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Edwards for $10,000; Mr. Strickland for $8,000, and Mr. Raymond for $1,500.

Mr. Rapeljie, and the Messrs. Daniels, as well as Mr. Shelton, have sustained some loss by the removal of their stocks.



CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, June 9, 1849.

WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by referring to a notice in our paper to day, that a meeting is called for the working-men of Chester Town, and vicinity. The object, we believe, is to form an Association of working-men for the mutual benefit of that class of our citizens. The public are invited to attend.

ACQUITTAL OF BAILEY.—The case of Capt. Bailey, charged with carrying off slaves from Talbot county, was tried at Centreville, Queen Ann's county last week, and given to the jury on Saturday, who rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. Attor. Gen. Richardson, prosecuted; Messrs. Wm. A. Spencer, R. Carmichael and B.C. Wickes appeared for the defence.

FATHER MATHEW COMING.—Father Mather sailed from Cork on the 21st ult. for New York. He was accompanied to the wharf by thousands of his fellow citizens. A committee has already been appointed by the Freeman's Vigilance Total Abstinence Society at Washington, to make preparations for the reception of the great apostle of temperance, and to him a hearty welcome.

PROCEEDING IN CALIFORNIA.—A meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held on the 24th of Februry, to "consider and act upon the question of negro slavery in the territory of California;" when the following among other resolutions was passed unanimously:

5. That the Delegates who are to represent the District of San Francisco in Convention, that is to be held at San Jose for the formation of a Provisional Constitution, are hereby desired, requested and instructed by all honorable means to oppose any act, measure, provision or ordinance that is calculated to farther the introduction of domestic Slavery, *or of free negroes as apprentices, by indenture or otherwise, to be employed in the Territory of California.*

Public sentiment in California appears to be universally in opposition to the introduction of slavery; and there can be no doubt that the Provisional Constitution about to be formed, will contain a provision in accordance with the views expressed in the above resolution. And thus an end will be put to all speculation on the subject, and to all cause of contention between the North and the South in relation to the slave question as connected with that territory—for Congress will never undertake to force slavery upon a people resolved that it shall not exist amongst them. California will be admitted into the Union with the constitution and form of government which she may adopt.

FROM RIO—*Baltimore Vessels.*—The barque Kirkland, Capt Philips, from this port, for San Francisco, arrived at Rio on the 21st of April, in 44 days from Baltimore, having encountered a dead calm of 13 days. The R. W. Brown also arrived there on the 22d and the John Potter on the 23d, both from this port. The passengers on board the Kirkland are all well. The following vessels were also in port:

U. S. frigate Savannah, Capt. P. F. Voorhees; sloops of war St. Louis, H. H Cook, Commander; Lexington, Lt. Com'g Chatard, from California, and the U. S. brig Perry, Lt. Com'g J. A. Davis.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CHOLERA.—We have heard a number of rumors afloat during the last two or three days, to the effect, that several cases of cholera had been reported to the Board of Health of which they had refused to take cognizance. For the purpose of ascertaining what ground existed for these statements, we yesterday made it a point to enquire at the Health Office, and were assured by the city physician, that up to that time no case of cholera whatever had been reported to, or had come under the notice of the Board were also assured that so far from the Board being disposed to withhold the report of any case of the disease which might be reported to it, or any base which might come under the notice of any of its members, it was the determination of the Board so soon as the fact should be established that the cholera had made its appearance, to give publicity to the circumstance.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The Whig nominations in Louisiana are now complete, and the following gentlemen have been presented as candidates for Congress: 1st district, O. P. Jackson; 2d do. C. M. Conrad; 3d do. R. Stewart; 4th do. O. N. Ogden.

Written for the News.

THE EVILS AND FOLLIES OF THE PRESENT AGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to trespass upon your kindness for publication, a few reflections relative to the subjects here proposed, and which, I trust, may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers.

