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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, April 1, 1848.

AGENTS:

V. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut st; E. W. Carr, No. 440 N. Fourth sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. Thompson, S. E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorised agents, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Kent News, and collect and receipt for the same.

MR. SHEA of Baltimore, the author of the much admired and highly esteemed general *work* on practical book-keeping and mercantile calculations, can be seen, at Mr. Tilden's Hotel, during THIS day.—Persons desirous of obtaining copies of this popular work, will now have an opportunity of providing themselves with it The work is designed as a self instructor in every department of mercantile business. We understand that it has been already patronized by our College and by some of our prominent merchants, &c. in this town

Condition of Europe.

The revolution in France, has produced great excitement throughout all Europe, who appear to be on the eve of making a desperate struggle for their rights. In Germany, Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Ireland and Scotland, news of the French Revolution has been received with enthusiastic applause, and the demand in general for the establishment of liberal principles.

In Ireland (says the Clipper of Thursday) affairs appear to be approaching a crisis, and we apprehend that there will be a serious outbreak during the coming summer. The new repeal journal, called the United Irishmen, published in Dublin, contains the most inflammatory articles—direct appeals to the people to take up arms against the government. The French revolution has given new courage to the repealers, and a fearful and bloody contest is to be apprehended, as the British government will resist an attempt at separation with all her power. Without external assistance Ireland cannot successfully maintain a stand against England; and we consider it very questionable whether France would interfere in the domestic quarrel.

In their contests for freedom we wish success to the people of all nations; but we desire to see their victories over their oppressors tempered with moderation and guided by justice. The excesses committed in the revolution which dethroned and decapitated Louis XVI, not only lost the people their liberties for which they fought, but introduced a military despotism under which France and Europe groaned for years; and finally led to the restoration of the ancient monarchy. So far the present revolution has been conducted in a different spirit; and, apparently, with the determination of securing the liberties of the people against all oppressors. Liberty of speech and of the press, and universal suffrage, are proclaimed as fundament principles of the new government; and, so long as these rights are possessed and judiciously exercised, the people will be safe.

AWFUL MURDER.—One of the most horrid murders on record was committed by a fiend, named Langfeldt, in Philadelphia on the 22nd ult., upon the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Rademacher. He entered their dwelling and in the dead hour of night, while they were asleep, literally cut them to pieces. Langfeldt has been arrested and safely lodged in prison, where he will, no doubt, suffer the penalty of the law.

THE imprisonment of Senator Soule, by Judge McHenry, for contempt of Court, in New Orleans, has created quite an excitement in that city. In the Legislature there was a resolution offered, requesting the governor to remove the Judge from office.

DR. COOLIDGE, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, after one year's imprisonment as required by a law of Maine.

HORRID MURDER. Mrs. Smith, an old lady residing in Rutherford county, Tenn., was brutally murdered a few days ago by a negro woman, who to hide her guilt threw her victim into the fire in the fire-place, by which her head was shocking burned.—The wretch was arrested and confessed her guilt.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR. The New Orleans papers record the drowning of Maj. Willard, of that city, and Mr. R. G. Lines, of Utica N. Y., connected with the magnetic telegraph, by the upsetting of a row boat. The affair created deep sympathy in that city.

ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION. An anti-Sabbath Convention, in which all the prominent abolitionists, and other fanatics of the country, figure conspicuously, is in session at Boston.

☞It is stated that John Jacob Astor is very ill and not expected to live many days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF

THE CALEDONIA.

PROGRESS OF

The French Revolution.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC!

Complete Triumph of the Parisians Over the Army.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston at halfpast 9 o'clock Monday night, and the following summary of the important news received by her has just reached this city.

Riots in London, Glasgow, and Edingburg, have taken place.

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sunday March 12, says:

It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France. All the Departments have joined the Republic. Louis Philippe and the Royal family, with Guizot, have arrived in England.

