

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 8, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS Fourth Congressional District. ISAAC McKIM, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. JOHN S. SELLMAN, RICHARD W. HIGGINS, GEORGE COOKE, WESLEY LINTHICUM.

The indisposition of the Editor, who has been for the last ten days confined to his bed, has prevented us from issuing more than an half sheet. We hope to make amends for this curtailment in the course of time.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT

(Adjourned Term.) Commenced its session on Monday, for the trial of the cause, State vs. Stewart—Resolved: Baltimore to this county.

The examination of the witnesses in the case it is thought will occupy nearly the whole week.

From the Baltimore Republican.

GREAT MEETING—VOICE OF BALTIMORE. Never did there assemble in the city of Baltimore so large and respectable a meeting of the base and sordid, the genuine wealth, defence and patriotism of the community, as convened on Monday evening, 29th May, at Monument Square, to take into consideration the present derangement of the currency of our beloved country, and to suggest its remedy, which it will be perceived below has its foundation in the ballot box and its application in the virtuous energy and nerve of the American people.

Mr. FRANCIS GALLAGHER organized the meeting by nominating the officers whose names were approved.

Mr. B. H. RICHARDSON, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting in his peculiarly honest and business-like eloquence; and was followed, upon a call from the people, by Wm. P. Preston, Esq. in a speech, characterized by a vigorous spirit and fearless expression, which met its reply and reward in the concurred responses of the surrounding multitude. J. C. Le Grand, Esq. after some ready and appropriate remarks, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That we recognize in the banking system (such, at least, as it has been with a few exceptions, in this country) nothing but a well-ordered system of mutual dependence, in which the interests of the people, whilst it enables the few to possess property in common, at their expense—that is, at the expense of the many, are not to be sacrificed to the interests of the few, but to be secured by the interests of the many.

Resolved, That we entirely disapprove of the issue of certificates on the part of the corporation, as a substitute for the specie in use. And, that we consider them as having been issued in contravention of the well-known laws of the State, having the effect of enabling brokers and shavers to prey upon the necessities of the labouring man, and further, to drive from circulation the gold and silver of the country as a preparatory step to its future exportation to Europe.

Resolved, That we consider the Treasury Circular as the very salvation of the whole, west and as the only means of retaining in the country the specie which had been driven into the hands of the speculators. That it protected the banks by preventing them from issuing their notes with the view of forcing them to land speculators, as the Government had wisely determined not to receive them.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the truth of the sentiments expressed by Daniel Webster, in the year 1819, on the floor of Congress, that the framers of the Constitution and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were had money men, they had felt, and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium. They therefore, sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin. That gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad.

Resolved, That we place our sole reliance in the virtue of the people—the purity of our doctrines—and the patriotic firmness of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, to relieve us from the present distressed state of affairs brought on by the stock-gambling speculating part of the community, resolving as we do, to render him every assistance within our power to secure the country in the grasp of foreign avarice, and domestic treason.

Resolved, That the sentiments embodied in the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and Washington, are worthy of freedom, and repugnant to none but bank sycophants, who rather than forego the bank system consequent upon the receipt of the price of their sordid trade, would sacrifice their country, and with it the hopes of freedom.

Resolved, That we consider the efforts con-

stantly being made by Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank, and his minions, to bring the government under the control of a monied institution, as deserving nothing but the severest condemnation on the part of all who love the independence of the country, and understand their insidious movements to render this country, with all its resources, but a tributary to British avarice and corruption.

Resolved, That we can in no other manner appreciate the present exultations of the Bank-party at the inability of the government to meet promptly with specie payments all dues brought against it, occasioned as it has been, by the acts of those of their party who acted as Directors of the banks in which the public monies were deposited, other than as emanating from principles similar to those which actuated the same party in rejecting at the distress of the late war, and the occasional triumphs of the invading enemy.

Resolved, That we feel the fullest confidence in the political integrity of our fellow citizens throughout the country, and have no fears, that they will refuse to lend their aid to the maintenance of moral as well as political honesty, which has been so grossly outraged by the late proceedings of the different banks and meetings of merchants, and stock-jobbers in some of the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That this meeting are well aware from its knowledge of the history of the world, that there never has existed a public benefactor, (such as the late National Executive) but who has not been subjected to the contempt and derision of the ignorant and knavish, when engaged in the prosecution of any scheme calculated to render the people more happy and prosperous; and therefore they are not surprised at the opposition that has been kept up against all who have been and are known to entertain a preference for a specie currency which no artificial change, and which no bank panic can deprive of its value.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to request the officers of the various banks of the city to resume specie payments, inasmuch as a knowledge of their part of the dearest of the community, is insufficient which impudently demand, that a resumption of specie payments should be resorted to, if not immediately, as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the answer of the banks in Philadelphia to the requisitions of the meeting held in that city on the 15th inst., is only a piece of shallow sycophancy, intended to blind the people by an air of specious confidence and respectability, inasmuch as it is no argument against the redemption of notes of the amount of five dollars, to say, that such an act would drain the banks of specie, which would soon find its way out of the country—and that it would be dishonest to pay the holders of notes of 5 dollars and not those of 10 dollars and a higher denomination—because, as a matter of strict right, the banks cannot question the object of the holders of the specie—they have no power to withhold their specific promise even if the individual should choose to part with it for foreign exportation—and because, by redeeming their notes with the smaller coin, there could be no fear of exportation, as pieces of 25, 10, and 5 cents value are not sent out of the country.

