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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, January 26, 1850.

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.—The following is the result of the election held on Wednesday in Anne Arundel county and Howard District for a State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Edward Hammond. The candidates were J. S. Sellman, Loco, and Wm. Tell Claude, Whig.

Howard District.

Sellman (L.)	Claud (W.)
474	351

At last October election, Warner, (L.) received 704, and Burgess, (W.) 689 votes for the Legislature.

Anne Arundel County.

Sellman.	Claude
813	785
Sellman's maj. in Howard Dist.	128
" " In A. A.,	28
Sellman's total majority	151

☞We learn an altered note purporting to be on the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, was offered in this place yesterday. The paper and engraving good—the signature very badly done—J. Pinkney, Cashier—J. S. Gettings, President—Vignette Neptune riding in a shell—in the left margin, rail road car, on the right a sheaf of wheat, cornucopied and farming implements—date August 1st 1847. This note can be easily detected from the genuine notes, the name of John S. Gettings is in full.

A VERDICT AT LAST.—The case against William B. Smythe, which had been twice tried before, without either jury agreeing upon a verdict, was tried again last week, and the prisoner acquitted. He was also tried and acquitted in another case, for embezzling part of a check, drawn in favor of Armstrong & Berry, Baltimore. The Star says: The balance of the cases, seven in number, have been removed by the State to Cambridge, and will be tried at the April term of Dorchester county Court.

☞We learn that Gov. Thomas has requested the Hon. Albert Constable to proceed to Huntingdon county, Pa., in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature, and enter as counsel for Mr. Jonathan Little, a citizen of Washington county, Md., who has since last October, been confined in jail there on a charge of kidnapping.

POSTMASTERS.—John H. Clayton, has been appointed Postmaster at Church Hill vice Martin Rash resigned, and Daniel Hanes, at Harmony, Kent co. Md. vice E. J. Meany, resigned.

President's Message.

It having been thought by Members of Congress, that the President had improperly interferred to control the people of California in the formation of their constitution, and that other improprieties had been committed by his authority, resolutions of enquiry passed the House of Representatives on the 31st December last, the response may be found in another column. The Clipper, in speaking of the Message says: The reply of the President is full, candid and satisfactorily, and entirely refutes the suggestions which had been made of misconduct in his transactions with California. It seems that he left the Government of that territory in the hands in which it had been placed by his predecessor; attempting no control, nor offering interference of any description—only sending out such officers and agents as were considered necessary to carry the treaty with Mexico into full effect, and to obtain such information to the number and character of the Indian tribes, the soil and climate, and other particulars, as might be of service to Congress in its legislation on the subject.

The President distinctly approves of the policy of omitting all legislation for the new territories, on the subject of slavery, leaving that question to the decision of the inhabitants in the formation of their constitution. We rejoice at this avowal, as it favors, we think, the safest policy that could be pursued, and dispenses with all cause for agitation. But, whether it be or be not adopted by Congress, the result will be the same. The people will claim and exercise the right to act for themselves. No one can read the message of the President without being satisfied of his frankness, sound judgment and patriotism. He invites Congress to admit the State of California into the Union, should the constitution which she has formed be found consistent with the requirements of the Constitution. We believe that this is the general desire, as it will at once withdraw the main cause for the sectional controversy which has already produced so much unnecessary excitement, and which threatens greater disasters. We wish that every American could be induced to adopt the sentiment contained in the last sentence of the message; for we should then be able to laugh to scorn all insidious or open efforts to disturb the harmony of the Union. Every true patriot can heartily repeat after the President—"Connected as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other;" and conclude the recital with an emphatic *amen*. The sentence breathes the spirit of Washington, and we hope will have the effect of calming sectional excitement, and uniting men in the common duty of endeavoring to preserve the Union.

Proceedings of Md. Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, January 19, 1850.

SENATE.

The resolution from the House, authorising the employment of counsel to defend Jonathan Little, confined in Pennsylvania charged with kidnapping, was adopted.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Harris submitted an order directing the same Committee to inspire into the propriety of abolishing all stays of execution—repealing the supersedeas law—and taking away the right of appeal for mere delay in cases of judgments before the Courts of this State.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Biser the reference to stays and supersedeas was stricken out of the order, and it was then adopted.

