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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 6, 1847.

GEN. TAYLOR AND

The House of Representatives

The charge that Republics' are ungrateful has grown almost into a proverb, but we have always discarded it as unjust and inapplicable to our country. If the question however depended upon the Locofoco members of Congress who gave the recent vote containing and implied censure of Gen'l Taylor, for his hard fighting and success at Monterey, the accusation would be fully sustained. We are glad that the name of the Representative of this District, is not found among the libellers of the brave General and his gallant army. Those men who never smelt gunpowder, and whose nerves were never tested by the sight of an enemy, whose patriotism consists in mean and paltry party tricks, and who never aspired to any loftier distinction than "bar room" politicians, and grovelling and selfish partisans, may imagine perhaps that the accidental elevation to the station of Congressmen, may give weight any influence to their acts, but they are egregiously mistaken. We believe that the great mass of the so called Democrats are grateful and patriotic, and would scorn to approve or countenance the ungrateful and despicable conduct of their Representatives. The people of this country of all parties, desire to see respect and rewards and honors bestowed upon the brave Generals, officers and soldiers who peril every thing for their country in the battlefield, and any sinister attempt to pluck the wreath of hard earned honors from the brow of the soldier, will meet with signal rebuke.

Gen'l T. is an unobtrusive man, but no politician—theoretically, a Whig, but retiring, and his politics, would perhaps, never be known, unless inquired after. He is a soldier—patient, enduring hardship without complaint—dressing and faring like his men wise in council—cool, and gallant, in battle never defeated and always victorious.—And this is the man whom the Locofocos in Congress; would wound if they could. If these same men, had lived in ancient times would oave obstracised Aristides, because he was *Just*. They endeavor to assail Gen'l Taylor and his army, because they are victorious. Let their next vote be in commendation of Santa Anna, and the picture is complete.

We do not believe that our friend C—had he been present, would have participated in that act of self-degradation.

Governor's Salary.

We regret that the House of Delegates have refused to fix the Governor's Salary at $3,000, or to raise it above $2,000. It is now $4200. The Governor hereafter is to receive $2,000, and be obliged to reside in Annapolis! By this proceeding of the House, they have virtually excluded every man of small or moderate means, from being a candidate for the Gubernatorial office This does not seem to be very democratic, but is one of those strange political anomalies, that occur perhaps, once in a life time, and cannot be accounted for on any rational or philosophical principles. The word "Retrenchment," is the whole vocabulary of some, and "Reform," the ditty with which they sing themselves into office.

Biennial Sessions.

We perceive from a perusal of the proceedings of the Senate of Maryland, that this Bill has been passed by a vote of 12 to 5. It is a little singular that all the negative voices are those of Modern Democrats We had supposed that Democracy implied a regard for the voice of the people. The people by upwards of 4,000 votes decided in favor of this Bill and yet five democrats opposed its passage. Call ye this a respect for popular opinion? We discover that it is one thing to be called "a democrat," but a different thing to be one.

THE LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY comes in its usual elegant form, with an increased number of engravings—nineteen in No. The fashionable prints, are for the first time Mezzotints. The reading matter is very good.

☞A quotation not marked and several other inaccuracies occurred in the obituary written by Omega, which we regret, it occured by our being much hurried in getting our paper to press.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Cumberland (Md) Mountaineer that a shocking accident occurred at the Mt. Savage Iron Works on Wednesday A gentleman by the name of Thomas Davis was killed instantly, by being caught in the large Fly Wheel of the Rolling Mill.

