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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 19, 1848.

The 22nd February.

Tuesday next the anniversary of the birth of General George Washington, will be celebrated in this town, in an appropriate manner, by the Chester Division of the Sons of Temperance, to which the public are invited and seats will be preserved for the Ladies. We know of no more rational manner of doing honor to the memory of one so great, so beloved and so good, as was General Washington, than by such a celebration. The enterprising and spirited Band of the town will play national and other airs suited to the occasion.—The Farewell Address of Gen'l Washington will be read and an address, suited to the day, to the Order, and to the cause of Temperance, will be delivered.

At night a Temperance Address or Addresses will be delivered, to all who may attend. How preferable will such proceedings be, to indulging in sports and festivities, unsuited to the day and, to the occasion. Temperance, is one of the strong bonds of the Union—is essential to a proper exercise of the right of suffrage, and will go far to allay the asperities of party, and will bring, in its train many blessings to individuals and to communities.

Registry Law.

We publish in another column a communication from a responsible source on the subject of a Registry Law for the city of Baltimore. It is addressed to the Legislature or the State, and the members would do well to consult the interests and wishes of their constituents, and the best interests of the State, by making an early movement to effect the object of the writer and the wishes of the community.

Washington College.

In our last number we descanted upon the reciprocity of Taxation—that it was essential in every well ordered community, that all the different interests should be consulted, and mutual compromise in the apportionment of public contributions and levies be constantly observed, and endeavored to show, that although no tax was asked to advance the interests of the College, but only an annual appropriation for the surplus in the State Treasury, yet if it were necessary, it would amount to so small a fraction, that our smallest division of coin, would be too small to estimate it in the hundred dollars.

We have heard suggestions that the Lottery grant to the College and the manner in which the funds derived from it, were secured, were not understood.

The Legislature in a spirit of inconsiderate liberality, granted the right to draw Lotteries, to almost every club or combination of persons, who chose to ask for it: For building a School House, in Denton; for the Elkton Academy; for Bridges; Wharves; Churches, Houses for Preachers; finishing a Church Steeple; for purchasing Fire Engines; improving a road; paving the streets; for the preservation and distribution of vaccine matter; for improving the navigation of Corsica Creek; for deepening and widening a well in Taney Town, and for almost any purpose. Under these circumstances, the Trustees of the College, always alive to the cause of education and the great interest of the community, made application for such a privilege in 1816.

But so many privileges had been granted that but little hope was indulged that a dollar could be derived from it for many years. But a law was subsequently passed, directing Lotteries to be drawn according to the dates of the respective grants. This act brought into notice the College Lottery, and the Visitors of the institution seeing a favorable moment, sold their right to a New Yorker, anxious to establish himself in Maryland. St. John's College at Annapolis, sold her right to draw a Lottery about the same time. This cost the State not a dollar. She conferred a naked privilege and from the exercise of which she derived a revenue from her tax on Lotteries.

Of this fund, the College could only appropriate the interest, the law forbidding the principal to be disturbed. Out of the interest, the present beautiful structure has been raised—out of it, a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus which cost upwards of a thousand dollars, has been purchased—an annual appropriation to a Library—Insurance of the Edifice—its improvement, and the payment in part of its Professors. All who are acquainted with the higher institutions of learning, know, that the services of highly intellectual and qualified Teachers—of diversified learning and laborious and untiring application, cannot be procured, except at liberal prices. Talents will always command employment, and generous compensations in the various Universities, Colleges and Seminaries, of learning. Another Professor is now needed in the College, and unless the means be furnished by the State, if can not be expected that Washington College shall assume the high and exalted station among her kindred institutions, which her name—her past history—the list of eminent men who have graduated within her walls, and the interests of the Eastern Shore, justly entitle her.

