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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, June 3, 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.

Celebration of the Sons of Temperance.

Chester Division No. 47, Sons of Temperance, intend celebrating their anniversary on Thursday next, the 15th instant.—The procession will be formed at three o'clock, precisely, and march through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by the Chester Band, and from thence to the Court House, where several addresses will be delivered by persons engaged for the occasion. The public are most respectfully invited to attend.

Drowned.

A coloured boy named Barney Sheppard, aged about 19 years, was drowned in Chester River, near this place on Monday last. The deceased left home to go a crabbing and, being unable to swim, ventured too far out. The body was recovered on Thursday morning last and a jury of inquest was held over it by Coroner Carroll. *Verdict*—accidental drowning.

THE WHIG

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The great day, to which thousands of Whigs throughout the length and breadth of our extended country, says the Baltimore Clipper of Thursday, have been anxiously looking, has at last arrived, and here I am amidst a whirlpool of excitement, in the large and extended saloon of the Chinese Museum, awaiting the hour for the assembling of the delegates to the Whig National Convention, which is to select a candidate for President of the United States.

The scene in the Saloon, which, after a hard tug of nearly half an hour, I succeded in reaching, was exceedingly imposing.—When I had gained admittance, it wanted a full hour of the time for the meeting of the Convention, and yet the galleries were crowded to excess. The Saloon is probably one of the largest and most magnificent buildings in the United States; it is two hundred and ninety feet in length and sixty in breadth, and it is said is capable of containing 3000 persons, and in truth there appeared to be full that number present—the spacious galleries, which run the entire length of the building, supported by some sixty Grecian columns reaching to the ceiling, were *packed*, until there appeared to be not room enough left for one man. The President's stand is located in the centre of the room against the northern gallery. Immediately over the stand is a large spread eagle, bearing in his talons in the folds of two splendid American flags. Small white banners bearing the name of the several States are hung at regular distances around the galleries, and altogether the appearance of the room is truly beautiful.

At an early hour the delegates began to enter the saloon, while spacious galleries were soon packed by thousands of anxious spectators. The whole street was nevertheless blocked up by an immense crowd, who found it utterly impossible to effect an entrance. The scene presented was highly animating, and the enthusiasm of the most lively character.

At 11 o'clock, Henry White, Esq., of Philadelphia, rose and called the Convention to order, and moved that it be temporarily organized by calling the Hon. John A. Collier, of New York, to the chair.—This motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and Mr. Collier accordingly took the chair.

On motion of Mr. White, the Hon. Jas. Harland, of Kentucky, was unanimously appointed the temporary Secretary.

The proceedings of the convention were then opened by an impressive address to the thrown of grace, by the Rev. Mr. Brainard of Philadelphia.

On motion, John Sherman, of Ohio, was appointed an additional Secretary; after which the roll of delegates was called over, and a full representation found to be present.

Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia, moved that the delegation from each State appoint one of their number, who shall constitute a committee to report permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. N. B. Blunt, of New York, moved to amend the motion, by authorizing the Chair to appoint the Committee of one from each State. This was lost.

A motion was then made to lay the original resolution on the table. Lost.

The original resolution of Mr. King was then adopted unanimously.

On motion it was ordered that the Convention adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they are applicable.

On motion it was ordered that the daily sessions of the Convention be opened with prayer to Almighty God for his blessing upon its deliberations.

