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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, August 14, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Alexander Evans,

OF CECIL.

Congress.

The friends of Mr. Polk's administration, have, we understand, nominated R. B. Carmichael, Esq., of Queen Ann's county, as a candidate for Congress, in our Congressional District.

Mr. Carmichael is a gentleman of urbanity, as well as ability as a public speaker, and we sometimes regret that a clever fellow should be brought out, when we feel assured that defeat awaits him. Our only objection to Mr. C. is his advocacy of Mr. Polk and his administration—an administration which has involved the country needlessly in a war with a neighboring republic—which has sacrificed the lives of so many valvable citizens, seems to be waged for conquest, and has invoked our country in a heavy debt of perhaps a hundred millions of dollars. Ours is a peaceful country—our pursuits and the genius and spirit of our government and people, are all characteristic of peace.—It is the last resort when all other means have failed to settle national difficulties.—The idea of a christian people, sending out armies to kill and butcher each other, is revolting to the mind, in this enlightened age of civil and religious light and liberty. The cause for wars ought to be momentous, and actual war should never be waged till every honorable means and efforts have been used to avoid it, and then after great deliberation of the war making power, with all the facts and circumstances, fully before them—but Mr. Polk, did not consult Congress. He sent an army into disputed territory—he was told a collision would ensue—Congress was then in session, but he refused to consult them, and in an unexpected moment the country was engaged in actual hostilities with Mexico!!

Now, that the war is going on, every good citizen and well wisher of his country must wish success to our arms, and none have bled more freely or contributed more liberally to its support than the Whigs of Congress and the union. But it behooves the peace loving people of our country to follow the example of other States and elect such men to Congress as will endeavor to bring about a peace—that will have the Olive branch extended to Mexico, on acceptable terms—that will examine into the unconstitutional course of the President—investigate his public acts—wipe away the attempted stain which the last Congress, would have placed upon the brave and intrepid old soldier Zachary Taylor, and do justice to all. Such a man we shall find in the gifted son of Cecil, ALEXANDER EVANS, Esq., the Whig candidate. He is true to Whig principles and to General Taylor, and if elected, will endeavor faithfully to carry out the measures, and the policy of the Whigs, which we believe to be the real conservative and true interests of our country in peace and in war.

Mexico.

News has reached New Orleans that Gen'l Scott had entered the city of Mexico with the loss of 3000 men. A number of papers give credit to the report while others do not place confidence in it. The news was carried to Vera Cruz by a Mexican. We should want further evidence before we placed reliance in the rumour. Gen'l Scott might long since have been in the city of Mexico, if he had been furnished with the necessary troops, and Gen'l Taylor would long since have been there, if he had been provided with the men and supplies needful for such an enterprise.—There never was a war conducted as this has been! But for the skill of our Generals and bravery of our armies different results would have been experienced.

Temperance.

Several divisions of the Sons of Temperance made an excursion from Baltimore to this place on Tuesday last, with badges, banners and music. An able and eloquent address was delivered in the Court House by Dr. Deal one of the Sons of Temperance. This institution, is no commendable and should be encouraged. Temperance never yet injured any one.

Taxes.

The Levy, we understand, has been made by the Levy Court, and the county Taxes have been reduced five cents in the hundred dollars. It is the opinion of the Court that if a new assessment had been made, the Levy would have been reducted five cents further. The Court deserve great credit for their assiduity and attention to to the public interests, for their labors have been greatly increased since the consolidation of the two bodies of Commissioners and Levy Court.

The Books of the Collector, we learn, are in a State of preparation and it may be as well for the Tax payers to be informed that coupons will not be receivable for the State Tax after the first of Octobe next.

THE Whigs of the Second District, in Maryland, have nominated, in Convention James Dixon Roman, Esq. of Washington county, as their candidate. This district consists of the counties of Frederick, Washington and Alleghany.

