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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 13, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Election, Wednesday, the 2nd of October

Death of President Taylor.

General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, departed this life, on Tuesday night last, at half past 10 o'clok. A great man has indeed fallen and a nation is called to mourn the loss of its chief!

Another President of the United S ates, assembling in the late Anniversary of Independence, to unite his voice and example, with those of his Country-men, has been called to the land of spirits! He was great in the battle field—achieved victories, under circumstances, that will hand his name to posterity, as one of the greatest chiefs the world has produced. He was great in the high office which he held enjoying the confidence of his Countrymen and using power, only for the general good—He was great because of his unswerving attachment to the Constution, to the Government and to the Union.—He was a great man because of the possession of those qualities of the head and heart which secured the approbation and affection of his countrymen—but above all, he was great because he met death, without a fear and by his last breath, evidenced to the world, his attachment to his Country and his confidence in his God!!

The ways of Providence are indeed mysterious. He who braved so many dangers, endured hardships and toil, under privations and vicissitudes of climate, and who in the Providence of God, escaped unharmed, to receive the plaudits and the honors of his countrymen, has in the zenith of his power and of his earthy glory, been called to another and brighter and more glorious world May this dispensation teach the nation and its public men, wisdom, moderation, forbearance and charity—seeing, "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

The last words uttered by the venerable and beloved patriot, were: "I DIE—I AM EXPECTING THE SUMMONS—I AM READY TO MEET DEATH—I HAVE ENDEAVORED FAITHFULLY TO DISCHARGE MY DUTY—I AM SORRY TO LEAVE MY FRIENDS."

General Taylor is succeeded by the Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York, who was installed on Wednesday President of the United States. Mr. F. is a gentleman of enlarged experience; and who has always enjoyed the confidence of the great Whig party.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Lowe (the Locofoco candidate for Governor) and Mr. Clarke, (the Whig candidate,) in regard to canvassing the State at the next election. Mr. Lowe desired to enter upon the canvass at an early day, but Mr. Clarke, properly regarding the election of delegates to the Convention to frame a new Constitution, as involving a question in no wise involved in the canvass for Governor, suggested that the canvass should not be entered upon until after the Conventional election, which takes place in September. In a letter to Mr. Lowe, dated the 1st inst., Mr. Clarke says:

It was far from my intention, to prevent by any act of the question of constitutional Reform. In my judgement, by keeping this subject free from party feeling, we will have a sure guaranty, that wholesome and judicious reforms will be brought about by the Convention to assemble in November next; and on the other hand, I am convinced that if this question should fall into the hands of politicians, many desirable changes, eagerly asked for by the people, will not be engrafted upon the new Constitution.

Having been a member of the last Legislature, and having voted for the call of a Convention, it will require no action upon my part to satisfy the citizens of the State of my sincere desire for Reform.

Messrs. Clarke and Lowe accordingly met in Frederick on the 1st inst., and agreed to hold one meeting or joint discussion, in each Congressional District in the State as follows:

Wednesday,	Sept.	11th, at Cambridge.
Saturday,	"	14th, at Centreville.
Wednesday,	"	18th, at Baltimore.
Saturday	"	21st, at Reisterstown
Tuesday,	"	24, at Bladesburg.
Saturday,	"	28th, at Cumberland.

Each meeting to be held on the day and at the place named at 2 o'clock, P. M., except the meeting at Baltimore City, which will take place at 4 o'clock, P. M. Each gentleman reserving to himself the privelige of canvassing the State upon such days as are not specified in the above arrangement from the present to the close of the canvass.

Excursion.

The Steamer Cecil, will leave Turner's Cleek on Friday the 19th Instant at 7 o'clock A. M. on an excursion to Port Deposit The Sons of Temperance have chartered the Boat at 50 cts per round trip. The Grand division of the State with subordinate Divisions are to have a procession, speeches, &c. The Chester Band is to accompany the Divisions, and the trip is expected to be a pleasant one. The Sons of Temperance in Kent County generally, and all who are disposed to pass a pleasant day can be accommodated.

The Town.

