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of 16 inches. On this part the produce was one-third greater.

From my experience, I would recommend potatoes to be planted among Indian corn, before the 15th of May, in a light, sandy loam, or some other dry soil, sub soiled 16 inches deep, with a gill of newly slacked lime applied to each hill.

THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, May 20, 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.

The Convention.

The Loco Foco National Convention assembled in Baltimore on Monday last, the Hon. Andrew Stephenson, of Va., was chosen President; after a warm debate of nearly two days, the two third rule was adopted. The double representation from New York, the Hunkers and Barnburners, both claiming seats in the Convention, was generally thought would produce much embarrassment—both sides were heard and after exciting session on Wednesday, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night, decided by a vote of 126 yeas, to 125 nays, to admit both delegations.—Who will be nominated, we cannot conjecture, it was reported here yesterday that the Hon. Lewis Cass, was the nominee, but we cannot vouch for its accuracy. The sloop Gen. Washington has not yet arrived, and we are compelled to go to press, without informing our readers, for certain, who is the nominee of the *pure, unadulterated modern democracy* of the country.

France.

By the news received by the steamer Caledonia, says the Clipper, it appears that France is still tranquil, and that there is every prospect that the new government will be formed without disturbance. It is of great importance to the rest of the continent that France shall remain quiet; for, if the moderate party were to to be overthrown by faction, a general war might be the result.

The Government of France once established on correct republican principles, some of the projects which have been undertaken by members of the provisional government, will no doubt be abandoned, particularly that by M. Louis Blanc, for the organization of labor—a scheme which can never be brought to operate favorably to any other portion of the community than the idle. If we understand the scheme, it proposes to subvert the established principle, of granting a just compensation for the amount of labor performed. In order to give employment to the laboring classes, government is to purchase establishments and to employ hands—each person employed to receive the same amount of wages, though one may perform double services of another. This would destroy the stimulus to industry, for no man will work when he can receive as much compensation for being idle. This experiment was probably resorted to with the view to appease the working classes of Paris, many of whom were thrown out of employment by the revolution. As a temporary expedient it may answer; but cannot be safely adopted by a regular organization and permanent government. It could not be adopted by the government of the United States, and will be abandoned by that of the republic of France.

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Connecticut, has elected R. S. Baldwin, for the unexpired term of Senator Huntington, deceased; and Truman Smith, for the new term of six years, from the 4th day of March next; he will succeed Mr. Niles, locofoco. A whig gain.

TO BE HUNG.—Charles Langfeldt, tried for the murder of Mrs. Rademacher, in Philadelphia, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree; he was brought into court on Tuesday last and sentenced. The prisoner received his sentence without any apparent dread, and exclaimed "I am not guilty of the murder."

MAINE SENATOR.—The Locofoco members of the Maine Legislature, on Friday evening last, nominated the Hannibal Hamlin as a candidate for the U. S. Senator.

GEN. CADWALADER arrived in Philadelphia on Friday afternoon, and was received by the Infantry in fine style. We have seldom seen a Pennsylvanian, seen a fuller or more spirited parade. The General looks sunburnt and somewhat older than when he left the ease of Philadelphia life for the rough scenes of the National Bridge, La Hoya, Contreras, Churubusco, Milino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the San Cosme Gate of the city of Mexico. He received a hearty welcome home.

Sons of Temperance.

The following table shows the progress, and present condition of this Order, yet an infant in days, but a giant in strength. The left hand figure shows the order of precedence in the organizations of the Grand Divisions of the several States; and those on the right hand give the number of divisions in each State at the present data:

1.	New York has	163
2.	New Jersey,	85
3.	North Carolina,	15
4.	Maryland,	60
5.	District of Columbia,	13
6.	Pennsylvania,	325
7.	Connecticut,	54
8.	Virginia,	120
9.	Massachusetts,	102
10.	Ohio,	456
11.	Maine,	104
12.	Delaware,	48
13.	Missouri,	34
14.	Indiana,	100
15.	Kentucky,	138
16.	Illinois,	69
17.	Georgia,	24
18.	Tennessee,	110
19.	Alabama,	70
20.	South Carolina,	16
21.	New Hampshire,	18
22.	Mississippi,	26
23.	Wisconsin,	24
24.	Rhode Island,	6
25.	Louisiana,	22
26.	Michigan,	64
27.	Iowa,	16
28.	Florida,	3
29.	Vermont,	2
30.	Arkansas,	2
31.	Canada East,	1
32.	Prov. of N. Brunswick,	28
33.	California,	1
34.	Mexico,	2
35.	Texas,	2
36.	London, England.	4
	Whole No. Di.	2493

Later from Mexico.

A quorum of Congress said to be in Session—The Treaty to be ratified, &c.

The New Orleans Franco American, of the 14th instant says:

"We learn from Capt. Halloway, of the propeller Col. Stanton, which arrived yesterday from Tampico, that an express reached that city on the 6th instant, bringing the important news that a quorum of Congress had assembled at Queretaro, and were busily engaged upon the treaty of peace—which it was generally thought would soon be ratified. We also learn that the vomito had broken out at Tampico, and was causing many deaths."

Although the date of the above news from Queretaro is not stated, says the N. O. Crescent of the 15th we believe it to be authentic, as Tampico is the shortest route from that place.

The N. O. Times also mentions the same report of a congressional quorum as in circulation at Tampico when this vessel left, but says it could not find that it had any authencity.

Lieut. J. Beaman, of the 4th Infantry, died at Tampico, of yellow fever, on the 6th inst., when just about to return home. Lieut. B. had participated in nearly all the battles fought in Mexico.

One of the Crescent's correspondents at Vera Cruz mentions that the yellow fever was prevailing slightly at that place—the number of cases being about forty per week.

Indian War in Oregon.

Four Battles—The Whites Victorious—Massacre of Missionaries.

The Pittsburg Gazette publishes the following important telegraph despatch, dated Louisville, May 21, 1848:

By the arrival of Major Meek, from the West, we have late and important news from Oregon, where all is confusion and bloodshed, between the whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united and commenced a deadly war. Four battles took place in January, in three of which the whites were successful in beating their enemy. Five hundred whites fought a body of two thousand Indians a whole day, when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of whites.

On the 29th of November, a most horrid and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission, at the Wallah-Wallah Valley. Dr. White, his man and wife, with eighteen others, were killed, and sixty or seventy taken prisoners. The houses of the missionaries and their neighbors were burned to the ground. The unfortunate prisoners were subsequently ransomed, through the agency of Peter Sken Ogden, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yesterday, on his way to Washington, with dispatches for the government, asking for immediate aid on the part of the Oregon settlers.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The following table shows the Government expenses under differ administrations from the day of Washington to that of Jas. K. Polk:

Washington,	8 yrs;	Average	$1,986,524
J. Adams,	4	"	5,362 587
Jefferson,	8	"	5,162.298
Madison,	8	"	18.035,617
Monroe,	8	"	13,059,925
J.Q. Adams,	4	"	12,625,468
Jackson,	8	"	18.324,091
Van Buren,	4	"	20.304,156
Polk—Expenses for 1 year			100,000,000

As much has been consumed to carry on the Government *one* year under Mr. Polk's management as during the whole *four* of Mr. Van Buren's, while Mr. Buren's Administration was more expensive than any before or since, except the present. Look at this, men who love your country, look at it—*Balt. Pat.*

THE office of the Spirit of the Times, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock on Sunday, with a weeks later news from Europe.

The Lamartine party in France carried the elections, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the ultra Republicans and Communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to effect their purpose.—Some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory.

Affairs in France were daily growing more settled, notwithstanding two or three occurrences calculated to give alarm. A plot had been discovered to blow up the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Provisional Government which was under investigation at the latest accounts. A terrible riot had broke out at Rouen which was occasioned by causes growing out of the excitement attending the election. It was finally and effectually quelled by the interference of the authorities and military, but not before several lives had been lost.

Spain continues quiet comparatively speaking.

