dual capacity, still it must be admitted that it is a wretched and insecure government which is administered by its most ignorant citizens, and those who have the least at stake under it. Though intelligence and wealth have great influence here as everywhere in keeping in check reckless and unenlightened numbers, yet it is evident to close observers, if not to all, that these are rapidly usurping all power in the non-slaveholding States, and threaten a fearful crisis in republican institutions there, at no remote period. In the slaveholding States, however, nearly one half of the whole population, and those the poorest and most ignorant, have no political influence whatever, because they are slaves. Of the other half, a large proportion are both educated and independent in their circumstances, while those who unfortunately are not so, being still elevated far above the mass, are higher toned and more deeply interested in preserving a stable and well ordered government, than the same class in any other country. Hence, slavery is truly the "corner stone" and foundation of every well designed and durable "republican edifice."

With us every citizen is concerned in the maintenance of order, and in promoting honesty and industry among those of the lowest class who are our slaves; and our habitual vigilance renders standing armies, whether of soldiers or policemen, entirely unnecessary. Small guards in our cities, and occasional patrols in the country, ensure us a repose and security known nowhere else. You cannot be ignorant that, excepting the United States, there is no country in the world whose existing government would not be overturned in a month, but for its standing armies, maintained at an enormous and destructive cost to those whom they are destined to overawe—so rampant and combatant is the spirit of discontent wherever nominal free labor prevails, with its extensive privileges and its dismal servitude. Nor will it be long before the "*free States*" of this Union will be compelled to introduce the same expensive machinery to preserve order among their "free and equal" citizens. Already has Philadelphia organized a permanent battalion for this purpose: N. York, Boston, and Cincinnati will soon follow her example; and then the smaller towns and densely populated counties. The intervention of the militia to repress violations of the peace is becoming a daily affair. A strong government, after some of the old fashions—though probably with a new name—sustained by the force of armed mercenaries, is the ultimate destiny of the non-slaveholding section of this confederacy, and one which may not be very distant.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as is generally done abroad, that in case of war, slavery would be a source of weakness. It did not weaken Rome, nor Athens, nor Sparta, though their slaves were comparatively far more numerous than ours, of the same color for the most part with themselves, and large numbers of them familiar with the use of arms. I have no apprehension that our slaves would seize such an opportunity to revolt. The present generation of them born amongst us would never think of such a thing at any time, unless instigated to it by others. Against such instigations we are on our guard. In time of war we should be more watchful and better prepared to put down insurrections than at any other periods. Should any foreign nation be so lost to every sentiment of civilized humanity as to attempt to erect among us the standard of revolt, or to invade us with black troops for the base and barbarous purpose of stirring up servile war, their efforts would be signally rebuked. Our slaves could not be easily seduced, nor would anything delight them more than to assist in stripping Cuffee of his regimentals to put him in the cotton field, which would be the fate of most invaders, without any very prolix form of "apprenticeship." If, as I am satisfied would be the case, our slaves remained peacefully on our plantations, and cultivated them in time of war under the superintendance of a limited number of our citizens, it is obvious that we could put forth more strength in such an emergency, at less sacrifice, than any other people of the same numbers.—And thus we should in every point of view, "out of this nettle danger, pluck the flower safety."

How far slavery may be an advantage or disadvantage to those not owning slaves, yet united with us in political association, is a question for their sole consideration. It is true that our representation in Congress is increased by it. But so are our taxes; and the non-slaveholding States being the majority, divide among themselves far the greater portion of the amount levied by the Federal Government. And I doubt not that when it comes to a close calculation they will not be slow in finding out that the balance of profit arising from the connection is vastly in their favor.

MARGARETTA SYLER *alias* EHMANN.—It has been ascertained, on inquiry prosecuted by a committee of the German Society, that the name of Margaretta, the female familiar to the public through the gross outrage alleged to have been perpetrated on her person, is not Syler but Ehmann, and that she is recently from Fehrburg, Bavaria.

PORT TOBACCO TIMES.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1845.

CHARLES COUNTY COURT is still in session; the Hon. Judges DORSEY and MAGRUDER upon the bench. We believe there has been as yet little business of importance brought before the Court, the cases coming up in order upon the docket and the most of those reached being of minor importance. There is however a case before the Court to-day of importance. It is the testing of the will of the late Jno. Barnes, for a number of years Clerk of Charles County Court, in which there is a large amount of property involved.