The moneys derived from the Lottery were placed at interest, in various sums to Farmers' of our county. No portion of it was loaned to any member of the Board of Trustees, but it was distributed among the Agriculturalists of the county, and as soon as a borrower pays the principal, it is immediately placed out—the interest payable semi-annually. So judicious and careful have these funds been guarded, that scarcely a dollar has been lost, while no one has been oppressed or inconvenienced. It is a high compliment to the Trustees, that while they decline becoming borrowers, they have without one cents remuneration, attended strictly and carefully to the public interest—both in the erection of a beautiful building—the employment of Teachers, preservation of funds—and all the various and important duties, which devolved upon them. It is scarcely probable, that greater success has attended the efforts of any similar institution in our country.

A College is an important institution—it holds out facilities for instruction, which can only be obtained, otherwise, at great expense; it brings money into our county—opens the door for the poor man's son—or one of moderate means, to obtain education as good as any in the land—it appeals for support to the best feelings of our nature—and to that local pride, which we hope, animates the breast of every one.—Washington College, has educated men who have filled high places in the councils of the nation and the State? And why should not Kent county? Why should not the Eastern Shore, rally to the support of her Colleges and her Schools? Does the Eastern Shore stand in the background, when talents and literary attainments are in the field of honorable competition? Our Shore is a distinguished for liberality, for patriotism and honor, as any portion of the American Union. We feel proud of the place of our nativity, and if we stood, in the Halls of Congress, before the Senate—or in the presence of the crowned heads of Europe, we should not deny or conceal the place of our birth—nor the College at which we were educated, nor the name of the incomparably great and glorious Washington, its friend and benefactor.

* * *

TENNESSEE.—The Whig members of the Tennessee Legislature and other Whig citizens held a meeting at Nashville on the 27th ult., and appointed two Presidential electors, for the State at large, declaring them well suited to advocate the claims of General Taylor for the Presidency. The meeting resolved, that it is expedient that delegates should be appointed to represent the State of Tennessee in any Whig National Conventional which may be held for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency—suggested that there is no necessity for a Whig State Convention in Tennessee—and recommended districts meetings as a proper mode for the appointment of electoral candidates in the several districts, and also for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention.

A meeting has been held in Cambridge, (Md) at which J. H Hicks, Esq., president, at which resolution were adopted in favor of establishing a bank in Dorchester county: for procuring a charter for a canal to unite the Choptank and Blackwater rivers, and also to adopt measures to erect a steam mill in Cambridge. It was decided that the capital of the bank should be $50,000, the capital of the canal company $20,000, and the capital of the mill company $10,000.

Mrs. Lanman, of Norwich, (Ct.) widow of the late Judge Lanman, was burned to death on the 11th inst., by her clothes taking fire at the grate. She was about 70 years of age. She left four children by a former marriage, of whom Park Benjamin, Esq., is one.

The Denton (Md.) Journal states that during the past two weeks quite a revival of religion has been going on in the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place. Many have been converted, and many are still trying "to flee the wrath to come" by obtaining a regeneration of heart.

Two lads aged about 16 years, one named McKee and the other named Creg, were found guilty of arson, in Baltimore, on Tuesday last. The penalty is death, or confinement in the Penitentiary from 5 to 18 years.

☞A Washington writer says that Mrs. Gaines has received a large number of letters from young ladies and young men, asking donations of amounts ranging as high as five thousand dollars, and from people she had never heard of before.

On the 10th instant, a fire broke out at Columbus, Ohio, which destroyed the theatre. Several persons were seriously injured by the falling timbers, and one man, named David Williams, was not expected to survive.