The delegations from the several States, after a brief consultation, reported the following members from their respective States to constitute the committee to nominate permanent officers:

Maine,	George C. Gatchell
New Hampshire,	George W. Nesmith.
Vermont,	Solomon, Foote.
Rhode Island,	James F Simmons.
Massachusetts,	George Ashmun
Connecticut,	James F. Babcock.
New York,	Nathaniel B. Blunt.
New Jersey,	William Wright.
Pennsylvania,	Thomas White.
Delaware,	John Wales.
Maryland,	Daniel Jenifer, Sr.
Virginia,	William Seymour.
North Carolina,	Edward Stanly.
South Carolina,	G. S. Bryan.
Georgia,	T. Butler King.
Alabama,	H. W. Hilliard.
Mississippi,	P. T. Tompkins.
Louisiana,	S. G. Peters.
Tennessee,	Edwin H. Ewing.
Kentucky,	John A. McClung.
Ohio,	James Collier.
Indiana,	Solomon Meredith.
Illinois,	S. Lisle Smith.
Missouri,	A. Carr.
Wisconsin,	E. D. Murray.
Iowa,	R. P. Low.
Arkansas,	J. H. Newton.
Michigan,	Addison J. Comstock.
Florida,	S. L. Barrett.
Texas,	James M. Ray.

The convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order, by the chairman, Mr. Collier.

The committee of one from each State, appointed to designate permanent officers of the Convention, reported.

For President—Gen. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, with one Vice President from each State, and a number of Secretaries.

Gen. Morehead was conducted to the chair, and in an able and eloquent address, returned his thanks for the high honor that had been conferred upon him, in calling him to preside over such a large and respectable assemblage of his fellow-countrymen, from every section of the Union.—He impressed upon the members of the Convention the necessity for unity of action, and invoked each delegate to lay aside all personal, sectional and local feelings.—This, he considered, all important, and as certain to render the Whig cause triumphant in the coming Presidential election. The whole address of Gen. Morehead was listened to with deep attention, and was received with great approbation.

The Convention then, after the transaction of some preliminary business, adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it will probably proceed to a ballot, as a caucus is to be held at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY!

We are still without positive intelligence of the ratification of the treaty, but all the reports concur, in stating that it has been ratified, at last by one branch of the Mexican Congress—the Chamber of Deputies, in which body only was there any opposition to it, the Senate being almost unanimous in its favor. In confirmation of what we published on Saturday, we find the following despatch in the Union of yesterday, dated Macon, Geo., Saturday afternoon:

"The treaty was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th of May, at a quarter past 6 o'clock, p.m., by a vote of 51 ayes to 35 noes.

"The other branch of Congress, no doubt, will approve it by a larger vote."

The Union attaches great confidence to this statement, notwithstanding the fact mentioned in a letter to the Picayune, dated at the city of Mexico, May 18th, that the report of its confirmation on the 16th was untrue, as on that day it was under a warm and angry discussion, and fears were entertained that the opposition would withdraw. The letter of the Picayune says:

"Letters received by merchants here from Querrtaro corroborate all your correspondent says in relation to the stormy debates in Congress. Four had already spoken against the treaty, and three in favor of it. The greater number of the deputies had expressed their intention to speak on the subject. One of the deputies, in secret session, proposed that the treaty should be rejected, for the purpose of opening new negotiations, and thus gain time to prepare for the renewal of the war."

But these letters, says the Union, do not positively clash with yesterday's telegraphic bulletin. The steamer Edith, which brings the latest news, brings the statement that the account from Queretaro is also later, being on the 17th—on which day the treaty is said to have been ratified at a quarter past 6 in the evening, by the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 51 to 35; and that the other branch of Congress would no doubt approve the treaty by a large vote.

A bearer of despatches (Lt. Conte) from Commissioners Sevier and Clifford to the government, arrived here last evening in the Southern boat.

He left Mexico on the 15th ult., at which time the vote on the treaty was not taken, but it was distinctly ascertained that a large majority of both branches of the Mexican Congress were in favor of its ratification.

The officer left the Edith at Vera Cruz with, steam up, all ready to convey the glorious news at a moment's notice.

It will be seen by the telegraphic bulletin from our correspondent at Macon, that the vote was taken on the 17th. Let the country rejoice that the olive branch has at length been accepted.