We understand from good authority that the Commissioners of Chester-Town will examine very particularly, the Town, on Thursday next, the 18th Instant. As we understand that the examination will be a very close and particular one, and that it is the intention of the Commissioners to inforce fines in all cases of uncleanliness of premises, we would make a private suggestion to the owners and occupiers of property, to be prepared for the reception of the Corporation and the officers.

TOMATTOES.—We received the other day a quantity of very nice Tomattoes. The 49th cant be beat in raising early vegetables.

DEATH OF GEN'L TAYLOR.

The National Inteligencer thus announces his demise:

Weep, fellow-citizens! The hand of Death has stricken down a great and good man!—Zachary Taylor, our honored and beloved President, is no more! A malignant and rapid disease has swept him from among the living. No longer ago than Thursday last, he was apparently in the full enjoyment of health and strength, participating in the patriotic ceremonies of our nation's birthday, and now he is numbered with the dead! He expired last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, surrounded by his family. He died with the composure which conscious virtue, fortitude, and confidence in the goodness of God can alone impart. His last inteligible words were: "I am not afraid to die; I have done my duty; my only regret is leaving those who are dear to me."

In all this wide land there is not a heart which honors the noblest attributes of our nature—truth, bravery, humanity, patriotism—that will not throb with pain and grief at this national bereavement.

The Union, in a postscript, dated Tuesday night, thus speaks of the death of General Taylor:

The President of the United States has just breathed his last. The chamber in which he died is filled with an anxious and sympathysing crowd. How often shall we have to exclaim, in the memorable words of Edmund Burke, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" In little more than nine years two Presidents of the United States have been hurried away, covered as there were all the honors which their country could bestow upon them. Scarce a twelvemonth ago, the lamented predecessor of General Taylor was taken from us. But Mr. Polk's office had expired, and his work was done. In less than four months, two of the distinguished sons of S. Carolina, and Senators of the United States have breathed the last, and scarcely had their country ceased to weep over their graves, before the President of the United States descends to the tomb, amid the sympathies of his astonished countrymen.

This melancholy event will fall like a thunder clap upon the people. It is an event full of the saddest interest—calculated to astonish and startle a whole nation; and to touch every heart in it. It is destined to produce consequences to the country which no mortal man has sufficient sagacity to unroll.

In this grave and awful moment, the heart is full of the profoundest sympathies and regrets. But we have no time to pour them forth at this moment. A thousand other pens will hereafter do justice to the illustrations deceased. We bury in his honored tomb every unkind or unworthy feeling which we might ever have entertained. General Taylor rises before us in all the glory of the Hero, in all the majesty of the Patriot, whose name is associated with some of the most brilliant achievements in our annals, who has carried the fame of his country to the remotest nations, and whose reputation will never die.—The name of the Hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista will live as long as the name of the nation, whose standard he so often bore to victory and to glory. These deeds are indelibly written on the tablet of a nation's gratitude.

REMARKS OF MR. WEBSTER ON THE DEATH OF GEN'L TAYLOR.

Mr. Webster rose and said:

At a time when the great mass of our fellow-citizens enjoy remarkable health and happiness throughout the whole country, it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the two Houses of Congress, and especially this House, with repeated occasions for mourning and lamentation.—Since the commencement of the session we have followed two of our own members to their last, and we are now called upon, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislature, and in full sympathy with the deep tone of affliction which I am sure is felt throughout the country, to take part in the last and due solemnities of the funeral of the late President of the United States.

Truly, sir, was it said in the communication read to us, that a great man has fallen among us. The late President of the United States, originally a soldier by profession, having gone through a long and splendid career of military service, had at the close of the last war with Mexico, become so much endeared to the people of the United States, and had inspired them with so high a degree of regard and confidence, that without solicitation or application, without pursuing any devious paths of policy, or turning a hair's breadth to the right or to the left from the path of duty, a great and powerly and generous people saw fit, by popular vote and voice, to confer upon him the highest civil authority in the nation.

We cannot forget that, as in other instances, so in this, the public feeling was won and carried away in some degree by scarlet fever of military renown. So it has been always, and so it always will be, because high respect for noble feats in arms has been and always will be outpoured from the hearts of the members of a popular government. But it will be a great mistake to suppose that the late President of the U. States owed his advancement to high civil trust, or his great acceptability with the people to military talent or ability alone.