Mr. Tilghman obtained leave to report a bill supplemental to an act for the punishment of slaves.

A communication was received from the Governor, enclosing resolutions, of the Connecticut, protesting against slavery, &c.

The resolutions were ordered to be read.

Mr. Causin made a suggestion as to their reception.

Mr. Brown thought the matter might safely go to the appropriate committee, as it would be promptly reported upon.

Mr. Causin referred to the offensive language of the Connecticut resolution.

After further debate, they were referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Merrick, from the committee on Federal Relations, made a report, including a series of resolutions, embodying the views contained in a preamble and resolutions submitted by him sometime previous, (and heretofore published,) declaring the institution of slavery to be one of the fundamental features of the Constitution of Maryland, and a determination to adhere to a Union of States, but in the event of a disunion to take sides with the South.—The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted; and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Diggs, from the same Committee, to whom the resolutions of the Legislatures of Vermont and Connecticut were referred, reported them back, with a resolution authorizing the Governor to return them to the respective Executives from whence they came.

Mr. Stake suggested that such a course might be regarded as disrespectful to the States named.

Mr. Causin called attention to the offensive language of the resolutions of the Legislatures of Vermont and Connecticut.

A spirited and interesting debate followed in which Messrs. Brown, Merrick, Harris, Tilghman, Diggs, Causin, Morgan, and Weems, participated; and the subject was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report, setting out the reasons for returning the resolutions to the respective States.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23, 1850.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Anderson, a petition of the Farmers' Club of Frederick county, for the protection of agricultural interests of the State, and for the inspection of all measures and fertilizers, as guano, bone dust, and all agricultural soots.

Mr. Rider obtained leave to report a bill relating to the Bank of Salisbury. He subsequently reported said bill, and it was committed to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morgan obtained leave to report a bill to encourage the emigration of free negroes and mulattoes to the non-slaveholding State.

The bill to repeal all law imposing restriction upon the introduction of slaves into this state, was taken up.

Mr. Kilgour moved to postpone the consideration of said bill until Friday. Negatived. Mr. Kilgour moved an amendment, the object of which he stated to be repeal the colonization tax on the introduction of slaves, and to leave the law otherwise operative. After debate, in which Miles, Kilgour, Harris, Morgan, Brown and Merrick participated, the amendment was negatived—yeas 14, nays 32.

Mr. Causin moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and insert one which he read, and which allows slaves for life to be introduced by citizens of this State with the bona fide intention to reside therein—allows residents of other States, &c., owning land in this State, to introduce their slaves for the cultivation of those lands or for household purposes, and repeals all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent therewith.

On motion of Mr. Causin, the House went into committee of the whole on said bill and amendment, Mr. Kilgour in the chair.

A very interesting and quite a warm debate followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Causin, Harris and Merrick.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, when it was passed, by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 26, nays 21. The House then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1850.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Marshal, of Baltimore, submitted resolutions returning the the thanks of this State to Lieut. James M. Frailey, Lieut. Isaac F. Sterret, Major John R. Kenly, and Brevet Major Daniel H. McPhil, citizens of Maryland, for meritorious conduct in the Mexican war.

The Speaker announced the hour for taking up the order of the day—being the bill reported by Mr. Lankford to amend the Constitution, so as to restrict the borrowing of money, and the increase of the State debt by the Legislature.

Mr. Langford stated briefly the objects of the bill.

Mr. Harris (in view of the importance of the bill) moved its reference to committee on Ways and Means which was agreed to.

The following bills were passed.—To divorce Jane E wright of Queene Anne's co. from her husband, Samuel. To make valid a mortgage from John H. Buchanan and wife to James A. Pearce. For the relief of Benj. H. Start, of Kent co.

Maryland Resolutions on SLAVERY.

The following are the resolutions adopted last week by the House of Delegates of Maryland, on the question of slavery:

1st. *Resolved unanimously by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the State of Maryland ceded to the United States that part of the District of Columbia originally embraced within her Territorial limits in good faith for a permanent seat of Government of the Union, relying upon the integrity of purpose on the part of the General Government, and upon its strict compliance with the terms of cession in their letter and *spirit*.