The New orleans Bulletin states that a highly respectable house in that city, has a letter from Vera Cruz, of the 22d ult, written on the eve of the departure of the New Orleans, which states in positive terms that the treaty had been ratified. The parties at Vera Cruz, from whom this advice comes, have the very best means of correct information from the Capital.—*Clipper of Tuesday.*

BILL PROHIBITING THE SALE OF LIQUORS ON THE SABBATH.—The bill passed by the Legislature of Maryland during the last session, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, went into force on the 1st instant, last Sabbath being the first in the month, the operation of its provisions then commence. We annex a copy of the bill, that all interested may become fully cognizant of its provisions:—

Section 1. That from and after the first day of June next ensuing, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within this State to sell, dispose of, or barter any spirituous or fermented liquors or cordials of any kind, in any quantity whatever, on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, shall be liable to indictment in any court of this State having criminal jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, for the first offence, and if convicted a second time for a like offence, the license of the person or persons so offending shall be declared null and void by the judge of said court.

Sec. 2 That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the state or such other person whose duty it is to have the tavern licenses prepared, to have inserted in said licenses a clause specially excepting the Sabbath day from the operation of said license.

Sec. 3. That any person who may give such information of the violation of the requirements of this act, as shall lead to a conviction thereof, shall be entitled to and receive one-half of the fines herein imposed by the first section of this act, and the other half shall be given to for the use of the primary schools, if any, and if not, to the general school fund of the county, district, or the city, in which such conviction shall take place.

Section 4 and 5 make it the duty of judges to give this bill in charge to the grand juries, and repeals all acts conflicting herewith.

Later from Europe.

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes the following despatch which was forward by its correspondent by Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool, exclusively for the Courier and Enquirer, just before the departure of the Niagara.

PARIS, Friday, May 19,

The city continues tranquil. The Committees who have been charged with the duty of examining the projects of laws proposed by the Government, evince a decided disposition to sanction measures of unnecessary harshness towards the Royal Family, which has been formally exiled.

Among the members chosen to draw up the outline of a Constitution are DUBOIS, who was a special friend of Louis Phillippe, and ODILLON BARROT, who proposed the regency of the Duchess of Orleans.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday night.—The American steamer Washington has arrived here from Bremen, with 114 passengers, on her way to the United States.

MADRID, May 14th.—There is no news of importance. A Royal decree dated the 13th has been issued depriving Don Henry de Bourbon of the title of Infant of Spain.

BERLIN, May 16th.—The public mind is becoming more favorable to the return of the Prince of Prussia.

HAMBURGH, May 16th.—There are vague rumors here of a serious action between the Prussians and the Danes before Fredericia, in which the retreat of 1,000 Danes was cut off and nearly the whole made prisoners! None of the details were given as authentic, but it is thought to be probable that a conflict has taken place.

FRANKFORT, May 16th.—The German Parliament cannot meet until the 22d inst., a sufficient number of members not having arrived.

LONDON, May 20.—In Foreign Exchanges business has been more active. Holland was a shade lower than on Tuesday. Hamburgh bills experienced an advance on last quotations. Paris short dates remain the same.

VIENNA, May 14th.—The Bank has improved in position, silver having arrived from London, and more confidence is entertained. The election having taken a conservative turn all apprehension of interferance of France in Italy has in some degree subsided. At the Wool Market held at Josdens, Hungary, there was a reduction of about 10 florins on last year's prices.—Money is reported easier, and discount has fallen to 3½ per cent.

BORDEAUX.—The Bank of France has commenced business and 4 per cent. is fixed as the rate of discount on paper drawn upon all places where the Bank of France has branches. Bills at sight on the Bank in Paris are guaranteed free of charge to customers.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9th.—The statement that the export of specie has been prohibiting is confirmed, and in consequence there has been a fall in exchange.

MILAN, May 13th.—The Provisional Government of Lombardy has proposed to unite that State with Piedmont as the only effectual means of expelling the Austrians from Italy. The question is to be decided by universal suffrage.

The Wilmington Chronicle says that the wheat crop in North Carolina is unusually promising.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

FREEDOM OF IRELAND.