LATER FROM THE ARMY

Particulars of the loss of Capt. May's rearguard—Arrest of the Lieut in command—The next move in the Campaign The Army at Victoria—The Baltimore Batallion, &c

Victoria, January 1st. 1847.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. Capt. May got in with his dragoons. He reports the loss of eleven men and their horses, and seven pack mules. As far as I can gather the particulars, and they come from Captain May, they are these:

"Between Monte Morales and Linares Capt. May ascertained that there was a pass in a gorge of the mountains and determined to ascertain the nature of it. His command consisted of two companies of dragoons—some seventy or eighty men.—On approabhing the foot of the mountain every precaution was used to guard against surprise. A lieutenant with twelve men acted as the rear guard and guard of the packs-mules of the command, who remained some few hundred yards in the rear, and in this way they progressed slowly and carefully until they found out the pass, which was so narrow it was with much much difficulty a single horse could go through it. But May was determined to traverse it, and make what discoveries he could on the other side. Dismounting himself and men, he led his horse and the way, and, after experiencing much difficulty in getting from rock to rock, the command ultimate succeeded in getting through On the right hand side of this pass there is a perpendicular cliff of some six hundred feet: On the left hand, after ten or twelve feet of perpendicular, there was a gradual slope to the top, on which any enemy could run down, fire a piece, and then return.—It is represented being the most dangerous pass to a daring enemy that is known, and one where a few determined men could stop the advance of thousands. After going as far on the other side as was thought necessary, they turned to come back, and the main body retraced their steps with the same caution observed in effecting the first passage But the rear-guard were not so lucky in getting through this time; for it appears after the lieutenant and sergeant got through a large body of men, who stationed themselves on the perpendicular side showered down stones from the top so fast and so heavy that their advance was completely cut off, and that they were either killed, taken prisoners, or made their escape to the other side.

* * * * *

January 4th.—About 10 o'clk this morning we reached Victoria which, according to my account is 202 miles from Monterey, and this was performed in the short space of twelve days Taking every thing into consideration the march to and from Monte Morales, (on return march,) the long train of wagons, the pack mules, and the Mexican ox carts, and I do not believe better time was ever made by an army. I was agreeably disappointed in Victoria—it being a larger and prettier town than I looked for. The houses generally are not as good as they are in Monterey, but those about the principal square are neat and comfortable.

"Gen. Quitman arrived here on the 29th, and the Mexican cavalry—about 1,200—all to their rear guard, left on the 28th for Tula, and they moved off at 2 A. M. on the 29th. It is said that Santa Anna sent in orders to his troops to fall back whenever an American force should come up. After Gen Q got into the town several bodies of Lancers showed themselves on different points of the mountains, but they were well aware he had no cavalry to pursue them, or they would have found better use for their time. By getting together all the horses of the officers and servants a number of men mounted to pursue them, but they put off, and have not showed themselves since.

"Now that we are all here, what is to be done? We cannot go from this point to San Luis Potosi—at least we cannot take our artillery there, and the only thing I can imagine to be done with advantage to our arms is to take Vera Cruz. The proposition that effect Gen. Taylor made the big folks at home may have been favorably received, and we may start for that place in a very short time We cannot remain here without serious inconvenience, that certain; and, if we do not go there immediately, it will be necessary to go to the seabord—to Loto la Marina or Tampico

"We have now at this point a very pretty little army. Gen. Taylor is here with all his staff; Gen Twiggs, with the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 7th Regular infantry, the 2d Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen, and Bragg's battery, all numbering 1,900 men; General Pettersen has the regiment of Mounted Tennessean, two regiments of Illinois Infantry, two companies of artillery, and a company of sappers and miners making in all a little over 1,700 men, Gen. Quitman has the two regiments of Tennessee Infantry, 1st Mississippi do., 1st Georgia do., and the Baltimore battallon, and his total will not fall short of 2,100 men; so that altogether we can present to an enemy 5,700 men, being about the same number that are with Butler at the other pass."

The Administration and Gen. Taylor.

Under the guise of a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor the friends of the Administration in the lower House of Congress have passed a censure on that officer. Happily, however, the public sentiment of the country will have something to do with this matter before a final judgment is pronounced It remains with the people of the United States to say whether the hero of the Rio Grande and of Monterey is deserving of reproach for having served the Republic too well—the real offence which has brought upon him the enmity of certain politicians.