A good deal of skirmishing has been going on between Denmark and Holsten, but no other great battles have been fought. The Danes were retreating.

Farther serious encounters have taken place between the Republican party, (the Schleswig Holsteiners,) assisted by the German confederates, headed by the Prussians, and the forces of the King of Denmark. The scene of the action took place in the vicinity of Freeburg.

There has been frightful disorder and confusion at Pasem between the peasantry and the military.

A new Austrian Constitution was proclaimed, on the 25th ult., the Emperor's birth-day, on which occasion there was great rejoicing throughout Austria.

In Italy there have been no important engagements, but the Austrians gained the advantage in several skirmishes.

Venice is closely blockaded—all communication with the surrounding shores having been cut off. Treviso has submitted.

A deputation from Poland is about starting from St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor for the restoration of the Constitution of 1815.

In Ireland an arrangement had been effected between the two parties of repealers. O'Brien and the O'Connells have agreed to work together harmoniously and in unison. An address had been issued, signed by the leaders of the two factions, after publicly shaking hands in token of reconciliation. The address urges union among the Irish for the repeal of the Union.

We have just received daily advances from Ireland. They contain some intelligence of sterling importance as regards the repeal movement. Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. John O'Connell have merged their past difficulties and agreed to work harmoniously together in the good cause for the future. The meeting between those gentlemen, accompanied by Dr. Miley, took place yesterday, and after some few explanations on both sides the two former cordially shook hands. Immediately after an address, bearing the signature of John Miles, D. D., W. S. O'Brien, M. P., John O'Connell, M. P, J, P. Dillen. A. R. Staulop, C. Duffy, J. H. Disne, T. F. Arkins, P. M. Rae, John Gray.

W. Mitchell, who retired from the Irish Confederation, gives his reasons in the United Irishman for so doing. He states that it arrises from his difference of opinion with Mr. O'Brien, the latter gentlemen declining any public operation with the former on account of the extreme republican principles which he has advocated in his journal.

The object of the address is to inculcate a spirit of fraternization among all classes of the Repealers, and urged that the future watch-wood should be union among ourselves. The amalgamation of O'Brien and O'Connell must exercise a most important influence in the future career of repeal in Ireland, and will probably be the means of increased anxiety on the part of the Government in that country.

The leaders of both the Nation and United Irishman continue to exhibit the same contempt for the Government and determination to procure repeal at all hazards. The London morning papers state that the firm of Messrs. Shaw & Co. have failed, with liabilities to the extent of 65,000 pounds.

ONE DAY LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

The U. S. mail steamer Hermann, arrived off the outer harbor on Sunday morning. She brings a considerable cargo and 70 passengers; she also has on board 2 camels with their two Arab drivers, fresh from the base of the great pyramid of Egypt.

Paris papers of the 5th and London dates to the 6th have been received. There is no additional commercial news to indicate any change in the English market.

Considerable uneasiness prevails, and an impression is entertained that the Proclamation of yesterday was the result of intimidation by the mob through Gen'l Courlais and other partizans of the minority.

Another report is that a compromise has taken place between the contending parties, and that three Consuls will be proposed, viz: Lamartine, Dupont, (De l'Eure) and Ledru Rollin. Such a coalition will however satisfy no party.

M. Ledru Rollin, E. Arrago and fifteen other deputies met to-day, to organize an extreme left of the Assembly.

The Provisional Government will not order the assembling of the Army of the Alps, till so required by the Milan government or by Charles Albert.

There were three candidates for the Presidency of Assembly, and the Secretaries announced as the result—M. Buchez 390 votes, Yulat 234, Reembe 91.

The insurgents are still masters of Snoyes. Order reigns in the midst of disorder.

Another despatch from Paris says, in confirmation of the above:

The National Assembly met at noon, and an election took place for President, when M. Buchez was chosen. Paris is tranquil.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT AT ELIZABETH TOWN.