The friends of Ireland held a tremendous meeting at the Tabernacle, N. York, on Monday evening, at which the Mayor of the city presided. Speeches were delivered by Robert Emmett, Senator Hannegan, Horace Greely, John Van Buren, Benjamin F. Butler, and others, and addresses to Ireland and England read and adopted. The following amongst other resolutions were also adopted:—

Resolved, That we invite the friends of Ireland to organize throughout the American Union and the British Provinces, and that measures be taken to promote between the several bodies a general system of communication, union and co-operation.

Resolved, That in order to concentrate and give proper effect to the sentiments and feelings of the citizens of New York city on the subject of Ireland's struggle for liberty, that the plan of organization recommended by the Committee of Arrangements to this meeting be and the same is hereby approved of and adopted, and the persons proposed by them to be the members of "The Provisional Committee for Ireland," under said plan of oranization, for the first year, commencing with this day, be and the same are hereby unanimously chosen and appointed to act as such members of the Provisional Committee for the period sperified.

Resolved, That no event has occurred in the history of Ireland's recent struggles for freedom, which affords such promise for the future, or is so cheering to her friends throughout the world, as the result of the late trials of her patriotic sons, Wm. Smith O'Brien, and Thomas F. Meagher. May, we soon hear the glad tidings that a like glorious issue has attended the prosecution of their true-hearted and intrepid compatriot, John Mitchel, thus proving to England that the day has passed when Irishmen may be found base enough to give effect to her arbitrary and tyrannical laws against their own liberties.

VOTE ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—The Senate of the United States having taken off the injunction of secrecy from its members, the following is announced as the official statement of the final vote.—

Yeas—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickenson, Dix Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turner, Underwood, and Yulee—38.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Barrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglas, Lewis, Spruance, Upbam, Webster, and Westcott—14.

THE LAW OF LIBEL. The editor of the N. Y. Tribune has been lately tried for libel, in publishing in the way of business an advertisement, for a third party, of a debt for sale:

The plaintiff alleged that the publication was libellous. On the part of the defence, it was proved that the plaintiff did owe the debt, and though repeatedly asked, had never paid it. It was urged that there was no malice in the publication on the part of the defendant, nor any intention to injure the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for defendant. A just verdict; for the plaintiff could have removed the cause of the alleged libel, by paying the debt due, as justice and honest dealing required.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.—There arrived at New York, from abroad, last month besides those which arrived over land, by the way of Canada, and other places, 32,877 passengers, being at the rate of nearly 400,000 per annum. Of these there were from Germany, 11,036; Ireland, 15,539; England, 3,771; Scotland, 889 France, 584; Holland, 526; Switzerland, 163; Italy, 19; West Indies, 30; Spain, 69; Denmark, 7; Wales, 217. The arrivals for the previous month were 140,531.

STEAMER BURNT.—*Forty Lives Lost.*—By telegraphic dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., the Pittsburg Gazette learns that the steamer Clarksville was burnt, near Ozark's Island, on the 27th ultimo; and that the captain and crew, 8 or ten in number, and thirty deck passengers, were lost. The cabin passengers were all saved, with great difficulty.

EXECUTION AT ANNAPOLIS.—The negro, Tom, convicted of rape at the April term of Anne Arundel county court, was executed in the jail yard, at Annapolis, on Friday, at 12 o'clock. He died repentent, and declared that his first crime commenced with *stealing*. The violation of the Divine precept, "Thou shalt not steal," must sooner or later lead to the worst consequences to the guilty perpetrator. In Tom's case, an ignominous death has been the result.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A negro girl belonging to M. N. Lindsey and in the employment of Dr. J. A. Reed, of Snow Hill, Md., as a nurse, made an attempt, Saturday last, says the Shield, to poison the youngest child of Dr. R., an interesting little boy about ten months old, by giving it laudanum. By the timely aid of emetics leeches, bleeding, warm baths, and other suitable remedies, the life of the little sufferer was saved, though for many hours it was entirely despaired of.