Happy for us sir, ours is a republican country where the rights of all, from the humblest to the greatest are secured, and where none are distinguished from others by hereditary titles, but where all may, by industry and perseverance, acquire honorable distinctions. And those who acquire honors and wealth by these means are more worthy of them than those courted and court fattened aristocrats, who have no right to them on the ground of moral or intelligent worth.

But, as free as our country is, and equal as the rights and privileges of the people are, there exists among us a growing evil, which, as I conceive, strikes at the social principle, which has, so far, and I trust ever will characterize us as a nation.

The evil complained of is, that there are a great many who think themselves better than the majority of their fellow men, and taking it for granted that such really is the case, they treat them with contempt as though they were not worthy their notice. We find that as wealth and honors accumulate, this disposition increases until their possessors become so inflated with pride that it would be wounding to their feelings to place themselves on an equality with their former associate. This spirit (pride) has given rise to all the false distinctions which exist in society at the present day. That there are different orders in society growing out of the nature of things, will not be denied; owing to certain circumstances these will necessarily exist. There are several causes which will always remain as barriers in the way to a common equality in every particular. Nor do I agree that the peculiarities which constitute, nad which distinguish from each other the different grades of society, should be destroyed in order to bring about such a state of things. This, I conceive, would be impossible as well as impracticable.

But the existence of these distinctions in society is no reason why those who occupy what is termed the first class, second &c., should treat those who occupy less humble positions as though they belonged to another species. Though they do not stand on the same footing with them, according to the rules of *fashionable* society, yet, at the same time, they may be more worthy, deserving, and hold higher claims to the respect of every sensible man and woman than those by whom they are discountenanced, though they may have neither wealth nor titles to recommend them. These, in fact, are not necessary in order to constitute those qualifications which should command the respect of all, though they are often used as substitutes, and seldom fail to exert any influence.

And, if those who make such pretensions are respected and flattered, it is not on account of their open-hearted benevolence; their intellectual accomplishments, or their moral worth, but on account of their *riches*. Hence, as soon as they are deprived of these they fail to command that respect. It is often the case, that so long as they are in possession of great wealth they have swarms of pretended friends and flatterers, but the moment they sustain a loss and are placed on a level with the humble poor: their admirers vanish, and it would be a hard matter to find one friend in a hundred.

Though some may be more favoured than others in this respect, owing to various circumstances, and not to any merit of their own, yet, they should treat with respect those who have not been so highly favoured, but who might have occupied the same position they do, had not some adverse circumstances cut off their means; or, if they had not have been wronged out of theirs by those who may be living off of their labour.

And in their in presence of these humble and unassuming but deserving men, Mechanics, those who make their living by honest labour, would be quite offensive to their sense of refinement, disagreeable to their delicate ears, and repulsive to their sensitive feelings.

He is nothing but a Mechanic; the wife of a Mechanic, the daughter of a Mechanic; or the son of a Mechanic, are exclamations we often hear fall from the lips of some who once sustained the same relation, but who have since gotten up in the world, and now class themselves with the "Upper Ten," but who wont pass for more than 'half cut quality," and who, by a curl of the lip and a look of contempt—give us to understand that *they* do not respect such a class of people, much less recognize them as their equals and associates.

But in the mean time, what are they?—O, they are fashionable people—gentlemen and ladies of leisure, living off of the means of others who they have wronged, it may be, out of their property. But what were their fathers, and their fathers's fathers? This is a close and delicate question, and to push the subject too far we might bring to light some things which would be very unpalitable.

Doubtless *they* take good care not to make very close investigations into this subject, best the humble occupations their fathers followed for a living, and by which they obtained their wealth, may be mortifying to their refined feelings. But, we wish to know what right they have to the position they have assumed, and hence we make the enquiry, what were their fathers? Probably they were "The Blocks," or "Yankee Pedlers," or——something else; but they are so intoxicated with a sense of self importance that they don't think of their humble origen; and yet, because fortune has smiled upon them, and placed them in an indepenent condition, or elevated them to seme important offices for which they are not properly qualified, they will hoot at the less humble to whom they are indebted for the position they hold in society.