I believe, sir, that associated with the highest admiration for those qualities possessed by him, there was spread throughout the community a high degree of confidence and faith in his integrity and honor and uprightness as a man. I believe he was specially regarded as both a firm and a mild man in the exercise of authority.—And I have observed more than once in this and in other popular governments, that the prevalent motive with the masses of mankind for conferring high power on individuals, is a confidence in their mildness, their paternal, protecting and safe character.

The people naturally feel safe where they feel themselves to be under the control and protection of sober councilmen of impartial minds, and a general paternal superintendence. I suppose, sir, that no case ever happens in the very best days of the Roman Republic, where any man found himself clothed with the highest authority in the State, under circumstances more repelling all suspicion of personal application, all suspicion of pursuing any crooked path in politics, or all suspicion of having been actuated by sinister views and purposes, than in the case of the worthy and eminent and distinguished and good man whose death we now deplore—He has left to the people of his country a legacy in this. He has left a bright example which addresses itself with peculiar force to the young and rising generation, for it tells them that there is a path to the highest degree of renown, straight, onward and steady, without change or deviation. Mr. Secretary, my friend from Louisiana, Mr. Downs, has detailed briefly the events in the military career of Gen. Taylor.

His service through life was mostly on the frontier, and always a hard service; often in combat with the tribes of Indians all along the frontier for many thousands of miles. It has been justly remarked by one of the most eloquent men whose voice was ever heard in these Houses, that it is not in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but that it is there that they are formed. The hard service, the stern discipline, devolving upon all those who have a great extent of frontier to defend, and often with irregular troops of their own, being called on suddenly to enter into contest with savages, to study the habits of savage life and savage warfare, in order to foresee and overcome their stratagems—all these things tend to make a hardy military character.

For a very short period, Sir, I had a connection with the Executive Government of this country, and during all that time very perilous and embarrassing circumstances existed between the U. States and the Indians on our borders, and war was actually raging between the United States and the Florida tribes, and I very well remember that those who took counsel together on that occasion officially, and who were desirous of placing the military command in the safest hands, came to the conclusion that there was no man in the service more fully uniting the qualities of military ability and great personal prudence than ZACHARY TAYLOR, and he was of course appointed to the command.

Unfortunately, his career at the head of this Government was short. For my part in all that I have seen of him, I have found much to respect and nothing to condemn. The circumstances under which he conducted the Government for the few months he was at the head of it, have been such as, perhaps, not to give to him a very favorable—certainly not a full opportunity of developing his principles and his policy, and to carry them out. But I believe he has left on the minds of the country a strong impression—first, of his absolute honesty and integrity of character; next, of his sound practical good sense; and lastly, of the mildness, kindness and friendliness of his temper towards all his countrymen.

But he is gone. He is ours no more, except in the force of his example. Sir, I heard with infinite delight the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs,) who has just resumed his seat, when he earnestly prayer that this event might be used to soften the animosities, to allay party criminations and recriminations, and to restore fellowship and good feelings among the various sections of the Union.

Mr. Secretary, great as is our loss today, if these mentionable and inappreciable blessings shall have been secured to us even by the death of Zachary Taylor, they have not been purchased at too high a price, and if his spirit from the regions to which he has ascended could see these results—could see that he had entwined a soldier's laurels around a martyr's crown—he would say exultingly, "happy am I that by my death I have done more for that country which I loved and served then I did or could do by all the devotion and all the efforts that I could make in her behalf during the short space of my earthly existence."

Mr. Secretary, great as this calamity is, we mourn but not as those without hope. We have seen one eminent man, and another eminent man, and at last a man in the most eminent station, fall away from among the midst of us. But I doubt not there is a Power above us exercising over us that parental care, that has marked our progress for so many years.

I have confidence still that the place of the departed will be supplied; that the kind beneficent favor of Almighty God will still be with us; and that we shall be borne along and be borne upward on the wings of sustaining Providence. God grant that in time that is before us, there may not be wanting to us as wise men, as good men for our counsels, as he whose funeral obsequies we now propose to celebrate.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 8 P. M.

The Great Conflagration—Relief of the Sufferers—Recovery and Recognition of Bodies—100 missing—Amount of Losses—Insurance Losses—Sad Incidents, &c.,

The ruins of the great conflagration are still smouldering, and have been visited throughout the day by throngs from all sections of the city.

