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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 15, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery co.
JOS. S. COTTMHT, of Somerset co.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN.
2nd—JAMES D. ROMAN.
3rd—ANDREW G. EGE.
4th—J. MORRISON HARRIS.
5th—B. CHAMBERS WICKES.
6th—J. C. DERRICKSON.

OUR PAPER.

As there are a great many persons in Kent who subscribe to no paper (many of whom, we presume, do not feel themselves able) we will furnish the "NEWS" to new subscribers, from now until after the Presidential Election, at the low price of **fifty cents**—payable IN ADVANCE—it shall be our aim to make the "News" as useful as we can, and hope a great many subscribers will be added to our list at the above low rates.

ATTENTION WHIGS.

The Whigs residing in the Lower or first Election District of Kent county are requested to meet at the late Duncan Stone's Spring, near the place of holding the election, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd day of July, 1848, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Sheriffalty for *Kent* co. in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Whig County Convention on the 19th of August 1845, and of appointing a Committee of seven persons to meet similar Committees in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 25th July at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a Committee of Arrangements for the county and to ratify the nomination of a candidate for the Sheriffalty.

The Committee of Arrangement for **Kent** county agreed upon the above notice at a meeting held on the 4th of July 1845.

July 6, 1848.

ATTENTION WHIGS!

The Whigs of the Middle and Upper Districts of Kent county are requested to meet in their several election districts, on

SATURDAY,

the 22d July instant, at 3 o'clk. P M. for the purpose of appointing committees of seven persons from each District to meet similar committee from the Lower District, in Chestertown, in a ratification meeting, on Tuesday the 25th July instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and to appoint a Committee of Arrangement for the county.

The Whigs of the middle district, will at their meeting on the 22d July at the Court House, nominate a candidate for the Levy Court. The meeting in the middle district will be held at the Court House in Chester Town and the meeting in the Upper District will be held at Mr. Reese Merritt's Hotel in George Town X Roads.

Committee of Arrangements the above notice agreed upon at a meeting of the Committee on the 4th July 1848.

july 6, '48.

The Lecture.

It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, that Mr. L Davis will deliverer a lecture in the COURT HOUSE, in this place, on MONDAY evening next. Subject—The Strength, Glory and Ruins of Babylon, illustrated by means of the Camera Obscura, representing the ruins of many ancient cities and other oriential scenery.

Mr. Davis has lectured on this interesting topic with considerable applause in many of the States. He is highly recommended by the Clergy and other distinguished gentlemen; among the former we notice the flattering testimonial of Rev. Mr. Janvier of Pitts Grove, N. J., known as a very learned Divine, and among the latter that ot Brice J. Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Judge of the District Court of Md. The intellectual qualifications and moral worth of Mr. Davis, sustained by such an array of popular testimony, cannot fail to insure a large and attentive auditory.

☞We understand the Commissioners of Chester Town will make this annual inspection of the town, on Wednesday next, the 19th inst. As the sickly season is fast approaching we hope the Board will find the premises of each citizen in first rate condition.

NOMINATION OF A GOVERNOR. The Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania, is immediately to assemble, a Harrisburg paper says, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The following persons are named for candidates—W. F. Johnston, the Speaker of the Senate, at present acting Governor, Hon. James Cooper, General Joseph Markle, Hon. Andrew Stewart, Townsend Haines, Thomas M. T. McKennan, and others

SELLING WHITE MEN.

Our readers will recollect the out-cry raised against Gen. Harrison, who, it was said, was in favor of selling poor white men for debt. The slander arose, as well as we recollect, from his having signed some act, similar to our law, on the subject of vagrants. The whole affair was cleared up to the satisfaction of every person, except those who were determined not to believe.

What will the reader say to the following?

"AN ACT, for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the territory of Michigan, that any Justice of the Peace on conviction may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle, or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common nightwalkers, pilfers, or any persons wanton or licentious in speech, indecent behaviour, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employment, mispend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or families, to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, or to be delivered over to any constable, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constables to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured; the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the county.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit the 27th day of July, 1818.

LEWIS CASS,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.
A. B. WOODWARD,
Presiding Judge of the Territory of Michigan.
J. WITHERALL,
JOHN GRIFFIN.
Judges of the Territory of Michigan.

