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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Sept. 25, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Alexander Evans,

OF CECIL.

For the Legislature.

JOHN H. TILDEN,
B. CHAMBERS WICKES,
JOHN E. CACY.

For the Levy Court.

SIMON W. BOYER,
WM. GOODING.

Revolution and Reform.

We have heard from undoubted authority, that a prominent Locofoco and Lawyer of the city of Baltimore, recently declared, that if his party could elect a majority of the House of Delegates, they would pass a Bill by the House, to call a convention to amend the Constitution and if it was rejected by the Senate, they would nevertheless call the convention and remodle the constitution. This is the old destructive doctrine of 1836, the advocates of which were so signally rebuked at that memorable period, by the indignant voice of the people; but which appears not to have extinguished the factious and treasonable spirit, in the breast of some of the destructives of that period. It is proper that the people of the small counties should be apprised, of the latent disorganising purpose which exists in the minds of some! What reform is now needed! We have a Governor and Senate elected by the people—Clerks and Registers appointed for seven years. Officers taxed to pay the State debt, and Biennial Sessions of the Legislature. The reform ostensibly asked for, is a reduction in the expenses of the Judiciary. And for this, a Convention is asked!

What would such a reduction save. By lopping off the associates, except in the Baltimore and Frederick districts, where it is not proposed to reduce them, because the business is so immense that they cannot be dispensed with, and the saving is about ten thousand dollars. This is about one half cent in the hundred dollars of assessable property in the State. This would be an *enormous* saving to the Tax paying people of the State!! And for this *immense* benefit, a convention is to be called! What would a convention be likely to cost. If it continued in session as long as the Conventions of some of the States who have called them it would amount to the small sum of 100,000 dollars. These expenses must be paid—the State must borrow the funds, and pay an interest on the loan. But what is to be gained by such a measure? We lose, first, the judgments of two impartial men in matters of law, and in civil as well as in criminal cases, the opinion of one man is to prevail. The life and liberty of the citizen are to depend upon the opinion of a single individual! Would any man of prudence or intelligence, be willing to trust his character, life and property, to the opinion of a single Judge? Is it not more easy for one man to be influenced by prejudice, favor or interest, than three men! But the true motive of such men as are alluded to, is covertly hid they cry reform and a curtailment of expenses, for the purpose of procuring a convention, when this object is attained, the true purpose will be manifested—to secure representation according to population, or a greater amount of influence for the city of Baltimore and the portion of the State where rail roads and canals are used.

Once let the Eastern Shore go into a convention and she is placed at the feet of Balt. and like Sampson will be shorn of her city, strength. But, in addition, who knows but that the Reforms already existing will be abolished! who knows but annual sessions of the legislature will again be restored with all their excitements and expense! We know that the Biennial Sessions Bill was opposed in the Legislature by Locofocos, and was sustained and carried by the Whigs. Will the people of the counties risk every thing dear to them, at the bidding of men, who are office hunters and who would level all the venerable institutions of the country, to promote their own aggrandizement! "Beware of men in sheep's clothing, for inwardly, they are ravening wolves."

The Issues.

We are credibly informed by respectable persons who have heard Mr. Carmichael's speeches, that he labors to convince his hearers, that there is now scarcely any difference between the Whigs and Democrats, there being no important issues between the parties, and all being in favor of Gen'l Taylor for Presidency, the Whigs are invited to support him as a Taylor candidate for Congress!!! This is rather a novel mode of electioneering. But we meet it with another proposition. Let the "Democrats" vote for Mr. Evans, and if there is no difference between Whigs and "Democrats," they can do no violence to to their conscience or principles by doing so. But as the Whigs believe there are important issues between them and their opponents, the Whigs cannot, without deserting their principles and opposing their conscience, support Mr. C!

ARMY NEWS!

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned appointed respectively—the three first by Major General Winfield Scott, commander in chief of the armies of the United States; and the two last by his excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic and commander in chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya, on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice, for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army; when the following articles were agreed upon:

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioners appointed by the United States and the commissioners to be appointed by the Mexican Republic, to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice, and for forty eight hours after such notice.