One of the editors of the New York, Courier and Enquirer, writing from Elizabethtown on Sunday evening, says:

Gen. Scott took us all by surprise this morning at 8 o'clock. The vessel in which he came, anchored, it seems last evening, after a good run of nineteen days from Vera Cruz—off the Quarantine. As soon as it was known, the inhabitants of Staten Island manifested the utmost desire that the General should land at once, and great efforts were made to induce him to do so; but he strenuously declined all their pressing overtures—and desirous first to set his feet upon the soil of New Jersey, he passed the night on board—and this morning was rowed up to the Point by Mr. Frazier of the Revenue Service—an old soldier, who volunteered for the occasion—in a fine barge manned by eight oarsmen.

The General reached the Point unheralded, and then taking the first vehicle he could obtain—an open one-horse wagon, driven by an honest, good tempered Irishman; in his shirt sleeves—he reached home. What a triumphal care for this Second Cortez!

As soon as the news of his arrival spread, movements were made for at least hoisting the flags and ringing the bells, but Gen. Scott absolutely forbade any such demonstrations—and Sunday was observed in all its wonted stillness and solemnity. The excellent and exemplary Rector of the Church, the Rev. Channing More, on his way to church, called to see the General, who soon after followed him to the church. As the General's tall and commanding figure passed through the streets, hands were instinctively raised to the hat, and the hearty cheer could be read upon the lips, and the enthusiasm legible on every face, was with difficulty repressed—but it was repressed by the eager and admiring throng that pressed around him. A single hat swung in the air, a single hurra, would have fired the whole village, and greetings, honest, hearty, loud and long, would have greeted the honored soldier to his home.

Better as it was—more in consonance with his character and wishes, more in keeping with the habits and feelings of the orderly and religious people among whom he lives and whose confidence and affection he shares.

But I cannot forego the mention of the scene presented in church, when the beautiful thanksgiving of the Episcopal service for a safe return from sea was read. Every auditor applied it—every heart joined in it—and in the solemn and audible *Amen*, at its close, was declared the heartfelt gratitude of the whole congregation that their friend, their neighbor, the eminent soldier and defender of his country, had been conducted in safety to the haven where he would be.

The Sunday was kept holy.

But *to-morrow*—to-morrow—the heart of the people *will* find utterance. They will not listen to the nation that tha conqueror of Mexico—the most accomplished commander of the age—the soldier who combines in so eminent a degree humanity to the conquered, and care for the lives of his own soldiers, with the utmost vigor in action and celerity in operations—who never risked the life of one of his soldiers on any merely personal calculation, and who never forebore the hazard of his own life when prompted by duty—the people, his neighbors, countrymen and friends, will not listen to the nation that such a man, returning from the most brilliant millitary campaign known to any annals—and hawked at by the mousing owls of party, shall look upon himself as under the cloud of Executive displeasure, and therefore withdraw himself from the just plaudits and affectionate solicitude of his countrymen.

The people are the sovereigns, and they will absolve Gen. SCOTT from the "displeasure" of Mr. President Polk, who is *nobody* except at the servant of the people. The *masters* will reward their *Servant*, and teach him that a little brief authority accidentally confided to him, furnishes no warrant for such wrong and outrages as WINFIELD SCOTT has been the object of, at the hands of *James K Polk* and his miserable, malicious, cunning subordinant Secretary Marcy.

But there will be no other demonstration than that of a popular gathering of friends and neighbors at the Court House, at about 3 P. M.—when the corporate authorities of the Borough will welcome Gen. Scott to his home—and after presenting him generally to the assembly, the ceremony will end.

It will be a reception by friends and neighbors of a man they love for his virtues as much as they admire for his achievements—and to whom THEY will do justice though all the world beside be unjust.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.—The New York Mirror says that, on Monday, a horrible murder was committed in the city. It appears a man named Thomas Hays, living in the same house, quarrelled with his wife Elizabeth, and finally took up a coopers axe, and struck her on the side of the head, near the lower extremity of her skull, inflicting, a wound extending from about the centre of the back of her head to near the corner of the mouth, and cutting the head nearly off. The murderer was arrested shortly after.

MR. CLAY AND GEN. TAYLOR.

PLEDGES AND THE VETO.