2d. *Resolved unanimously*, That the State of Maryland never designed, nor did the General Government, at the time of cession, contemplate the using of the sovereignty over the District of Columbia, to the detriment of the local institutions of the State of Maryland.

3d. *Resolved unanimously*, That the State of Maryland was, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and in feeling and in all the features of her Constitution and her laws, *essentially, fully and unequivocally* a slaveholding State.

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That any attempt by Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of its people, would be a violation of the implied conditions of the cession, a just cause of alarm to the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

5th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the State of Maryland loves and values the Union, for the glories of the past, the happiness of the present, and the high destinies of the future, and she believes no truly American and patriotic heart, would wish to disturb the great compromises which have made and can alone sustain and preserve it; or would willingly use the powers of the Federal Government for the purpose of oppressing or trampling upon the rights and interests of any of the States.

6th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States of this Union, and the Congress of the United States cannot rightfully pass any law, or do any act which is calculated to prevent or deter the citizens of any of the said States from removing to and settling with their property, of every description, upon said territories.

7th. *Resolved unanimously*, That we recur with pride and satisfaction to the conciliatory and friendly feeling that pervaded the council board of the old thirteen States, when our present glorious Constitution was made, and following the example then set by our fathers, we would in in this, our day of difficulty and trial, invoke a similar spirit to attend the distracted councils of the Federal Union—but if we be disappointed in this our solemn and earnest invocation, it is due to ourselves and to the people of the United States, that we should declare that Maryland will take her position with her Southern sisters in the maintenance of the Constitution with all its compromises, the preservation of the Union, and the vindication of her own just rights.

8th. *Resolved Unanimously*, That our Senators in Congress and our Representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

9th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executive of each of the States of this Union, with the request that the same be laid before their respective Legislatures, and also a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE BANK.—We are assured from those who ought to know, (we know nothing about it ourselves,) that this Bank is not only entirely solvent, but has just declared a dividend of 3½ per cent, and promptly meets every demand upon it in specie. The refusal to receive its notes by some persons, it is alledged, is owing to the false rumors put in circulation by individuals anxious to create a panic, and to speculate upon its notes. The public should be as guarded against sharpers of this kind, as against insolvent banks.—*Clipper.*

Mr George F. Parkman, son of the late Dr. George Parkman, returned from Europe in the steamship Canada. He was on a tour of the Continen for the benefit of his health, but was sent for when it was first supposed that his father was no longer living.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

RELATIVE TO THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR

The following is the message sent by President Taylor to the House of representatives, in reply to a resolution calling for the instructions given by him to the Hon. T. Butler King, and other Government employers in California:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850.

To the House of Represenatives of the U. States:

I transmit to the House of Represenatives, in answer to the resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying of reports heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military commandant of the department of California exercising the functions of civil governor in that Territory; and left as I was to act under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, without *the aid of any legislative* provision in establishing a government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on the subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper department.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorise the establishment of any such government without the ascent of Congress, nor did I authorise any government agent or officer to interfere with, or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were, that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California must obligate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had exsited under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry dissensions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing, and from time to time altering, its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guaranties expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as under the Constitution Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories of the United States, every new acquisition of Territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of involuntary servitude which prevails in many of the States should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been surely passed, but during the interval of whatever length which may elapse before the admission of the Territories ceded by New Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexican States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of State Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgement of Congress, to apply for admission as a State.—This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of, any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent the by predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. The proposed constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in conformance with the requisition of the Constitution of the United States, I earnestly recomend that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name, is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State government for that territory as ceded by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining as adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas, by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it ramains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient, before such adjustment, to establish a territorial government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the state of Texas, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians.—It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico, are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State, the right of self-government, in a matter which peculiary affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must as a State submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freeman. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menances to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially guaranteed to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall ever be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that in the residue of the territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of in corporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the territory which lies eastward of the new State of California; and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will at no very distant period ask for admission into the Union, are founded on unofficial information, which I suppose is common to all who have cared to make inquires on that subject.