The city councils, at their session this afternoon, appropriated $10.000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Among the bodies at the Green House, that of Ellen Terese, daughter of Lawrence McKee, has been identified. Two other children of his are still missing. Dorothy Hand and Thos. O'Donoghue have also been identified.

Numerous charred trunks and half consumed bodies of men, women and children have been dug from the ruins to day. There is still, however, a great number of persons missing, and not less than one hundred had been enquired for at the hospital by their friends.

The scene of the fire is visited by mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, in search of some trace of lost ones.

The amount of losses by our city insurance companies make a total of $368,000. The Firemen's Association is the severest sufferer, their loss being $100.000. The Franklin, Hand-in-Hand, and Mutual Insurance Companies each loose $75 000 Jn. Brook, Sons & Co., lose $47,000 but are fully insured—They pledge their honor that the building contains no powder. Ridgeway & Budd lose $10.000, Wm. & Nephew $20.00, and Dr. Jayne $20,000, of which half is insured.

The total loss of realestate is estimated at $700,000, and the total loss of real and personal property, $1.200 000.

W. L. Buckman, one of those injured, is dying at the hospital. Jesse Gillam, a boy 10 years of age, fell from the window of Hiram Chester's dwelling, a relative who had him conveyed thither after removing him from his burning home. He was found dead on the pavement in front of the house.

LOVE AND CRIME.—C. Pinckney Henson, an Englishman and a schoolmaster, under 30 years of age, has been arrested in Thomas county, Ga., for the murder of Robert A. Pearce, a respectable planter, who had befriended him, und with whom he boarded when Mr. P. died suddenly in March last Henson then removed to another boarding house, but continued to visit Mrs. Pearce, the widow, who is but 18 years old, although she has three children. It being rumored that she and Hanson intended to be married, her friends sought to defeat it, and succeeded in inducing her to give him a negative answer—whereupon he became furious, declared that he had poisoned her husband to obtain her, and that no one else should ever possess her. Seeming to comply, Mrs P. soon after lodged a complaint against Henson, and he was indicted for the murder. In his trunk were found several loveletters from her, and the prisoner has confessed the crime, but implicates her as an accompliance, and he bought the arsenic with which Mr. Pearce was destroyed for the purpose of killing a negro boy who had witnessed his improper familiarties with Mrs. P. Henson is a good schoolar and orator, and had been selected by the Sons of Temperance, of which body he was a member, to deliver a fourth of July oration. He avows that he desires to live only that he may revenge himself on the woman. She is very respectably connected.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.—At New Haven Conn., on the 4th, a young girl, about 14 years of age, was instantly killed by the discharge of a cannon as she run before it.

At Philadelphia, Jane Barret, a young lady, aged 13 years, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat; also, one of her male companions, in attempting to save her.

At Maysville, Ky on the evening of the 3d, a man named Morgan was killed while loading a cannon without swabbing, it going off and carrying his head entirely away. The firing was to welcome a company from Cincinnatti.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.—The Pacific, which sailed from New York, on Saturday, for Liverpool, took out about $300,000, mostly in British gold. We can afford this, while so much is coming from California.

FRESHET IN THE RIO GRANDE.—On the 25th ult., the river at Brownsville, Texas, was, and had been, rising rapidly so that at the above date it was nearly over its banks, and a few feet more of rise, it was expected, would cause great damage to the farms.

For the News.

MR. EDITOR:—An article in your last paper, headed, "Henry Clay, General Taylor and the Washington Republic" has excited, in the breasts of many good and sterling Whigs, no little mortification, chagrin and disappointment. The writer professedly Whig, has indulged in a strain and temper and course of remark, as unwise, impolitic and I think, unjust, in regard to Gen'l Taylor, his Cabinet and Mr. Clay, as the most embittered opponent of all these great men and of the Whig party, could have desired!! I have never seen as much recklessness, as to the union, harmony and prospects of the Whigs as is portrayed in that article!

