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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 22, 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.
3d—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 Steamer Cambridge, to the disappointment of a great many passengers, did not make her regular trip here on Thursday last. We think it the duty of the Captains of Steamboats to give previous notice when they do not make their regular trip, it certainly would avoid no little trouble and disappointments.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August has been received. The names of the different writers guarante the reading matter to be of the best character. The engraving entitled the "Heroes of our Country," is handsomely executed, and the Fashions and Music are very attractive.

☞Hon. Jas. A. Pearce and Hon. R. Johnson, U. S. S. will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

GEN. CASS CATECHISED.

THE QUESTIONS AND REPLIES.

The Louisville Journal has brought General Cass to the *form*, and taken him through the political catechism. Here are the questions and here the replies. It must be admitted that the result makes Gen. Cass's principles "as clear as mud," whilst it leaves no doubt that he is in favor of all things and against all things "all things to all men:"

"Are you in favor of protection, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to my letter to the Indiana convention in 1843, but if you are a Southern man, you will find my opinions embodied in my recent votes and speeches in the Senate."

"Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to the edition of my life just published in the Globe office for the North; but, if you are a Southern man, you will find some very good reading in the edition of my life published in the same office for the South."

"Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas, General?"

"If you are an anti-annexation man, I refer you to the Detroit Advertiser for proof that I opposed the project most warmly: but if you are an annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactory set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of the measure."

"Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Philippe, General?"

"If you are a Louis Phillippe man, you will be so good as to read my book on the French King and court; but, if you are an anti-Louis Philippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French revolution."

"Are you for or against the improvement of rivers and lake harbors General?"

"The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard if I were to tell you."

FATHER MCELROY AND GEN. TAYLOR.

The late, "father Anthony Rey," and father McElroy, now pastor of the Edincott Street Catholic Church, in Boston, were appointed Chaplains in the army, under Gen. Taylor, in 1846. The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weeb, Esq., in a recent visit to Boston, called on Father McElroy, and obtained from him the following character of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Webb, says:

"We called a few evenings since, when in Boston, upon the venerable Father McElroy, one of General Taylor's Chaplains, who is now Pastor of a church in Edincott street, and *who is confessedly among the most enlightened and devoted Philanthropists in the Union. He was near Gen Taylor through his most trying scenes in Mexico.* He confirms, in the most emphatic language, all the highly favorable opinions we had previously heard expressed by distinguished officers who have served long and reputably with him. *Father McElroy says that Gen. Taylor is truly a great and good man. Courage, guided by prudence*, and justice, tempered with humanity, are, with Gen. Taylor, prominent characteristics. Temperance and simplicity of habit and manner mark his intercourse with society. Integrity and patriotism stand out boldly in all his official acts. In a word, Father McElroy expresses, his conviction that Gen. Taylor, in the elements that form his character, and the motives and objects which prowpt and guide him, bears a strong and marked resemblance to Washington."

SPECIE.—The N. O. Delta in speaking of the arrival of that port of the schooner C. C. Stratton, says, that instead of 70,000 in specie, as reported, she brought some $450,000 to $500,000 in specie, for the U. S. Government. About $400,000 of this amount was collected under the Mexican tariff.

STEALING HORSES.—David Runniver was arrested in N. York on Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, on a warrant issued by Capt. Magnes and McManus, of the 6th ward, wherein he stands charged with stealing 20 horses and other property, amounting to $6000, from Furman Black, of Connecticut.

THE BOYS COMING HOME TO VOTE.

The Louisville Journal, of the 12th, publishes the subjoined proceedings. It introduces them with these remarks:

The volunteers are returning home indignant at the manner in which they are to be discharged. They expected to be discharged at the first port in this county and to be allowed there pay and mileage that each might return home in his own way or go and settle down wherever he wished. Many of them had determined to fix themselves in the West, and not go home for a year or two. But not being able to get their bounty lands and mileage at New Orleans, they were compelled to submit. The volunteers aboard the steamer Hamer, from Baltimore and Ohio, on their way from New Orleans to this place, adopted the following resolutions. Out of 138 officers and men, 135 signed the proceedings.