No matter how humble an occupation may be, if it is an honest one, there is no disgrace in following it. And the individual who emerges from obscurity, and by his own perseveriug industry surmounts the difficulties which may be thrown in his way, and attains to an honouable and distinfuished position in society, deserves the praise of all. His efforts are commendable, and worthy the imitation of every youth. But those who make such pretentions without a just right to them, ought to be reminded of the humble relation *they* once sustained to society, that their proud, aspiring hearts may be brought low. Let this truth be impressed upon the minds of all, especially young men and young ladies who are just "starting out," "*that to be honoured and respected, they must be honest, industrious, and virtuous.*"—And though, after all, they may fail to secure worldly distinctions, yet, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have answered the ends designed by Infinite Wisdom in their creation—a reflection, which will afford them more pleasure than all the fleeting honours the world can bestow.

AN OBSERVER.

Interesting from Rome.

The New York Express has the following letter from Rome, dated on the 7th May, which gives an interesting detail of the position of affairs in the Holy City:

We have had rather an exciting week which, has nearly ended by Gen. Garibaldi having given the Neapolitans a hard fight, this morning about seven miles from Rome on the road to Aloano, and the report, while I am writing, is, that they are flying in every direction.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know a little of the politics of Rome—When the Pope fled, the moderate party, with Mamiama at its head, lost its influence. The present chambers is composed of violent republicans, with the most determined hatred to the Pope. Mazzini, one of the Triunvirate has been in Rome about two months, Goriboldi about six months in the state. He has a body of men—about 1500 in number—who are in appearance brigands. He has them perfectly under his control, and all those who have encountered them call them *cane d' Inferno.*

Gen. Avezzana has been here between two and three weeks. He has lived many years in N. York, where I first knew him. Mozzini, Gariboldi and Avezzana are now the rulers of Rome. France, Naples and Austria have invaded the State; we had the news of ths French invasion one day, and the French the next day sent up some 3000 men who were met at the walls and repulsed. There is no knowing why the whole army did not come into action, or why they now remain inactive between here and Civita Vecchia. The Neapolitan army is now at Albano and the Austrian in the Legations. That Rome can hold out against them all is not to be expected.

They have come to restore the Pope.—The terms proposed are not made known to the people. It is not thought that the armies will enter the city, unless the city submits, and no one hazards a thought, that we shall be bombarded, for the Pope would not like to hear of bombs in St. Peters, and to ruin the city of Rome would be to ruin the Rome churches.

The Romans feel flueished with their victory over the French, but they are indebted to the strangers who have managed matters for them. There are now here Lombards, Sardinians, Genoese, and, in fact, all the exiles of Italy are centered in Rome. While I am writing a report says Garibeldi has taken 1,600 prisoners, the avant guard of the Neapolitons, with 8 cannons. These men are perfectly desperate, in thhose under Gariboldi, and Gen Avazzana told me yesterday he was now embarked in the cause and it was possible he might lay his bones on the field of batlle.

The priests are all hiden, there is not one to be seen. The Princes are away, and what the future fate of Rome is to be we know not. At present we do not consider there is any personal danger. The Civic Guard preserve the best of order, and the streets are quiet. The gates are barricaded, and there is no offence offered to strangers. I have been around the city, with some New York friend, sight seeing, the past week. I shall not leave before July. I do not know where I shall spend and August. I write this with all kinds of interruptions, but hope it will be in time for the steamer.

* * * It is said Gen. Oudinot has protested against their taking Rome, and we think to-day an amicable arrangement of affairs will take place. The city is perfectly quiet, though it has a very warlike aspect, many of the streets being barricaded.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. The New York Sun insists that, by proper arrangements, the trip from that city to San Francisco can be performed in seventeen days—thus—"taking the ordinary mail route from New York to St. Louis, we could arrive at at Independence, Missouri, in seven days. From Independence, with good saddle horses, distributed at post stations along the route, we would carry a mail to Suter's Fort in nine days. From Suter's Fort, by steamboat, to San Francisco in one day. Total, seventeen days. Add stages to the horses, on the line from Independence to Suter's Fort, and passengers could be taken from New York to San Francisco in *twenty-three days.*"

☞Steamer Senator exploded at Apalachicola on 1st June, killing and scalding several, and totally wrecking the boat.