A bill of indictment having been found by the grand jury against Bill Wheeler and Mark Cæsar, for being prime movers and instigators in the late negro insurrection, their trial, so soon as the will case is decided, will come up. By an act of the Legislature, the crime of insurrection is made punishable with death; and as they are indicted for this grave offence, their punishment will be in accordance to the law, should they be convicted.

It is conjectured that the Court, having a great deal of unfinished business before them, will be necessarily compelled to sit during some part if not the whole of next week.

Tuesday afternoon last the candidates for Congress, Messrs. CHAPMAN and KEY, addressed their friends in this village, and together opened the campaign. Of the merits of these gentlemen, as they are no doubt well if not intimately known to the voters of this district, it is needless to speak. But political predilecton aside, we know not which to choose—they are both, so far as our judgment is capable of discerning, men of high caste of talent and moral worth, and therefore well deserving of the station to which they aspire.

We can but admire the cordiality and good feeling which was manifested on the occasion between these two candidates—they met as old and long-tried friends, and discussed the national policies of their respective parties with calm and dispassionate feelings, such feelings as should ever pervade the bosom of our public men, showing clearly that an honest difference of opinion is no cause for strife.

In our paper of to-day will be found the Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the citizens of our sister county St. Mary's, held at Leonardtown on the 12th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the better security and control of the colored population of that county. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. H. G. S. Key, J. M. S. Causin, B. G. Harris, Wm. I. Blackistone, and Jas. T. Blackistone, urging upon the citizens of St. Mary's county to carry out these resolutions, and of using every legal means to secure a rigid execution of the laws relative to free negroes and slaves. One of the resolutions causes a Committee of Vigilance to be appointed for each election district to consist of ten members. We believe the organization of a vigilant committee to watch over the negroes and see that they are not influenced or corrupted by designing and villainous knaves, to be greatly efficient, and no doubt will have a tendency to suppress all disaffection among them. Therefore we say, in regard to our Committee of Vigilance, let only such men be appointed as can be fully relied upon.

Our readers will bear in mind that an Association will be held in Acakeke parish commencing on Tuesday, the 2d of September next. The Association will commence at Bumpy Ooak Church, in said parish, be held there two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, and conclude at Acakeke Church—two days service there also. We learn that several ministers from other parishes are expected to attend the Association.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following are the Whig nominations: For Congress, Jacob Snively. House of Delegates, H. W. Dellinger, Col. Henry Foulke, Lewis Tritle, Samuel Mumma, T. Eli Buchanan.

A DIPLOMATIST.—Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, Charge to Austria, has appointed N. P. Willis, Esq., as Secretary and attache to his embassy. This has induced Mr. W. to change somewhat his European route, and will relieve him from custom house vexations in his travels.

"TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT."—Accounts from Lexington (Ky.) state that there was much excitement in that place, caused by an incendiary article which appeared in the "True American," an abolition print established there and edited by Cassius M. Clay, who has obtained great notoriety as an Abolitionist preacher. Mr. Clay addressed a letter to the meeting called to determine what course would be best to pursue, in which he states that the offensive article had been written by his friends during his sickness, and that for the future the paper would be conducted differently.

The meeting, after an address from T. F. Marshall, Esq., passed a series of resolutions, one of which appointed a committee of sixty persons to take possession of the office, pack up the materials, and send them to Cincinnati, subject to the order of Mr. Clay, which was quietly and peaceably done, and the immense concourse of persons who surrounded the office retired.

POLITICAL STRENGTH IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The next Congress (the 29th) will be composed of two hundred and seventy-eight members, excluding Texas, viz: fifty-four Senators and two hundred and twenty-four Representatives. According to tables compiled by the Journal of Commerce, it would appear that of the actual members of the Senate at this date, 24 are Whigs and 26 Democrats. Four States, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi, are to elect one Senator each, and will probably send Democrats. These will give the Democratic party six majority in the Senate. The last House of Representatives contained sixty-eight Whigs and one hundred and forty-two Democrats. There have been two hundred and ten members of the next House elected, who stand seventy-six Whigs, one hundred and twenty-eight Democrats, and six Natives. There remain to be elected fifteen members, viz: six from Maryland, four from Mississippi, one from Florida, and one (to fill vacancies) from each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New Jersey—the one from Florida and the four from Mississippi, which elect by general ticket, will probably be Democrats, making 133 Democrats in the House, and giving them a large majority of the members. From this state of parties the administration, it is evident, will be well sustained in all its movements of a party character, and may carry almost any measures, excepting perhaps the modification and reduction of the tariff, against which almost the entire delegation from Pennsylvania will probably vote. If they should vote against that measure, the parties will then be nearly balanced indeed, and the vote be a very close one.