3. In the mean time, neither army shall, within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, commence any new fortification, or military work of offence, or do anything to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character, within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachmen from it, advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flags of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits, shall, by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies af food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city, on the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9 All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12 Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded, shall have the privilege of doing so, if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement two commissioners shall be appointad, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third

16 This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their excellencies the commanders respectively of the two armies within twenty four hours reckoning from the sixth hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN,
Maj Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFER F. SMITH,
Bvt Brig. Gen. U.S A.
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL,
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original.

G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Mil. Sec. to the General in Chief.

POLITICAL.

A warning to the Whigs of Maryland.

The Whigs of Maryland are assured that the Administration will spare no efforts to elect every Democratic candidate for the next Congress, from that State. Any amount of money that may be required to corrupt the ballot-box of Maryland, so as to overcome the whig majorities, will be furnished. No impression, it is well known, can be made upon the Whig ranks; and it has therefore been determined to overcome their strength by the importation of voters who will vote the Democratic ticket for Congress. Already, we are informed, over one hundred such voters have been bought up in this district, and sent into the strongest whig precincts of the State, chiefly in the character of day-labor ers, the better to deceive. We learn, also, that some hundreds have been purchased up in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware and that they are now scattered over the State, ready for the day of election.—Nor is the work over. It is going on every day, and will continue, until the election is decided. The parties to whom this nefarious business has been entrusted, are not working in the dark. They have, we understand, complete lists of all the voters, in each precinct of Marylend, and they intend to so direct their energies as to secure beyond a doubt, *if their voters are allowed to vote*, the election of every member of Congress from that State, and carry the Democratic governor besides. The Baltimore Districts are considered as certain for the Administration, for they believe that the corruption of the ballot box in a city is easier than in the county. False swearing will be resorted to without scruple on the day of election, and extra proof will be provided to meet every case. *We* hope our whig contemporaries in Maryland will sound the alarm, and that every Whig will consider himself as one of a general committee of vigilance to protect his ballot box from the invasion of this mighty army of corrupt voters, which threatens to take away one of his most valued political rights.—*National Whig.*

Whig Reforms.

While the Locofoco party of Maryland have been ever *talking* of reform, and never doing anything to promote it when in power, the Whigs have shown their willingness to promote it, not by words only, but by the evidences of actual legislation. The Whig party have had a majority in both branches of the Legislature for the last four sessions. Here are some of the evidences of their desire to carry into effect all proper and wholesome reforms.

	Annual saving.
The act of 1843. ch. 284, taxes the commissions of inspectors, Wood Corders, and all other State officers. Receipts under this act in '46,	$2,246 01
1844, ch. 131, abolishes the office of State Armorer at Annapolis,	500 00
1845, ch. 232, reduces the salary of the Governor from $4200 to $2000	2,200 00
1845, ch. 206, making the Biennial Session act a part of the Constitution. The average annual expenses of the Legislature for ten years, from 1836 to 1845 inclusive, were $60,000. One half this sum will be saved yearly,	30,000 00
1846, ch 253, imposes an annual tax upon the Clerks and Registers of the different counties, amounting in the aggregate to,	10,895 00
1846, Resolution No 19 reduces the salary of the Chancellor from $3400 to $3000	400 00
	$47,241 01

Here then is an annual saving from the expenses of the State Government, equal to the interest on nearly one million of dollars. Remember that this is the result of Whig legislation

X Y. Z.

More Proof.

The Easton Gazette, published at the residence of Mr: P. F. Thomas, says that the Whigs of that county, like the Whigs of the State generally, oppose his election because they honestly, conscientiously believe him unsound upon the great subject of State faith; and the Gazette thus adduces proof, inferential and positive, that he is unsound and has ever been so, on this vital question:

Phey believe that in '43, if the horrid doctrine of repudiation had gained ground and been likely to pervade the State, that he pursued such a course as to be ready for *that* side of the question, as he is *now* for *State Faith*, when he finds this sacred doctrine prevailing, and likely to subserve his purposes. No speech of Mr. Thomas at the important crisis of 1843 was ever heard in favor of State faith—no document in its favor can then be traced to his pen—no conversation even in its behalf—no, no, even up to 1845. On the contrary, we know that he said to a gentleman of this county of as high character as any in it, "*That it was useless to keep so much clamor about Repudiation—that Maryland must repudiate her debt, or a large portion of it—she never could pay it all—that England had repudiated a portion of her debt—France had done the same, and there was no greater disgrace in Maryland's doing it.*"