THE Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland have nominated John W. Crisfield, Esq., as their candidate for Cangress. This district is composed of Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

NOMINATIONS.—The locofocos of Carroll county, on Saturday last, nominated the following ticket for the House of Delegates of Maryland. Tobias Cover, Brooke Boyle, Nicholas Kelley and Jacob Powder.

THE locofocos of Anne Arundel county have nominated Dr. J. S Owings, John S. Tyson, James Morris, John S. Iglehart and William Shipley, to represent that county in the next House of Delegates.

THE Locofocos of Alleghany county have nominated the following ticket for the House of Delegates: John Swan, Josiah H. Gordon, Mesack Browning and George Kildow.

FIRE.—Another great fire took place in Maysville, Kentucky, on the 4th instant. The property destroyed is estimated at $37,800.

Letters from Gen. Taylor.

The following letters from the hero of Buena Vista is in reply to one from Wm. Hall, Esq., forwarding to him a set of resolutions adopted in May last, by a meeting of the Whigs in Nottingham district in Prince George's county approving of his course in conducting the war with Mexico, and at the same time nominating him for the Presidency in 1848:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, (Mex.) July 6, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:—The resolutions recently adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Prince George's county Md., forwarded to me by you, have been, with your accompanying letter, duly received.

Through you I would respectfully return to those kind friend my deep and sincere thanks for the very high honor and flattering testimonials of approval which they have thus conferred upon me. If the good people of the nation should so greatly honor me with elevation to the Chief Magistracy, I shall, by all zealous endeavors and to the best of my ability strive to serve them and maintain the best and highest interest of the whole country; yet, though I feel impelled to yield to the call of the people at large, I should hail with pleasure their determination to confer so great a gift on some eminent statesman.

Be pleased to accept, with these acknowledgements, for yourself and those whom you represent, the warm good wishes and regard of of your most

Obliged servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. Army.

WM. HALL, Esq.
Asquasco, Prince George's co., Md.

The annexed letter from Gen'l Taylor says the American, is in reply, to one addressed to him by Peter Sken Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, with the design of eliciting his sentiments in reference to the political opinions of the Native American party. It will be seen that the General refuses to be the candidate of the Native American party:

Hd. Quar. Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, July 6, '47

SIR:—The prospectus of a Native American paper, to be edited by yourself, forwarded to me with attached remarks from you, has been duly received.

Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, *I can only say, with all candor, that if elected to that office it must be by the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on in any particular. If ever I fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and* UNDER NONE BUT THOSE WHICH THE CONSTITUTION AND THE HIGH INTERESTS OF THE NATION AT LARGE MOST SERIOUSLY AND SOLEMNLY DEMAND.

I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield thus far my assent, to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people *irrespective of party.*

Your paper—the No. which you were kind enough to promise—will be very acceptable; meanwhile I can only hope it will prove useful to the country.

Very truly and sincerely,
Your ob't serv't.
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj Gen. U. S. Army.

PETER SKEN SMITH, Esq
Philadelphia, Pa.

ARMY NEWS!

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Peace proposition failed—Advance of General Scott—March of General Pierce—Contest with the Guerillas—Santa Anna in the Field—Another battle probable.

We find the following in the N. Orleans papers of the 30th ult:

There had been an arrival from Vera Cruz, bringing late accounts from General Scott and the city of Mexico.

The matter of the negotiation for peace had all failed, and the impression was decided that all efforts in that way, in the present aspect of affairs, would be fruitle

Nothing now remained for Gen. Scott but to move on to the city of Mexico, and it was given out that he should march with his army on the 15th of July.

Gen. Pierce, who at the provious accounts, was at Vera Cruz, having returned there to strengthen his force, before marching to unite with Gen. Scott, had left, as I learn from the New Orleans Times. In his march he encountered a band of guerrillas, and had quite a sharp contest with them. The killed among the Mexicans is said to be very large, only a few Americans were killed. The town of Santa Fe, which had become the head quarters of the guerrilla bands, had been destroyed, by order of the military government.

It is believed that Gen. Pierce will have formed a junction with Gen. Scott before the latter had reached the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna is said to have twenty two thousand men in the field, and is determined to make a stand against the advance of our army. The reports state that he was "full of fight."

