that it has been on paper for some years—the author being pretty well advanced in life—but is revised and added to by the writer before it appears. It has been with great difficulty that we obtained his permission for its publication—and we hope our trouble will be repaid by the pleasure it may afford our readers.

PAY UP!—We entreat our friends from the Country, who may be sojourning in Town during Court, to call and let us have a settlement. It is absolutely out of the question for us to publish our paper and supply the demand for job printing, unless our patrons will now and then give us a call. We beg this call will not be disregarded by them.

Appointment by the Postmaster General.—JEREMIAH MULLIKIN, to be Postmaster at Upper Marlboro', vice John T. M. Dean, removed.

The Postmaster General has changed the name of Forestville, in this county, back to Long Old Fields, and appointed J. J. Jarboe, postmaster.

CHARLES B. CALVERT and JOHN MERRYMAN, Jr., Esqrs., have been appointed by the Maryland Agricultural Society, on a Committee from this State, to attend the Georgia Agricultural Society, to be held some time in May next.

ROBERT EWING, Esq., has declined the office tendered to him of Treasurer of the United States Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, and the place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. DANIEL STURGEON, formerly United States Senator, whose nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Rockville Journal says: It is astonishing with what avidity our lands are now sought after. A few years ago we could hardly give a Montgomery farm away, and now no sooner is a piece of land put in market than it is at once purchased. We have heard of farms being lately sold here at forty dollars per acre, which, ten years ago, would not have brought ten dollars.

THE FISHERIES.—At Alexandria, on Saturday, the supply of fish was good. Shad were selling at $7.50a$8 per hundred, and herrings at $6.75a7 per thousand. The prospects for a good fishery on the Potomac are flattering.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.—There were inspected in Petersburg, Va., during the half year ending on Friday, 3,827 hhds. against 2,101 hhds. for the coresponding period of last year—showing an increase of 1,730 hhds. or not far from 100 per cent.

Mrs. Fillmore and Mrs. Cass.—The funeral of Mrs. Fillmore took place at Bufialo, on Saturday afternoon, and that of Mrs. Cass at Detroit on Sunday afternoon. They were both attended by a large concourse of sympathising friends.

STATE-TAX REDUCED.

Much complaint has been made by the State papers against our Legislature, for their tardy transaction of the public business. Though perhaps many of these complaints have somewhat of justice in them, yet it must be acknowledged that the present session has given rise to several very sensible and beneficial moves. If much time *be* spent, as is alleged, in doing nothing, still the Legislators get occasionally into a regular working humor, and make up well for lost time.

One of these sensible moves, to which we have alluded, is the reduction of the State-Tax from twenty-five to twelve and a half per cent. It is hardly necessary for us, we presume, to state again the circumstances which rendered this step absolutely necessary and incumbent on the Legislature. This has repeatedly been done in the columns of this paper, since the first report of the State Treasurer to the present House of Delegates. When the State was found some years back in a very alarming condition, it was most resolutely and commendably resolved, by the then Legislature, at the suggestion of the Governor, that no stone should be left unturned, no burden should be withheld from the shoulders of the tax-payers, which could in any way contribute to sink the debt and keep the public credit afloat. Hence it was resolved to make the direct State tax very high, that negotiable paper should be stamped, and, in fact, that many taxes should be levied, that were absolutely odious in themselves, though necessary for so great an emergency. This we say was commendable in the State authorities, and commendable also in the people who sustained them and willingly have borne up under such a grinding system. By reason of these extreme resorts, it was found, at the beginning of the present session, that the exigency had passed away. It was seen that there was no longer the least cause for fear or alarm as to the public credit, and that the numerous methods of taxation that had been resorted to, had done probably even more than their promulgers had hoped for. The crisis then was passed. The imminent danger was over. The State was once more in easy circumstances; in such a condition as allowed her to return to a more lenient and less odious and artificial system of taxation.

Under these circumstances it was the plain duty of the Legislature, as we take it, to remove the burdens, no longer necessary for the public weal. This they have done in part, by cutting down the direct tax just one half precisely.

Now, we have before thrown out the idea, that with the work of Reduction before them, our Legislators should first have begun with paring off these taxes that are the most artificial, such as the Stamp tax, and, above all, the tax on officers' commissions. The reason of this is obvious—as they have on their very face the appearance of great public distress. Wherefore, we would much rather have seen the direct tax remain as it was, at first, and all these little worrying side-taxes swept away, than that these should be retained, and the direct tax arbitrarily cut down. But we hope the Legislature may yet, before long, into another working fit, and abolish these lesser taxes also—for we are disposed to think that the condition of the State finances will be able to stand the direct taxes as reduced, and the total abrogation of such indirect ones as we have above referred to.

