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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 12, 1848.

Registry Law.

We publish in another column from a very respectable and intelligent gentleman, residing a number of miles from us, a communication signed "Aristides," upon the necessity of a Registry Law in the city of Baltimore. The Whigs of the State believe that foul play was used in that city at the late Governer's election. All fair and impartial men, of both political parties should feel anxious to preserve the purity of the ballot box. Every illegal vote polled is a fraud upon all honest voters—and we presume that there would be no difficulty in enacting a law to prevent illegal voting in the city. The evil does not exist to a sufficient extent in the counties to require any very stringent legislative enactments,—it is believed to exist in the city, and hence the necessity of a Law.—Let all parties unite in its favor—then there will be no cause of complaint by the defeated party and a discomfiture will be submitted to with a good grace. But let there be a Registry Law—the Whig party demand it; and surely the other party cannot object, but should cheerfully concur in the measure. Those who oppose a salutary law to restrain illegal voting, might by some be considered as conniving at such illegality Let us all then, as lovers of the purity of the ballot box, advocate any Law, calculated to preserve it.

Washington College.

In our last week's paper we endeavored to show the just and legal claim, which Washington College, had to the patronage of the State. the contract between the State and the citizens of the Eastern Shore—the faithful performance by the people of the Shore, of their portion of the agreement by the erection of a building—of the endowment by the State, the subsquent withdrawal of it, the appeal of the College to have the question tried by a high Court of Judicature, the refusal of the State to Docket an amicable suit—the submission for a series of years by the Trustees of the College, and their recent appeal to the justice of the Legislature. We also stated, that the allowance of $1500 per year, by the State would, if a tax were levied, make Kent county's proportion from $28 to $30, and upon the authority of the Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax that the raising of such a sum would require a tax only one twelfth part of a cent in the hundred dollars. That Primary Schools were sustained by a Tax on the county of $3500, per annum, and a State donation of $2000, making an annual appropriation $5500.

We do not design to review the statement, more in detail, because we presume that no one, who claims to be an Eastern Shoreman, and a friend to education would, excite opposition to the College claim, after a proper understanding of the merits of the question, unless indeed he was opposed to the system or cause of education, or was influenced by the local or sectional feelings. We assume that there are none; such the error with some has been, in not being acquainted with the facts and nature of the claim, nor of the liberal proposition of the College, to educate and board eight indigent youths, one from each county of the Shore to be selected by the respective Orphan's Courts. It should be remembered, that Taxation, should have reference to all the different interests in a community. A portion of the people, are interested in Primary Schools more immediately, having none but small children. Others paying a large tax, are more directly interested in supporting a College or Institution of learning of a higher grade. If those interested in sustaining the latter are called upon to pay Taxes, to support the elementary or Primary Schools—the friends of the Primary Schools could not complain in paying a Tax to aid in sustaining a higher school. Many pay Taxes for Schools who have no children to educate; hence, mutuality, reciprocity, compromise and consulting of all the different interests, views and wishes, in laying Taxes or public contributions. No one interest, or feeling can in a well regulated community, be made to over-ride all others, and monopolize public patronage. But, a respect to the rights, the feelings, the wishes and interests, of all, must, be observed, in all well ordered and peaceful societies.

Suppose a vote was proposed to the people of Kent county—whether the Primary Schools should be sustained by a Tax of $3500? Would not the friends of education expect an overwhelming majority to sustain the Tax, although a large portion of the Tax would be derived from those having interests exclusively in higher schools, and of many having no personal interest in schools. Again, suppose it were put to the vote of the people of the county that one twelfth of one cent in the hundred dollars (less than a mill) should be contributed by the county to sustain a College in our midst, bearing the venerated name of Washington, erected by the liberality of the Eastern Shore, and accessible at a moderate expense to all? Is there a dozen Eastern Shoremen—a dozen individuals, who, would ride to an election, to cast such a vote? We believe there are not; and we think we know how to appreciate the character and feelings of our county men too well, to suppose for a moment that any little local prejudice could influence, as many as we have named, to cast such a ballot! The question now is, not to levy a Tax, but to obtain justice from the State.