A WHOLESALE TRANSACTION.—The Sun of Saturday last says rumor has been busy in our city for a couple of weeks past with a gambling transaction, which has so invariably presented so monstrous a character that we can scarcely credit the details. It is alleged that a young gentleman of this city, very respectably connected with some of our first merchants in the leather business, was, two or three weeks since, beguiled into a house in Light street, where he was induced to play by these men until he had lost under their kindly auspices, about $10,000, for which amount he gave checks on one of the Baltimore banks, being within $300 or $400 of all he was worth. He was then kept engaged, or, as some say, locked up, until nine o'clock the next morning, when, on the opening of the bank, his checks were presented, and the whole amount drawn. If it is true, as related to us, it is strange that no legal action has been taken by the friends of the party to protect him from such ruin; and certainly it is the bounden duty of any one cognizant of the affair to bring it to the notice of the grand jury. There can be scarcely a doubt, if rumor has got the story any thing like the truth, but that the whole transaction is a nefarious fraud.

APPLICATION FOR A DIVORCE.—The Richmond papers contain a notice of S. C. P. Thomas, wife of ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, of her intention to apply to the next Legislature of Virginia for a divorce, and that she has filed, according to law, a statement of the causes therefor, which will be tried in the Circuit Superior Court of Law, for the county of Henrico, at Richmond, in November next.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Important Movement of Troops—Requisition for Troops—The call responded to.

The New Orleans Bee Extra of Saturday, August 15, says: We hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have just received, relative to the movement of troops for the purpose of protecting the newly acquired territory of Texas from the dangers of a projected Mexican invasion. Gen. Gaines, now in our city, having received authentic information to the effect that ten thousand Mexican troops were within eight days march of Gen. Taylor, who is posted at St. Joseph's Island, immediately despatched a messenger to Governor Mouton, at Pass Christian, claiming a requisition of two regiments of volunteers (of ten companies each), one to consist of infantry and one of reflemen: and two companies of artillery, with eight field pieces. The requisition was immediately granted, and will be put forthwith into execution.

The two volunteer regiments are to be stationed at the forts and barracks on the Gulf, subject to the orders of the Government; and the United States troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Texas. The two companies of volunteer artillery will leave on Wednesday, on board the steamship Alabama, together with four companies of United States troops (7th regiment infantry), two of which are expected to-morrow morning, from Past Christian, under Captains Moore and Holmes.

The above information may be relied upon as authentic.

The Picayune, after announcing the facts contained in the extra Bee, says: The requisition was of course immediately responded to, and will be put forthwith into execution. We understand that the whole artillery force of the city, a most effective and well-armed corps, have volunteered their services, and that they have been accepted. Our uniformed infantry companies are not, in the mean time, listlessly resting on their arms; calls for meetings of the officers of the Washington Regiment and Louisiana Volunteers may be seen in our paper to-day. In fact the question will not be, Who will be suffered to remain at home? but, Who will be *permitted* to enrol themselves amongst them, the defenders of their countrymen beyond the Sabine? Before to-morrow's sun ascends the meridian, the draft, in mercantile phrase, will be honored, and were it numerically ten times the amount which it is, it would be met with the same alacrity and good will.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—The N. Y. Sun of a recent date, says: We understand that a number of intelligent colored people in this city talk of sending out a committee to Liberia to examine the condition of the country, and if found advisable, to select a site for a colony. Liberia is now to the colored people what the Western Territory was to the whites some years ago—a land of promise. When they once get a knowledge of the great advantages secured to themselves and families by settling in Liberia, few will remain in the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 23d inst., gives the following in relation to the trial and commitment of Elliot before a Magistrate's court relative to shooting William Z. Kendall, son of Amos Kendall of that city. It will be remembered we gave a brief notice of it in our last. It appears Elliot has been indicted upon two counts—for an assault upon Josias H. Bailey with intent to kill and for killing Kendall.

Yesterday morning Gen. Jones resumed his argument in this case, rehearsing the statements of the witnesses with that extraordinary tact and ingenuity for which he is so distinguished.