The revolution in France is now *au fait accompte*, The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and rejected of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the proclaim of a Republic the overthrow of the House of Peers and ities distinction, the precipitate and abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or other places of exile. The immediate recognition of thu new Republic of France by Great Pritain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations, respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

The facts stand out in historial boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters that they must endure until the last syllable of recorded time. A provisional government has been organised by our neighbor, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence, and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mode of Paris threw down the muskets, which in the first of their newborn zeal for liberty they had taken up against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the provisional Government with full authority. As the Revolution of July was the work of the Bourgeoise, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their own blood.

The question which every one asks of his neighbor is "*will it last?*" Every man in England and, we believe, elsewhere; hopes so. Lamartine himself says, in his address to foreign powers—"*We desire, for humanity, that peace may be observed. We even hope it.*" Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically even in a more enlarged sense than M. Lamartine. We hope that peace may be observed both without the Republic and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which these men, who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution is the great argument to the height of which they propose to direct all their efforts. They may cut their gordeon knot, but the sure process of the developed industry founded upon peace and security far exceeds the ephemeral power of any provisional government. "However absolute or well disposed to make a government," said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion, "requires no great prudence to settle the seat of power—to teach obedience and the work is done. But the formation of a free government is to temper together the opponents of liberty and oppression.

The French are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust, and perish.

The provisional government became constituted by an usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however, that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel D'Ville.—Royalty and peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand months, yawning around the seat of government, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and immediately executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed of the frontiers. The compact, between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be propitiated. accordingly, the stamp duty was removed, but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hungry, nor does the taxing of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a National Guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end, the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Again another decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provistonal Government will rssign its power into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure libertp, equality and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work people of Paris will have the vast majority in the Assembly—leaving more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the meantime, and commerce is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

PARIS, March 9—Our latest advices from Paris represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerable. On the 8th the Three per cent. funds opened at 50 frances, and after having been done at 46 frances closed at 47 frauces whilst the Five percents opened at 85 frances, done at 74f. and closed at 75. There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraphic despatch from Folkstone stating that the French government had stopped the payment of of the Treasury Bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting. It is understood that the Provisional Government has abandoned the idea of removing Cavignac from the Governorship of Algeria in order to place the War Department under his care. It is now fixed that Gen. Lamorice is to be the Minister of War.

Our latest foreign news is not much in amount, but is important. The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st instant, and produced a most profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there, says an article in the National, cannot be described. The five per cents. fell from 95f. to 82f.

The intelligence from Italy received in Vienna was anything but satisfactory.—The Arch Bishop of Paris, accompanied by two vicars general, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, among which are M. Cidevant, to Constantinople· M. de Facas, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasse, to Denmark; M. Cidevant Moskena to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Govenment, aware of the serious im portance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercrntile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, wasted on the Provisional Government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult, which by the desire of Government had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being accorded them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commenced their determination not to satisfy their engagements. Three per cents closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at 52 f.—five per cents at 73f.

On the 10th the payers say that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince be Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorised to place a vessel at the disposal of the Prince to carry them wherever they pleased.

FRENCH MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—M. Arago, the Republican Minister of Marin, sent for the French Admirals in Paris.—They all attended. He then addressed them and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied all. He then said he requested men of courage and steadiness,—that he knew them all to be so,—and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republican and one they might choose.

He therefore appointed, in assordance with their recommendation, Admiral Boudin, who left Paris for Touton, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are take possession of any ships he many find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Nueville has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

PRUSSIA.

A correspondent at Cologue writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhineish States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in government. They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but firmly assert their rights.

AUSTRIA.

The resignations of Price Metternish is announced for a certainty in Paris on the 8th, the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims.—There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

There were 80 deaths in Baltimore last week.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEWS.

Whigs of Kent.

MR EDITOR:

In your last paper you briefly suggested to the Whigs of Kent county, who intend to be represented in the Whig National Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, to meet in their several Election Districts and appoint delegates to a county Convention.