A majority of the Cabinet (composed of whom we are not informed) is charged with countenancing attacks upon Mr Clay—with having "no sympathies with the Whigs" and the Administration is charged to be in combination with Mr. Benton, and that the Administration may be considered as "*doomed!*" As deficient in "common sense," that all the *blunders* predicted from the selection of a portion of the Cabinet, have been more than realized?—"that it is impossible for Gen'l. Taylor to be re elected—that he stands not the slightest chance of being nominated," and he believes "that beyond the members of his Cabinet and some of the office holders, the idea is not seriously entertained"—Verily, Mr. Editor, I doubt, if the Washington Union or Baltimore Argus—the leading Democratic papers of the Union and the State, have ever said any thing or strung together so many things of harshness, censure, condemnation & depreciation, as this "whig" writer who in 1848 supported Gen'l Taylor over Mr. Clay, who professes still to have confidence in Gen'l. T. integrity and character, but who, is now found over-flowing with love for Mr. Clay and bitterness against Gen'l Taylor's Cabinet!! Truly, these are marvelous times, and some things are stranger than fiction.

Who are the Cabinet of Gen'l Taylor? Are they not sound, well tried and talented Whigs? Men who are known to fame and have rendered some service to the State? Is JOHN M. CLAYTON, unknown to the country? Is he not an "old wheel horse" of the Whigs? Has he not conducted our foreign relations in a manner most beneficial and honorable to the nation? Has he failed in a single negotiation, and has he not taken a bold and fearless, yet just and noble stand, for his country on all occasions? Has not the Treasury Department been judiciously and ably administered? Has not defalcations been suppressed and every branch of the Treasury Department been properly and wisely conducted? In a word as not all the business of all the Departments of all the Cabinet officers been transacted in the very best manner? Can any man point to any official "*blunders*" of any of the Departments? And has no the whole public business been done in a manner highly conducive to the public interest?

What has Gen'l Taylor done as President, to impair the confidence of the Whigs in his administration? Did not one universal note of applause go up from the people on the delivery of his first message to Congress? Has he not faithfully carried out the measures and principles of his message? Has he forfeited a single pledge or violated any promise? On the contrary, has he not, with less of the bitterness and feeling of the party, than was wont, acted for the best interest of his country?

But it seems Gen'l Taylor erred, in the complainers opinion in the selection of his Cabinet? How long has the writer been engaged in finding out that error and does he set himself up as having the right to instruct Gen'l T. in the selection of Cabinet officers? Every President has exercised the right of selection and Gen'l Taylor done no more, and his selections were sanctioned by the Senate of the U. States!

But why should the writer, at this early day, introduce the subject of the next Presidency—is this the time for such topics, two years before a nomination is to be made? and at a period when the heart of the nation is beating hard at the threats of disunion and dissolution heard in high places? Are we to lose sight of the Union—the Constitution—the peace, tranquility and harmony of the country to talk about who shall be the next President, and to hurl the brands of discord and dissatisfaction into the ranks and councils of the Whigs of the Union, and to excite feelings of of jealousy and anger, between the supporters of the administration, of Whig measures and policy? Forbid it justice, harmony, peace and the Union! If the Republic paper acts in a most censurable manner, is that a reason why we should imitate the example? If a man throws a torch upon my property, am I to cast it on my neighbors? No sir, these are no times to discus claims of candidates for the Presidency! Much less to denounce public men—great men—Whigs of high standing and character. The Whigs cannot suffer to lose Mr. Clay or Gen'l Taylor, neither can succeed without the friends of both. These great and good men may sometimes differ in opinion, as it is natural that men should, but they are on friendly relations—these feelings should be cultivated between their mutual and respective friends. Let harmony and good will prevail among all—let there be no rebukes—no encouraging heart-burnings or jealouses, but let every true Whig, inculcate and practice that union and good feeling which should exist between friends having a common object and engaged in a common cause—contending more for principles than men, and the Whigs may again succeed, with any candidate endorsed by the votes of a National Convention.

A WHIG OF THE UNION AND FOR THE UNION OF THE WHIGS.

The above Communication was received before the death of Gen'l Taylor.—ED.

DEAD.—Hon. Sergeant S. Prentiss of New Orleans, died on the 4th inst.

For the Kent News.

Reform.

