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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, March 17, 1849.

For California.

On Thursday last eleven of our fellow-citizens, young and active, left here for California—they intend to take the overland route from Independence, Mo. Their names are : Charles H. Wickes, Ezekiel Wickes, C. Spry Quimbey, James Hamilton, Fletcher Wiley, Andrew J. Ringgold, Tench Tilghman, George Adkinson, John Dickinson, Alexander Dickinson and Isaac Yearly; they will be joined in Baltimore by Messrs. Mason H. Darrach and Ignatius O. Farrell, from our county—making a band of thirteen healthy, respectable and clever young men, who go to a far distant clime, to seek their fortunes. Two of them left wives, the others are unmarried. These emigrants will do credit to the country to which they go—five, are Sons of Temperance, and all of good moral character and standing, of steady and industrious habits, and who would do credit to any community. They may be classed as follows: six mechanics, four farmers, one sailor, one lawyer and one student.

A good many persons attended at the Steam-boat when they left, to take leave of these fine fellows—they left with three cheers from their friends which they returned from the boat, and many a hearty good wish went up, that they might all return safe to their homes and their friends under as favorable circumstances as they could desire. They start for 18 months tour of duty.

May health attend them, and may they all realize their expectations and return, in good time, to the bosom of that community which parted from them with regret!

Kent County Court.

The March Term of our Court commences its session on Monday next, the 19th inst. There are but few criminal trials and the session, we suppose, will be short. Hyer, the pugilist, we learn, is on his way here; his trial will come off on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Gen. Taylor and the Foreign Ministers.

AN IMPOSING SCENE.

At one o'clock on Monday, pursuant to previous arrangement, the President of the United States, surrounded by his Constitutional advisers, received the salutations of the Representatives of Foreign Governments at Washington on the occasion of his accession to the Chief Magistracy.—The whole number of the Foreign Legations present was, we understand, thirty-two, all in their official costumes. The National Intelligencer says:

The Address, on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps was delivered by the oldest Member of that Corps present, Gen. Don Carlos, Maria de Alvear. Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the Argentine Confederation, in the following terms:

Mr. President: The Diplomatic Corps, accredited to the Government of the United States, has the honor, through me, to express to the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, their sincere congratulations, on his recent election to the Presidency, which they are profoundly convinced will redound to the honor and happiness of the great people over whom you have been called to preside, and that those relations of peace and friendly intercourse which now so happily exist between the United States and the various countries which we have the honor to represent will be preserved and perpetuated to the mutual advantage and well-being of all. And you may be well assured, sir, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to contribute to so desirable a result.

We profit of this occasion, Mr. President, to express to you our most cordial wishes for your health and happiness.

To which Address the President replied:

Gentlemen: I accept, with lively satisfaction, the congratulations which you have been pleased to tender to me upon this occasion. You may be assured that it shall be my undeviating endeavor to cultivate with the nations which you respectively represent the most cordial relations of amity and good will. In this I shall be guided by the cardinal policy of this Government, and, I doubt not, cheered by your kind and zealous co-operation.

Permit me also to offer you, individually, my best wishes for your welfare.

The President was then presented individually to each of the gentlemen composing the Corps, exchanging salutations with them in his usually cordial manner.

Previous to the general reception above described, at a private audience, the Chevalier de Macedo, Charge d'Affaire from the Emperor of Brazil to this Government, succeeding M. F. J P. Leal in that capacity, was presented by the Secretary of State to the President; on which occasion the new Representative, of Brazil delivered the following address;

Mr. President: His Majesty the Emperor, my august sovereign, has ever earnestly availed of all occasions to manifest the sympathy and interest he feels for the noble and great country, which, by its position in this vast continent, is one of his natural allies.

The credantial I have the honor to present to you, sir, is a renewed proof of these sentiments. It clearly and frankly expresses them.

The good harmony and friendship which rest upon the mutual advantage of both people and the sympathies of their Governments cannot be disturbed by secondary considerations, or transient passions which may arise.