What will what can those Demagogue; who harranged so lustily upon Gen. Harrison's delinquency, say to this? What will Gen. McKay, that man so full of virtuous indignation against General Harrison, for signing a law to sell, as he alleged, "poor neighbor white men into bondage," that he gave vent to it in a pamphlet, say now? Is his indignation all exhausted?—Has he none for this act of the Democratic candidate? Is that which was wrong in Harrison, right in Cass? Should not that which is sauce for the goose, be sauce for the gander likewise? Or does Locofocoism, more ample than charity, hide (not merely a multitude) but every possible sin? Gen. Cass may have been right for signing this bill. We know nothing of the circumstances which governed his conduct. But how contemptible does it not make the revilers of Harrison, the miserable Demagogues who seize upon everything, no matter how low, to attain an unhallowed end, appear!

VAN BUREN HEADING CASS.—The Fulton Democrat has taken down the name of Cass and run up that of Van Buren. The Watertown Jeffersonian has done the same thing. Ditto the Hamilton County Sentinal, the Wayne Sentinel, the Eastern Journal, and the Dedham (Mass.) Democrat! This is backing out by wholesale.

WE say Cass and Butler forever.—*New York Sun.*

WE say Taylor and Fillmore for four years.—*Louis Journal.*

THE CANVASS.

SIGNS IN VIRGINIA

The last Richmond Whig contains the subjoined extracts from business letters received at that office within a day or two. They show which way the wind is blowing:

From Pendleton county.—"You may look for a good account from this county. The people are going for old Rough and Ready. I hear it is the same case in the counties west of this. A horse drover told me that Whigs and Democrats would vote for Taylor."

From a South side county.—"There have been a good many changes in politics, and I think you may set down 'Old Short Grass for Taylor and Fillmore."

From Caroline.—"There is r great deal of enthusiasm in this country for Gen Taylor, and a good many sterling old Democrats have come out for him. I believe it will be a *general thing.*"

From a Clay man in Lewis county.—"As to Old Zach, I determined to abide the decision of the Convention, and I go for him. In this part of the county the Democrats now talk of voting for him."

In addition to the above, the Whig states that it has verbal information, from a source to be relied on, that in one neighborhood in Gloucester county there are thirty Democrats who will not go for Cass and Butler; and Mr. COKE, formerly a member of Congres, is one of them.

ILLINOIS AWAKENING.—The following extract is from a letter written by a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Belleville, Illinois:

"TAYLOR'S nomination is just the thing for the Suckers. Numbers of the old Democrats are going for him. I will mention one instance, which may be regarded as a fair specimen of the way the thing works. Capt. ERASTUS WHEELER, of this county, who presided at the Democartic meeting in this county to nominate delegates to the State Convention, and who also presided at the County Convention and the Ratification meeting, is out and out for Taylor. Of this there is no mistake.

GEN. WASHINGTON AND GEN'L TAYLOR.

On the subject of pledges, Gen. Taylor occupies exactly the same ground that Gen. Washington did, when he was asked to be a candidate for President. He wrote as follows to two of his friends:

From a letter to Benjamin Harrison.

"*Mount Vernon*, 9th March, 1789.

* * "I will therefore declare declare to you that, should it be my inevitable fate to administer the government, (for Heaven knows that no event can be *less desired*, by me, and that no earthly consideration short of *so general a call*, together with a desire to *reconcile contending parties*, so far as in me lies, could again bring me into public life,) *I will go to the chair under no pre-engagement of any kind or nature whatever.*"

From another to Benjamin Lincoln.

Mount Vernon, 11th March, 1789.

"Should it become inevitably necessary for me to go into the chair of government, I have determined *to go free from all positive engagements of every nature whatsoever.* This is the answer I have already given to a multiplicity of applications; and I have assigned as the true reason of my conduct, the predominant desire I had of *being at liberty to act with sole reference to justice and the public good.*"

☞In 1844 a political song was framed by the Loco Focos which contained the following lines in allusion to Silas Wright:

"But Silas we won't trouble you,
You are *right* without the W!"

The Burlington Free Press has been adapting the song to Locofoco use in the present campaign; its modification of the above lines runs thus:—

"But Lewis, all the folks agree,
You're right my lad without the C!"