A great mass meeting of the friends of General TAYLOR was recently held in Mason Co. Kentucky, at which Gov. JOHN CHAMBERS presided. The following are some of the resolutions passed on the occasion:—

Resolved, That we believe with the Sage of Ashland in his letter to Gales and Seaton, of Sept. 23, 1844, that "one who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, if election, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that high office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arrise in the course of his administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and above all, from the public opinion. If in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides:" and we believe with the honest Old Soldier of the Rio Grand, that one who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them:'

Resolved, That we believe with Mr. Clay in his speech upon Jackson's Bank Veto, in 1832, that "The President is a co-ordinate branch of the legislative department. As such, bills which have passed both houses of Congress, are presented to him for his approval or rejection.—The idea of going to the President for the project of a law, is totally new in practice, and utterly contrary to the theory of the Government:'—And we believe with General Taylor in his letter to Allison, that "for many years past, the known opinion and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the government, and for this cause our system is in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory."

STILL LATER FROM YUCATAN.

Continuation of the Insurrection—Violation of the Convention.

A few days since, we published a letter from Campeachy containing an account of of the treaty which had been concluded between the Chief Pat and D. Miguel Barbachano, and which induced us to believe that the difficulties in Yucatan were at the last temporarily settled. It appears, however, that hostilities have recommenced with as much fury as ever. The New Orleans Patria has received news from Campeachy to the 29th ult., being four days later. An extract from a letter to that paper, says:

"Affairs continue here in a very lamentable condition. In spite of the convention entered into between Governor Barbachano and the Indian Pat, the Indians have entered the territories of this district and possessed themselves of Iturbide and Cibalchen, places 20 leagues distant from this city. The garrisons which defended them abandoned them in a cowardly manner—so that now the Indians can traverse the whole district with impunity, as all the soldiers have taken refuge here. I candidly believe that if the savages were to approach this place, even the walls would not be sufficient to repress the fears of our *valiant* troops.

"To-day, news has arrived from Belize that the Indian Chief Cecilio Chi had attacked the town of Bacalar, but had encountered a desperate resistance from those who defended the place.

"We are persuaded that our only hope of salvation depends upon foreign aid; should that not be extended to us we must succumb."

The *Louisville Journal* of the 24th, after stating that passage in Cassius M. Clay's letter in which he says to his distinguished namesake, "We paid you debts," may possibly refer to the political friends of the Hon Henry Clay, goes on to remark.

"Whatever the *intention* of the remark may be we are assured that Cassius M. Clay did not contribute a dollar and that the contributors, instead of being many in number, were only three, al l gentlemen of vast wealth and all living in distant States. An individual commissioned by those three gentlemen, visited Lexington and without ever seeing Mr: Clay ascertained the sum of his indebtments in bank, paid the amount, and departed, no one in Lexington knowing who he was, whence he came, or whither he went.

It should be borne in mind that the debts of Mr. Clay, thus paid by his three affluent friends were security debts, and not the result of any imprudence or mismanagement of his private affairs. He had abundant means to discharge them by the sale of a part of his property, or he could have soon discharged them by the practice of his profession, but his three generous friends chose to relieve him from the necessity either of selling a portion of his estate or of resuming in his old age the arduous practice of the law. The relief was great to him, though to each of them the amount contributed was a trifle. In view of the facts, the public can judge what right Cassius M. Clay has to say "*we* paid your debts."

PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—From a condensed view of the operations of the Society for the past year, it appears that the circulation of copies of the Sacred Scriptures by the Society, is now about 60,000 annually. The number of Bibles distributed last year was 22,940; number of Testaments, 41,522, total, 64,462 volumes—an increase of nearly 10,000 over the previous year.

The receipts during the year were $21,238 96—an increase of more than $6000 over last year. The number of life members added to the Society last year was 33—an increase over former years.

HAIL STORM—*Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie Tent Blown Down.* At Rensellaerville, N. Y., there was a tremendous hail storm on Wednesday last, which resulted in considerable damage to garden vegetables and window glass, but particular to the huge tent of Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie.