I feel happy in being able to so express myself before the illustrious citizens whom the United States of America have just chosen for their Chief Magistrate.

Permit me to say, Mr President, that I consider it a good omen for your administration that one of its first acts is to receive the congratulations which I have the honor to address to you in the name of the august representative of a dynasty whose glory in the past ages and in the present has been to enlarge and to defend the liberties and the independence of its people.

In respect to myself, general, I feel highly flattered in having obtained the confidence of my Government to endeavor to tighten the bands of friendship which unite our two countries of boundless future prospect.

The principles of wise policy which guide the Government of this Republic will facilitate the accomplishment on my part of duties held dear by me, and I trust that I shall obtain the affection of this brave nation and of its illustrious President whom I already honor and admire.

To which the President responded:

I cordially welcome you as the representative of an empire with which my country is connected by the strong tie of mutual and important interests.

It shall be my constant endeavor during my administration of the Executive Government, to cultivate and perpetuate by all honorable means friendly relations with Brazil, and to develope still further the great commercial intercourse between the two nations. It is confidently believed that the Government of Brazil will on its part make just exertions towards accomplishing results so desirable. Your mission is received as a proof that the sentiments which it is now my province to utter in behalf of this Government are reciprocated by yours. Thanking you for the kind expressions which you have been pleased to address to me personally, I trust that your sojourn in the United States may be agreeable to yourself, and advantageous to both countries.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1849.

There was but very little done in the Senate this morning. Mr. Webster submitted a resolution calling on the President for any instructions given to our Minister at London, relative to some alteration in the Navigation Laws of England and the United States, alluded to in the last received English newspapers. He explained the object of the resolution, and it was adopted.

A message from the President, in writing, was received from the hands of Col. Bliss, who acts as Private Secretary to the Executive, and thereupon the Senate went into secret session, where it remained for a few minutes, and then adjourned.

What the nominations sent to the Senate in that Executive message were, remains to be ascertained. Many rumors in regard to them are in swift motion. We shall all know more in a short time. It may be though by no means certain, that Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, a member of the recent Congress, has been nominated as Charge des Affairs to Chili, and that Gen Brady, a member of the same Congress from Pennsylvania, has been nominated for the office of Second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of General McCalla, removed. It may also be that some of the appointments for New York have been sent to the Senate. We shall see.

I understand that Secretary Ewing, of the *Home* Department, has interpreted the law creating his Department, to mean that the offices transferred from the other Departments to the Home Department, do not embrace or include *personnel* of those officers or bureaus—that is, that the Bureaus are transferred, but that the clerks are not. The latter are mere *locum tenens* until the Head of the Department shall reappoint them, or other men to their places.

These Bureaus include the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the First Auditor's Office, the fifth Auditor's Office, the Indian Office, the Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Office of Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The clerks in all of these offices number some two or three hundred, I believe. The alarm of some of them is great.

The law creating the Home Department with a Secretary, at a salary of $6000, and a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2000, also creates a Commissioner of Customs, at a salary of $3000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $1700, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at a salary of $3000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $1700.

To all persons who may be candidates to the office of United States Marshal in any State of the Union, it may be proper to say that, as heretofore, the appointment goes through the Department of State, and has not been transferred, as come persons have supposed, to the Home department.

The Select Committee of the Senate, in the case of Gen Shields, did not report to day, although it is generally understood it will make an unanimous report to-morrow against the General's right to hold his seat. It is said that Mr. Calhoun will oppose the report.

Have you read Gen. Sam Houston's Address to his Constituents? It is a very ably drawn paper, and exposes Mr. Calhoun's political flip-flaps and shortcomings, with the tact and skill of a perfect master of the art of political dissection.

The best remark I have heard in relation to it was that of a shrewd politician, who asked a friend how he liked Col. Benton's expose of Mr. Calhoun, endorsed by Sam Houston!

