



THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1844.

Advertisements omitted to-day shall be in our next.

Payments are due to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, publishers of the House of Representatives.

The Senate has rejected the bill, as chief of the Whigs declines being a member.

The Whigs, it will be seen, have six members on the committee, the Democrats three—Messrs. Ruff, Burke, and Gilmer; and but one of the six Whigs (Mr. Davis) is from a slave State.

This is as it should be, under the circumstances, and according to parliamentary usage which requires that a select committee should be favorable to the subject-matter committed to them.

So the Whigs will be responsible for the assent of the committee, the House, for the final disposition which shall be made of the subject, when the report comes in.

We hope there will be no finching on the part of the majority of the committee; but that they will come square up to the mark, and let the country know to what lengths they propose to go, and generally, what they would be at.

They have now full swing on the general subject which they profess to have so much at heart; and it will be their fault if they do not meet it full in the face.—Albany Argus.

RELEASE OF TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS.—Captain Willson, of the brig Fairfield, reports the release of two of our countrymen, Messrs. Thomas and Curtis, late master and mate of the brig Zebra, who have been lying in prison at Gonaves in the island of Hayti, since early in last August, on a charge of shooting an English captain who came alongside the Zebra during the night, to entice a portion of her crew to desert.

The poor fellows had made several applications to the Government of the United States for relief, without success. In this connection the P. S. brig Baltimore, Capt. Mattison, arrived at Gonaves, and on making full inquiry into the case, peremptorily demanded an immediate trial or release.

He was referred to Port au Prince, the seat of Government, to which place he at once repaired, and there made a stout demand on the Provisional Government, which, convinced by his emphatic language that he was not to be trifled with, made the most satisfactory response and issued an order for his release from prison and delivery into his hands.

Capt. Mattison deserves great praise for the successful termination of this affair. His conduct was prompt, energetic and manly, and must have the happiest effect on our commercial intercourse with that island.

PRESENT TO ROBERT TYLER ESQ.—The Philadelphia Evening Mercury says:—“Daniel O’Connell, the Liberator has presented Robert Tyler with a very handsome old family chair.” It is an antiquity, and a great curiosity, having been three hundred years in Mr. O’Connell’s family. It is made in the antique style of those days, and formed of old Irish black oak, polished in the finest manner. The black legs and arms are curved and grooved, and form very handsome scrolls where the work lacks of it. The seat and centre of the back are lined with a cream-colored plush richly ornamented in fine colors, with fancy figures and national etchings. It was received at Washington, via Philadelphia, on the 9th inst.

We learn from the Washington papers that on Tuesday evening the U. S. Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of a number of marshals and district attorneys, and also the entire list of appointments and promotions in the Army, submitted by the President. Among the confirmations is that of General George M. Keim, as Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The re-appointment of Joseph Redie, as Surveyor of the Revenue at Chester, Maryland, was also confirmed.

SPECIAL ELECTION RETURNS, Dorchester County.

CHAPELAIN. Cannon. N. W. Fork 34 55. New Market 115 213. Vienna 103 159. Cambridge 245 146. Neck 95 62. P. Creek 50 56. Lakes 50 56. Hooper’s Island 30 4.

939 781. 781. Chapelain’s Maj. 168.

Rhode Island is just now without representation in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Simmons has not been in his seat this session, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, and Mr. Sprague having been called home by the murder of his brother. It is thought they will both resign.

Rejection.—The nomination of Mr. Henshaw to the office of Secretary of the Navy, has been rejected by the Senate of the United States.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY—50 LIVES LOST.

The St. Louis papers of the 6th inst., contain the particulars of the loss of the steamer Shenandoah, with from thirty to one hundred lives. She was on her way from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and when only three miles from the latter city, at eleven o’clock at night, she struck a snag, which caused her to sink immediately. The weather was intensely cold, and a large number of the passengers estimated at from 40 to 50, were drowned or frozen to death. About 150 have been saved. The boat was purchased at auction, in Cincinnati, a short time ago, by Capt. Howell, for \$3,000.—It is not known here whether she was insured or not. This was the first trip the steamer had made since it was purchased by Capt. H. He was drowned. The boat and cargo will prove a total loss. Some of the trunks and other effects of passengers have been saved. The books of the steamer have not yet been recovered, and consequently it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, the names of all the passengers, or the amount of cargo on board. One gentleman lost \$3,000 in money and another thirty negroes. A gentleman from Nashville, with his child, was saved; his wife was precipitated into the river and drowned. Many of the passengers who were saved, were severely frozen; having escaped from the wreck with nothing but their night clothes. Some who were landed below, travelled bare foot to the nearest place of shelter.

A LOG CABIN CRUSH—Terrible Accident—Ominous!