The next news from Mexico will doubtless bring us accounts of another great battle, and probably inform us that Gen. Scott is really in the city of the Astecz. and his soldiers revelling in the "Halls of the Montezumas."

LATEST FROM SALTILLO AND MONTEREY.

Position and Force of General Taylor—Good Health of Troops—The advance to San Luis—Anxiety of both Generals Taylor and Wool to do so—A Clear Road—Preparations.

The New Orleans Delta of the 3d inst. contains the following interesting statements:

It was our pleasure yesterday to converse with Lieut. Nilas, of the late 2d regiment of Illinois volunteers. After the disbanding of the regiment, Lieut. N. took command of a company of Texan Rangers, whose term of service has just expired, which, for the present, relieves him from further military duty. He left the camp of Gen. Taylor, at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, on the 17th ult., and brings the latest advices from that point.

The health of all the troops is good at Satillo, Monterey, Cerralvo, Mier and Matamoras. This remark applies to those recently arrived, as well as the more acclimated. General Taylor's whole command at the present time is about 7000 men—not more. Of these, General Wool has with him at Buena Vista, 2900, or thereabout; there are immediately under Gen. Taylor, at Monterey, 800; at Mier, Cerralvo and Matamoras, there are about 3300. This statement may be relied on. Gen. Wool is impatient for the word—march! forward to San Luis! So is Gen'l Taylor; but before he gives that word, he demands that a force of 10.00 men, all equal to active service, be placed under his command—say 8000 men to advance with him, and 2000 men to man his garrisons.

Some time ago he believed a larger force necessary, and, believing so, he wrote to the Department, stating that if he were not to be sent forward, he could spare Gen. Scott 2000 men; but if he were to be, he would require an aggregate force of 14.000 men. He now rules the necessary number at 4000 less, for it is now known that the difficulty of marching to San Louis Potosi, is no more than such as in ordinary is encountered.

The road from Camargo to Monterey is now perfectly clear, is inded the whole country this side of the mountains, of any organized or guerilla force. Canales and Urrea are nowhere—at least it is not known there where they are—but it is believed that they have fallen back, or advanced, whichever it may be called, towards San Louis Potosi, or the district of country between there and Tampico.

There is a train of one hundred and twenty wagons constantly employed transporting army stores from Camargo to Monterey, where a large depot of provisions is forming, in anticipation of the long looked for advance movement. They make the trip weekly, and are guarded by a command of 150 men. It was in the rear of this train, in one of its recent journeys, that the pack mules were, on which was the property of Jarnivet, Kingsbury and others.

The train was not attacked, as stated, but a vigilant watch not being kept on the rear, the mules, with their valuable burthens, were spirited away—not by any regular guerillas, but by prowling robbers, who rob Mexicans and Americans with equal indifference.

A letter dated at Matamoras, July 26, in the N. Orleans National, says:

"General Taylor is still at Walnut Springs, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, when, it is confidently stated, he will advance on San Luis Potosi, and from thence to the city of Mexico."

Affairs in Mexico.

The Mexican correspondent of the New York Sun, in a long letter dated at the city of Mexico, on the 6th ult., announces the basis of the treaty which Mr. Trist has offered the Mexicans, which he says has leaked out. Mexico is to yield Upper and Lower California to the United States in consideration of the sum of $10,0000,000, 3,000,000 to be paid down, and the balance secured by national bonds—the U States at once withdrawing all her forces, giving up her old claim of nine millions against Mexico, and paying her own costs and losses in the war. The old debt and costs of the war, it is said, amount to over $70,000,000. He says the people are in ecstasies at the prospect of peace. At the date of the letter they were marching up and down the streets in immense crowds shouting and rejoicing Masses are being said, balls and other fetes given. Foreigners, he says, are perfectly astonished at the liberality of the offer. The peace commissioners, whose names have been announced, are self appointed. The writer deplores the result. He says:

"In all probability the chiefs will share the ten millions and send it out to Mexico, and then let the Mexicans join the United States as they wish."