ON BOARD THE STEAMBORT M. B. HAMER,
New Orleans, July 3, 1848

At a meeting of the officers and men attached to the volunteer corps and returning from Mexico, convened on board the steamer M. B. Hamer, Capt. M. K. Taylor was called to the chair, when the following preamble and resolutions relative to the character of the recent orders for their transportation, were unanimou ly adopted:

We, the undersigned officers and men of the volunteer corps, attached to the commands hereafter designated, and on board the steamboat M. B. Hamer, on our return from Mexico, cannot, in common with other volunteers, withhold the expression of our sense of the very signal manner in which we have been aggrieved. Directly contrary to all former precedents, when volunteers were discharged at the next seaport in the enemy's country, or the first landing place in the United States, and their remainder pay and mileage disbursed to them, we have been shipped for those points whereat we were mustered into service, without more regard for our health or comfort than is usually extended to slaves or cattle, three or four men being crowded into the space which should have been allotted to one. Nor could this distressing arrangement be obviated by any volition of our own. We had to embark in such vessels as were designated by Government orders received at New Orleans, and as the stated pay accorded to officers and men while in Mexico, where exorbitant prices are charged for the commonest necessaries of life rendered encenomy futile, the disappointment originating from being defrauded of our mileage, and for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars to the National Treasury has but intensified our distress. And to this, that many of us, non-commissioned officers and men, have to journey to our homes, two or three hundred miles from those points where we shall be left by the Government conveyances without money, without shoes or clothing, and with broken health, like vagrants or beggars, covered with rags and shame, and dependent on the charity of strangers, from which ignominious humiliation a liberal mileage or even a timely disbursal of our legimate pay would have exempted us.

The author of conduct so attrocious, whether he be Gen. Butler or President Polk, (and we consider them both equally culpable, the former being in New Orleans, at the date referred to above, to second the execution of the abominable order received from Washington,) we must naturally hold in the utmost abhorrence; therefor.

Resolved, That we must unconditionally denounce the manner of our transportation from New Orleans, as anti-Democrat in every respect, because deeply degrading to the citizen soldier, and,

Resolved, That although we have contributed to the elevating into power of the present Administration, and expende our sweat and blood in fighting its battles in a foreign land, we shall earnestly do battle against it and all falsely styled Democrats at the coming election; and,

Resolved, That we shall use every legitimate effort to advance to the Chief Magistracy of our country Gen. Z. Taylor, whom we believe to be a sound democrat, a true patriot, he soldier's friend, the friend of justice and of equal rights. And,

Resolved, That the Taylor papers throughout the country give publicity to the above preamble and resolutions.

Corres. of the N. Y. Expres.
WASHINGTON, July 9th, 1848.

THE FOUR-FACED CASS.

I have seen no less than five lives of Cass, intended for different meridians.—There were two editions issued in March last, and two in June,—the two in March were, in character, unlike those of June, like those of March, obviously designed for a Southern and northern Market.—All attempts at explanation only make the matter worse. Here are the books and here are alterations,—free trade opinion inserted in one edition, and omitted in the other,—the latter to Nicholson, against the "Wilmot Proviso," inserted in one, and opinions upon the French Revolution taking its place in the other. Instead of being Janusfaced, therefore, General Cass has four faces, one for each of the compass.—He looks North and West, in favor of Internal Improvements. Southward, he endorses Mr Polk's notes against them, and approves of all that he has done. He has two faces upon the Wilmot Proviso, two upon the tariff, two upon the French King and Revolution, and his friends have shown him in so many ways, that he has more lives than a cat.—The last I have is in German, and this is expressly intended by its omissions and additions, to mislead and deceive that large portion of our adopted citizens, who dwell among us These little tricks of little politicians, can hardly have any other effect, now that they are exposed, than to recoil upon those who make use of them for party success.

E. B.

THE number of deaths in New York last week was 284, in Baltimore 133.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The New Orleans Bulletin replies to those locos who complain that the Convention in Philadelphia did not promulgate any platform of principles.

"Why should they have done so?—Where was the necessity of it? The Whig platform is well known, and is immutable. *It is the broad platform of the Constitution*, with the acknowledged right of people to do or to demand anything authorized by that instrument, and denying the power of our rulers to do anything in violation of its provisions. That is *the Whig platform*. Their delegates to the convention were not authorized to promulgate or pledge them or their candidate to any other platform; and we hope the day is far distant before a Whig President will shape his measures or avow his obligation to carry out the principles or policy designated by an irresponsible body, after the example of Mr. Polk and the Baltimore Convention of 1844.