It is possible that the President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of three gentlemen, to be Commissioners to settle the claims of American citizens against Mexico, We shall probably know to-morrow.

The Weather here at this time is delightful.

POTOMAC.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1849.

The Case of Gen. Shields. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Webster suggested a modification of the resolution offered by the select committee, (declaring void the election of Gen. Shields, as the Senator from Illinois, he not having been nine years a naturalized citizen of the U. States.) The question was stated on the motion to postpone the further consideration on the subject until the first Monday in December next. Mr. Dickinson said that he would like to know whether Gen. Shields, the person most interested, desired a postponement. Mr. Rusk could not see that any injury would result from such a course,—Mr: Atchinson believed that a postponement would result injuriously, unless it could be shown that Gen. Shields, or his friends, could make out for him a stronger case than that which had been presented Mr. Shields explained the remarks which he made yesterday. He meant to be understood as saying that he should never return to the Senate to subject himself to annoyance, to which he had been subjected since he entered the body, unless he could return bringing with him incontestible evidence of his eligibility. As the communication which he sent to the select committee miscarried, and as the report now stood averse to him, he felt, as he said yesterday, that he should make no further effort to oppose the committee; and he repeated that he submitted quietly, tacitly, unresistingly. Mr. Seward could not vote for the postponement.

Mr. Douglass remarked that he understood his colleague (Gen. Shields) to state distinctly, that he hoped to produce evidence which will render his right to a seat incontestible; and if he failed in that, he would never trouble this body again until he could come here under a new election, or a new appointment. Mr. Webster said that there was no desire expressed or intimated by General Shields for a further delay. The duty of the senate to Illinois was to decide this question in a reasonable time, that she may take her own course and time to fill the vacancy. He would therefore vote against the postponement.—Mr. Calhoun contended that it was the duty of the Senate to decide the question now. It was due to Gen. Shields himself, because, in so clear a case as this he would gain, and lose by the course which his friends press. Unless Gen Shields should make the request for a postponement, he would vote for the resolution, properly amended. Mr. Foote, at the request of Mr, Shields, withdrew the motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the first Monday of December next. Mr. Shields then tendered his resignation and the paper was laid on the table for the present. Mr. Cass moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but the motion did not prevail—ayes 15, nays 34. Several gentlemen addressed the Senate, and the business before the Senate was postponed until to-morrow—24 to 23.

At the instance of Mr. Hale, the letter of Mr. Shields was read, to the effect: that from the time his right to a seat became a subject of inquiry and investigation, he forbore a contest and submitted unresistingly to the action of the committee.—As there was a prospect of extended debate, he would relieve the Senate, and hereby tender his resignation. Mr Hale moved that the Vice President inform the Executive of Illinois that Mr. S. has resigned his seat; but on motion of Mr. Berrien the further consideration of Mr. Hale's motion was postponed until to-morrow. The Senate then went into secret session.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Mayor Havermeyer, of New York, has sent in a large message to the common council of that city recommending the enactment of a law suppressing the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. This is in accordance with a petition signed by 15,000 persons. He discusses the subject with great clearness and ability, and proves that the question of prevention lies entirely within the province of the council; and it may make whatever laws are necessary for the good of the city.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LADY. On Monday evening, the steamship Columbus, from Charleston, on her way up to Philadelphia, stopped at Delaware city to take in coal. A lady passenger, Mrs. Hamer, wife of Captain Hamer, of Baltimore, in going ashore to proceed from that place home, was precipitated into the water, in consequence of the draw plank slipping, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Mr. Welsh, the first officer of the steamer who jumped in after her.

RELIGIOUS.—A very interesting revival is now in progress at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Easton Md. which appears to extend and increase as the meeting continues. Thirty-one members, were added to the Church up to last Sunday, as the fruits of the meeting.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

INTERESTING NEWS.