When we recollect, what sums have been appropriated to works of Internal Improvements on the Western Shore—that we are now annually contributing to pay the interest, that St. John's College receives a liberal grant from the State and the Eastern Shore can derive no benefit from this great expenditure of money for roads and canals—is there an Eastern Shoreman, who feels proud of his nativity and of his brethren, who would raise a finger of opposition to a little pittance to an Institution of learning, bearing the name of the Father of his country, and which is destined to elevate the character and standing of our Shore? Many of our Western Shore friends, influenced by a high sense of justice, and a love for Institutions of learning have generously stepped forward to our support, and when one Western Shoreman, was unkind and illiberal enough to charge the appeal of our College, as a *monstrous proposition*, to come from the Eastern Shore, most nobly and manfully did our young townsman and representative, take up the gaunlet and vindicate in strains of fervid eloquence, the claims and character and history of our Shore

"This is my own, my native land?"

The Eastern Shore has never received anything from the State. Let her Institutions of learning be sustained, and when she asks justice from the State—from good old patriotic, learning loving Maryland—the home of civil and religious liberty—of Schools, of Colleges—of intelligence and education, let Marylanders respond to the call, in a manner, that shall, in its beneficial consequences and effects, be felt in after ages, and that shall do honor to her name.

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HON. JAS. A. PEARCE.—We are sorry to learn that our Senator, the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, who has been on a short visit to his family, is confined to his room by a contusion of the foot and spraining of the ankle. The injury, although not serious, has prevented his leaving for Washington at so early a period as he had designed,—It is his intention, however, to return to his official duties at the earliest possible moment.

Re-Election of Mr. Pearce.

In the House of Delegates on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., Mr. Cacy, of our county, submitted a message proposing to go in to the election of a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Pearce. After consultation with the Senate, the House proceeded to ballot, but the Locofocos of the Senate assembled themselves and left that body without a quorum;—so, it could not act. The next morning the Senate sent a message to the House, stating the cause of its failure to ballot, and that the absent members having returned, they were now ready to proceed to vote.

The result of the ballot was James A. Pearce 49, Cathel Humphreys 28, blank 1, scattering 1. So Mr. P. is elected for six years from the 4th March 1849, at which time his present term expires.

We are gratified at the unanimity with his re-election has been received, and we are sure the action of the Whigs of the Legislature, will meet a hearty response from the Whigs of Maryland.

Henry Clay in New York.—The N. York city Whig Committee have adopted resolutions in favor of Mr. Clay for President, and of submitting their preferences to a National Convention. The vote in favor of submitting the question to a National Convention was entirely unanimous.

"*John Donkey.*"—This interesting and truly amusing paper has been received by us regularly since the commencement of its publication. "Laugh and be fat" is an old proverb, the truth of which we have not been able to realize, but we are alive to the fact that laughing drives away the blues. "Donkey" makes you laugh and puts you in good humor with yourself.—We wish the publisher success.

Honor to Gen. Scott.—The Virginia House of Delegates have passed resolutions unanimously voting a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, to Major General Winfield Scott, of the U. S. A., for his recent services in Mexico.

...tional Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held on Tuesday evening January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a Whig National Convention, the Hon. W. P. MANGUM, of North Carolina was called to the chair, and Hon. C. B. SMITH, of Indiana, was appointed Secretary.

After discussion and due deliberation, it was—

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d of February, the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and the seventh day of June, were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States do recommend to their friends throughout the Union that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*,

W. P. MANGUM, Chairman.
Caleb B. Smith, Sec'y.

MEETING OF THE WHIGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Extract of a letter from Annapolis:

"The Whigs of the two Houses met in general meeting this (Friday) evening, to consult upon the subject of holding a National Convention to nominate a Whig candidate for President. The most cordial feeling prevailed, and the resolution in favor of holding a National Convention, was adopted with great unanimity. No expression of preference for any particular candidate was made by the meeting, though some members declared themselves favorable to the nomination of Mr. Clay, and others for Gen. Taylor. There is no doubt of an entire unanimity of the Whigs of the State upon the matter."