THE SOUTHERNER, formerly a neutral paper printed at Richmond, Va., has come out for Taylor and Fillmore. The editor remarks:

"We have determined to abandon our neutrality and take the field for Taylor, and Fillmore. The movements of the Barnburners, with other affilated political organization of the North, demand that the South should unite in a solid mass in connection with the Conservative classes of the free States, to elect them. Taylor's truly national character, his sound judgment, moderation, and strong sense of justice, will inspire confidence and ensure justice to all parts of the country. He is the only man who can now extricate us from difficulty.

"We have had trouble enough from war and the acquisition of territory, not to trust Gen. Cass. If he was elected, he has no force of character. Besides, he is a time serviving politician."

HENRY CLAY.

The Locofocos of Kentucky affect great concern to know what Henry Clay thinks of the Philadelphia nominations. The Louisville Journal thus enlightens them:

We are authorised to say by one of Mr. Clay's nearest neighbors and most devoted personal and political friends, that Mr. C. unhesitatingly avows upon all proper occasions his intention to support the nomination of the Whig national convention.

NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Intelligencer publishes a letter from Marion county, which says,

"I am gratified to have it in my power to say, that his (Gen. Taylor's) vote will be overwhelming in Northwest Virginia; if the same feeling pervades other portions of the State, that does this, Gen. Taylor will carry the State by an immense maiority."

CROPS AND POLITICS.—Under this title the Boston Transcript gives an account of the observations made by a friend in the course of an extensive tour through the West and South. The report is equally favorable in both particulrs. The earth is yielding abundantly, and every body is going for Taylor.

VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.

We copy the following from the New York Herald, of Monday:

A most foul and villainous attempt was made a few days since to violate the person of an interesting girl, about sixteen years of age, in the vicinity of Harlem, by a fellow—the same who committed a base assault upon one of the family servants of Randall's Island, at the recent cherry festival. It appears that the girl left a father in New Haven, at the point of death, and came to this city in search a brother that he might return with her to his paternal home. Having ascertained that her brother resided in Harlem, and meeting this person, inquired of him if he knew her brother, and where he could be found. He replied that he did; and if she would go with him, he would show her the place where her brother resided. The unsuspecting female followed him, and when he had got sufficiently far from the village, as he supposed, to accomplish his hellish designs, he caught her by the throat and choked her severely, also striking her several severe blows in the face, causing a gore of blood to flow from her mouth and nose. Knowing that the safety of her honor depended entirely upon herself, she became desperate, and struggled with the villain, boldly resisting his diabolical purpose, and finally escaped from his clutches. She ran with all possible speed for Dunham's hotel, the nearest point, and having related to him the conduct of the rascal, he immediately sent for her brother, who went to the hotel where his sister was, and caused the arrest of the man, who, we are told, is Helms, who was safely lodged in prison. The girl is from New Haven, and of respectable through poor parentage. Harlem, is said to be the headquarters of a gang of desparate fellows, who do little else than insult respectable females.

GOV. SHUNK.—A letter to the Philadelphia News, under date of Harrisburg, July 17th says:

The Governor is still living, but the hour of dissolution is near at hand. The doctor informed me yesterday that he is sinking very fast, and cannot be expected to survive any time. He sent for Rev. Mr. Shaeffer yesterday morning, he was requested to read a portion of Scripture out of his German Bible. I understand that he feels perfectly resigned, and has ordered the necesary arrangements for his funeral himself. He desires to be burried at the Trappe, Montgomery county his native place.—He had another attack of hemorrhage yesterday morning at 3 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Kent News.

MR. EDITOR—"I heard a voice, it came as from the Tombs." From time immemorial it has been customary to venerate the dead and the place of the deposit of their last remains, has been regarded as sacred to their memory;—mounds, monuments and enclosures have marked the sacred spot, where lie the venerable dead.