To the Members of the

General Assembly of Maryland:

GENTLEMEN:—In my first number, I have endeavored to point out to you, Gentlemen, the necessity which exists for your promptly throwing protection around the suffrages of the people of the several counties of the State. I have named to you the source of corruption, and proved satisfactorily that, unless you shall, by your enactments, effectually prevent the perpetration of frauds upon the elective franchise in the city of Baltimore, it will be worse than useless to attempt to ascertain a rightful expression of the public will in Maryland. The facilities for the commission of such frauds in that city, are so numerous, and the disposition to commit them so abounding, that nothing but the most stringest restraints can prevent further aggressions upon the rights of the honest people of the counties

Permit me, in this connection to call your attention to one of the recommendations contained in the Inaugural Address of Governor Thomas. That officer with foresight and wisdom has admonished you, in as many words, "that the Executive Patronage under the operation of our State government, is dangerous to the liberties of the people." He is right—the power of appointment, as at present arranged, is highly dangerous, and should be changed during your present session. The concentration of so much power in the *single hands of the Governor*, offers too many inducements to dishonorable aspirants for office, to perpetrate frauds in all elections, and particularly in those of the Governor. Would it not be wise then, for your Honorable bodies, to meet his Excellency half-way—to pass such laws as may be necessary to relieve him from the onerous burthen of which he complains, thereby relieving the people also,—from those things which he so clearly points out as being dangerous to their liberties.

There are a large description of officers, in which the State has a deep *pecuniary interest*, in which the mode of appointment may be changed by a single act of the Legislature.—and it is within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, *that all such appointments should be exclusively given to the Legislature*. To that body the *custody of the treasure of the State* has been wisely and prudently given; for it is but right that the representatives of the people should have the exclusive charge of the money of the people—and it is equally right, that they should have the appointment of those who are the disbursers of the money, in order that the controlling power may not be diverted from its legitimate source.

Let me, then, conjure you by every consideration of duty, to leave all minor matters unattended to for the present, and go to work at once, in order that your action may meet the recommendation of the Governor in that spirit of compromise, which may be justified by the letter of the Constitution under which we live. Relieve him of all such appointments as may be within your reach, according to the Constitution of Maryland, and thus evince your desire to respond to his wishes, and to shield the "*liberties of the people*" from those dangers which he depicts in language at once so glowing and appropriate.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE NEWS.

Mr. Editor.—The following communication was written last summer, for publication in another quarter, but for some reason did not appear, at that time, they were predictions of what has since then indeed taken place, and doubtless others will in due time; if you think them worthy of a place in your paper you can publish them, and this will induce me to pursue the subject to a greater length.

To a close observer of passing events, the whole world is in great commotion, indicative of great and wonderful changes shortly to take place—changes which will doubtless effect the condition of many Nations, and change the relations which have heretofore existed among them.

When we take a general view of things as they present themselves, in relation to the several States of Europe, we discover many things calculated to create disturbance among the most prominent; are their mutual jealousies of each other; and under the mask of National Honour endeavoring to perfect the several movements; upon the National *chess-board*, and thereby place themselves in the vantage ground. Some great object is supposed to be in view at which they are aiming, and in a national point of view is of great importance, and must be obtained at all sacrifices,—truth, virtue and moral honesty, if they are in the way must be demolished, to give success to the important enterprise, and under the pretence of supporting honor, every species of fraud, cruelty, and oppression are practised.

This state of things has existed for some time, and must before long produce their natural results. "sure as the power of attraction, tends to the centre of gravity."

To the observent eye, there may be seen a long line of lofty columns, which support a ponderous superstructure, and one, there is in particular, who bending under the accumulating weight of years and care of state, will soon give way, and what may be the consequence of such falling column, is not so easy to be foreseen; certain it is, that important changes will take place in Europe, when Louis Philip ceases to be "King of the French; and so far as can be seen by spectators at a distance, the Matrimonial Alliances, contrived to prop the fabric up, will have the tendency to hasten its downfall, and France, and Spain and other States similarly situated will settle their long accumulating difficulties by an appeal to arms, or otherwise, submit to a popular Revolution; that will place them on a different political basis, from what they have ever stood, and very materially change the face of things.

This state of things, is not confined to the above named States alone, other parts of Europe have their growing difficulties, of somewhat different kind, that may, for what we now can see, produce a mighty change in no great length of time, effecting every State in that division of Globe.