This conversation, together with one recently testified to by George Holliday, Esq., of Kent county, a fellow member of the Committee of Ways and Means with Mr. Thomas in 1843, and a man of the highest character, moral and political, must satisfy every man that, at the crisis, the turning point of Maryland's destiny and course on the subject of State faith, he was recreant on the great question. Had Governor Pratt, Wm. T. Goldsborough and the Whig party held and expressed such sentiments as Mr. Thomas then did, where would our good old State now have been? Plunged in deep disgrace instead of occupying the proud position she now does.—What saved her from the one and placed on the other, but the supremacy of Whig principles in 1844 and the election of Governor Pratt? Nothing—nothing else.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The Milwauki Daily Wisconsin, a locofoco print, concedes that Mr. Tweedy, Whig, is elected Delegate by from 100 to 1200 majoriry.—Pretty good for the young "Star in the West."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Nomination,

MR. EDITOR:

I am credibly informed, that the Democratic party has nominated a Ticket for the Legislature and Levy Court. I have made diligent inquiry for the place and time of meeting, and the persons appointed to make nominations and I cannot get a clue to them! I have heard that a few men in a corner got together at night, and arranged the ticket! This is called "caucusing," but who gave a right to a few to select candidates for the many? Is such conduct Democratic? Let our nominations be public when every man can prefer his ballot! Till, then, I cannot support Tickets brought out without full and open meetings.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE UPPER DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Kent News:

Some of the Locofoco Orators have asserted that Mr. Thomas's Bill, called a repudiation Bill, contained not only a provision for the sale of the public works to the State creditors, but for the payment of any deficiency after the sale was made.—This it not so! An effort to make such an impression is not fair, nor proper, because it seeks to make a false impression. Mr. Thomas' bill, repealed the revenue bills, gave the public works and about four hundred thousand dollars of State stock, to the public creditors, but nothing more. It is well known that this sum and the works were vastly below the amount claimed, perhaps not one half the debt. When such unfairness is exposed, how can other declarations receive any credit, at the hands of a truthful community? There is also a demagogical and disreputable mode of speaking by some men, that cannot be too strongly denounced! It is by speaking of office holders, riding about in their carriages, &c. Now sir, does not every man who is able, own his carriage? Are there not thousands among us, and if perchance, a man who is beloved by his fellow men, should be preferred to an office, is he to be held up to public notice, because he may ride in a carriage? The public indignation cannot be too strongly evinced against such a levelling and disorganising course.

When the affairs of the State require the Legislature to lay a direct tax and to provide revenues to support the credit of the State, the Whigs were found the active movers in the business—while Jacob Powder a locofoco member from Carroll openly avowed repudiation—and Mr. Thomas' bill, was virtually repudiation of a part of the debt! Who recommended the Stamp and other Taxes to relieve the Farming interest but a Whig Executive and a Whig Legislature? Any attempt to impute any any species of repudiation to the Whigs, or to identify them, or Mr. Goldsborough, with Mr. Thomas' opinions or principles, is known by every one to be totally and absolutely untrue, and having existence only in a heated and vain imagination.—The cry about the Judiciary and Reform, is all a "humbug," and those who make it, do it for the purpose of "humbugging" the people. The very men who make so much ado about reform, use the word, only as a catch or jockey word, and it has now become, only a species of political cant and jockeyism, and the man who can talk the loudest, about it, claims precedence in the scale of political humbuggery.

Mr. Editor, I never held an office and do not desire one, and would not accept one, but I like fair play in politics, and despise every thing like jockeying.