"The tombs of the fathers," is an expression often found in holy writ and they were preserved at much expense, and great care. In the ravages of War, it was no uncommon thing for the victors to rent their rage upon the tombs of the dead, manifesting their savage cruelty in the most barbarous and wanton manner.—The eastern world, in ancient times, spared no pains to decorate the place where rested the bones of the forefathers. The Egyptians reared those mighty pyramids that bies defiance to the tooth of time and in their recesses, laid their noble care, embalmed each corpse with costly spice, close reaped in every limb, venerable beings, of generations past, three thousand years gone by in sullen silence and then the rifling hand of curious man has dragged them into light, and held the Mummy up to public gaze a wonder and astonishment to after generations.

Travellers speak of monuments and tombs amid the desolations of the Eastern World, which, when first discovered by the stranger, always produce a feeling of awe and veneration and wake up deep reflections in his mind about the slumbering dead, this instinctiveness of our nature may soon pass off but solid reason takes a nobler view and bastes to consecrate the spot devoted to the dead.

'Tis true that time's indiscriminate ravages has wasted extensive cities, populous with life, nor has it staid its course, till house and Hall and steepled dome, with deepening mound and loftly minerset have crumbled into dust, nor can the eye of scrutiny detect the spot where once the city stood, much less the place, where rest the silext dead, who slumber on through the solemn roll of ages.

In general, great care has been taken to preserve the monuments of the dead.—Ancient Athens with the far-famed "Necropolis," the resting place of the sages of ancient Greece, those renowned heroes of antiquity, whose light still shines in elusic lore, those statesmen, warriors, orators and philosophers, whose fame is inscribed on the human mind more secure than ever during cross. Those sage counsellors whose mighty minds in close debate, or legal disquisition, shook crowns and kingdoms, or crushed the guilty criminal all trembling at their feet Nor was this all, ages owe their much, for light shed from their philosophic minds on the gloomy path of man; science too was helped by their close investigation. Great Archimodes whose mathematic mind, with level strong, could raise the world and swing it in mid air, and then the wedge, the first mechanic power, the pully, the crane and screw, all the result of mighty master mind, all long since dead and mouldered into dust, while solemn silence holds its vigils where their sacred ashes rest, in undisturbed repose.

ANON.

For the News.

MR. EDITOR:—I see a call in your paper, some time since, for to appoint a "Building Committee," to attend to the building of a wall around the grave yard in this place. Can you inform me whether such Committee was appointed or not? If so, have they performed their duty? I understood the funds necessary were subscribed, and think it is high time the work was commenced.

A SUBSCRIBER.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By the arrival at Boston, on Saturday, of the bark Polka, Capt. Lawrence, we have accounts from St. Martins to the 28th ult. The French slaves were emancipated at St. Martins on the 3d of June, and after a celebration which lasted several days, some returned to work, while others remained idle but quiet.

The proprietors on the Dutch part of the Island followed the example of the French, hoping that the mother country would indemntfy them for their slaves.—The whites talk of leaving the Island, being now at the mercy of the blacks. Several vessels had been seized at St. Croix, by the Danish authoritics. The Germans were preparing to leave St. Croix. During an insurrection of the slaves at St. Eustatia, four negroes were killed, and the ring-leaders arrested and put on board the Dutch man-of-war Pyl, bound to Curacoa, where they will be tried.

AN INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEER.—The Pittsburg Journal relates the following incident that took place in that place on Saturday, when Capt. Tilghman was engaged in paying off his men:

One fine looking fellow came in when his name was called. Capt. T. gave him a few dollars, informing him that he was 'docked' some $14 or 15 for his musket, which, it appeared he had lost. The soldier flatly refused to take any money unless he got all that was coming to him. He threw down the money—swore he would make a present of it to Uncle Sam, and started out of the bank. The Captain, neither by commands or persuasion, could induce the refractory soldier to take his pay.

DEAD.—Hon. William S. Brent, formerly a member of Congress, and for many years a distinguished member of the Washington Bar, died recently, of apoplexy, in St. Martinville, La.