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, says:—We sincerely regret to announce a melancholy event, which occurred at the Whig Club House at sunset last evening. The house was just finished, and about 100 persons had clustered together on the ridgepole of the roof, which was about 40 or fifty feet from the ground—an individual had taken off his hat, and was about to proclaim that the Rally would take place to-day, when a large portion of the roof fell in, carrying down the whole crowd of persons. We have not been able to gather the particulars—understand that the following are the names of the persons who were the greatest sufferers: D. C. Lemoso, badly; Ed. Allen, very badly; W. Pearson, leg broke; Mr. Walsh, arm broken in two places; Mr. Adie, arm broken in two places; Mr. Pemberton, thigh broke; Hugh Fry and son, badly; Robert Hayward, ankle broke; Mr. Mays, arm broken; young Couch, badly. Some of the boys suffered very much. A son of Mr. S. H. Myers had an arm broken in two places. A son of Mr. Grimes, also, had an arm broken. Two sons of Mr. Walsh were much injured; one having his leg broke, the other considerably hurt. Others, whose names we have not been able to learn, were much injured, though not very dangerously.

THE PHILADELPHIA SENTINEL RELATES THE PARTICULARS OF A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THAT CITY ON TUESDAY.

A respectable young man named Wm. Jackson paid a visit on Monday evening to a young lady to whom he was betrothed, and returned home at a late hour, as was his usual custom. At about 6 o’clock on Tuesday morning the family were startled by the report of a pistol—with which he had shot himself. He expired in a few minutes. The Sentinel adds:—Between the time that he returned home on Monday evening and his decease, he wrote a long and affectionate letter to his mother, and also a will, in which he bequeathed one half of his property to his mother, and the other half to the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. On the evening preceding his decease, he presented to the young lady in question a fine gold ring containing a lock of his hair. The Sentinel is as strange as it is melancholy, no one can form a correct opinion of what induced him to commit the deed; there was nothing, so far as we have ascertained, to prevent the intended union between him and the object of his affections; the relatives on all sides were agreed; and yet, right on the eve of consummating the marriage vow, he fell by his own hand.

THE END OF THE POMEROY ROBBERY.

Suicide of the Robber.—This extraordinary robbery, which has created so much excitement throughout the country, has resulted in a sad and a painful manner. Since our report of Saturday, the Mayor, with his 1st Marshal, Mr. Clarke, aided by Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, have been most active in continuing the investigation, with a view of discovering if possible the whereabouts of the trunk. Yesterday afternoon, information was given that a large quantity of partially burned paper was concealed in the chimney of the house No. 32 Livingston street, occupied by Lechner where the trunk was found. These were secured, and on a careful examination it was clearly ascertained that these were the remains of the missing notes, there being words enough legible to satisfy the officers on this point. They were carefully gathered together and placed in a basket, to be preserved for use, when the accused party should be brought up for examination or trial.

THE MAYOR’S 1ST MARSHAL WITH JUSTICE TAYLOR AND OFFICER MCGRATH, ABOUT FIVE O’CLOCK YESTERDAY PROCEEDED TO THE CITY PRISON, FRAGMENTS IN HAND AND BASKET, AND ON ONE OF THE TURNKEYS OPENING THE DOOR OF LECHNER’S APARTMENT ALLOTTED TO HIM DURING HIS CONFINEMENT, THERE DISCOVERED THAT HE WAS DEAD, HAVING SUSPENDED HIMSELF BY A HANDKERCHIEF WHICH HE PLACED ROUND HIS NECK AND PLACING IT ACROSS A BOARD WHICH WAS PUT ON THE UPPER END OF HIS BUNK OR BED, WHICH HAD BEEN SET ON END, ELEVATED HIM SUFFICIENTLY TO PRODUCE STRANGULATION. HE WAS IMMEDIATELY CUT DOWN AND THE CORONER SENT FOR AND ALL MEANS USED TO RESUSCITATE HIM, BUT THEY WERE OF NO AVAIL, AS LIFE WAS EXTINCT.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—Mr. Black, of Georgia, has given notice in the House of Representatives, that, when the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon should come up, he would offer an amendment, so as to embrace a provisional annexation of Texas to the United States.

LOOKING UP!—The present Speaker of the Pennsylvania State Senate, Col. Bigler, is a printer—so also is the Assistant Clerk, the two Transcribing Clerks, and the Sergeant-at-Arms!

A MECHANIC WHO HAD FAILED IN BUSINESS, HELD THE FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH HIS CLOCK:—“You,” said he, “are a mere mechanical affair while I have the principle of action in myself!” “Very true,” replied the clock, “but when you wind up your affairs, you stop business; when my affairs are wound up, I go the longer for it.”

EUROPE—HER DEBTS.

The debts of Europe is the subject of an interesting article in a late number of Hunt’s Magazine. From this it appears that every nation in Europe, without exception, is heavily in debt.—Each of the petty German States pays a large amount of interest. The aggregate of the debts of the thirty nine sovereignties is 10,499,710,000 German dollars, equal to 82 cents of our currency. The English debt swallows up in interest, more than one half of the revenue out of which it is to be supported. Debt about £500,000,000—interest ten millions a year. It would require \$50,000,000 a year to pay the principle of this immense debt. We extract from the full table following estimates of the debts of the larger powers:—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Debt, Interest. Includes England, France, Holland, Prussia, etc.