The ill-dissembled jealousy of the Administration has burst forth at last. The limits of the President's Message, wide enough to admit a mighty waste of words—a vast diffusion of rigmarole—were yet too narrow to allow space for one word of commendation for the gallant General who had thrice carried our armies to victory, and whose name was mentioned with eulogy everywhere throughout the Union—everywhere save in the official communication of the Chief Magistrate to the Congress of the United States. The two triumphs on the Rio Grande might be pardoned; Gen Taylor might even be allowed some credit for them; but to add to his already towering glory the splendid culmination of the three days conflict at Monterey, resulting in the capture of that mighty stronghold—this was too much. And the enormity of his offence was heightened by the consideration that he had achieved his brilliant success in spite of the blunders and the inefficiency of the Administration at home.

All this was clearly past forgiveness. If General Taylor would only allow himself to be defeated; if he would permit some disaster to befal our arms; if, for example, he had rashly advanced from Saltillo, according to Executive intimations which yet avoided the responsibility of an absolute command—if he had only advanced, with an inadequate force and with inadequate supplies, so as to have become involved in difficulties from which he would have been obliged to retreat with loss and discomfiture—this, perhaps, would have sufficed for an atonement, and would have dimmed the splendor of his glory to that proper shade which might admit Executive eyes to look at it without pain. But the sturdy old warrior was still "rough and ready." He maintained an imperturbable calmness, looking his responsibilities in the face with an unshrinking eye. In the heart of the enemy's country with his gallant soldiers around him, and with some experience of the sort of support he had to depend on from without, he saw the perils of his position, and knew well what he could do and what he could not do. He would not jeopard the safety of his little army; he would not sacrifice his men in desperate enterprises promising no results to compensate the risk; and he held on to his determination firmly—this plain, simple, yet very formidable man.—*Balt. American 2d. inst.*

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 29, 1847.

IN SENATE.

A petition was received from the Union Artillerists, of Baltimore, for arms, and asking compensation for certain expenses: which were referred to the House.

A bill from the House, for the removal of a private burial ground in the City of Baltimore, was passed.

January 30.

Mr. Mathews offered an order, directing inquiry into the propriety of repealing the act of 1831, ch. 281, relating to free people of color, which was adopted.

February 1.

A memorial was received from J. S. Skinner in reference to agricultural chemistry, &c., also, petitions from Mr. J. Birkhead, and the St. Mary's Female Academy.

On motion, leave was granted to exempt the property of Mexican volunteers from attachment.

A bill from the House, allowing John T. Holtzman, of Prince George's, to bring certain slaves into this State.

February 2.

The bill confirming the biennial session act, was taken up, and after some debate passed (Mr. Bowie being excused from voting) by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, (President) Blackistone, Carter, Clarke, George. Keyser, Matthews, Moores, Naile, Phelps, Roberts, Whalen—12.

Nays—Messrs. Blocher, Carey, McCullough, Parran, Sellman—5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 29.

Mr. Jarrett suggested the propriety of finally adjourning on the 4th of March, but it was voted down

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the Clerks and Registers were directed to report their receipts and expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Owens, the Treasurer was directed to report certain information respecting coupons and the sinking fund.

On motion of Mr. Done, the committee of Ways and Means were directed to inquire into the propriety of making provisions for persons innocently receiving instruments of writing not on stamped paper.

Mr. McHenry offered a resolution for a light-house on Drum Point, which was not acted on.

Messrs. Done, Swan and French were appointed a committee to proceed to Baltimore, for the purpose of enquiring into the affairs of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

A bill incorporating the Magnetic Telegraph Company was passed. Also, a bill from the Senate, preventing frauds in the sale of lottery tickets.

A resolution providing for the settlement of accounts with the Messrs. Barings, was passed.

The bill fixing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State was taken up. The question being upon the unfavorable report of the committee of the whole, after some personal explanations in reference to allusions to Mr. Turner, of Frederick, in previous debate, and through the press—the bill was laid upon the table, where it will probably "sleep the sleep of death."

A resolution authorising the transfer of certain State historical documents to the Maryland Historical Society was taken up, in Committe of the Whole, (Mr. Spencer in the Chair.) The Hon. John P. Kennedy, in advocating the resolution, gave some interesting accounts of researches for these records at the seat of government, and of their scattered and neglected condition, &c.

Mr. Shellman suggested the State Library as the most appropriate place for these documents. After some further debate, the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; when the House adjourned.

January 30.