INDIANA.—Old Zach's prospects in this portion of the State are brightning daily. We know lots of Locofocos who will vote for him with a right good will. The truth is, Old Zach is the people's candidate, and our people "never surrender."

[*Cambridge (Ia.) Reveille.*

☞We have two Generals.—*Washington Uniox.*

No matter. Do you remember how many General's old Zack whipped at Palo Alto, how many at Resaca de la Palma, how many at Monterey, and how many at Buena Vista?—*Louisville Journal.*

☞Hon. Wm. L. Perkins, of Ohio the delegate to the Whig National Convention from Mr. Gidding's district has come out in a powerful letter in favor of Taylor and Fillmore.

DAVID WILMOT, we learn from the Miltonian, has signified his intention of taking the stump in favor of Mr. Van Buren, for the Presidency.

A SWORD PRESENTED TO GEN. TAYLOR. The sword for Gen. Taylor, made by order of the Legislature of Louisiana, was presented to the old veteran at New Orleans, on the 3d inst, by Gov. Johnson. The reply of Gen. Taylor is in his usual modest and elegant style.

AMERICAN HIGHWAYMEN.—A band of American robbers who had infested the road between Mexico and Jalapa, were attacked some days ago by a large party of Mexican soldiers—11 were killed and 16 taken and shot. Of those who escaped 10 were captured by our troops at Perote, and sentenced to be flogged, branked and taken out of the country in irons.

GOV. SHUNK'S ILLNESS.

HIS RESIGNATION.

Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania, was lying hopeless ill on Sunday, in consequence of violent bleeding at the lungs on the previous day, and his death was looked for every moment. The following letter resigning his office, was published on Monday morning, and under the circumstances, possesses a peculiar and melancholy interest:

To the People of Pennsylvania. It having pleased divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness from which I am admonished by my physicians and my own increasing debility, I may, in all human probability, never rise; I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day, to restore to you the trust with which your suffages clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the constitution to choose a successor at the next general election.

I therefore hereby resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this my resignation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commenwealth.

In taking leave of you under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me.—My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion may pervade all your borders; that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity; that the same kind providence which has already blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness; and, when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the christian faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the great shepherd above.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Important from Mexico.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION BY PAREDES.

Revolution in Guanajuato—Gen. Parades in arms against the Government—Gens Bustamente, Minon and others, sont against him—Prospect of a Battle, &c.

The New Orleans papers have advices from Vera Oruz to the 16th, and from the city of Mexico to the 10th ult. The news is of considerable importance, confirming, says the Daily Cresent, what we have always believed, that no Mexican administration could survive, which should dare to make peace with the U. States. The revolution, which at first appeared contemptible, has now, by the adhesion of Paredes, assumed a more serious character.

On the 15th June, he took possession of the city of Gunajuato with some 400 men. The garrison went over to him after a show of resistance. The State Congress of Gunajuato was immediately dissolved, and the lawful Governor displaced. The motives of Paredes are explained in a plan promulgated by Jarauta, his principal accomplice. In this manifesto the present Government of Mexico is denounced for selling more than half the territory of the Government to the U. States, and is accused of the vilest treachery and baseness. The people are invited to take up arms against the Government.

On the 26th, the division of Minon and Bustament were within one day's march of Guanajuato, and Gen. Yanez was soon to join them. One of the San Patrico companies was at Sila, and was to join General Lombardini's command, and then march to the assistance of Bustamente and Minon, and attack Paredes.

An express which arrived at Mexico on the 19th, says the Siglo, brings news that the conducta which left Queretaro on the 8th, arrived at Sah Juan del Rio without accident. On the same day, at Sila, 400 men, under Gen. Bustamente, united with an equal number under Gen. Minon. On the 22d, 600 men, of Yanex's command, were to arrive. Gen. Cortazar informed the Supreme Governor that he had 500 men, ready to co-operate with Bustament; and Lombardini's command would soon be increased by 400. The Government of Guanajuato has been removed to Celaya.