DEATH OF MR. GODWIN.—The Annapolis Republican of Saturday says: "We are pained to announce the death of H. M. GODWIN, Esq., a member of the House of Delegates, from Caroline county. He was attacked on the 22d ultimo, and died in this city at 6 o'clock Friday morning, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their irreparable loss. But a few days ago we saw him in the full vigor of health, gay, sociable and the life of company. He possessed a generous and noble heart, and was beliked by all who knew him.

Appropriate Resolutions were adopted by the House and Senate, and both bodies adjourned until Monday, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

We give below a synopsis of the proceedings of the House Friday morning, on assembling for business:

Mr. Duvall, of Prince George's, arose and with appropriate remarks announced the death of Henry M. Godwin, Esq., late delegate from Caroline county, which event occurred at the hour of 6 o'clock, Friday morning, at his boarding house in this city.

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, submitted the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, in a touching and eloquent manner.

Mr. Frazier, of Dorchester, followed in some remarks that had a perceptible effect upon every listener. He alluded to the many virtues of the deceased, his benevolence of disposition, and the fact that his hand and heart were always open to the necessities of others. He sympathised with the family of the deceased, and indulged the hope that "our loss was his great gain."

Resolved, That the members of this House feel deep regret for the loss of Henry M. Godwin, Esq., late a delegate from Caroline county, that they will ever cherish a warm recollection of his private worth and public usefulness, and that they sincerely sympathise with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to his memory they will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of six members be appointed by the Speaker to make arrangements for removing his remains to his late residence.

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously assented to, and the following gentlemen compose the committee of six:

Messrs. Thomas, of Queen Anne's; Willis, of Talbot; Frazier, of Dorchester; Davis, of Baltimore city; Parran, of Calvert, and Brodwater, of Worcester.

On the part of the Senate, A. J. Willis, Esq., of Caroline, was appointed to act in conjunction with the House Committee.

The remains, under the charge of the Committee, were taken to Caroline county for interment, Fiday afternoon in the steamer Champion.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY has been appointed Postmaster at Annapolis, vice Edwin Boyle, removed.

JAMES SANDS has been appointed Collector of the Port of Annapolis, vice Thomas Ireland, removed.

Thirty-five hundred dollars have been subscribed towards the Virginia Agricultural Fair, to be held next fall.

Maine Law Before the People.

Some days since in the Senate of this State, a motion was made by Mr. Willis, to refer the subject of the Maine Liquor Law to the people at the next election. Now to the this move we are utterly and wholly opposed. For, in the first place, we are disposed to think that this characteristic mark of modern legislation is one fraught in itself with all the evils resulting from a wrong principle. As we suppose, the intent of Legislative bodies is to have a select assembly, who shall represent the wishes of the people, and *instead* of doing every thing in the precise mode that an actual majority of the people would do it, so to advise among themselves as to take that course which, according to their own judgment, would be for the public good. This principle we submit as a distinct and true one, though nigh forgotten in these days: that the intent of the Legislative authority, the prime reason of its establishment, is to consult and act for the public good, and not in every case to do as the public itself might do. Now, if this be not a true principle—if it is important to have every thing done according to the will of a majority of citizens, then we affirm the Legislature is of no earthly use and had better be abolished. All we would need then would be some body with authority to order a general poll, to take the sense of the people concerning every public measure. The investment of funds, the levying of taxes, the chartering of companies, and, in fact, all measures which require free and cool discussion, must then be handed over to be determined by an often excited populace. The object of sending a member to the Legislature from Prince George's, is not to have there a man who is to act as our peculiar mouth-piece, and to act as he supposes we would all act collectively. It is for the purpose of contributing a representative to the General Assembly, who shall bring a clear head and calm judgment to the work of the public interest. And as with one, so with all members—they go there, not to be the indices of their respective localities, but as counsellors for the general welfare. They are supposed to go thither with a cool purpose to originate public measures, to discuss them, under certain parliamentary forms, and upon the well known principles of public policy—and to pass such acts as, by reason of their unprejudiced and elevated position, they may pass, more effectually for the good of the people, than this same people could pass for themselves—that their better judgment may accomplish well and thoroughly, what could never be brought about by the narrow and prejudiced views of the great body of the people. But if every public measure which demands this cool consideration; every public measure which requires some knowledge of political economy, is to be referred to the masses for *their* judgment, then we lose sight of the main object and use of a Legislative branch of Government, and are on the road to something like the general assemblies of the pure democracies of old times. It is from such reasons that we have always looked with a suspicious eye on these "references" to the judgment of the people. Upon all measures that originate in the Legislature, it is the Legislature's duty to pronounce its opinion after calm discussion—and the more intricate the question is, and the more it calls for information and clearness of head, the plainer is this duty.