It has been thought advisable in those meetings suggested, there should be an expression of feeling and opinion with regard to the proper individual to be selected as the candidate of the Wnig party for the office of President, and it is hoped that such expression of opinion in the several Districts will be so clear and unequivocal that those representing them in the Convention, will be ready to act with promptness and decision. No man of any foresight, reflection and intelligence cannot be ignorant of the mal administration of our National Government during the past three years, and cannot but see the strong necessity for putting an end to such administration, and of electing men of totally different principles to administer it for the next four years. Such can only be accomplished by harmony, concert of action and union of purpose on the part of the Whig party.—Such, therefore, we must have in the approaching campaign, and there is no reason to fear or apprehend that such will not be the case. We as a party must, one and all PLEDGE ourselves TO SUSTAIN THE NOMINEE OF THE CONVENTION, be he whom he may. We may safely do so, because we know none can receive the nomination of the Convention who will not stand by and sustain the cardinal principles, which have distinguished our party in time past.

If this be the determination of every Whig, which for my part I cannot doubt, success must result, & we shall happily see our Government committed in March, '49, to the hands of a true and uncompromising whig and sterling patriot.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would suggest to the Whigs of "Old Kent," the necessity and propriety of taking on their part prompt and speedy ACTION, with reference to the organization of a Convention for the appointment of delegates to a State Convention, proposed to be held in Baltimore during the month of May next.

Chestertown. A WHIG OF '44.

For the News.

MR. EDITOR.

Some weeks ago there appeared in your paper a notice, calling on the citizens of this place to meet for the purpose of raising a Military Company; but through some misunderstanding, it did not take place. Perhaps it was owing to its not being known, as the notice had been given, only a few hours previous. Now sir, I really think there ought to be a military company in Chester Town and from what I learn would think that a majority of the citizens is in favor of it. A military company properly organised and conducted, is certainly an ornament to a town, and I have no doubt, it would prove so for this place.

If your views agree with mine on this subject, you will please publish the following notice, which I trust will be responded to by all:

NOTICE.

The citizens of Chester Town are respectfully invited to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday, the 8th of April, at half past seven o'clock, for the express purpose of organising a military company.

For the Kent News.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHING.

CHAPTER II.

"Your sister writes me that for the present she intends to keep her two little ones at home, and instruct them herself." I once remarked to a highly intelligent woman of my acquaintance. "What a pity!" she exclaimed, "and they making such progress too, why, at an examination, when I was there last, their superiority to most of their classmates was remarked by every one.—What can sister be thinking of?" "She thinks the walk too long," said I and really I don't suppose they'll suffer by a removal: for she has leisure, tact and patience, besides anecdote and information in any quantity." "Aye, but there'll lack the stimulus of numbers; there'll be no examinations, nothing to awaken a feeling of emulation." "Do you think it right to awaken those feelings?" enquired another lady present. "O yes," was the reply. "How could you secure a child's improvement without them? Were I a Teacher, I should rely upon them as my main sources of influence." An animated discussion followed. The advocate for mental stimulants, was talented, energetic and quick at discovering pro's and con's; while in her opponent, quiet perseverance, humility and a wish to test every maxim by Bible rules, were the predominant traits. Yet in the one was a tendency to overlook truths, because their bearing on the subject was not prominent; and in the other, a dread of what she termed "a worldly Philosophy" which sometimes led her to forget that in applying abstract principles we should take human nature as it is; and consider the circumstances and habits of those whom we would benefit. In accordance with their differing characters, were the views they advocated. "Excite, said one, "the emulation of a child; make her feel that to stand second in her class is a disgrace; and tell her that the harder she studies, the sooner shall be released from school room discipline." "Why appeal to such unworthy motives?" asked the other. I would rather teach a child to seek improvement for its own sake, and a sense of duty." I listened to their arguments; but in silence; for at that time I had not thought much upon their subject; but I have since done so; and careful observation has convinced me that indiscriminate and too frequent appeals to the feeling of emulation, and the total omission of such appeals are almost equally injudicious. They are stimulants and in deciding the extent to which we can make advantageous use of them, we should consider not only the capacities and general character of those we wish to rouse; but also the bent of their tempers for the time being. An amount of urging which with one child would incite to only necessary effort and perseverance will in another awaken an anxiety so intense as to irritate the temper & destroy self control. A mind thus excited will sometimes exert itself to a degree which it is painful to witness; but this excitement is not favorable to real improvement and one under its influence will be more likely to shine with a transient lustre than to possess a well balanced, well disciplined mind, patient industry, and a habit of examining a subject *in all its bearings.* Frequently this ambition, by destroying self-possession, defeats its own object, and the student fails. What then is the usual result? She becomes discouraged; then captious, jealous of her companions; and at length, after severely taxing the forbearance of her teachers, declares "there's no use in trying, and abandon's further effort.