Not a single village or town in the Roman territory has declared for the Pope.

THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS.

The change in the administration of the government, which was effected by the election of Gen. Taylor and the defeat of the party that supported Mr. Polk, was and is a matter for great rejoicing on the part of the Whigs. They had stood up for so many years against the encroachments of the executive power, and they had protested almost in vain against the inroads which it had made upon the co ordinate branches of the government.—They had denounced the corruptions, which in the course of twenty years had been developed, as existing among those in high places as well as subordinate places, and had almost begun to despair, as they had a right to despair—if a patriotic people may ever despair of their—country, that there could be no redemption of the government from the hands whish had thus abused it, and wronged those who had confided in them. This was the position of the Whig party, which still amidst all these disasters, and even when the most sanguine had lost hope, struggled on. On the other side, the men in power, the Locofoco party, grown bold and reckless by their success, went on from one wrong to another, from one encroachment to another, filling every department of the government with itg partizans, and making fealty to the support of that party the *test* of qualification to serve in any public capacity, and almost of a right to a judgment upon public men and the administration of the the country. At this time, when the Locofoco party were most confident in their strength, and most wanton in the exercise of it,—when there was no restraint upon their acts, if they were only in the position which would enable them to carry them into effect—at this moment, when they were seemingly on the topmost point of power, the people rose superior to the trammels which had been put upon them, and which they had borne so long, and by electing Gen. Taylor, displaced the Locofoco party from power.

What is the duty of the Whigs—for it was they who effected the "revolution of ten hours"—as the election of last November has not been inaptly called—what is the duty of the Whigs, now that Gen. Taylor is at the head of the government?—There is but one answer: thay owe it to themselves to give to his administration, not a blind and partizan, but earnest and confiding support. The opposition are already marshalled. No matter what the administration may do, or may refuse to do—the opposition are bound, by a feulty to party; which with them takes the place of obligation to country, and supersedes all other claims—the opposition are bound to oppose the administration now in power at Washington. It is for the Whigs to support it—first because it was the Whigs who placed it in power; and, more than all, because it well deserves their support.—*Patriot.*

"When Gen. Taylor was at the haad of our gallant army in Mexico, after a battle had been won and the enemy prostrated, he was induced by the brave and generous men by whom he was surrounded to stop the carnage, and extend to the defeated the offices of kindness and humanity."

This is from the Washington Union.—It is the last important effort of demoniac malice. It has been charged against Gen Taylor that his letters were written by others; it has been alleged by his calumniators that his battles were planned by others; and now it is unblushingly proclaimed by the chief Locofoco organ of the country that his godlike humanity to the wounded after his great battle was all the work of others!—*Louisville Journal.*

Progress of the Cholera.

The Newark, (N J) Adv. of Saturday, reports one more death by cholera at that place.

The New York Herald of Sunday, says: "The ship Princeton, Russell, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, from Liverpool May 3, with nearly four hundred passengers on board. Two seaman and nineteen passengers, died on the passage, nearly all of the cholera. All were well on board when she arrived."

A dispatch from New York, June 3d, says:—"Forty-four new cases of cholera have been reported by the board of health for the forty-eight hours ending noon today. Eighteen of the cases proved fatal.

The Philadelphia Times, of Monday says:—"Three new cases were reported to the board while in session Sunday. They were not, however, considered as decidedly cases of Asiatic cholera."

There were still occasional cases of cholera at Yazoo, Miss., on the 23d ult., though the epidemic had greatly subsided.

The cholera continues to make sad havoc in the lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky., where there have been up to last Tuesday evening, 55 to 60 cases, with about 20 deaths. On the 30th ult., 14 more cases occurred and six deaths.

There were at Memphis, on the 25th ult, four deaths from cholera—all negro men.

The cholera coutinues in different Ky. towns. Two or three additional cases, one fatal, had occurred at Maysville.—Two in Selby county, one of which was fatal; also two cases at Henderson.