We know not what degree of credit is to be attacked to this writer's statements.

POLITICAL.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Hon. Philip Francis Thomas.

A short History of his Public Life.

CHAPTER II.

At December session, 1843, Mr. Thomas again appeared in the House of Delegates. In the proceedings of the House, he took an active and conspicuous part.—There are many of his votes to which we should like to call the attention of his fellow citizens, as illustrative of his *peculiar* notions upon the subject of State faith—and will endeavor to do so in a future chapter. In this, we design merely to lay before the public the *celebrated bill* for the payment of the State's debt, which was published so widely in 1744, and advocated so strongly by certain gentlemen of Harford and Carroll counties, who had *their* peculiar notions upon the subject of State faith. These gentlemen proclaimed the direct tax law of the State, as odious as the tea tax and stamp-tax attempted to be imposed upon our forefathers by a Parliament in which they had no representation; and that the former should be resisted by us in the same manner as the latter were resisted by the heroes of '76! And accordingly they did raise the patriotic standard of revolution. Few have yet forgotten the riots which took place in Harford, in which the lives of the collector and other citizens were endangered by the indignant patriotism of these sons of liberty! One of the county papers inflamed their zeal by a weekly display of its favorite and formidable motto:

"We hang our banner on the outward wall,
And inscribe thereon—no taxes!"

Under this sounding heading, usually appeared an editorial calling the attention of all good citizens to the provisions of the wise and patriotic bill offered in the House of Delegates by *Philip Francis Thomas, Esq.* Following the editorial appeared the bill itself, blazoned forth in the largest letters.

The following extracts from the Journal of the House of Delegates, will show the manner in which this most extraordinary measure was introduced to the notice of the public:

"Mr Thomas, of Talbot, by permission of the House, laid on the table "A bill entitled an act for the sale of the interest of the State in the works of internal improvement, and for the payment of the public debt;" which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed." (March 8th, 1844. Journal, p. 499.)

This bill was accordingly printed, and will be found No. 79 of the printed bills of the House of Delegates. The following day—

"The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled, an act to sell the interest of the State in the several internal improvement companies."

Mr. Thomas, of Talbot, offered as a substitute for said bill:

"A bill entitled, an act for the sale of the interest of the State in the works of internal improvement, and for the payment of the public debt."

Which was read

On the question being put—"Will the House accept the substitute?"—it was determined in the negative

On the motion of Mr. Semmes, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs Alnut, Weems, Walker, Carrol, Jr., Stansbury of Baltimore co., Welsh, Bowdle, Aringdale, THOMAS, *of Talbot.* Lackland, Cropper, Owen, Harris, Shriver, Stephenson, Shaw, Stull and Pouder—18.

Negative—Messrs. Watson (Speaker,) Thomas, of St. Mary's, Hopewell, Spencer, Tilden, Holliday, Murray, Thomas, of A. A., Ligon, Ingleson, Warfield, Dalrymple, Chapman, Reeder, Lanklord, Waters, of Somerset, Phillips Dennis, Stewart, Phelps, Chaplain, Wootten, Semmes, Ghiselin, Harrison, Temples, Errickson, Purnell, Hearn, Franklin, Cathell, Buckey, Lynch, Thomas, of Frederick; Naill, Polk, Yellott, Hopkins, Potter, McKrett, Keene, Curley, Carey, Stansbury, Jr., of Baltimore city, Mann, Weber, Hollman, Trundle, Kilgour, Griffith, Walters, of Montgomery, McKaig, Hammil, Smith, Fitzpatrick and Ecker—57

So the substitute was rejected.—(March 6th, 1844. Journal, p. 513, 514.)

The bill which was thus rejected by a vote of more than three to one, was the same one offered by Mr. Thomas the day previous,—and which appears as No. 79 of the printed file.

* * * * * *

ANALYSIS.