The Boston papers have received advices from San Francisco to the 24th of December. The emigration was first to the country. One hundred thousand persons are expected by next August, which, of course, is but conjecture, though, doubtless, they will be realized.

The cold weather had for the time checked the emigration to the mines, but almost every one not engaged in gold digging was preparing to go to the mines in the Spring. The present is the coldest winter known in California for fifty years.

One hundred thousand bushels of wheat had rotted in California, for want of persons to gather it.

At San Francisco real estate had advanced five hundred per cent, within twelve months; in the Sandwich Islands it had fallen forty per cent.

Provisions were very plentiful, and were receding in price.

The Agent of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, Captain Stout, has been successful in negotiating with the Hudson's Bay Company for coal.

As to the chances of of obtaining the precious metal, a letter writer says: "Parties can easily from $30 to $100 per day, and some that I have seen obtained as high as $300 per day."

The writer in speaking of the gold dust on board the U. S. ship Lexington, estimates the amount from $300,000 to $500,000, and reiterates the statement that it will be carried to Vaplaraiso and melted into bars before being brought to this country.

From the best judgement that can be obtained, not more than $200,000 in gold dust independent of the Lexington's has been shipped for this country. Most of the gold dust is shipped to Mazatalan and Valparaiso, and exchanged for silver, &c., and carried back to California to trade upon. It is thought also that but little of the gold will reach this country for some time, as much of it will be shipped to London, to be there drawn upon from this country.

A story is told of several young men of capital, who freighted a brig from Sandwich Islands; with $40,000 in specie, with which they purchased gold dust for about $10 the ounce—thus netting $20,000 to $25,000 by the operation.

FROM CALIFORNIA

EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.

The California Star of 23d of December has been received at Boston by the Advertiser. It contains some interesting reports of the meeting of the people of California for the establishment of a provisional goverment, by a convention of delegates regularly constituted. It furnishes evidence also of the actual existence of a civil government for the preservation of society and the punishment of crimes recognized by every society.

On the 16th of December, a trial, took place in the village of San Jose, before Judge Kimball H Dimmick, Alcalde of the district, and a jury empanelled for the trial of three men, named Davis, Cambell, and Free for murder. The jury pronounced a verdict of guilty and they were sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried into execution on the 18th, in presence of a large concourse of citizens.—The convicts confessed their guilt, and embraced the Catholic faith. Three other men were subsequently tried for participation in the crime, viz: Cotton, Wool and Lee, and the two latter on the additional charge of perjury. They also were found guilty, and were sentenced for the first offence to receive, Cotton 15 and the two others 18 lashes, and the latter, on the additional charge, 40 lashes each and one month's confinement in the stocks.—C. E. Picket, tried at fort Sacramento, on a charge of the Murder of Mr. Alderman was acquitted.

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING. Two negro men belonging to Capt. John B Thomas, were badly poisoned the other day in a very singular manner. They were at work in a part of a field where there had recently been a turnip bed, when one of them pulled up a root which resembled a redish. He remarked to his companion that it was strange to see radishes growing this time of year, at the same time biting off a portion of the root he held in his hand. He then gave it to the other who also bit off a piece and swallowed it. In half an hour after they were attacked with the most excrutiating pains in every part of their bodies, and it was thought they could not survive. Medical aid was obtained in a short time however, and they were miraculously restored.—The portion of the root which they *both* eat was not larger than a common size marble. The root is now in the possession of one of our physicians.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

CARROLL COUNTY COPPER MINE.—A gentleman of Ellicott's Mills, recently from the Copper Mine, owned by Mr. Willson, Near Binksburg, Carroll County, has left at the Howard Gazette office a specimen of the ore, which appears to be very rich in metal. Mr. W. has had $12,000 bidden for the mine, in addition, to seven sixtenths of the profits of working it. The vain is very large and promises to yield abundantly.