Messrs. Graham, Morrison, Grabill, Stephen, Dunkinson, Done, Orr, Shelman and Holland of Montgomery, severally presented petitions, which were referred to committees.

Mr. Donaldson, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the report on the finances of the State. The report is unanimous, and is signed by every member of the committee.

The report recommends that the arrearages of interest due on the 1st of October next shall be funded in a six per cent. stock; and that the quarter's interest due on the 1st of January, 1848, be paid in cash at the loan office, and by the agent in London authorised to do so; and that thereafter the interest be regularly paid in cash as it becomes due. The receipts of coupons, in payment of taxes, are to cease after the 1st of October next.

The committee enter into calculation to show that the Legislature may safely fix on the 1st of January next, for resumption of cash payments; and earnestly urge the passage of the bill which they have reported for the purpose.

It is regarded as rather unfortunate that the investigations of the Committee should have led them to fix on so late a day as the 1st of January next, because whilst this shows that the Committee themselves are not without apprehension, there is nothing to be gained, and much may be lost, by anticipating the action of the next Legislature.

If the 1st of July or even the 1st of October had been recommended as the day of resumption, and the exhibit of the Treasury would have justified the committee in fixing on either, it is very probable that a bill for that purpose would have been passed As the matter now stands it is rather uncertain.

It was ordered that 1000 copies of the Report be printed.

Mr. Duckett, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, made an elaborate report, accompanied by a resolution, fixing the salary of the Chancellor, after the 1st of January next, at $3000; and nine hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lankford gave notice of his intention to report a bill supplementary to an act of 1833, ch. 54, relating to the destruction of oysters. Adjourned.

February 1.

On motion of Mr. Martin, inquiry was directed into the propriety of selling the tobacco warehouses in Baltimore, and erecting places of inspection in the different counties, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, inquiry was directed into the propriety of establishing a militia law, which was adopted.

Mr. Ege, from the committee, made an unfavorable report upon the subject of making stockholders individually responsible for the manner of conducting incorporated companies.

MARYLAND STATE FINANCES.

The Committee on Ways and Means (in the House of Delegates of Maryland) made on Saturday a *unanimous* report on the State finances. They express in the strongest terms their conviction of the State's ability to resume the regular payment of interest, and do not hesitate to declare it the duty of the Legislature to pass at once a law for funding the arrears of interest, and commencing the payment of interest on the main debt. The following abstract shows the plan of the committee, by which it will be seen that it is well guarded against extraordinary contingences, which might, if due caution were not used, endanger the continuance of regular payments hereafter:

1st. That the principal debt as it now stands be kept separate from the arrears; that the payment of interest on said principal debt be resumed on the 1st day of January next, and continued quarterly and semi-annually thereafter as it falls due, and that the interest on the principal debt be first fully discharged in each year before any interest is paid on the funded arrears.

2d. That the arrears of interest be funded on the 1st of October next, in a stock redeemable at pleasure, bearing an *annual* interest of six per cent.; that said interest be fully paid at the end of the year, (the first payment being in October, 1848,) if there are funds in the Treasurer shall find that there is not sufficient to pay full six per cent., that a payment of interest *pro rata* be made on the arrear stock, and a certificate be given for the balance, to be paid out of any future surpluses.

3d. That coupons be received in payment of taxes until the 1st of October next, after which all dues are to be paid to the State in cash.

4th. That power be given to the Treasurer, in his discretion, to borrow, on the pledge of the bank stocks belonging to the State, any temporary deficiency in funds arising from the inequality of payments required at the different quarters, the sums so borrowed to be immediately repaid out of the first receipts in the Treasury.

5th. That all surpluses in the Treasury, after paying the expenses of the State and the interest on the principal debt, and on the funded arrears, be appropriated to the purchase or redemption of the arrear stock until it is entirely extinguished, after which the surpluses are to be devoted annually to the increase of the original sinking fund.—*Balt. American.*

DEATH OF THE GREAT FORGER.—Monroe Edwards died on Friday morning last, in the Prison Hospital, at Sing Sing, New York, of consumption, after an illness of only about three weeks. Thus has ended, says the Tribune, the career of a man endowed by nature with talents that might have fitted him for eminent usefulness, but which were prostituted to the injury of his fellow men and the destruction of his own peace and happiness. No relations or friends, save his companions in punishment, were present to mitigate the suffering of his last hours, and he will sleep in the prison burial ground with no memorial of his name or fate. Is not the way of the transgressor hard?