Asia too, is far from being at rest, some striking intimations may be seen, of things to happen there; "*coming object cast their shadows in advance.*" Asia is more distant, and consequently, the intermediate haze, may prevent that clear and distinct perceptions of those coming object, still the outline may be traced in bold relief in the fore-ground and circumstances furnish ample material for the filling up; so as to make a tolerably well executed picture.—There is within the bounds of that division of the globe, some powerful elements at work which have been kept, in check, by the despotic character of the Asiatic Governments, and this circumstances alone makes the final issue the more certain and dangerous, like the pent-up Coatter's of some mighty river swollen by the mountain torrent, at length gives way and spreads destruction in its onward course. So will the mighty masses, of the Eastern world, one day, not far distant, break forth in a desolating tide of popular commotion and who can tell what the result may be.

Our own country too, in the last two years has been engaged in a war, with a Sister Republic—a bloody desperate war—battles have been fought in this deplorable contest, so desperate id their character, as scarcely to have a parallel on the pages of history.

Many lives have been sacrificed, on both sides, many, very many, have cause to mourn the ravages of *this unnatural war*. But when will it have an end? what will be the effects produced on the vanquished foe? Peace may now ensue, from *sheer necessity* on their part; but what will be the feelings of the vanquished toward their conquerors? what else but a *deep* and *deadly* hatred planted in their breast against their conquerors, ready at all times to break forth in insurrectionary broils, on all occasions of popular excitement, ready to burst forth in convulsive Revolutions, and not unlike the vanquished Poles, always conquered, but *never subdued*.

"The conquering a peace," may yet require the *entire* conquest of Mexico. The blow has now been struck, and *most* now be completed in some way, *most* congenial to the "National Honor," and who alas can tell, what "National Honor," may be required to do.

A terrible retribution, must surely fall somewhere and sooner or later it will be seen who is to bear the pondrous weight.

AMICUS.

ITEMS.

The Whigs of New York, favorable to the elevation of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, have called a great Mass Meeting at Castle Garden on Thursday evening next.

The shipments of specie from New York during the past week amounted to only $60,480; of which $41,890 went to Liverpool, and $18,590, to Havre.

George Cox, murdered Asa Gibson in Morgan county, Indiana, on the 27th ult.—Cox made his escape, and the friends of the deceased, offer a reward of $200 for his apprehension.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Va., has written a letter to the Buena Vista Committee, in Philadelphia, highly favorable to General Taylor for the Presidency.

A large house, in town, near Boston, is to be given to the author of the best original conundrum in a concert in Boston.

Since the 1st of December 215 persons have united with the Methodist church at Burlington, N. J.

Father Matthew intends, it is now said, to visit Rome before proceding to America.

A bill to abolish the death penalty, and substitute solitary confinement, has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Senate.

The number of Valentines sent through the Post Office at Philadelphia, on Monday last is estimated at 30,000.

The celebrated French wrestler has been beaten at New Orleans by a young man at that place.

In Oregon laborers get three dollars a day, and carry a hod made of rosewood.

The war with Mexico has materially improved the shoe trade at the East.

The body of Major Vinton, who fell at Vera Cruz, has arrived at New York, to be taken to Rhode Island.

TEMPERANCE RAILROADS. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fall River Railroad, held on the 20th ult., it was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, that no spirituous liquors be transported over the road.

STATISTICS. There are 5,800 tavern in the State of New York. 253,000 farmers, 51,000 merchants, 13,000 manufacturers, 125,000 mechanics, 3,500 lawyers, 4,000 doctors, and 4,300 preachers.

CHLOROFORM.—We met a friend rather late the other night, and, on asking him how he expected to escape a *curtain lecture* when he got home, he very quietly chucked us in the ribs, and held up before our eyes a very minute speck of sponge! "Oh," said we',, chloroform!" "Yes. I become insensible in five minutes after lying down.'