President Herrera had taken energetic steps to stifle the insurrection, but it was believed that many of the superior officers of the army had been tampered with, and secretly favored Paredes's movement.—Herrera had issued a manifesto, announcing that he had forwarded troops to meet the domestic enemy, and that it was not expected the latter would be able to resist long, the friends of order and National tranquility. He laments the continued troubles that distract the country, and express his unabated confidence in the stability of his government.

The Commissioners sent by the Yucatecos, to beg assistance against the Indians have received from Herrera's government $30,000, 2000 muskets, and a small quantity of munitions. No men could be spared.

The Government is about to issue a decree suppressing the new war journals which have lately appeared in the city of Mexico.

We have the most deplorable accounts of robberies upon the highways in all parts of Mexico. American deserters join the professional ladrones of Mexico, and even in Vera Cruz acts of violence are constantly committed almost with impunity.

The Government is pursuing a very energetic course against the opposition press in the city of Mexico. On the 29th four editors had been arrested, and warrants were out against several others who had secreted themselves.

It was reported in Mexico on the 20th, that the insurgents had entered the city of Queretaro and pillaged the faubourgs of that town.

About 17,000 American troops were still in Mexico on the 26th ult.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Seven days Later from Europe.

The Outbreaks in Paris—Great Sacrifice of Lives—Resignation of the Government—The Revolt suppressed and Insurgents put down with dreadful slaughter—Terrible barbarities enacted &c. &c.

The steamer Niagara, having taken the place of the Hibernia, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst. and arrived at Boston on the morning of the 12th, thus making the passage in a little over 11 days. The intelligence she brings is highly important. Paris has been the scene of another bloody conflict, which lasted three days, commencing on the 23d and ending on the 26th of June. This is the same outbreak of which we gave a telegraphic account by the Caledonia.

The difficulty commenced through some misunderstnding of the Mayor, (Armand Marrast,) in an interview with the deputation.—On Thursday night, barricades were erected through the city. The Rappel was instantly beaten; and the National Guard called out.

The insurgents seized that portion of the city about the Faubourg, St. Antotne, and threatened the Hotel de Ville. On Friday, the fighting began. The insurgents were at first successful. Lamartine rode out with General Cavaignac and Staff, and was conspicuous in his endeavors to restore order.

It was at length found necessary to use the artillery; but at night the emeute had gained ground and strength. On Saturday, the assembly declared itself *en permanence*, The Government resigned; and the supreme executive authority was given to General Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of siege.

The whole day, with the exception of a lull during a thunder storm, was spent in fighting, which was attended with great bloodshed. Towards night the scene became awful, troops were pouring in from the departments, and the contest was desperate.

The President of the Assembly has since announced that after a frightful sacrifice of life, the Government had completely suppressed the revolt on the left bank of the Seine, and that General Cavaignac had given to those on the right side, until ten o'clock to surrender. The fighting, however, continued all day.

On Monday Gen. Lamoiciere arrived with reinforcements; and after 10 hours more of terrific slaughter the Government troops were entirely victorious, the insurgents being either slain, scattered or captured.

On Tuesday, all signs of resistance had disappeared—together with other evidences of disorder. Over five thousand prisoners were taken, and a commission has been appointed to try those who were arrested in arms. The insurgents and especially the women had treated those who fell into their hands with most cruel barbarity. The hands and feet of some were cut off, and others tortured in every conceivable manner.

The loss of life in this affair has been tremendous, and is estimated at between eight and ten thousand. Six deputies and fourteen general officers lost their lives in the struggle. The archbishop of paris was ruthlessly shot down while approaching the insurgents in an endeavor to restore peace.

It is universally conceeded that Lamartine's bravery saved the Republic. The troops all embraced him with cries of "Vive la Republic!"

Several changes have taken place in the ministry. Admiral Le Blanc refused the appointment of Minister of Marine, and Bastude was appointed. General Bedeau was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Marie is President of the National Assembly.

General Cavaignac is strongly recommended for the Presidency.

Nearly all the prisoners taken had gold in their possession.

Assassinations are frequently taking place in discontented quarters, by poison and secret murder.

On one of the insurgents was found the draft of a decree written in pencil, as follows:

Article 1st. All citizens who pay more than 200 francs' taxes shall be deprived of their civil and political rights for ten years.

Article 2d. All property, real and personal, belonging to citizens who have exercised public functions since 1815, is confiscated.