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer Cambra came down on the 18th ult. from Pittsburgh, with the two last companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment.

Doings of Congress.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Rusk the House bill establishing Post routes in Texas was taken up, and after some slight discussion between Messrs. Rusk, Crittenden, Speight, and Simmons, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sevier gave notice that as the Army bill would probably very soon pass he should ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill reported by the committee on Foreign Relations, appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the President to make peace with Mexico.

The House resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, &c., was read a first time, and on motion of Mr. Jarnagin, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from the editor of a daily paper in Cincinnati asking Congress to invest him with power to form a Company to extend the magnetic telegraph across the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. M read a letter from the petioner, saying that his project was easily practicable, would cost no more per mile than the erection of the telegraph on land, and could be completed in three weeks after its commencement. He further states that any amount of money can be raised for the purpose as soon as Congress shall have sanctioned the formations of the company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question pending when the House adjourned yesterday was on suspending the rule (on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered to enable Mr. Cocke to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are dues and are hereby presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

Mr. Faran moved the following amendment, to come in after the first resolution, on which he asked the previous qustion:

"—engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor and vindication of the just rights of the United States, assailed as both had been by repeated and flagrant acts, on the part of Mexico, of insult, outrages, and finally of invasion of one of the States of this Union."

Mr. Jacob Thompson desired to offer an amendment to Mr Faran's amendment.

The Speaker decided Mr. Thompson's amendment out of order, as the previous question had been called.

Mr. Jacob Thompson's amendment was then read at the clerk's table, as follows:

"*Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation or the terms of the capitulation of Monterey."

Mr. Faran then accepted Mr. Thompson's proviso as a part of his amendment.

Mr. Cocke desired to know if it was in order for the members of this House to vote for this resolution as now amended—thus trifling and sporting with our brave and gallant officers and soldiers, and rendering the House perfectly ridiculous in the eyes of the country.

After sundry other points of order had been made and overruled by the Chair—passed by a party vote, 106 Locofocos for, to 64 Whigs against.

Arrival of the Remains of the Gallant Dead.

Sunday morning, says the Baltimore Clipper, about 9 o'clock, the "lone star," was run up on the Observatory on Federal Hill, by Col. Thos. Neilson, as a signal that the brig C. H. Rogers, Capt. Wilson, was coming up the river, with the remains of Col. William H. Watson, Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Lieut. Eugene Boyle, Lieut. Graham, and Messrs. Geo. W Pearson and Herman S. Thomas, on board, under charge of Lieut. Samuel S. Mills. The intelligence soon spread through the city, and hundreds were seen hastening down to the wharves, while several of the bells in the city commenced tolling. * * About 8 o'clock the coffin containing Capt. Ridgely's remains was taken from the vessel, and escorted by the Eagle Artillerists, Lt. Col. Kane, commanding, and the Chesapeake Riflemen, Capt. Steiner, accompanied by the Chesapeake's Band, to the Armory of the Eagle's, where they remain until the funeral. The Chesapeake Riflemen had paraded to escort the remains of Lieut. Boyle and Lieut. Graham, but on account of the lateness of the night, postponed it until Monday, when they will be removed to the Washington cars. The Independent Blues parade this afternoon at 1 o'clock, to escort the remains of Col. Watson to the residence of his widow.

SHAD.—The editors at Richmond were feasted this week. They say its more "oldest inhabitant" has done the season.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of N. Jersey has re-elected the Hon. Jabob W. Miller, a sterling Whig, to the U. S. Senate.

Are Republics Ungrateful.