Sec 8 repeals the acts of March session 1841, ch. 23, of December session 1841, chs. 325, 297, 281, 194, 280, 329, "and the several supplements thereto." These are the acts imposing the *direct tax—the income tax—the tax on watches and plate—licensing stock-brokers, &c.—the tax on theatrical amusements—on ground rents*—and providing for the the collection of said taxes.—In the language of the section it proposed to repeal all laws then existing, which "imposed a tax to raise revenue to pay the interest on the public debt."

Sec. 11 provides that on the bonds herein authorised to be surrendered, (embracing all the bonds and liabilities of the State then outstanding) "all claim against the State for interest shall cease on the first day of January, 1844!!"

These sections we hope are sufficiently plain to be understood by all. They make a short settlement with the State's creditors, by *repealing all the tax laws*, and declaring that no further interest should be paid upon their debts! But Mr. Thomas did not propose to *repudiate* the debt. Oh no! though he was willing to stop the *interest* upon the bonds he had voted to issue, yet, at the same time, he proposed a plan illustrative of his profound wisdom, for the immediate payment of the whole *principal* of the debt! Let us examine this plan as set forth in the other sections of the bill.

Sections 10 and 14—provide that the taxes due for 1841, 1842 and 1843, and the debts due from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal companies, should be collected—and this fund together with what might be obtained from a sale of the State's Bank and Turnpike road stocks, applied "to the payment of the interest due on the public debt to the first of January, 1844; and secondly, of the interest and principal when due of the bonds herein authorised to be issued." It will be found by reference to the report of the Committee on Ways and Means made to the House of Delegates, in February 1844, a few days before Mr. Thomas bill was proposed, that the interest then due upon the public debt amounted to $1,171,872 87

The same committee estimated the States bank stock at	$510,966 66	
Int. due from TideWater Can. Com.	167,000 00	
Taxes due for 1841, 1842	269,703 29	
The taxes then due for 1843 might have been estimated at	400,000 00	
The Treasurer in his last report puts the par value of the road stock at	15,000 00	
		1,362,669 95
		$180,797 08

Here then, after disposing of the available property of the State, to the best advantage, Mr. Thomas is enabled to pay the interest then due, and deposit to the credit of the State the sum of $180,797 08, and this surplus is to be appropriated to the payment "of the interest and principal when due of the bonds herein authorised to be issued."

[Concluded next week.]

ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—We have no returns from the first and second districts.

Third District—It is supposed that Todd, whig, is elected to Congress.

Fifth District—The full returns are in, but it is certain that Thompson, whig, is elected by a very large majority over Wickliffe.

Sixth District—There were two whigs, Adams and Price, running here. It is thought Adams is elected, The district was represented in the last Congress by J P Martin, locofoco. A whig gain.

Seventh District—This is the Louisville district, and Duncan, whig, is elected, after a very fierce contest, over Merriweather, locofoco.

Eight District—Morehead, whig, is elected in this district.

Tenth District—It is conceded that Gaines, whig is elected; the district was last represented by Tibbatts, locofoco. Anoth- whig gain!

It seems to be very certain now that the whigs will have 8, perhaps 9, of the members of Congress from Kentucky, where the locos boasted they would have seven certain—probably ten!

INDIANA—In the *First District* the majority of Owens, loco, is 200; two years ago it was 1015!

Second District—Henly, loco, is elected by 42 majority. In 1845 his majority was 843.

Third District—Robinson, locofoco is elected.

Fourth District—Smith, whig, is elected by a handsome majority.

Fifth District—Wick, loco, is, no doubt, elected.

We have no returns from the *Sixth District.*

Seventh District—Thomson, whig, is elected.

We have received nothing from the other districts.

NORTH CAROLINA—We have the following returns:

First District—There was no Locofoco candidate in this district—the contest being between Clingman and Bynum, both whigs.

Second District—Nathaniel Bayden, whig, is elected.