To the Members of the
General Assembly of Maryland:

Gentlemen:—You have been in session now some six weeks, and as yet I have not seen any action in either branch of the Legislature to purify the ballot box in the city of Baltimore. This is more surprising to me, because, the fact is notorious, that the recent election in that city was carried by means as fraudful as they were calculated to silence the voice of the legitimate voters of the State of Maryland, and control the honestly expressed opinion of the people of the counties.—That the election in Baltimore was carried by organized bands of voters, who came there from other States to *sell their services*; scarcely admits of a doubt. It is equally true, that these men were employed. That they were there for such purpose, does not admit of a doubt—the fact of their having offered their services for a consideration to be contingent upon the success of their nefarious plan to defraud the legal voters of the State, is susceptible of the clearest proof—to the honor of the representatives of the Whig party, to whom their services were thus offered be it said, their infamous proposition was rejected; but the result of the election in Baltimore clearly proves, that they must have met with more favor in another quarter. If such had not been the fact, no such majority as that obtained by the Locofoco party could have been obtained in that city, for the very substantial reason, that there are not the number of legal voters there of that party to produce any such result, but were obtained through the factitious aid before alluded to. I do not mention these facts with any desire that you should introduce any inquiry as to the legality of the late election. That election has passed, and I am content that those, who through the disreputable aid of the *Empire Club*, have won them, may wear their honors with whatsoever grace they can. But I address you now, that you make take the subject into your serious consideration, *and pass such enactments during your present session as will protect the elective franchise in the city of Baltimore from a representation of similar frauds* to those perpetrated nt the last Gubernatorial election, and by which the political power of the people of the counties of the State was rendered null and of no effect.

You may rest assured, Gentlemen, of this, *that unless you pass a stringent* Registry Law, by which the *colonization* and *importation* of voters shall be successfully uprooted, no general election in Maland will ever express or reflect the political will of the *bona fide* voters of the State. Corruption in the last, did its work effectually—it laughed to scorn—it crushed, and bid defiance to the power of the citizens of our State—and the same corrupt means will be again resorted to whatever the inducement may offer for their use, to destroying the controlling influence of the legitimate resident voters of Maryland.—One hundred and fifty, to two hundred men, distributed in squads throughout the city of Baltimore, each squad in some ten fifteen or twenty places of boarding, as is believed to have been the case at the last election, can, and will always silence the rightful expression of the popular will of the people of the counties of the State, and render them powerless. The fact is familiarly known in Baltimore, that at one of the fall elections that *board* for *fourteen* men, not residents of the Ward, if of the city, were taken at a tavern in the 5th Ward, on the night previous to the election—that their *suppers, lodgings* and *breakfasts*, were paid for by a citizen in *high authority*—that they were illegally voted in that ward on the day of the election there can be no question, as that was the obvious object of *colonizing* them there, they not having been seen since as citizens of that ward. Now, suppose men were used as *voting machines* in each of the twenty Wards in the city of Baltimore,—in that event, these *fourteen* men could thus be made to count 280 votes, thereby silencing that number of the suffrages of the actual citizens of Baltimore, and, if in a general election, operating the same control over the votes of the citizens of the counties. Suppose that the "*Empire Club*" band were thus distributed upon the late Gubernatorial election—and these imported voters, if they were 150 strong could have been made to count as 3000 voters, as twenty times 150, make that aggregate—whereas if they were 200 strong, they would give an aggregate of 4,000. Let their *number* have been what they might, there can be no question that *their ooting* and the voting of other bands equally dishonest, were made to tell in that election.

The *rewedy*. Gentlemen, is as obviously within your power, as your *duty to the people of the State is imperrtive, that you should apply it, and apply it too, before the appointments for the city if Baltimore are confirmed*. The honor of the State, the rights and privileges of the people of the counties, both concur to require this at your hands. If you do not purify the ballot box in the *City of Baltimore* it will be a *mockery* to hold any general election in Maryland, for ruffians from other States, as well as those at home, will always conspire to defeat the wishes of the people of the counties. ARISTIDES.

MD. LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1848.

The memorials received from the city of Baltimore praying the passage of a law changinging the present mode of appointing Inspectors and Corders of Wood, and Lumber Inspectors, were taken up and referred.

Mr. Cohen submitted an order giving the special committee appointed to examine into the fees, &c. of the clerk of Baltimore city and county Courts, and the Register of Wills, power to sit during the session of the House, which was adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a supplemental report from the members of his Maryland Penitentiary, relative to the affairs of that Institution.

Referred to Messrs. French, Brady and Cacy.

The bill reported by Mr. Donaldson, to alter and regulate the mode of appointing Lottery Commissioners of the State, was taken up, and after an ineffectual effort to amend was passed. This bill provides for making the Commissioners salaried officers at the rate of $1800 per year, to be paid out of the fund accrueing from the receipts of stamps in that office.

February 5.

On motion of Mr. Martin it was ordered that the Committee on Inspections, to whom was referred the petitions relative to making the Inspectors of Wood and Lumber *licensed* officers, have leave to sit during the session of the House

The Bill regulating the hours of labor by making the ten hour system universal throughout the State was made the order of the day for the 14th inst.