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will, in the end, certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recomended in my annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected as the Union is with the remembrance of past happiness, sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

GOV. QUITMAN'S MESSAGE.—Governor Quitman, of Miss., in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, takes an extreme southern view. He says:

"In the event of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress, or the admission of California by virtue of her late pretended constitution, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the prohibition of the commerce in slaves between the States, I recommend that the Governor be authorized to order an election of delegates from all the counties in the State to a convention to take into consideration the mode, and measure of redress, and to adopt such measures for our future security as the crisis may demand."

The President's proclamation, which broke up the famous Round Island expedition against Cuba, is also denounced in the bitterest terms as "an outrage on our political rights, and an insult to the sovereignity of Mississippi," &c. This is a strange talk for a man who so long held the office of Chancellor in a Court of Equity.

FOUND DEAD.—Major George Lightner, aged about 60 years, was found dead in his bed at the United States Hotel, at Havre de Grace, on Monday morning last. He was about as usual, the day before—he belonged to Cecil county, where he formerly held the office of Sheriff.

THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY.

INDICTMENT OF DR. WEBSTER.

The Boston Journal of Saturday says—The Grand Jury came into the Municipal Court at quarter past 10 o'clock this forenoon, and returned a true bill of indictment against John White Webster, for the wilful murder of George Parkman. The indictment, as we are informed, contains five counts, four of which allege in many different ways by which the act was committed—and the fifth count alleges that it was committed in some manner to the Jury unknown. The indictment was ordered to be certified upon to the Supreme Judicial Court, agreeably to a Provision of the Revised Statues. It is not known when the arraignment of Dr. Webster will take place, and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain any reliable information concerning the case; but those having charge of the matter, are undoubtedly managing it in such a manner that the ends of justice will be fully satisfied.

At one o'clock this afternoon Dr. Webster was brought into the Municipal Court and notified by the Clerk that the Grand Jury had found a bill against him for the murder of George Parkman.

He was then ordered to be committed to the Commonwealth's jail, to be kept in safe keeping until the final order in the case.

His general appearance was much the same as previous to his arrest. He remained in the Court-room only about ten minutes, and many who had surmised that the indictment was to be read to him, went away greatly disappointed, but without any good reason, as the indictments in capital cases are never read to the prisoner before this tribunal.

☞There were 303 deaths in N. York, 66 in Boston, and 108 in Philadelphia, last week.

☞Dr. Anderson, formerly a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at Chester on the 27th inst.

☞Mr Calhoun is recovering from a brief illness, of Pneumonia.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.—The whole number of deaths in the city of Baltimore during the year 1849, were 3,576, of which number 3,248 were either over 10 or over 50 years of age.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. George W. Parks to Miss Susan A. Baker, all of this county.

DIED.

At his residence, near Rock Hall, on Sunday morning last, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Blackiston.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jones and Oliver P. Jones, under the firm of T. & O. P. Jones, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 31st Dec. 1849.

All persons indebted to the late firm are earnestly importuned to call on either the subscribers and settle the same on or before the tenth day of March next.—Any claim not settled by that time will, most assuredly, be put in a legal train for collection.

THOS. JONES,
OLIVER P. JONES.

C. Town, Jan. 26, '50.

Coach and Harness Making.

THE above business will be continued by T. JONES, who in tendering to his friends and the public his acknowledgements for past favors would respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

January 26, '50.

IRON

FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, respectfully inform the public that their Foundry is now in full blast, and they are prepared to do all kinds of castings at the shortest notice.

They would particularly call the attention of Agriculturalists to their assortment of ploughs and castings which they are now getting up. Farmers wanting their machines repaired will please send them in early, so as to give sufficient time for repairing them.

Attached to the Foundry is a *BLACKSMITH & CARTWRIGHT SHOP*, where all kind of work in that line will be done in the best manner.

They return their thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore received and hoping by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞Old Iron will be taken in exchange for work.

HAND & WHITELEY.

Chester Town, }
Jan. 26, 1850. } 3m