The cholera has also appeared at Richmond and Charleston, Va.

A despatch dated New York, June 6, 6 o'clk, P. M. says:

There have been sixty new cases of cholera during the past twenty-four hours, and ten deaths out of this number.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.

During the forty-eight hours ending noon yesterday, there have been thirty interments reported; seventeen died with cholera.

☞The statement that the Astor Place Opera House, N. Y., had been purchased by the trustees of the Astor Library, is incorrect.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa, with a weeks later intelligence from all parts of Europe, has arrived after a very quick trip. She sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult., and reached Halifax on Tuesday. The news was brought by express to St John's, and from thence to this city by telegraph.

The political intelligence by this arrival is not important.

The French army have not yet entered Rome, and things there remains in statu quo.

Hungarian affairs are unchanged, no movement of importance being made since the last arrival.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to meet the Czar of Russia at Warsaw.

Canadian affairs have not yet been discussed in Parliament.

The steamer Cambria reached Liverpool on the 21st ult.

The London money market continues easy, though Consols have declined a shade since the sailing of the Niagara.—They are now quoted at 91a81⅛.

The returns of the Bank of England exhibit a decrease of bullion. American Stocks are brisk, though U. S. 6's are not quoted. Pennsylvania 5's range from 79 to 81. New York 5's 96.

MR. STAVELY'S FARM.

A FINE FIELD OF WHEAT.

Among the many evidences of the success of a liberal system of agriculture, is the farm of our friend *William Stavely*, Esq, of Solebury. It is situated on the east side of the Street Road, about a half mile below Pleasantville, and is part of the property formerly owned by Mathias Hutchison, Esq., but more recently by Guy Bryan. The farm contains about 370 acres, and came into Mr. Stavely's possession a few years ago, somewhat the worse for hard usage and injudicious farming. He went to work in earnest, and altho' still carrying on a large business in the city, he has managed to improve his property in point of productiveness to a very great extent. *He* rarely fails to raise good crops, and in his wheat crops especially he has been particularly fortunate.—We do not know that he has missed a fair crop of this grain since he has been farming. The present season, he has a twenty acre field of wheat which promises exceedingly well. It is situated on the Canada Hill road, opposite his quarries, and at the time Mr S. came to the county, was mostly covered with timber. It was a stony and difficult piece of ground to cultivate, but now appears to be nearly reduced to a state tolerably well adapted to agriculture. The year before last, he sowed clover in the corn after the cultivator was run through for the last time. The clover grew well but the following season being dry, he was compelled to pasture it pretty close. He then gave it a slight dressing of stable manure—ploughed it twice, and its present appearance indicates a favorable chance for a crop of wheat—more so than any field of the same size we have seen any where. For a "citizen farmer," our friend Stavely has been eminently successful, and we doubt very much whether many of our thorough bred farmers can beat him. At any rate, if they keep up with him, they will *improve their farms* pretty fast. This much for the present. When his wheat gets ripe, we intend dropping down there some afternoon, and getting a little insight into his mode of operations generally.

THE WALKER TRIAL.—The Trial of Mr. Walker, for the murder of his wife, is still going on, in New York. A whole pile of Mrs. W.'s letters have been put in evidence,

It appears, from the whole, that Mr. W. wanted to get rid of the deceased. He abandoned her to poverty in St. Louis. She tried to kill herself there. Subsequently, in New York, she threatened to expose him, if he could not confess himself her husband. He refused because, he said, her former husband was living, and he would not subject himself to an indictment for bigamy.

FOUL MURDER.—The body of a man by the name of George Johnson, late of Easton, Pennsylvania, was found on Saturday night last a short distance above dam No. 6, on the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, with his head almost literally mashed to pieces. A large piece of fence rail, found lying by the body, gave undoubted proof that a most horrid murder had been committed, but by whom is yet unknown. He worked on the canal, and had served in the Mexican war.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, a dispatch from Washington says, has declined proffers for raising volunteer forces to go to the protection of the Rio Grande. He says he apprehends no outbreak requiring additions to the regular force; but should occasion arise for more force to be called out, it will be called from the State of Texas.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from the Captain and First Mate of the ship Xylon, in which they deny the various allegations made against them by a passenger, ina recent publication in that paper. They assert that no liquor was sold by them to any person on board the Xylon, and that the main cause of the difficulty was the refusal of the officers of the ship to allow spirituous liquors to be brought on board by the passengers at Rio.