Resolved, That we are not surprised at the conduct of the banks in retaining within their own hands their notes of five dollars as they are redeemed,—there can be no danger of draining their vaults by such redemption—It cannot be dishonest by their own showing to redeem notes of the amount of five dollars, because as they themselves say, the notes of a larger denomination could be exchanged for those of five dollars, thus dividing the larger of their liabilities into a number of smaller ones.

Resolved, That to aid in the redemption of notes of 5 dollars, the Executive is empowered to direct as far as he has the constitutional power, the coming of the National Bank's notes of smaller value as of 5, 10, and 25 cents.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the President of the United States, signed by the officers, accompanied with a request to use all his constitutional powers to secure for the people the only currency recognized by the Constitution.

B. H. RICHARDSON, Pres't. Henry S. Sanderson, J. J. Johnson, Samuel Lucas, Isaac M. Deacon, Richard Marley, John W. Watkins, Vice Presidents. Charles Sloan, Jos. Breck, and J. C. Legend, Secretaries.

mediate death. We understand that Mr. Bowman, the father of the unfortunate child, exonerates Mr. H from all blame.

The deceased was an interesting and promising child, the effect of whose melancholy death upon his parents and acquaintances, but particularly upon the agonized father who witnessed it, may be imagined, but cannot be described.—Torch Light.

DESPERATE AFFAIR.

Allusion has been made in some of the newspapers to a duel that was about to be fought near Memphis (Tenn.) The parties were proceeding to the battle ground when the item was corrected. We have been furnished with the following particulars relating to this fatal transaction, in a letter from a gentleman who was an eye witness of the scene: "The duel was fought between a Mr. Goldson and Mr. Jackson, both of Memphis. They fought over in Arkansas, May 15th, at 15 paces—they were to fire between one and five—they fired at the word five, together, and so near that it made but one report. Jackson's ball passed through Goldson's heart and left arm; Goldson's ball went through Jackson's thigh. Goldson never breathed after he fell; but Jackson, as he lay on the ground, asked his seconds how his opponent was when they left him? They told him he was dead; he replied, 'I thought I would kill him!'"

By the Southern Express Mail. The following interesting item of intelligence from Mexico, is copied from the New Orleans Bee of 29th May: "We learn with great pleasure, by the schooner from Matamoros, that all the American vessels with their passengers and crews, which had been captured and detained at that place, have been liberated by order of General Bustamante, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamante's character, and an omen of returning amity between the two nations.

General Santa Anna was still at his plantation near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is untrue."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, May 25. Tampico, May 19. Dear Sirs—The conduct of specie has not been able to pass in consequence of the movements of General Montezuma and Ugarte in St. Luis, but the Governor informs that he has received an express just arrived, from which we learn that General Cortazar entered and routed completely the refractory in that city, and re-established order there. Montezuma fled to Rio Verde, and is going to be dispersed, with Ugarte and other ringleaders.

An attempt was made to excite the populace of the capital to second the revolution in St. Luis but was promptly put down by the Government, and the ringleaders apprehended, among whom was General Palafox. The Federal party has no chance now. Bustamante is putting them down in all directions. The division of Cartazar is now on its march to reinforce the division of Bravo, which continues distributed in Matamoros, the adjacent towns, and in Leon, Victoria, and which amounts altogether to 7,000 men, which Bustamante, so far from ordering the withdrawal of those troops, has caused to be reinforced by a division in reserve, which will be stationed by steps in Zacatecas and St. Luis. They have heard of the mad intentions (as they say) of the Texans to advance and take Matamoros, and have prepared accordingly. They have also 800 cavalry on the banks of the Rio Bravo, that can be recruited in any given point in less than a week.

At present the movement of those troops will depend on the payment of six millions of dollars, contributions of the priests and friars, and which it is said will be paid even by selling their goods and chattels, as is decreed by the Mexican Congress.

The administration of Bustamante is not like that of Santa Anna; it is an administration which unites the opinions of all the powerful classes in the country. They expect soon to renew the war against Texas, and, as they say, conquer them at once. They are now building at Campechy two briggs and four schooners, and to be of solid construction and heads.

The Government have also ordered a draft of 6,000 on all the departments of the nation, formerly called States of the Confederation. They are also of opinion that the alterations with the United States Government will be soon amicably adjusted by negotiation; but they say the affairs of Texas can never be settled until either the whole Mexican race be exterminated, or until the last Texian shall disappear from that colony.