A coiler in the distillery at the foot of Mill street, Cincinnati, exploded on the evening of the 6th, scalding two men so badly that one of them is not expected to live. The hot water and fragments of the furnace were scattered in all directions. The disaster was caused by a collection of mud in the boiler.

RECIPTS. For drunkenness, drink cold water; for health, rise early; to be happy, be honest; to please all, mind your own business.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.

Bread-stuffs were extremely heavy, with a downward tendency in prices. In American Flour and Indian corn, a decline of at least one shilling had been experienced. No change in provisions. The Money Market continued to improve. Additional failures had taken place at Frankfort.

The steamer Sarah Sands arived at New york, on Thursday last, with seven days later news. She left Liverpool on the 22d ult., and was therefore only nineteen days on the passage—which is a remarkable fast run for this season of the year.

Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times of the 22d ult., states that the cotton had fluctuated in prices for several days previous to the sailing of the Sarah Sands; but the market finally closed steadily at the prices current on the 15th.

There is news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th of November. At that date the Kafir war was proceeding favorable, as the chief Pato had been defeated by Colonel Somerset.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia publishes the following letter from Vienna, dated January 12:—"The arming here continues, and creates a certain agitation in society, where these threatening symptoms are seriously discussed. The purchase of cavalry horses amount up to the present moment to the enormous sum of 1,500,000 florins.—The government is anxious to have ten or twelve thousand horses at once."

The good service-pension, at the disposal of the Admiralty, has been given to Captain Marryatt, C.B.

More than fifty slave vessels have been taken on the Coast of Africa within the last welv months.

Public prayers have been ordered in all the churches of Belgium on account of the contagious disease which is now prvalent in Flanders.

CONGRESSIONAL

Washington, Feb. 9, '48.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Dix presented the resolutions, which passed the Legislature of New York, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Ordered to be printed.

The bill from the House, fixing the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas, was passed.

The Ten Regiment bill was then taken up, and Mr. Niles took the floor, and commenced a speech on the war. He is opposed to the bill.

In the House, Mr. Botts, Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for filling up vacancies in the present regiments; proposing to give additional bounties and providing for the transportation home of the sick soldiers in Mexico. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

February 10.

Mr. Cass offered a joint resolution authorizing medals and certificates to be presented to the officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the army in Mexico.

The bill to increase the medical staff of the army was passed.

The Senate then took up the ten regiment bill.

February 11.

Mr. Clayton presented a petition from Midshipman Rogers, praying compensation for the services and sufferings he underwent whilst confined as a prisoner in Mexico.

MD. LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Annapolis, Feb'y 9, '48.

Mr. Bowdle presented a petition from citizens of Talbot county, for the passage of a law taxing carriages brought into this State for sale or trade.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day.

The House then took up for consideration, the bill granting to Ministers of the Gospel the privilege of voting in whatever locations they may be at the time of elections, providing they have the necessary qualifications—after considerable debate laid on the table.

Feb. 10.

Mr. Dorsey, from the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, submitted an unfavorable report on the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the substitute thereto, the Committee deeming the present insolvent laws of the State a virtual abolishment of that practice.

Feb. 11.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Inspections, reported unfavorably upon the petitions relative to a change of the mode of appointing guagers and inspectors of liquors, wood corders, and inspectors of lumber.

On motion of Mr. Reese, it was entered upon journal that Col. John Hodson, of Dorchester county, is detailed from his seat by indisposition.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, '48.

White wheat—$1 35 to 1 38
Red " 1 25 a 1 30
Yellow corn—53.
White do. 50.
Rye—78.
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—7¼.
Whiskey—26c per gal.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Roby, Mr. Joshua Copper to Miss Mary E. Barnett, all of this county.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. R. Williams, Mr. John R. Crain to Miss Louisa E. Gudgeon, both of this county.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE 22nd

WILL be celebrated in Chestertown, by the Order of the Sons of Temperance, Division, No. 47. The Procession will form in front of the Hall, the Chester Band heading the column, and proceed along the principal streets and repair to the COURT HOUSE, where Washington's Farewell Address will be read and several Addresses delivered.