PARDON.—President Polk, among his last official acts granted an unconditional pardon to James Billeau, a youth aged 16 who plead guilty in the U. S. Court to a charge of robbing the mail The lad was employed at the Newburg (N. Y.) post office, to deliver letters, and robbed containing a $10 bank note.

Arrival of the America.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Labouchere has again brought forward the Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation laws, and Mr. Bancroft, the Minister from the United States, states that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter, that he is ready to sign a convention to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity, and upon the opening of the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of both. By the proposed law it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States laden with cotton and tobacco, she will be permitted all or part of her cargo in the Mersey, take in Manchester goods or coal, or passengers, and carry them to Glasgow or London in transit, and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo from her final port of discharge.

The cholera returns have now swelled to 12,395 cases, of which 5546 have died, 3788 have recovered, and 3164 continue under treatment, on which the result is not stated.

The reports from California continue to excite the most intense interest. The excitement has now extended to all classes. The French Government has despatched an engineer to California, with the object of surveying the discoveries.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly has finally voted is own dissolution, and the new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. Louis Napoleon seems to be daily acquiring political strength and popularity, and politicians who have eitherto, from apprehensions of instability, or other motives, withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly very great progress has been made in re-establishing public confidence. The *bonnet rogue*, the symbol of liberty, as well as of crime, has been put down in almost all parts of France, Montaguard and Socialist inscriptions have shared the same fate.

M. Ledru Rollin, having interrogated the Ministry of the affairs of Rome, received in reply an intimation that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the roman Government without previously ascertaining that it approves of its acts, and that the French Ministry was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position becoming temporal Prince and the head of the Catholic Church, and the Assembly, in spite of of an ineffectual effort of the Red Republicans to fetter the government by a declaration of principles, passed to the order of the day.

The saloons of Paris, long closed, are now filled nightly with crowds of beau made.

Joseph Bonaparte will proceed to Spain as Ambassador. He insists on remaining in Paris till after the elections, for which he is preparing, so as to consolidate the power of his relative at the head of the Republic. A continuance of tranquility may increase the good disposition which now prevail.

Some of the Paris papers assert that the British Ambassador at Constantinople has protested against the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russia, in which course he is sustained by the Ambassador of France,

TUSCANY.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Vienna, with his family, and taken refuge at Porte Sarstefano. A provisional gouernment has been declared by the excited people as part of Italy.

ITALY.

DEPOSITION OF THE POPE.—We have from Rome the important intelligence of the disposition of the Pope and the establishment of a Republic. This event took place at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of February. It has been voted that he shall enjoy all the guarantees for the Independence of his spiritual power

PRUSSIA.

The elections have caused unusual interest. The prospect of the ministry have somewhat improved.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have again taken an unfavourable turn. The Imperialists have certainly been beaten in several encounters with the Hungarians, and Berne is likely to give them a great deal of trouble.

Prince Windischgratz is entrusted with the settlement of affairs in Hungary.

We have had repeated reports of the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania, but no authentic accounts have reached us of such intervention. It is believed that Russia is intriguing, with a view to encroachments in that quarter.

Lord Palmerston seems to be fully aware of the danger, and in spite of the obloquy which is attempted to be fastened upon him, is steadily circumventing an intrigue, which if persevered in, would infallibly bring about a general European war.

STEAMERS TO HAVRE.—Messrs. Fox & Livingston, of New York, are about to organize a line of steamers to *Havre*. The existing mail contract for that service, held by the Bremen line, has been transferred to them with an extension of ten years.—The Franklin is to be completed without delay, and the keel of another will be laid.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—We learn that Geo. Walton, furniture cleaner, died a few days ago at Church Hill, with the *mania potu* He resided in and about this place for a year past, during which time he was very intemperate.

SICKNESS ON SHIP BOARD.—A ship at Boston from Liverpool, has 40 cases of ship fever or cholera on board.

GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—Gen. Pillow will probably be the democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

FOUND GUILTY.—Wm. L. Atchison tried before Charles county Court, for the murder of John Cohey, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years and 3 months.