Article 3d. The Constitution of France is that of 1793.

Article 4th. The Army is disbanded.

The estimates of killed and wounded differ materially. The number will probably reach fifteen thousand on both sides.

The total amount of insurgents engaged in the conflict was about forty thousand.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq, held a Jury of Inquest over the body of a white man whose body went ashore near the residence of Mr. Saml. White on Kent Island, on Monday week last. Name or residence not known, and no papers or other marks by which to designate him were found on his person.

POISONED CLAMS.—It is said that Judge Smith, of the N. Y. Marine Court, is seriously ill from having eaten some stewed clams a few days since.

MEXICO.

It was anticipated, that the American troops would hardly make their exit from the soil of Mexico, before factions would commence their contests for power—but it seems, that the impatience of Paredes to obtain authority, will not permit him to even await the embarkation of the American army, to commence his hostile operations. He is already in arms against the Mexican government, and will probably rally around him all the discontented spirits of the empire, including portions of the army. He may be defeated, but we consider it more probable that he will succeed in overcoming the government, and expelling the present rules. The United States has considerable interest in these conflicts; for, as Paredes alleges as a reason for his resort to arms, that those in authority have betrayed their country in their negotiations with us, we may calculate on a renewal of the war should he obtain power. We should deeply regret to see war between the two nations recommenced, as the inevitable result would be, the conquest and annexation of the whole of Mexico—a measure strongly advocated by some of our citizens, but repugnant to the feeling and wishes of the reflecting portion of the community. A portion of our army having been ordered to New Mexico, the attacks of Paredes, if made, are not to be feared. But the laws of the Union should be at once extended over the newly acquired territories, and territorial governments be erected without delay, so as to preserve order and enforce obedience.—*Clipper*

☞The Maryland volunteers arrived at Pittsburg, on Monday last. They landed amid the firing of cannon—the ringing of bells—and the loud and prolonged cheering of the immense multitude that had assembled to welcome them.

GUILTY.—Frederick Griskiel, who was indicted for murder in having on the 12th of March last, during a fire riot in Baltimore, shot Anthony Hughes with a pistol has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

MORTALITY.—Last week there were 285 deaths in New York—53 in Boston and 136 in Baltimore.

SPECIE.—The total amount of specie received at New York during this year has been $7,510,114.

GEN. SCOTT.—This veteran officer arrived at his residence in Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, July 14. '48.

Prime white Wheat—$1 15 to 1 20.
red do —1 05 to 1 10.
Yellow corn—46 to 47.
White do. 42 to 43.
Oats—25 to 30.
Rye—68 to 70.
Whiskey—21 cts.

☞Better die than live, if I am to be tortured from day to day with this horrible Ague, exclaims the poor sufferer whose life has become a burden from the racking paroxisms of an intermittent, and whose confidence in human aid is destroyed by the failure of remedies to produce the promised relief. Such has been the situation of thousand who are now rejoicing in all the blessings of health from the use of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. In no instance does it fail of effecting a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by the proprietor's agent, Wiley & Perkins.

DIED.

At his residence in this place, on Thursday morning last, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. William Sappington, a respectable and esteemed citizen.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA. READ IT.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following, from the North, South, East and West:

Gentlemen—I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians, and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely that the blood would gush from my nose and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had gained so much on me that I despaired of ever getting well, when I chanced to get a bottle of "WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known. THOMAS A. PATRIC.

☞For sale by John Russell and Simon Wickes, Jr. Chester Town.

History of Babylon

AND INCIDENTALLY of EGYPT

MR. L. DAVIS, will Lecture on this subject, at the COURT HOUSE, in Chester Town, on Monday evening next, 18th inst. Lecture to commence at eight o'clk. Admission 25 cts—children and colored persons 12½ cts—families at reduced prices.

These Lectures embrace many deeply interesting facts connected with sacred and profane history, and are illustrated with a numerous collection of Splendid Illuminated Paintings, exhibiting Babylon, in its glory and its ruins.

Such a large number of "very superior paintings," beautifully illustrating a subject in itself of the highest order is seldom to be found. A sight of these alone (it has been said) is worth twice the sum charged, and the lecture does not fail to give entire satisfaction to the intelligent mind.

July 15, '48—1w