CANDOUR.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to direct public attention through your columns to the rare opportunity now offered our citizens to secure excellent Daguerreotype likenesses. Mr. Fraser, the celebrated Daguerrean Artist, who has drawn so much attention and has been so successful in the lower counties for several months past, is now in Centreville and is expected at Chester Town in a day or two. Mr. F.'s pictures are superior to anything of the kind that ever has been offered on this shore. We examined his specimens a few days ago in Centreville and among them are several well known in this county. Those that have had no chance of seeing the Candidates for Governor can see them beautifully Daguerreotyped by Mr. F.

AN OBSERVER.

Monday, the 20th Sept. '47.

FOREIGN NEWS.

European Items.

By the Steamer Brittannia.

The Liverpool Times of the 4th instant says, the fall in the price of wheat, from its highest point in May, is now not less than sixty shillings per quarter. Such a violent ruvulsion of prices has spread commercial ruin far and wide. At present its effects are limited to the corn trade. We wish that the losses incurred could be confined to that branch of business alone. But no fewer than fifty three insolvent petitioners, and twenty four bankruptcies, were announced in last Friday's Gazette.

It is computed that the actual liabilities of the firms stopped payment exceeds five millions sterling; and taking into consideration the large amount of losses incurred by those numerous stable and wealthy houses which have stood their ground, the total amount of losses must be enormous.

The house of A. Roux. of Paris, had failed for £100,000. It was connected with the trade to Valparaiso.

The return of Gen. Armstrong, our Consul at Liverpool, is in connection with the Post Office arrangement between the U. States and Great Britain. He will go back by the 1st October steamer.

The vintage is so abundant in the wine-growing districts of France, that much of the wine cannot be preserved, as it is impossibre to procure a sufficient number of casks to contain it.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce the failure of Mr. J. H. Barthlinth. This person had been engaged in shipping grain to Europe, and his suspension is attributable to his draughts having been returned upon him.

From the Liverpool Mail of Sept. 4.

THE CROPS.—The accounts received from all quarters respecting the state of the crops are most cheering, and the harvest prospects become daily brighter still. In England and Scotland the produce is likely to be unusually abundant. In Ireland, although, in a few localities and in a modified form, the potato disease has undoubtedly reappeared, yet there is in the whole not only no ground for gloomy apprehensions such as those by which, with but too much reason, we were agitated at this time last year, but there is every evidence of a bountiful supply for man and beast, that supply, moreover, being—*to* an extent which, although still far below what is desirable, is yet great beyond precedent—of grain, rather than that of the comparatively precarious root which has so long iormed almost exclusively the sustenance of the bulk of the Irish people. From the continent of Europe we have equally gratifying announcements of fertility.

The London correspondent of the New York Courier under date of 3d September says—

Every one seems to be in ecstacies with the harvest, and each as he comes to town thinks that he cannot speak too highly of the bounties of nature. The general belief is, that we shall have more than an average crop, and this too in spite of the potato blight, which has again made its appearance in some districts in Ireland.

Nevertheless, allowing all the full granaries expected, I think there will be a fair demand, at remunerating prices, for Indian Corn and Corn Meal; because it is admitted that the quantity of land planted with potatoes is very small when compared with former years, and if the commutation is correct, that it requires three times the quantity of land to be sown in wheat, to raise the same support for man, as would suffice if sown in potatoes, it follows, that no matter how bountiful the harvest may be, there must be a large demand for some cheap kind of food to fill up the void caused by the falling off in the production of the potato.

"MURDER WILL-OUT."

A Philadelphia paper relates a most extraordinary exemplification of this adage. It will be remembered that the body of a female was found in Camden county, N. J., with marks of violence upon it, which left no earthly doubts that the deceased had been murdered. A merchant of Philadelphia, suspecting the remains to be those of a female named Mary Ann Williams, formerly a resident of Indiana, wrote to the Governor of that State, ane has recently received a letter in reply, disclosing the following facts, which may eventually lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer. It appears that a murder was committed in Indiana, some three years since, and the individuals suspected of its commission tried and acquitted. In the examination of the witnesses, residing near the spot, it was observed that one, a Mrs. Williams, manifested by tears and otherwise, signs of deep feeling; and of this, which was attributed to timidity, no particular notice was taken at the time. It is now supposed, that it resulted from cognisance of the crime. It also appears, that a man named Williams, a laborer employed by a farmer residing near the above place, frequently exhibited evidences of distress of mind, and had casually remarked that he *dreamed* that he had murdered his wife and buried her in a garden. A few days after the publication of the letter from the merchant in Philadelphia, in the papers of the place, this man suddenly disappeared and has not since been heard from. From this chain of circumstantial evidence, Gov. Whitcomb writes that there can be no reasonable doubt, that Williams committed, or was connected with, the original murder in Indiana, and having left the State, afterwards murdered his wife to prevent a disclosure of his participation in the crime.—Measures have been taken for the pursuit and arrest of Williams, and if convictions result, we can say, that there is not a more extraordinary illustration in the annals of crime, of the certainty of justice.