February 7.

Mr. Kildow submitted a message to the Senate, proposing with their concurrence, to adjourn sine die on the 25th instant—lost.

The bill reported by Mr. Donaldson, and which has also passed the House of Delegates, taxing the commissions of certain State officers, was a supplement to the original bill on the subject. As the officers are now, under the biennial provision of the Constitution, appointed for two years, instead of one as heretofore, the new bill doubles the tax on them, so that they will hereafter pay as much as formerly. It was found, however, on looking at the law, that there were several inequalities in the tax on different officers, and the new bill has sought to equalize the tax on the several officers, according to their salaries or emoluments.

February 8.

The bill relating to executions issued by Justices of the Peace, and to prevent the accumulation of business in civil cases—concurred in.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the first being the bill providing for the appointment of an agricultural Chemist, was taken up, amended, and passed.

The following is the resolution passed by the Whigs of the Legislature of Maryland, at a meeting held on the 4th inst.

"*Resolved*, That the Whigs of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland approve the plan recommended by their Whig friends in Congress of holding a National Convention for the nomination President and Vice President of the United States."

☞There seems to have been but little doing in the Senate, of interest, for the past week.

CONGRESSIONAL

Washington, Feb. 4, 1848.

SENATE.

The Ten Regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Sevier then took the floor, and entered upon a systematic defence of the administration—contending all they had done in relation to the war was righ. He maintained that the war was commenced by Mexico, in the attack on Thornton's dragoons, and continued in a similar style of argument throughout the speech.

He entered a disclaimer for the administration against the project of an entire conquest of Mexico, but stated that he preferred even that to a withdrawal of our troops.

House of Representatives.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the private calendar.

A communication was then received from the War Department, enclosing Gen. Taylor's reply to the Secretary's despatch reflecting upon the Gaines letter and its publication.

The General states, in substance, that under similar circumstances, and upon similar grounds, he would so do and write again. That he was fully aware of the hostility of the administration, and in the consciousness of rectitude asked no favor, and shrunk from noresponsibility.

What he says in the letter is couched in terms of proper respect to the department, nut in every line is breathed a spirit of bold decision and fearless independence, characteristic of the man and soldier.

A motion was made to print five, ten or fifteen thousand copies, but pending its consideration, the House adjourned over till Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCADIA.

15 days later from europe.

The Steamer Acadia reached Boston from Liverpool, on Tuesday last, after passage of seventeen days.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th of January, and consequently brings intelligence fifteen days later than that brought by the Calodonia.

There had been more failures in London and Glasgow, as well as on the continent. The unsatisfactory state of the British revenue has wholly counteracted the tendency to improvement that was beginning to be felt in mercantile affairs. The colonial markets still remained in a languishing condition.

There was still a further decline in cotton, quotations being from 1-6d. to 1-8d lower than the quotations by the Cambria.

Best American flour, 29s. 6d. to 30s.

Indian corn has declined 2s. per quarter, and corn meal 1s. per bbl.

Provisions were not in demand, and the tendency of prices downward.

The money market had improved, and consols advanced from 85⅛ to 87⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England was over twelve millions sterling.

The Queen of Spain is serious ill.

Switzerland was engaged in reducing her army and the religious orders were compelled to pay immense sums.

College Riot.—There was quite an excitement in Hanover last week, in consequence of outrageous and most disgraceful proceedings of some of the students of the University. They tore the blinds from the church, broke open the vestry, into which they entered, and committep wanton injuries upon the pulpit, cushions, &c., to the value of more than a hundred dollars, shived the lamps, spilling the oil over the floor and carpets, &c.,&c. It was apparently a drunken frolic! and it would have been no more than justice if those engaged in it had been turned over to academical strictures, and nominal fines. "To this complexion we must come at last"—so rapid is the march of mind and morals in these days..—so *Boston Journal*.

The Philadelphia Bulletin refers to Gen Taylor,s letter, recently published, and speaks of it as eminently characteristic. It s so; it bears the impress of manliness in every line, The Bulletin adds:

There is this about Gen. Taylor, which has always recommended him of us, and which is the secret of his popularity among the masses: viz—he is a man, and not *a mere shame*, to use Carlyle,s expression.—He s firm yet respectful to others, exact in all his dealings, yet impoeing on no man; honest, sincere, and wise. It is the least of his merits, that he was the first to defeat the Mexicans, and win that prestige for our arms which has since led to such astonishing results. His judicious conduct under the many embarrassing circumstances under which he has been placed his manly frankness, his unasuming deportment, his capacity to rule himself as well as others, place him foremost among Americans, nay, among all men. It is rare, indeed, in this, or any other country, to find one who is his equal in moderation, honesty, and courage.