MR. EDITOR:—The period is approaching when the good people of Maryland, will be called upon to select candidates, to attend a convention, appointed to assemble, at Annapolis in November, to frame a Constitution for the State. The importance of this assemblage, when viewed in connection with our intelligence, population, property, and resources has not been exceeded, since 1776, when the present Constitution was framed. I propose to submit to your readers in two communications, my views upon the duties and responsibilities of the Convention, and of the qualifications and fitness of candidates for the highly important and responsible stations of members of that body.

A writer in the 'News,' a short time since, in several essays, set forth the character of the contemplated reforms. It was apparent to every attentive reader, that those articles were entirely sportive, not serious, but intended merely to amuse, but by occasional intermixtures of the grave and gay, to give them a degree of plausibility. But from the style and composition of those publications, it is evident that the writer was facetious, and not serious. The duties of the Convention will be momentous. They will have no relation to the Laws or acts of Legislation, nor upon the Statute-book! The power of the Convention will not extend over a single law nor in force. No reduction of Officers fees—no increase or reduction in the allowance to Judges, Jurors, or Witnesses, no perdiem of members of the Legislature—in fact, no matters of ordinary legislation can be reached by the Convention.—However some may desire reforms, in various points, yet none such can be effected by that body!

All the Reforms, that can come within the scope or action of the Convention must relate to *Constitutional provisions* or the Organic law! For instance, when the Covention assembles, it will organize by the election of a Speaker or a chairman—Clerk, Committee Clerks, Sergant at Door keeper. The subjects that are to come up before the Convention, will then be referred to appropriate Committees—all that relates to the House of Delegates to a select Committee—to the organization of the Senate to another Committee—to the Governor to another—to the Secretary of the State another—to the Judiciary another—to Sheriffs to a similar Committee—to Clerks of Courts to another—Register of Wills to another, and the same proceedings will be had, in relation to the Orphans' Court, Levy Court—Right of suffrage—qualifications of voters—same for office and disabilities of holding office—and periods of session of the General Assembly. Time will be allowed the respectable Committee to report—these reports must be printed for the use of the members, and the various subjects reported upon will be presented in tangible forms and discussed by the members. After all the principles or provisions in general, are settled, a Committee will be appointed to draft the Constitution in form in conformity with the previous decisions.

The Committee, on the Executive, (for illustration) will first inquire into the manner of the Governors election—whether his term shall be 1, 2 or 3 or 4 years?—Whether he shall be elected by the people or by the Legislature? What his power shall be? Whether he shall have a positive or qualified veto or none? Whether he shall have the power of appointment to office or only of nomination? Whether he shall have an absolute or unqualified power of pardon, and commutation of sentences and remission of fines? Who shall be eligible to the office—his age and residence—providing for decisions in cases of tie—his right to order out and command the Militia—and how the officer if delinquent may be tried or removed?—Next—who may elected to the House of Delegates? The age and qualification of residence? How and when elected? The powers of the House? The number composing it? How to be chosen? What proportion the counties and cities are to be entitled to? &c., &c.

I have mentioned only those two departments or rather branches of the Government, as examples of the nature, character, extent and manner, of the reforms or duties, that will devolve upon the Convention! All other kind of reforms, have to be acted and decided upon by the Legislature, in the ordinary mode, or in such mode as by Constitutional provision may be established. It will be in the power of the Convention to make the Governor elective for seven years or one year. To allow every male of the age of 21 or 18 to vote—or to impose a property qualification or poll tax upon the vote? To make representation according to population—or to give the small counties a proper degree of weight? The power of the Convention will be immense on the subjects appropriate to it! If exercised for evil, many will regret its convocation! Many thinking and reflecting men thought that all the necessary changes for good might be made by the Legislature, by its action in two consecutive sessions! That while this would cost nothing to the State, it would enable the State to hold on to whatever was good with out jeopardy—while a Convention, would not only hold a long but expensive session, and when once met, would have power to unsettle and uproot every thing, and be capable of producing incalculable evil. Some thought that the old foundation, being admirably laid of the best materials might answer to build upon, at less expense—while others thought that the foundation stones must be dug up, cellar and all, and anew building out and not be constructed, regardless of expense.—The latter nation prevailed and soon competent workmen must be sought for to erect the building and to lay the foundation.

It is, obvious to every reflecting and experienced one, that while many would be competent to regu-