The whole number of deaths in Boston last week, was [illegible] 121. Of this number, 19 were [illegible] and [illegible] By disease of the lungs [illegible] 15; diarrhea, 12; died at Deer Island, [illegible] bowels, 39; typhus fever [illegible] consumption 9."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FATAL MODESTY.—A sad event occurred lately at a French house near Gourin. A fire having broken out in the night, the family hastened to make their escape.—Two daughters of the farmer and a servant girl, finding a crowd assembled at the door were ashamed of appearing in their night dresses, and returned for their clothing.—In the attempt two of them were burned to death.

A FEMALE FIEND.—Mrs. Frey, who was accused some two years since of being accessary to the murder of her husband, in the upper part of Alleghany county, Md, is said to have murdered her second husband, a few days since, in Pennsylvania, near Cumberland, Md. Mr. Frey was killed by the pouring of hot lead in his ears as he slept. Wm. S Crise was hung for the murder.

MORE POISONING AT A WEDDING.—The Raleigh Register relates another case of Poisoning at a wedding party, in Green county, N. C., in which some twenty persons were made sick by partaking of a custard. Henry B. Holmes, and a negro, have since died, but the others will probably recover. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrator of this diabolical crime.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—The Washington Union of Monday night, says—

"We are happy to understand that Major General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, has so far recovered from the wounds which he received at Monterey, that he proposes immediately to join the army of Mexico.

☞James P. Langford has been sentenced to be hung in Susquehanna county, Pa., for shooting his wife, last winter, when he was intoxicated.

A few weeks ago a clergyman was on trial, in England, for offences of the most scandalous character. Every female servant in his house is represented to have been ruined by him.

☞A boy named John Bauer, 16 years old, had a quarrel with his father in New York, a day or two ago, and soon after drowned himself.

☞Hon. Samuel Mason, the large Rhode Island manufocturer, died on Friday, of dropsy.

MAINE.—It is ascertained that the Locofocos are elected to the four vacancies—so the delegation will stand, as in the last Congress, 1 Whig to 5 Locos.

Another attempt was made on Thursday to bail Madame Restell, which failed. She is to be tried next week,

IT is stated that the late Mr. Wright leaves property to the amount of only $10-000.

There was a heavy frost in the towns in the vicinity of Boston, on Wednesday night. This is the first frost that has occurred there this season.

CHEMISTRY.—A young student being called upon to define the two gasses, oxygen and hydrogen, replied—"Oxygen is pure gin, and hydrogen is gin and water"

MARRIED,

On Monday last by Rev. Mr. Roby, Mr. John D. Brower, to Mrs. Rachael Stavely, all of this county.

DIED.

At his residence, near Belle Air, Mr. Clinton Griffith.

PILES.—This distressing complaint in all cases proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and is frequently neglected until it ripens into a more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, and will in all cases make a perfect cure; because they effectually cleanse the body from those morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every other malady incident to man.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

The genuine article is for sale by John Russell, Chester Town, and by agents, published in another part of this paper.

☞Fifty years have passed since Providential occurrences gave rise to the knowledge of one of the most intensely interesting means for the acquisition of health, and cure of Consumptive and Scrofulous Disease ever known. Brant, the magnanimous Indian Chief, at that time imparted the secret of his great remedy to the ancestor of the present proprietor. (See the advertisement for the further illustration of its merit.

Hats and Caps.

FALL style Hats all kinds and prices just opened—also a large assortment Caps including all the styles.

WICKES & BRO

Sept 25, '47