Mr. Philip R. Fendall followed upon the same side, and gave the weight of his eloquence and vast experience as a criminal lawyer to the discharge of the prisoner. This gentleman particularly applied himself to an analysis of Bailey's deposition, and with much warmth contended the contents of it was contradicted by his acts. He closed with a beautiful and touching remark concerning the grave of poor Kendall, and hoped that in the discharge of his duty he had not rudely stepped upon it.

At half past 3 o'clock Mr. Hoban commenced his closing address; and for nearly three hours held the great crowd in breathless attention by his powerful effort for the prosecution. He again analyzed the evidence, and in the minds of many established the fact that Elliot fired once before Kendall had touched his cane. It is completely out of my power to follow the course of the argument of Mr. H. Suffice it to say that it was crowned with success by the decision of the magistrates given to-day at twelve o'clock. The Justices stated that after a careful consideration of the evidence and the authorities cited by the counsel, they had come to the conclusion that in the case of U. S. *vs.* R. U. Elliot, for an assault with intent to kill Josias H. Bailey, they would require bail in the sum of $3,000; and in the case of U. S. *vs.* same, for the murder of Wm. Z. Kendall, they were of the opinion that the evidence was such as they conceived required a commitment upon the charge of murder, therefore not bailable.

It is supposed that a writ of *habeas corpus* will be sued out during next week, and the prisoner brought before Judge Cranch, when the whole matter will be gone over again. His counsel seem confident of obtaining his discharge; the U. S. prosecutor equally so that he will be remanded by any tribunal to answer the charge before a jury.

Elliot did not seem much affected at the decision of the justices, though his countenance was for a moment flushed, yet he conversed with his counsel and friends apparently with but little agitation.

SLAVEHOLDERS' MEETING IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Slaveholders of St. Mary's county, held in Leonardtown on the 12th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the faithful execution of the laws, is alike the duty of the constituted authorities, and protection of the rights and property of all, and as the same must ever be dependent on the vigilance and co-operation of the people; therefore, we the people of St. Mary's County in general meeting assembled, feeling with our fellow citizens of Charles County, the causes and effects that have led to their proceedings relative to their colored population, and believing that the great causes that threaten the safety of our property and the happiness of all, is a laxity in the execution of the laws, and a misguided philanthropy among us that leads to demoralization, idleness and licentiousness; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting hereby earnestly appeals to the county court, the orphans' court, commissioners of the tax, magistrates, constables, and all good citizens, particularly the deputy Attorney General and the Bar, for all proper aid, co-operation, and advice that they can give to the committees and police that may be appointed or called on to carry out the purposes of this meeting.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a committee, to be styled the Committee of Vigilance, consisting of ten in each election district, any five of whom may be a quorum for business, whose duty it shall be to examine the existing laws in regard to the colored population of this State and county, the right and duties of all; and that they are hereby instructed to ascertain any violations and evasions of the same, particularly as to police regulations within their respective districts, looking into the means of subsistence of the free colored population, and when they shall find the same inadequate either for want of means and of industry, that they report such cases to the public authorities; also the carrying of dogs, guns, &c.; also all emigrations of free negroes to their respective districts from other States or counties, and all else that may be necessary to the due execution of the laws for the protection and well being of all persons and property involved: and that they advise with and aid the District Committees in all necessary means of police for the execution of the same.

Resolved, That said committee be required to give attention to applications that may be made to the county court, orphans' court, and other constituted authorities from their respective districts, with regard to the carrying of guns, the apprenticeship of free persons and children of color, and permissions or indulgences that may be asked from said constituted authorities, and that in all matters they shall use their sound and discreet endeavors to protect their country from any further increase of idle free negroes, and that they will adopt and enforce all provisions of the law that will correct the same and ameliorate the condition of the present and rising generation of free negroes.

Resolved, That the constituted authorities of this county be and they are hereby respectfully requested not to act in such cases without some consultation with the committee of the district from whence such proceedings may come.

Resolved, That the said committee is further requested to give attention to the laws prohibiting and regulating buying and selling by and between free persons of color, slaves, and white persons, with the same; also all laws relative to their making and selling of crops, holding of horses, guns, and other property.

Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance appointed by the President of this meeting, be and they are hereby authorised and required to select and appoint as District Committees; five prudent and discreet persons from each school district in this coun-