THE STATE DEBTORS.

A report was made to the House of Delegates on Monday, by the Treasurer, by which it appears that to the 1st December 1843, there was due the State, exclusive of interest, By Clerks and Sheriffs of the several counties, the sum of \$97,783 25. Amount due by the counties for Colonization tax, 14,865 01. By the collectors of the District tax for 1841-42 to Dec. ’43, 213,065 39. By Tobacco Inspectors and Auctioneers, 3,567 28. Making, \$329,279 93. Which will be somewhat varied by payments made since 1st December, 1843. A list of balances due the State of Maryland by sundry persons on the Eastern Shore, amounts to \$32,353 39.

THE OLD DOMINION.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—The Ohio men speak with confidence of that State. As to the Old Dominion, we speak fearlessly and confidently, she will go right. She never will swallow the Federal Clay. We shall carry the State triumphantly—by a larger majority than we did in 1840. Republicans of the Union, fear not for Virginia.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—The Detroit Free Press says:—The Ambury Manufacturing Co., last week reduced the wages of their laborers fifteen or twenty per cent! Thus, while their business is more profitable than ever, and daily growing more so they are reducing the already low wages of their operatives, and taking a cruel and heartless advantage of their necessities.

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1844.

On motion of Mr. Simmes, the proposition submitted by him some days since as an additional rule, providing that all bills and resolutions contemplating taking money out of the Treasury, shall first be submitted to the committee on Claims, or some other appropriate standing committee, before they shall be had thereon. A substitute was submitted a substitute in the following words:—“That no bill or resolution shall be taken from the Treasury until it has been reported by the committee on Claims, or some other appropriate standing committee, before they shall be had thereon.”

The question was then taken upon the substitute, and it was adopted. Mr. Levering presented a memorial of the Merchants’ Bank of Baltimore, asking permission to invest a portion of its funds in their own stock. Referred.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. Waters, reported a bill providing for a separation of the collection of the State and County taxes, so far as regarded Somerset county. Mr. Johnson moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Waters moved as an amendment, and that said committee be instructed to report, at some early day, a general bill, carrying out the object of the bill.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE STATE INTO SIX CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

WHEREAS, it is declared, by the Constitution of the United States, that the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States shall be composed of members chosen every two years by the people of the several States; that the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; and whereas, it is declared by the Act Congress, passed the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled an Act for the appointment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census, that from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives of the United States shall be composed of Members elected agreeably to the ratio of one Representative for every seven thousand six hundred and eighty persons, in each State, and one additional Representative for each State having a fraction larger than one half of the said ratio; and according to which apportionment, this State is entitled to six Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that for the purpose of electing six Representatives to the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into six Districts, which shall be numbered from one to six; that Saint Mary’s, Charles, Calvert, Prince George’s, Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, excepting Howard District, in Anne Arundel County, shall constitute the first District; that Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the second District; that Carroll County, Howard District, Howard County, and the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth Wards of the City of Baltimore, as they are now known and constituted, shall compose the third District; that the Wards of the City of Baltimore known as the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh Wards, shall constitute the fourth District; that Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne’s and Caroline counties shall constitute the fifth District; that Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties shall constitute the sixth District; That each District shall be entitled to elect one Representative to Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that, when as this State was not divided into Congressional Districts at the time of holding the regular Elections in the month of October, eighteen hundred and forty-three, that a Special Election for Representatives to the Congress of the United States, under the Act, shall be held in the several Counties of this State, Howard District, and in the City of Baltimore, on the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that the Governor of this State, from and immediately after the passage of this Act, shall issue his Proclamation, ordering an Election of Representatives to Congress, according to the provisions of this Act; and shall, also, cause this Act to be published in, at least, two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, and one newspaper in each county of the State, where a newspaper is published; and in his said Proclamation shall require notice of such Election to be given by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and Howard District, and by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the Judges of Election for the several Counties of this State, Howard District, and of the City of Baltimore, shall meet at their respective places of holding elections in their

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, AND THE EXERCISE OF SUCH A POWER BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND A HIGHLY PERJURIOUS IN ITS TENDENCY.

Resolved, That the Government of the State of Maryland is clothed with no powers only which have not been delegated to the General Government, and instructions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, would be a usurpation of the authority, and an assumption by the State, of the supremacy of the laws of Congress, and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to issue or to cause to be issued, paper money, except as a representation of gold and silver coin; and to issue it of any value to be issued, as a representation of value of land or any other object than gold and silver, would constitute a violation of the Federal Constitution.

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Resolved, That Congress has no power to issue or to cause to be issued, paper money, except as a representation of gold and silver coin; and to issue it of any value to be issued, as a representation of value of land or any other object than gold and silver, would constitute a violation of the Federal Constitution.

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