☞The mine at Gold Hill, N. C., has yielded $390,000 of pure gold, per annum for the last five years.

THE PROPELLER CALIFORNIA, a handsome new boat, the second of the "Merchants' and People's" Line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, made a highly satisfactory trial trip on the Delaware, on Tuesday afternoon, and takes place in the linen at once. She is similar, in every respect, to the Oregon.

MR. FORREST IN PHILADELPHIA.—Forrest appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre on Saturday evening, to rather indifferent house. At the conclusion of the play, he was called out, and made a speech marked by his usual want of taste and discretion.

COL. THOS. J. MCKAIG, of of Cumberland, is nominated for Congress in the 1st Congressional district of Maryland.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The editor of the Brooklyn Freeman has placed the names of Thomas Hart Benton at the head of his paper as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

SENTENCED.—J. B. Chandler, convicted at New Grleans of manslaughter, has been fined $100 and costs, ank sent to the penitentiary for 20 years. Jose Forno, convicted of murder, was sentenced to be hung.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Elijah E. Mann was appointed Collector of the State and County Tax by the Levy Court of Queen Ann's County on Tuesday last.

☞The New York canal tolls up to the 1st of June, 1849, amount to $5,229 more than during the same period, in 1848.

Col. Hugh Fly is named as a candidate for Congress in the 3d district of this State.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. Abraham Hurlock to Miss Sarah A. daughter of Mr. Isaac Parsons, all of this county. ☞Delaware papers please copy.

[We return our thanks to the happy couple, for some very nice cake we received with the above notice.]

In Baltimore on the 31st ult. by Rev. Thos. Atkinson, Mr. James Uric to Miss Mary Ann Kinnell, both of Kent county.

On Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Jones, Henry W. Archer Esq. of Harford county, to Miss Mary E. Walker, of this place.

We tender our thanks to Mrs. W. and the happy pair for a variety of very nice cake we received with the above notice.

ICE CREAM
AT CAPE MAY!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that they have their SALOON neatly fitted up and will keep during the day, and until twelve o'clock, at night, for sale

Ice Cream, Cake, Lemonade, Mineral Water,

Oranges, Candies, &c., which will be sold very low. Ladies and Gentlemen will find our refreshments made of the best materials and in a superior manner.

Ice-cream 37½ cts per qt.

ALSO—Cake of various kinds, made to order, for parties, &c.

CLARA ALLEN,
ELIZA RODGERS.

Chester Town, June 9, '49.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by Kent county Court, to open a new road from the post-road near Washington College across the lands of Edward Ringgold, Jas. Boon, Joseph Goff and G. W. T Perkins to Morgan's Creek and from thence in an Easterly or North-easterly direction through the lands of Hugh Wallis, John Bosse and others, to the town of Millington, will meet on the line of said road on the 23d day of July, to execute the duties required of them by said commission.

EBEN. WELCH,
EDW'D WILKINS,
THOS. BAKER,
Commissioners.

June 9, 1849. tdm

STRAYED



From the subscriber on the 30th ult., a small brindle **COW** with very crook'd horns. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received any reasonable charges paid.

WM. T. WRIGHT,
Chester Town.

June 9, 1849.

Notice.

THE Workingmen of Chester Town and vicinity are respectfully requested to assemble in the Court House, on Monday evening 11th June, at early candle-light, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration. Addresses will be made on the occasion.

June 9, '49.

WOOL! WOOL!!

W. N. E. WICKES agent for May & Savin will exchange Kersey for WOOL, and also give the highest price for **WOOL** in trade for **GOODS**.

June 9, '49.