Now, in the second place, this Maine Law is precisely a question that calls for such qualifications. It is not the business of the Legislature only to inquire into its expediency.—They must sift it well and see whether or no it be a right and proper *kind* of legislation.—They must see whether it is not, in a manner, unconstitutional, because it proceeds on a wrong principle. These, and many other such abstract questions, are to be delicately unfolded before a right judgment can be had upon it. It is no performance of their manifest duty in the premises, if, instead of this careful consideration, they attempt to throw off the responsibility entirely, by submitting to the people, a question on which the people can only vote from prejudice and predilection.

We cannot say that this measure (the referring to the people) will pass—but this we say: that if it shall pass, it will be a most decided evasion on the part of our Legislators of a clear and difficult responsibility.

THE BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments for Baltimore city:

Collector—Ex-Governor P. F. Thomas.
Postmaster—Col. Jacob G. Davies.
Surveyor—Dr. John O. Wharton.
Navy Agent—J. H. Briscoe.
Naval Officer—John Kettlewell.
District Attorney—Wm. Meade Addison.
Marshall—John W. Watkins.

Col. Polk was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, but declined the appointment, and the President subsequently sent in the name of Dr. John O. Wharton, of Washington county, for this post. Messrs. J. W. Pomeroy and J. T. Emerson were also nominated as appraisers.

The Sun says Col. Davies will enter upon the discharge of his duties, as postmaster, on Monday next.

Judge Le Grand, we understand, still holds the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury, under advisement.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—The Intelligencer of yesterday says: Mr. Porter has made several succeessful exhibitions of his model aeroport or flying ship at Carusi's Saloon, on which occasion the assembled spectators maifested much excitement of admiration and gratification, as the little steamer, with its gay saloon and flying colors, sailed about the hall, floating in air, and with the semblance of several passengers looking out at the windows of the floating saloon. On Friday afternoon the pupils of several schools assembled, and witnessed, with manifest pleasure, the phenomenon of a steam vessel sailing through the air, propelled by an operating steam engine.

We understand it to be Mr. Porter's intention to exhibit his aeroport in the open air in a few days, for the purpose of showing its capacity to run against a fresh breeze of wind.—If he succeeds in this, it will go far to convince the public of the practicability of aerial navigation an a large scale.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Alexandria Gazette contains a letter from Dr. Thomas P. Hereford upon the treatment of Scarlet Fever. He thinks too much medicine has been given, and he goes for simple treatment: a mild aperient dose of oil or senna, to keep the bowels open, daily; the patient to be kept comfortably warm, the skin sponged two or three times a day with tepid water—fresh air, bland diet (such as arrow root) toast water and gargles.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.—*Departure of Santa Anna for Mexico.*—By the arrival of the Crescent City at New York, with Havana dates to the 29th ult., we learn that General Santa Anna arrived at Havana on the 8th ult., in the English mail steamer, and sailed the next day for Vera Cruz, accompanied by his family, and a large number of Mexican officials.

The health of Mr. King was not improved, and he designed leaving the 6th inst. for Mobile, in the U. S. steamship Fulton. He is said to be completely disgusted with the discourteous conduct of the Captain General, and would leave the Island without seeing him.

The trials of the political prisoners had been concluded, but their sentences had not been pronounced. Four of them will probably be executed.

SERIOUS ALTERCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We are informed that an altercation of a very serious nature occurred at Mr. Brooks' boarding house, near the University, Charlottesville, on Tuesday afternoon last, between Messrs. J. S. Mosby and Geo. W. Turpin, students at the University. The latter received a pistol ball in his neck, which passed between the jugular vein and some large artery, and lodged in the back of the head.—The wound is severe, but the attending physician does not consider it fatal. Mr. Mosby was committed to jail to await an examination. Both the young gentlemen are from Albemarle county. We have not learned the circumstances which led to this unhappy affair.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

HEALTH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.—Hon. Z. Pratt, of New York, who has just returned from Havana, contradicts the statement that Mr. King had taken the oath of office. His health was quite desperate, and he did not weigh over 100 lbs. It is thought he would not probably live to return, even if he left, as he proposed to, on the first of April. His principal food was milk and hommony, and he was daily borne by his men into the sugar house, rarely being able to walk over part of the way.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—We learn through a private letter from Europe that our Minister at Madrid, Mr. BARRINGER, has fully succeded in his efforts, through his personal influence with the Government there, in procuring from the Queen of Spain a pardon and release of the the *Hungarian* prisoners of the Lopez expedition of 1851 against the Island of Cuba, who have been so long confined in the Spanish presidio at Ceuta, in Africa, and who were made an exception to the general pardon granted to the American and other prisoners of the expedition. They are eight in numbe.—*National Intelligencer*

What Gold is Coming to.—The North American Review has an elaborate article on the production of gold and silver, in which the writer thinks it but the exercise of ordinary caution to assume that "the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value."