Various causes have retarded so long the march of the expedition into Texas; one of them being the unexpected return of Santa Anna, who has now fallen forever; but of course the main cause was the want of money. At present the movement of the troops will depend on the six millions of dollars alluded to above.

All kinds of business here is very dull, and we are waiting for the conduct with a million and a half of money, now that St. Luis is free from revolutionists, who were only robbers, and not the constitution as they pretended.

M. S. Kidd, Merchant's Exchange, N. O. P. S. Gen. F. Toro, brother-in-law of Santa Anna, has finally been shipped off from Campechy to Vera Cruz, by order of the Government, notwithstanding his pretension of sickness to remain at his country seat.

SLAVE TRADE PROSECUTION.

Eight African negroes have been taken into custody, at Apalachicola, by the U. S. deputy marshal, alleged to have been imported from

Cuba, on board the schooner, Emperor, Capt. Cox. Indictments for piracy, under the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, have been found against Capt. Cox, and other parties implicated. The negroes were bought in Cuba by a Frenchman named Malherbe, formerly a resident of Tallahassee, who was drowned soon after the arrival of the schooner.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat race, which so frequently ends in the dreadful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

THE BANTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped on board of the Phillips, both boats being at Louisville, and, after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phillips. "I strained it," replied the other, "looking back for you the last run we made up." "Well," said Captain McClain, "if I can get enough freight for Ballast, you shall strain it looking the other way to day." "Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and bits of \$100 to \$75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Phillips one hour. The latter got no freight and had to run under this disadvantage.

THE START.

The Franklin left port at 11 o'clock, with her usual complement of freight and passengers, and proceeded off in gallant style. The Phillips left at 25 minutes past 11, just as her challenger was passing Six-Mile Island. She had no freight, but she had a good supply of pine knots, in addition to her stock of wood, which was, for the most part, dry, hard, and excellent. The Franklin, being a daily passenger boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, of course contracts for and obtains the best wood on the river. The Phillips had about thirty cabin, and the same number of deck passengers; among the latter was a bagler, who from the hurricane deck, sent forth several sterning airs, as the boat shaved off and got under way. The effect seemed enchanting. Merchants, clerks, draymen, all dropped their pursuits, and became gazers upon the scene.

OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was observed six miles ahead on her leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen again until we arrived near Madison, 50 miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped ten minutes probably to deliver the mail, and was half a mile ahead as we passed the town. Thus we had gained at least twenty minutes upon her in this distance. Till this time, very few of the passengers knew of the race. The sight of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the Western waters, the fact that she was six miles ahead on her leaving Louisville, and that we were now within half produced a belief in the minds of all that we could beat her, and made us disposed to try.

PASS AT WARSAW.

The boats kept about the same distance from each other for the next thirty miles, to Warsaw, where the Franklin was compelled to touch to deliver the mail. The Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or six lengths when the Franklin was off again, under a high head of steam. She gained upon the Phillips slightly. Then the contagion spread through every soul on board. "Go ahead, captain—keep her in the wake luza for the Phillips!" was in every mouth. Nothing could exceed the spirit of the firemen and deck hands. The hatches were thrown open; pine knots covered the deck, and two or three axes kept going in splitting and breaking them; the deck passengers were luddled into the bow, to give the boat more dip, the chain-wagons were hauled from one side to the other, as she careened; volumes of lurid flame issued from the tops of the chimneys, while dense clouds of black smoke filled the atmosphere over us. It was plain that no less excitement prevailed on board the Franklin. Thus far she had been queen of the waters. Would she see herself eclipsed without making a mighty effort? The way that both boats went was a caution.

RIISING SUN.

The relative distance between the two boats was but little altered for twelve or fifteen miles from Warsaw. The Franklin would sometimes leave our wake by putting her head to the right or left, and attempting to get in a line with us. After repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is twenty miles from Warsaw. From its high banks a fine view is had of the river below. The citizens saw the boats approaching, and fired the banks as we passed them. In passing, the two boats were neck and neck, and we were saluted with loud and continued cheers. No response was sent back from either boat; not a sound was heard save the sonorous breathings of the escape pipes and the whirr of the water-wheels. The right to respond belonged only to the victor, and that distinction was yet to be won.

ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the boats, which till now had been abreast, and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each other with a slight concussion. The ladies, of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board of the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbands to interfere. While this consternation prevailed on the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessed without; the two boats seemed to be lashed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the gun-roads on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the

VOL. XC. Fourth Year. ISAAC McKIM, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County. FOR THE LEGISLATURE. JOHN S. SELLMAN, RICHARD W. HIGGINS, GEORGE COOKE, WESLEY LINTHICUM.

MARYLAND. Pursuant to public notice, the inhabitants of the counties of Howard, Montgomery, and Prince Georges, are invited to meet for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to induce the construction of a canal, by which the waters of the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay may be connected.

Resolved, That the citizens of the counties of Howard, Montgomery, and Prince Georges, are invited to meet for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to induce the construction of a canal, by which the waters of the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay may be connected.

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