☞The public generally and the Ladies in particular are respectfully invited to attend.

E. R. WILLIAMS,
DAN'L. COLLINS,
JOHN. D. BROWER,
T. W. ELIASON,
JAMES W. COOMBS.
Committee.

February 19

AN ACT ENTITLED, A supplement to the act of December session, eighteen hundred and forty-three, chapter two hundred and eighty-four, entitled, "an act to tax the Commissions of certain officers of the State."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, when commissions are delivered to the respective officers and appointees hereinafter named, they shall severally pay to the clerks from whom they shall receive the said commissions, the sums following to wit:—the sheriff of Baltimore city, the sum of three hundred dollars; the sheriffs of Baltimore county, Frederick county and Washington county, the sum of one hundred dollars each; the sheriff of Allegany county the sum of seventy five dollars; the sheriffs of Carroll county and Harford county, of Kent county, Dorchester county, Anne Arundel county, Worcester county, Somerset county and Cecil county, the sum of forty dollars each; the sheriffs of Prince George's county and Howard District, the sum of thirty dollars each; the sheriffs of Caroline county, Montgomery county, Talbot county, Charles county, Queen Anne's county, Calvert county and Saint Mary's county, the sum of twenty dollars each; the inspectors of flour in Baltimore city, the sum of four hundred dollars each; the commissioners of lotteries, tobacco inspectors of Baltimore city, judges of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city and county, inspectors of fish, inspectors of leather, guagers of liquor, inspectors of lumber in Baltimore city, inspectors of cord wood, the inspector of guano and weigher of live stock, the sum of fifty dollars each; the warden of the Penitentiary of Baltimore city, commissioners of insolvent debtors and inspectors of lime, the sum of thirty dollars each; inspectors of shingles, inspectors of plaster of paris, each inspector of lumber in Port Deposit and Perryville, Cecil county, and each notary public in the city of Baltimore and the examiner general, the sum of twenty dollars each; inspectors of green hides and skins, State wharfinger, inspectors of ground black oak bark, county surveyors, and wreck master, in Worcester county, the sum of ten dollars each; the judges of the orphans' court in Howard District and counties, except Baltimore, notary publics out of the city of Baltimore, and armorer at Frederick and Easton, the sum of ten dollars each; and all other persons holding biennial civil appointments under the executive the sum of two dollars each.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted. That in case any of those officers named in the first section of this act, who are appointed by the governor, shall neglect to apply for their commissions and pay the tax by this act imposed thereon, for three months after the time when the said commissions are transmitted to the several county clerks such neglect shall be considered a refusal to accept said commissions, and it shall be the duty of said clerks respectively, to send a list of the officers neglecting to apply as aforesaid, to the governor of this State, who shall then proceed to appoint other persons in their stead; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall apply to such persons as are appointed justices of the peace.

We hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a true copy of the bill, "entitled, a supplement to the act of December session, 1836, chapter 284, entitled, "an act to tax the commissions of certain officers of the State," which passed both branches of the General Assembly of Maryland, at December session, 1847.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis, this 4th day of February, 1848.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House of Delegates, Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Cl'k. Senate, Md.

Feb. 19

KENT COUNTY, to wit:

I HEREBY certify that Thomas S. Wilmer, residing in Morgan's Creek Neck, of said county, gave notice to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, that he had taken up a Red and Black Spotted Boar Hog, unmarked on the ears, supposed to be one year old, on or about the 15th of January last, trespassing on his enclosures. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of February, 1848.

JNO. N. USILTON, (Seal.)

NOTICE.

The owner of the above Hog is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take it away.

Feb. 19 THOS. S. WILMER.