This undisciplined ambition has besides a tendency to weaken independence and even truthfulness of character; for one so keenly sensitive to the opinions of others in one respect, will scarcely venture to think and act for herself in any particular; and one who feels that to "stand second in her class" will subject her to censure from her parents, will be strongly tempted to seek applause by means not strictly ingenuous; to critisise her companions and to attribute her failures to any cause but the true one.

Suppose then that in order to avoid these serious evils, we abstain from all reference to the improvement of others and encourage total indifference to either approbation or censure? Such a course would, in my judgment, be almost, if not quite, as unwise and unscriptural as its opposite: for though our Divine exemplar censured those who "loved the praise of men more than the praise of God, he no where inculcated a contempt for the opinions of our fellows.

In a school, it would be almost impossible to maintain good order without rewards and punishments of some kind, and of these none are less objectionable than reports of a pupils' progress and behaviour. Let a child be certain that whatever be her course, her parents will be informed of it, and that certainty will act as an encouragement to the right-minded, and a check upon the idle or impertinent.

No one who has had experience in such matters can doubt the wisdom of encouraging in a child a due regard to her standing in her classes; but in doing this, let parents and teachers lead her to distinguish between efforts to merit approbation, and a mere anxiety to outshine others; for the former is a laudable feeling and will promote improvement, both mental and moral, while the tendencies of the latter are of an evil nature, and may lead to the most serious faults. E. B.

Chestertown, Md.

ARMY NEWS!

FROM MEXICO.

The Southern mail brings New Orleans papers of the evening of the 20th, the latest accounts yet received from that city.—There had been no later news from Mexico than that received by the steamship Massachusetts.

The papers contain an official copy of the armistice concluded between Gen. Butler (Gens. Worth and P. F. Smith conducting the negotiation) and the Mexican authorities.

The armistice is to expire with the time for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, with a notice of five days, for all places within 60 leagues, 7 days for 90 leagues, and 20 days beyond that distance.

A mail is to run regularly between Vera Cruz and the city, twice a month. It will be escorted by cavalry. A train was to leave Mexico on the 6th.

Gen. Lane, Col Hays and Maj. Polk, with their respective commands, arrived at Mexico on the 1st inst. The General had another great and successful fight with the guerrilleros, at Sequatlaptan. Padre Martinez was killed. Jarauta again escaped! One hundred and forty Mexicans were killed, fifty made prisoners, and three American deserters one of whom made his escape. The battle lasted one hour and a half.

On the 29th, Gen. Cadwallader arrived at Mexico from Toluca, accompanied by his staff.

The Mexican papers of the 25th, contain a letter from Santa Anna, dated Coxcatlan, on the 5th February, to Sr., Rosas, the Minister of Foreign Relations, in reply to his circular on the subject of a late attempt at a revolution in San Louis. The Mexican papers comment with great severity on this letter of Santa Anna, and on his military course.