HONOR AMONG ROGUES.—An inmate of the Parish jail, New Orleans, voluntarily swears to the commission of a crime, for which another person had been committed and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER CLARKSVILLE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have already mentioned that the steamer Clarksville was burned at the foot of Ozark Island, near Memphis, on the evening of the 27th ult. Capt. Holmes and about 30 passengers and the crew were lost. The cabin passengers were all saved. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

When it was discovered that the boat was on fire, the pilot ran her on the head of the Island. As soon as she struck, the flames burst into the cabin, and at that moment, one of the boilers burst and, then, as if to complete the disaster, three kegs of powder exploded, but fortunately from the latter no accident resulted

Governor Poindexter was injured by the explosion of the boiler and fire; also, Mr Barrow and Mrs. Lofton, of Memphis—Most of the passengers lost their baggage, and none of the officers or crew saved anything. Mr. Vaught, the first clerk, succeeded in saving the money and papers. Capt. Holmes acted most nobly throughout, and proved by his death an honorable devotion to his duty. His first impulse was to rush to the ladies' cabin, where he prevailed on the ladies to take the chairs with life preservers attached, and jump overboard.—The Capt. then threw the baggage, &c., overboard, and being greatly exhausted and suffocated by smoking, he struck the lower guard in attempting to jump overboard, and thus perished.

The fire originated in the Social Hall over the boilers. The officers all did their duty nobly.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.—Gen. Towson, on his recent visit to the Falls, passed over to view the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, where his battery almost drawned the roar of the Cataract over thirty years ago.—He also took a view of Fort Erie, while there. How changed is all this region since those days when Brown, and Scott, and Towson and Porter, and other gallant spirits were engaged in the deadly strife of battle along the frontier.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the statement of Mr. Thompson's election, copied from the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph, and says that Gen. Wallace has been elected Representative from the Pinckney Congressional district, S. C., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. J. A. Black, by a majority of 5 votes. The vote stood as follows:—Daniel Wallace 2139; H H. Thompson 2134. F. W. Davis 1525. All Locofocos and therefore of not much importance to the Whigs how the result was.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—We learn from the Pottsville Emporium that Mr. Edward Kearns, a highly respectable citizen of Schuylkill county, was recently robbed of $1,027, while on board of a canal boat, commanded by Capt. Elliott, on the Pennsylvania Canal.

Drowned.—We learn from the Leonardtown Beacon that John C. Lyon, a son of Mr. William Lyon, was drowned on the 28th ult., in a mill-pond near the village of Charlotte Hall, Md. He had entered the pond with a parcel of boys for the purpose of bathing, and while swimming in the deepest part of it, was taken with the cramp.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.—*Eighty Houses Destroyed.* A most destructive fire occurred at Allentown, Pennsylvania, Thursday afternoon, by which eighty buildings, situated in the handsomest portion of the town, were destroyed. The fire commenced in a stable, which was set on fire by some boys playing with fire crackers.

THERE PERSONS DROWNED. We learn from the "Examiner," published at Washington, Pa., that two brothers named David and Daniel Sutherland, and another man named Robert Patterson, were all drown while bathing in a mill-dam near that place, on Thursday last.

PAINFUL SIGHT. The father and mother of a boy who was lately drowned in the Ohio river, are daily seen in a skiff grappling for the body of their child, often ceasing from their labor to weep.

HUNG HERSELF.—Mrs Rebecca G. Brown committed suicide at New London, Conn, on the 30th ult., by hanging herself with a bed-cord. She was 50 years of age, and was evidently insane.

STRAWBERRIES.—The Marlborough Gazette states that Dr. Bayne, of Prince Georges coun gathered on Monday 330 quarts of which measured 4½ inches in circumference.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Is a chemical extract of wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this.—For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

☞For sale by John Russell and Simon Wickes, Jr. Chester Town.

POSTSCRIPT

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!!

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON, CA'P. BROWNE

The Nomination.