What we have here put in the shape of an interrogatory, has frequently been assumed as fact; and history might be quoted in evidence of its truth. We had hoped that our republic would escape the reproach, and that we should stand before the world as the model republic for justice towards those who have served the country. So far as the people of the United States are concerned, we believe that the disposition exists to award honors for distinguished services; but we regret to discover, that the same feeling does not exist in their representatives in Congress. The vote of the House of Representatives, by which of General Taylor is censured for his conduct at Monterey, in a disguised and contemptible manner, shows, that the fame of his exploits has excited envy; and that there is apprehension that, unless public enthusiasm can be restrained, his brilliant military career may lead to his higher exaltation.—We have no doubt that such feelings dictated the course which has been pursued by the house—a course undignified and unworthy of the representatives of the people. But will it have the effect desired? Will it degrade Gen. Taylor in the estimation of the people, or diminish the enthusiasm which his heroic conduct has caused to burst forth? If those who were so ready to aim a dastardly stab at his reputation, had taken time for reflection, and duly considered the bearing of the act upon which they were intent, it is probable that they would have come to the conclusion, that it would have been wiser policy to have left Gen Taylor's laurels untouched. If they had consulted the recent history of their own country they would have found an example, which should have warned them against the unjust proceeding in which they are about to engage. They would have seen, that the impolitic rejection of Mr. Van Buren as minister to England, by the Senate, was the direct means of placing him in the presidential chair.—He was held up to the people as a proscribed and persecuted man; and the natural result was, that they sustained him against what they considered oppression. What occurred then may take place again. Let it be once understood, that Gen. Taylor is to be sacrificed, and the people will place him, by acclamation, in the station now held by Mr. Polk. He is beloved by those who have served under him; he has achieved victories where defeats were anticipated; he has served his country faithfully. To select such a man for a victim, and to attempt to sacrifice him, whilst the acclamations of the people for his glorious achievements, yet sound in the ears of congress—will as certainly make him President of these United States as he lives.

We regret the injudicious step taken by a majority of the house. Gen. Taylor deserves better of the public representatives than to have resolutions presented to him, which, whilst they affect to praise, contain a direct censure of his conduct. The insult may deeply wound him; but we mistake the men, if he quietly submit to the rebuke. He will cause himself to be heard, and the people of the Union will eagerly listen to his words. Mark what we say. Those who gave the vote of censure will have cause to regret the act.

We despise the man, and especially the member of Congress, who cannot rise above party considerations when the interests of his country are at stake. We equally condemn and despise any attempt to introduce politics into the army and navy of the Union. But this intention has been openly avowed in the House of Representatives; and the effort against Gen. Taylor indicates that the avowed intention is to be carried into effect. We hope that we may be mistaken in our inference—for we should deplere the condition of the country under such a state of things.

We trust that the Senate will either strike out from the house resolutions the objectionable parts, or that they will be rejected altogether.—*Balt. Clipper.*

A HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—The British Government has lately received information from its agents on the western coast of Africa of a frightful occurrence, which however, is not so novel in the annals of slavery. A negro chief having 2000 slaves upon his hands, and being unable to dispose of them, had them all killed before his own eyes. The French Government has also been made acquainted with this horrible massacre.

Markets.

Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1847.

Flour Howard st.—6
City Mills " $6 25
Wheat white—118 to 125.
Wheat red prime—130
Yellow corn—90 to 92
White corn—95.
Rye—100.
Oats—40.
Cloverseed—4 75.
Whiskey, bbls.—28 cts per gal

New York, Feb'y 1.

Flour—6 50 to 8.
Wheat—155 to 165½.
Corn yellow—103 a 107.
" white—87.
Rye—100.
Oats—44 a 45.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Tuesday the 16th of February next at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Chester Town, the Slaveholders of Kent county will hold a meeting to consider and adopt some efficient means to make their property in Slaves more secure, and also to devise some means of preventing the ingress and egress to and from the State, of free negroes, and to make them work as all honest persons in their situation have to do. It is believed that a union and concentration of the means and interests of all persons interested in Slave property will relieve them of many of the losses they are likely to sustain without, and be of much benefit to the colored population as well as to Slaveholders. All persons having an interest in and who see the necessity of acting speedily in the matter are earnestly invited to meet at the time and place appointed, and give their names and opinions.

A SLAVE HOLDER.