THE PRECOCITY OF THE AGE.—A boy not quite fifteen years of age, was taken into custody in New York, a day or two ago, for levying a tax on housekeepers using Croton water. He had gained possession of a hydrant key, with which he would turn off the water from the faucet in the sidewalk, unless the occupant of the premises paid him one shilling, which he said was the rent.

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.—Mr. March, speaking of the relief sent to Madeira from Boston, says:

"Long after those who will be kept alive by it shall have gone to their last homes, the very name of Boston will be almost worshipped by Madeira."

This is only returning the compliment, for the name of Madeira has, for a long time, been almost worshipped by the solid men of Boston.—*Providence Journal.*

The Lynchburg Republican states that Madame Durand, while singing in that place, at the old Presbyterian Church, was near losing her life. She advanced too near the foot lights, and her cloths took fire; but the flames were extinguished before doing her any injury.

A DUEL.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 15th inst. states that a duel took place in that city between a grandson of Ex-President Harrison, and the son of an extensive Banker.—On the second fire the descendent of the President received a bullet in the arm. Cause—a young lady.

THE NICARAGUA TROUBLES.—The Washington Union publishes an authentic account of the action of Commander Hollins in the Nigaragua affair, in which that officer is entirely justified in his course, having interfered only to save the property of the Transit Company from destruction.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO SPRING, THE MURDERER.—On Saturday, in the court oyer and terminer, Judge Thompson pronounced the decision of the court granting a new trial to Spring, convicted of murder, on account of McQuillan serving on the jury instead of Corr.

The daughter of Taglioni has married a Russian Prince. She is beautiful, only one year more than "sweet sixteen," and possesses an immense fortune.

The Jewetts, the Boston publishers, it is said, have published altogether 300,000 copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and now have orders for 40,000 copies of the Key to Uncle Tom.

"My husband neglects his home," said a lady to her friend the other day. "What would you do if you were in my place?" "Use more honey," was the apt reply.

Dobbs says when an Englishman will give up malt liquor it will be when he gives up breathing; in other words, when he cuts ale it will be when he takes to his *bier.*

What is most likely to become a woman? A little girl.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 31st of March, by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. AMOS CARRICK and Miss SUSANNA RYON, daughter of Walter Ryon, all of Vansville District.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—The receipts throughout the week have been very limited. Prices have ruled pretty steadily, the small parcels coming to market being sold at 100 a 104 and 105 cts. for good to prime reds; of whites at 105 a 108 cts., and of family flour whites at 108 a 112 cts. To-day there is a good demand, and desirable lots would probably command a little more.

Corn.—On Monday there were sales of Corn at 51 a 52 cts for white and 57 cts. for yellow. On Wednesday the sales were at 50 a 52 cts. for white, and 56 a 58 cts. for yellow. To-day we quote at 51 a 52 cts. for white, and 56 a 57 cts. for yellow. Receipts not equal to the demand.

Rye.—Sales of Pennsylvania Rye at 82 cts.; scarce and wanted.

Oats.—Prices steady. We quote Maryland at 34 a 36 cts., and Pennsylvania at 41 cts.—A little better feeling to-day—choice parcels would bring a cent or two more.

Beans and Peas.—We continue to quote Beans at $1.25 per bushel, and Pease at $2.75 per bag of two bushels.

Cloverseed.—Scarce and wanted. Sales this week at $7.50 a 7.75 per bushel.

GUANO.—No Peruvian in market. Sales brisk of Patagonian, No. 2 at $35; and No. 3 at $30. We quote Mexican at $30, and African at $35 per ton. The import this week is 1309 bags from Alexandria Va.

TOBACCO.—There is a good inquiry for Tobacco and the crop of Maryland which continues to come in more freely, is taken as fast as it arrives. The commoner descriptions are mostly sought after and sell readily at prices ranging from $4 a 6. We continue to quote Maryland Ground Leaf $3.50 a $6.50; frosted $3.25 a $4; inferior $4 a $4.50; good common $4.50 a $5; brown $6 a $7, and fine brown $7.50a$8. The receipts of Ohio are light, but