LATE AND IMPORTANT News from Yucatan appears in the New Orleans La. Patria of the 6th inst. It is from Sisal, June 20th. On the 16th the savages approached the fortified lines of Campeachy, having burned seventeen estates and the villages Popmaxum and Piche, and it is supposed also the village of Hool. The white troops sent from Sisal against the savages, mutinied and fled in confusion. In Merida the whites had gained some slight advantages, The savages, it is alleged, are in league with the English, and have retired to Bacalar to sell them the plunder they took at Tobin. Sixteen pieces of artilery, taken by the Indians, have been sold, not knowing how to use them. An attack upon Merida, Sisial, and the other towns, was momentarily expected. On the 17th of June, 4000 Indians entied Canchacan, nine leagues from Merida, and they had also taken Casayalqbex, in the vicinity of the capital. Government is giving citizenship to the Indians, and has already 6,000 enrolled, but no arms to give them. Governor Barbachano declares that without foreign aid within two months, he knows not what will become of the country.

RECEPTION OF LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.—All the millitary companies at New Orleans turned out on the evening of the 5th to give welcome to the brave Louisiana Volunteers, lately arrived from Tampico and Vera Cruz. The Delta says:

The Governor and his Aids, and all the military dignataries, turned out on horseback. A concourse of several thousand people collected near Tivoli Circle, to witness the interesting occurrence. Much enthusiasm was manifested as the volunteers, with flying colors and regular step, marched through the lines of their friends and fellow citizens-soldiers. The Governor welcomed them in a neat and eloquent harangue, which was responded to by Col. De Russy, on behalf of the volunteers. The troops then proceeded to the Place d'Armes, where a public collation was served up, amid the display of convivial and fraternal feelings.

ELOPEMENT.—A young and faithless bride, the wife of the proprietor of a hotel in Mount Pleasant, thinking she could and had a right to better her condition, packed up her clothing yesterday, and eloped with a stage-driver, leaving her "worser half" in a dreadful way, without a wife or landlady—and came to this city. The injured husband followed her, arrested the truant wife and her paramour, and had them marched up to Mayor Spencer's office. The man was committed, and the "little darling" placed in the charge of her husband, who is now in Mount Pleasant. "Such is life!"—*Cincinnati Chronicle, July* 12.

AN ELEPHANT.—The enormous elephant recently shot at the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, after a vain attempt to poison him with two ounces of pruasic acid, was subsequently dissected. At the first plunge of the knife into the cavity of the stomach, the gases in the interior exploded with the sound like that of a six pounder. The poison appeared to have no effect. Such was the size of the beast, that his skull was capable of holding three full grown persons.

☞Frederick Griskid, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in Baltimore has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years.

BETTING.—By a law of Pennsylvania, any person who bets even a dime on the result of the Presidential election is deprived of his vote.

CAPE MAY.—There are now about 3000 visiters on the Island, and all the hotels are well patronized by boarders.

IT IS said that there is a farmer in North Carolina, whose corn crop is about 200,000 bushels a year.

DOGS KILLED.—Two hundred and ten dogs were killed in the city of N. York on Friday and Saturday.

GOD'S UNIVERSE AND THE POOR MAN'S HOME.

First, I would ask you just to contemplate for a moment in your minds the outward universe, so orderly, so beautiful, so richly replenished and adorned; the *fields* decked with flowers, as well as laden with fruits, the heavens glittering with countless stars. Remember how these things are spoken of in scripture. "Consider the lillies of the field how they grow, and can you doubt that much more would God have done for man, the noblest of his creatures here below, fed, clothed, and lodged in comfort, to his own satisfaction, and to the glory of his Maker? Next, reflect what serious obstacles are presented by such poverty as I speak of, to the growth of almost every Christian grace. Let us leave the fields and flowers, the fresh air and pleasant skies, and let us enter some close tenement, some narrow lodging, perhaps a single chamber for a whole family, dark, dirty noisome, pestilential, the occupies in rags, and faint for want of food. I stay not to observe that the bird fares better in its nest, the bee in its hive; instead of contrasting mankind with the brute creation, I ask you to contrast this picture with the portrait of a Christian, as set before you in God's word. I ask you whether the beauties of the Christian character are likely to flourish in such an atmosphere as this? Will a man take no thought for the morrow who has no means of making provision for to morrow's meal! Is cheerfulness or joyfulness easy of attainment under the pressure of cold and hunger?—Can modesty bloom where common decency is impracticable?—*Rev. C Gredlestone.*