THE Washington "Union," in reply to an article of the National Intelligencer, denies that the Administration considers, or ever has considered, California and New Mexico as annexed to the United States. Now, if the President did not, in December last, regard those territories as part of the United States, we beg some of his organs to explain to us exactly what he meant when he congratulated the country in his annual message upon "the recent rapid extension of our territorial limits." If he did not mean California a New Mexico, we pray some of his friends to tell us what on earth he did mean. The truth is, the functionaries at Washington did consider those territories at Washington did consider those territories as already a portion of their political heritage, but they were scared away from their spoils by the indignant voice of the nation, like a vulture from an untasted carcass.—*Boston Atlas.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Murder.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that a most horrible murder was committed, on Sunday morning last, in Henrico county, (Va.) about five mile below Richmond, by a man named John Schoneberger, jr., on the person of his wife. The unfortunate woman, it appears from the facts brough out by the coroner's inquest, was beaten to death with a scrubbing brush.—There were present at the time of the murder was committed, a brother (deaf and dumb.) and a sister of the deceased. About twelve months since Schoneberger was arraigned at the bar for the murder of his brother in law, Wasely; but the evidence not being sufficient to justify the court in sending him on for further trial, he was discharged. Now he is to be tried for the murder of his own wife. The prisoner was arrested and committed on Sunday night. He is about 28 years of age and the dec'd about 23.

Capt, Tyler not Headed Yet.

A Virginia paper tells a good story of Ex President Tyler, which shows that he is not the man to be headed so easily as some imagine:

"The Judges of the county Court last spring appointed him overseer of a very bad road, forcing him to discharge a very annoying duty; or subjecting him to the fine prescribed by statute for a failure to discharge the public business imposed on him. Instead of neglecting the business, however, he entered upon it with great vigor, and called on the judges and others to turn out and work on the road, as required by law. As the road was very rough, he kept them working on it for two months. They begged to be let off, but he refused to discharge them. They then petitioned him to resign, but he declared it to be two difficult to get into office now, for him voluntarily to abandon authority when conferred upon him, besides, he would be liable to a fine if he failed to have the road put in a good condition.—They promised to pay the fine if he would back out; but he preferred to be any such favor, by doing his duty fully and legally. They were thus headed at their own game, as their short crops have since proved."

DR. Tristram Thomas of Easton, one of the oldest and most respectible Physicians on the Eastern Shore, died suddenly on Thursday the 5th instant. To day the Physicians of Talbot county meet to pay respect to his memory. He was the father of the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas the Loco candidate for Governor for Maryland.

The Loco convention met in Elkton to nominate a candidate for Congress, on Tuesday the 10th instant. The Hon'ble Philip Francis Thomas, at that time, delivered a long address to his friends assembled there.

"The World must be peopled!"—The wife of William Tinker, a fisherman in N. York, presented him, on Thursday, with *three little female tinkers.* A Mrs. Dunn Detroit, recently presented her loved and loving lord with three little *Dunns.* Mrs. Cannon, of New Salem, on Tuesday night, presented her husband with *four small Cannons.*

THE Board of Health of New Orleans, reports that the yellow fever is on the increase, and that it exists in every part of the city. They assert that it is assuming an epidemic type, and the unacclimated are warned not to expose themselves. There were 47 death from it during the week ending the 31st ult.

THE volunteer company stationed at Fort Atkinson, Missouri, have re inlisted for the war. Another company stationed at Fort Crawford have re inlisted for the war.

SANTA Anna's legs are exhibited all over the country. Every strolling showman has one for exhibition. Is Mr. Polk's friend a *centipede?—Lou. Jour.*

A LETTER from a member of Capt. Merrick's company, at Matamoros, announces the death of Sergeant Yates and private Buroughs, both of St. Mary's county.

☞Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, has prdoned Bill Wood, alias Capt. Hessington, a pickpocket notorious to the police.

☞An acre of ground planted with potatoes will support three times as many people as an acre planted with wheat.

THERE were 420 deaths in New York city, last week.

DIED.

In New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 28th ult., after a long illness, Miss Anna M. McClean, formerly, of Chester Town. The deceased was always exemplary for piety, and exemplary in all the virtues and graces that adorn the christian character.