During the afternoon, it was filled with spectators. Some 1,800 were present, when the hurricane struck the canvass.—The supports were instantly prostrated, and the multitude buried beneath the ample folds of the canvass. The scene was one which beggars description. Men, women and children—hats, bonnets, shawls, and wearing apparels in general—were piled together in most admirable confusion.—Shrieks and groans, and oaths and supplications, were mingled with the passing hurricane. The flapping canvass lashed all hands indiscriminately; and those whose imagination opened the cages of the lions and tigers, and saw the panthers and hyenas floundering among the prostrated multitude, felt a good deal relieved when, crowling out from beneath the canvass, they found that no one was seriously hurt, and that all the animals were as snugly caged as when the accident happened.

A VETERAN NEGRO.

We were much interest in the history of the adventures of a negro man, who has lately returned from the Mexican war, as related to us by that accomplished officer, Lieut. Rains, of the Engineer Corps. Sanday has had the singular fortune, for a negro, to have been, at his own earnest solicitation, in nearly all the battles in Mexico. He was at Corpus Christi during the encampment of our army at that place, and marched with the column to the Rio Grande. In some of his peregrinations around Fort Brown, he was captured by the Mexicans after a stout resistance, and thus became the first prisoner in the war with Mexico. The Mexicans took Sandy to Matamoras, and treated him "with the most distinguished consideration," and finally offered him a Lieutenancy in the Mexican army, which he indignantly declined, and escaping in a skiff, joined his master, Major Rains, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Brown. By solicitation, Sandy was allowed to join the army at Vera Cruz and was present throughout the seige. He was again at the battle of Cerro Gordo; and joining his master's brother, Lieut. Rains, at Puebia, he marched with the army into the valley of Mexico, and was present in every battle before the capital—being always near to render assistance to his master in case it should require it. No one in the whole army appeared to enjoy the successes of our arms with more enthusiasm, and no one maintained a more uniformly gallant devotion to his duty and charge than the negro Sandy. Having been with the army since his childhood, he well deserves the title of the "veteran negro."—New Orleans Delta.

STRANGE FRUIT. A new fruit has been introduced at Charleston, S. C., from Japan, it is an evergreen, and bears flowers of a delightful almond-like fragrance twice a year. Last summer, the fruit in small quantity came to maturity in July. This year it bore more luxuriantly, and the fruit is now ripe. It of a rich orange color, about the size and shape of the nectarine, although a little more elongated.

TO GET RID OF FLIES.—Set several plates or parcels of Lime in different parts of the store or house. In a day or two you will find yourself rid of these troublesome insects almost altogether. It ought to be set constantly, and renewed when the lime loses its strength.

GEN SCOTT'S TRIAL. It is rumored that the proposition of Gen. Worth which was submitted to the Court of Inquiry, to withdraw his charges against Gen. Scott, has been accepted by the President, and therefore that all proceedings in the case will be quashed.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—The Governor of Kentucky offers $500 reward for the apprehension of Dr. Nelson Mitchusson, who it is alleged, lately attempted, in connection with Mrs. Martha Guthrie, the horrible crime of poisoning her husband, that they might afterwards marry. The husband also offers $500.

VERDICT FOR SEDUCTION. John Smith at Hudson, N. Y., has recovered $1,250 damages from John Sickles, who seduced his daughter.

DEAD. The New York papers announce the death of Jacob Harvey, Esq., an old and respectable merchant of that city.

ROBBERY.—The Nelson Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Hillsborough, Caroline County, was entered a short time since and robbed of two hundred dollars.

WISCONSIN.—The new State which is to be a free State, will contain about 90,000 square miles of territory, which is two-thirds larger than all New England, and as large as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined. Texas when annexed with a very small population, was allowed two Representatives, thus placing her political influence in the House above Delaware and equal to Rhode Island, of the old States. The manifest injustice of making such large States north of the "compromise line" is seen now and will be felt hereafter in the United States Senate.

HON. THOS. BUTLER KING. The Whig Convention of the first District of Georgia has unanimously renominated this active, able and valuable member of Congress for re-election.