The Archbishop of Mexico has written a long protest against the heavy assessments of church property.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan, on the 12th, having left Orizaba on the night previous. The government has given him passport, but it was generally thought that his intention in asking it, was only to lull the government to sleep, in order that he might put himself at the head of a body of troops.

Gens. Worth and Pillow have been restored to their commands—the first to his original command. It was not known what brigades would be given to the latter.

The Mexican Congress, says the North American, is nowhere; sometimes a dozen delegates at Queretaro—sometimes less—but never a quorum.

Father Jarauta was in the vicinity of Queretaro, robbing the travellers. A correspondent writes from Guanajuato that there is in that place about 1600 soldiers with four pieces of artillery, newly arrived, a company of generals, a regiment of staff officers, and a brigade of captains and lieutenants.

Of the Court of Inquiry we know and hear nothing. Gen. Cushing is in Puebla, where he waits the arrival of Gen. Trevison and Col. Belknap. The Court will probably adjourn to the city of Mexico on account of the witness being nearly all here.

Mr. Trist still remains in Mexico. His health, so poor at Puebla, has been entirely restored, and, if we judge from the pleasant company he keeps, he enjoys himself as much as any Northerner in the Aztec city.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES. A day or two ago, some citizens of Alleghany, Pa., discovered a very neat white box floating down the Allegany river. They at once brought it to the shore, and on opening it, strange to behold—they found a child in it alive!

The Board of Aldermen, of New York, on Monday, passed resolutions on the subject of the French revolution, and expressive of sympathy with France, in her late struggle, by an almost unanimous vote, there being but one dissenting voice.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, March 31, '48.

Wheat white—$1 40 to 1 45.
" red—1 30 to 1 35.
Yellow corn—47 a 48.
White do. 45.
Rye—75.
Oats—35 to 37.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult. by Rev, E. R. Williams, Edward Wilkins, Esq., to Miss Frances O. Merritt, both of this county.

DIED.

At his residence, near Belle Air, on the 25th ult Mordecai Dillehunt.

Another Severe case of Asthma in New Hampshire, cured by Dr. Wistars Balsam—Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Having for a long time been troubled with Asthma in its worst form, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieved me very much. I have continued to use the same as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

BENJ. ROBINSON.

New Hampton, April 5, '46.

☞For sale in Chestertown by Simon Wickes, Jr.

ROUGH & READY MEETING!

ALL persons favorable to the elevation of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, to the Presidency, WITHOUT PARTY DISTINCTION, are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House, in Chester Town, on **SATURDAY** next, the eighth inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to attend the Taylor Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 26th April, inst., and for other purposes.

April 1, '48.

Religious Notice.

THE Lord willing the Rev. William T. Wright, will preach in the M.P. Church to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock.

April 1, 1848.

Acknowledgment.

THE Ladies of Shrewsbury Chapel this publicly offer their united thanks to the Chester Band for the assistance so generously rendered to their suffering church. The various parts of the Concert on Thursday evening were chosen with taste and judgment and executed in a style which older performers might envy.

LOST, on Thursday last a pocket book containing a ten, five and a one dollar note, with two promissory notes, which designate the owner. A suitable reward will be given to any person who will leave it at the office of the Kent News.

April 1, '48.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Practice of Medicine, think it proper to give this notice of the fact. P. WROTH,
JOS. A. WICKES.

April 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that his mill is in operation again having received a spindle recently from Baltimore. Wheat and corn ground in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

WM. BACCHUS.

April 1, 1848. 4w

FOR SALE.—A first rate SULKY and HARNESS, on accommodating terms, or in exchange for stock.

WM. GRAVES.

March 18, '48. 3w

GLASS and Putty for sale by WILMER & NICOLS.

A LOT of Concave and Wiley Plough castings for sale by WILMER & NICOLS.

HORSEBILLS Neatly printed at this office.