Philadelphia, *Thursday*, June 8.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Gov. Morehead.

[We have neither time nor room to publish the entire proceedings.]

About 8 o'clock p. m. the President called on the delegates to bring their candidates before the Convention:

Ex Gov. Kent, of Maine, nominated in behalf of the Whigs of the Union, General Zachary Taylor.

N. B. Blunt of N. Y. in behalf of the whigs of the Union, nominated the Hon. Henry Clay.

Mr. Wales, of Delaware nominated the Hon, John M. Clayton.

Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, nominated Gen. Scott

Mr. Friese, of Indiana, nominated Judge McLean.

Mr. Colgate, of New Hampshire, nominated Daniel Webster.

A motion was made and carried, to postpone the order of the day to allow Judge Saunders to read a letter from the Louisiana delegation, concerning Gen. Taylor's position, which they say is to abide the decision of the convention, and authorize his withdrawal from the canvass, if not the nominee of this convention.

Mr. Trueman Smith then presented a letter from Gen Scott, pledging to abide the decision of the convention.

FIRST BALLOT.

	Taylor,	Clay	Scott,	Webster,	Clayton,	McLean,
Maine,	5	1	0	3	0	0
N. Hampshire,	0	0	0	6	3	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	12	0	0
Vermont,	1	5	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	0	4	0	0	0	0
Connecticut,	0	6	0	0	0	0
New Jersey,	3	4	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania,	8	12	6	0	0	0
Delaware,	0	0	0	0	3	0
Maryland,	0	8	0	0	0	0
Virginia,	15	2	0	0	0	0
N. Carolina,	6	5	0	0	0	0
S. Carolina,	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York,	5	29	0	1	1	0
Georgia,	10	0	0	0	0	0
Florida,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi,	6	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	5	1	0	0	0	0
Texas,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee,	13	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio,	1	1	20	0	0	0
Kentucky,	7	5	0	0	0	0
Indiana,	1	2	9	0	0	0
Illinois,	4	3	0	0	0	0
Michigan,	0	3	2	0	0	0
Iowa,	2	1	0	0	0	1
Missouri,	6	0	2	0	0	0
Wisconsin,	1	3	0	0	0	0
Total	111	97	43	22	4	1

Whole number of votes 279—necessary to a choice 140.

A second ballot was then ordered, which resulted as follows:

Taylor 118—Scott 50—Webster 22—Clay 86—Clayton 4.

Whole number of votes 280—necessary to a choice 141.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock Friday morning, when they will continue to ballot.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Full ratification of the Treaty of Peace—The Army Homeward Bound.

AUGUSTA, June 8, 1848

The overland express for the Baltimore Sun has arrived, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to 4 o'clock, P M., of the 26th of May, by the arrival of the steamer Hetzel, at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz.

The Senate of Mexico ratified the treaty on the 20th ult., by a vote of 23 yeas to 5 nays—so that peace may now be considered a fixed fact.

General Kearney succeeds General Smith in the command of the city of Mexico, who is to superintend the embarkation of troops at Vera Cruz.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, the American minister and commissioner, arrived at Queretaro on the 23d ult., and exchanged ratifications with the Mexican authorities.

The outposts are all ordered in, and the army ordered to be on the march homeward in ten days.

All Americans and Mexicans under sentence of death, are to be transported—(so says the telegraph.)

The Mexicans are under great fear of the Indians, after the army leaves.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, June 8, 1848.

Flour, family—$8 00:
" Sup.—$6 00.
Wheat, prime red—$1 08 to 1 18.
Prime Yellow corn—49.
White do. 46 to 47.
Oats—32 to 33.

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. by Rev. James A. Brindle, Rev. Thomas J. Burrows, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference to Miss Elizabeth Holland, of Sandy Hill, Worcester county, Md.

DIED.

At his residence in Quaker Neck, on Wednesday evening last, after a protracted illness, Capt. Hiram Browne, Sr. an old and respectable citizen.