CHANCELLOR. Vice President Fillmore has beee unanimously elected Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of Ex-Vice President Dallas.

☞The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, states that Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist, sailed on Sunday for the gold diggins.

CHIEF CLERK.—Mr. Goddard, of Ohio, has been appointed chief clerk of the Home Department, by Mr. Ewing.

MARYLAND SENATOR.—We understand the Hon. Benjamin C. Howard has accepted the appointment of U. S. Senator, in place of Attorney General Johnson.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.—Charles A. Rockwell, Esq., of Connecticut, has been nominated by the President for Register of the Treasury, Vice Daniel Graham.

FREDERICK HERALD.—This valuable journal has been purchased by Mr. Lewis F. Coppersmith.

FIRE.—The dwelling of R. K. Sheets, in Hampshire county, Va., was destroyed by fire last week.

"I say, neighbor, *Hodge*, what are you fencing up that are pasture for? Forty acres of it would starve a cow!" "Right," replied Hodge, "I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

☞A just man should account nothing more precious than this word, nothing more venerable than his faith, and nothing more sacred than his promise.

A good toast for an agricultural dinner party:

"The plough—Its one share in the bank of earth is worth ten in the bank of paper."

☞The Sloop Gen. Washington had not arrived when our paper went to press.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst, by Rev. E. R. Williams, Mr. Thomas S. Wilmer to Louisa C. Pearce, all of this county.

DIED.

Near the Union Church on the 16th inst., Mr. John Parsons, in the 69th year of his age.

CAPT RICHARD BAKER, the subject of this brief notice, was a native of this county, and long and favourably known as a citizen.

In the earlier part of his life, he professed the enjoyment of the religion of christ and gave every evidence of its controling influence over him, and exhibited an example worthy of imitation. His calling in life was that of a "water-man," or "coasting sailor," which is always one of exposure and toil, added to this the cares and uncertainty of trade, to which all who are engaged in business are more or less liable. The captain, like many others, became the subject of temporal misfortunes, which gave his mind a shock from which he never recovered, and under the influence of this disaster, he gave way to temptation and lost the enjoyments of religion. He continued to bear up under his misfortunes both temporal and spiritual until about the first of February when he was taken with the disease which terminated in death. He was extremely ill from the first which involved him in intense agony which he bore with the most exemplary patience, never having been heard to express a murmur or complaint. During his sickness a friend suggested to him the improbability of his recovery, and recommended to prepare for death; after some little expression of surprise, his mind seemed wholly absorbed in the great interest of his soul, which solicitude terminated in a few hours in a submission to the divine mandate and an expressed readiness to leave this sorrowful world. A few hours before his dissolution took place he called his family around his bed, and gave each one separately his dying charge, he then gave some direction relative to his funeral, after which he said but little till he breathed his last; which he did on the morning of the ninth, March inst., about half past two o'clock after a most painful suffering of nearly five weeks; aged 43 years, 6 months and 25 days.

He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, a warm friend, and a courteous and gentlemanly neighbor; his funeral was preached on Sabbath the 11th of March, at his late residence from Amos, 4th chap. and 12th v. attended by a large concourse of relatives, neighbors and acquaintances,

"He wished to be little and unknown,
Loved and praised by God alone."

E. R. W.

On Sunday morning February 19th at the residence of Mr. Daniel Jones, Mrs. Mary Ireland aged about 75 years. Truly may it be said that "this is not our abiding place," we are destined for a brighter happier land. Friend after friend is torn from us, joy after joy departs, and Death with unrelenting sway, breaks the chain that unites our hearts,

While every leaf that autumn throws,
Here in the forest stream,
And every faded floweret shows,
That life is but a dream.

Few and short are our days at most, the insatiate archer comes at length to bear away his own, and although we mourn that he has torn from us a loved one, yet we sorrow not as those without hope. We have a bright assurance that our beloved