☞A negro man named Ike Fields, escaped from the Wilmington, (Del.) cells on Thursday night last, having cut a hole near the top of the door way, through an eighteen inch interior partition brick wall by means of a small iron door latch, and then bursting the two outer doors.

Something Startling.—The Boston Transcript has heard of a case where chloroform was administered to relieve the sufferings of a dying person. The success of the application was complete, and the patient's last moments were tranquil and void of pain.

☞A black girl was caught and devoured by an alligator in Jamaica, on the 20 of december last. She was heard to exclaim, when caught, "Oh, my God—de alligator got me!"

☞The Emperor of Russia will not permit American newspapers to circulate in his dominions.

☞Mr Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, has declared, it is said for Gen. Taylor for President.

Locofoco Opinion of the War.—Mr. Cass in a speech in the Senate, made the following remark:

"We are engaged in a war with a foreign nation. Its course, so far, has been prosperous and glorious, but no human being can predict its consequences, or when or or how it will terminate."

And this is the war begun by Mr. Polk and supported by his friends;—it is a war whose object is the destruction of a sister Republic: but its consequences and its end are all unknown.

☞The London Times contradicts a report that Prince Albert was laboring under a disease of the lungs.

☞A Boston paper says that there are a very large number of runaway slaves in that city.

Punishment of Suicide.—Mr. Kinney, member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, is anxious to establish a law for the punishment of suicide. He proposes that all self-murderers shall forfeit their bodies for dissection.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Feb. 8, '48.

White wheat—$1 35 to 1 38
Red " 1 25 a 1 30
Yellow corn—53.
White do. 50.
Rye—75.
Oats—37 to 42.
Howard st. flour—$5 75
City mills " —$6 00.
Rye " —$4 50
Cloverseed—4 25 to 4 50.
Flaxseed—1 35.
Butter roll—12 to 16.
Feathers—31.
Bacon—Hams—8 to 10½.
" Sides—7.
" Shoulders—6 a 6½.
Lard—7½.
Whiskey—26c per gal.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, near this place, Mr. Arthur Scoone, of pulmonary consumption.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale, on

Thursday,

the NINTH OF MARCH, eighteen hundred and forty eight, at the Tavern porch of Mr. Charles B. Tilden, in Chester Town, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. all that

FARM & PLANTATION

in Still Pond, formerly the property of Richard Lynch, deceased, containing about

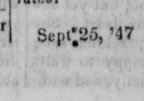
90 Acres of Arable

AND

20 of Woodland.

This Farm adjoins the lands of the late James Hepbron's heirs, William Lynch's heirs and Judge Chambers.

The land is of fair quality of good bottom and clover acts finely. It is divided into three fields. The neighbourhood is among the best in the county—the country level, and healthy and in the vicinity of Churches, Schools, Mills, Mechanics' and Merchants.



The DWELLING is of frame, one story high—the out buildings a Meat House, corn house and Stabling. Mr. Jas. F. Taylor, at Urieville, within a few miles will take pleasure in showing the property to any one who will call on him for the purpose. He is carrying on the Farm at present and if possession be desired immediately; an arrangement can easily be made with him.

The Terms of Sale,

As prescribed by the Decree are, a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, payable in three equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale—to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with approved security. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed for the premises.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

Chester Town,
Feb. 12, 1848.

☞The Delaware Journal will publish the above once a week for 3 weeks and send bill to this office and paper marked to Trustee. G. V.

CHESNUT RAILS.

THE undersigned is authorised to dispose of 30,000 Chesnut Rails, deliverable on any navigable water at $50. per thousand, or $30 per thousand, delivered at a good Landing with nine foot water in Calvert county.

For further particulars enquire of Wm. S. Constable, Esq. W. J. GIBSON,
Feb. 5—3w. Centreville, Md.

CLOTHS.

Gentlemen are requested to call and look at our assortment of French an American cloths and cassimeres—these goods have been purchased at very low prices and will be sold much below the usual rates.

WICKES & BRO.

Sept. 25, '47