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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 28, 1849.

The Crops.

We have said very little relative to the crops during the present year, preferring to await the result of the Wheat Harvest and a further advancement of the season. We have been pleased to hear from some other quarters that the prospect of a fine wheat crop was good. We *hope* that the anticipations were realized. We have been satisfied, for some time past, that the crop of straw in Kent, would be light,(and we believe it is so generally on the Eastern Shore,) but we regret to learn that since the ingathering that in almost every instance where wheat has been threshed, the yield from the straw is considerably less than was expected. Upon the whole we can speak confidently, that the average wheat crop in our county is a very short one, not exceeding one half of the quantity raised during the last year!—Some farmers have not raised their seed wheat—others have not raised more than two to one. The crops are not heavy, even on the best fallow lands, and we have not heard of a "big-yield" in the county.

Corn is now in a critical condition—rain is very much needed and the crop must necessarily be short. It is generally tassling and silking with a low and slender stalk—lower than we have discovered it for a number of years, and the consequence must be a reduced crop, unless the month of August should be seasonable, the failure will be very serious.

The oat crop, though not heavy, is better than that of last year.

Fasting and Prayer.

It will be remembered that President Taylor has appointed a National Fast day, Friday next, the third August, when it is expected that the stores and places of business will be closed and service be had in some of the Houses of Worship. Our country is afflicted with a dreadful scourge, which is carrying off many of our people and some of the best citizens of the nation. Let all then, by a proper observance of the day, seek to have averted from our section, the dreaded pestilence, and pray that it may be extripated from our country and the world.

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet in Chester Town on Wednesday, the eighth day of August.—(The Grand Division changed to the 8th because they were unable to get a Steam Boat to come on the 9th.) A procession with music, will come off, with speeches from some of the members of the Grand Division.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp-meeting for Queen Ann's circuit, M. P. Church, we learn, will commence at Ruthsburg, on the 10th of August. They would be pleased to have several Tents from Kent.

☞THE KEY of the Grave Yard Gate, Chester Town, is kept at the jail.

☞The report of the attending physicians of the Baltimore Almshouse, shows that there were 127 cases and 71 deaths from cholera, in that institution, up to Wednesday evening last.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The elections for members of the 31st Congress, yet to take place, are as follows:

North Carolina, Aug. 2; Tennessee, do; Alabama, Aug. 6; Indiana, do; Iowa, do; Kentucky, do; Maryland, Oct. 3; Mississippi, November 5; Louisiana, do; Texas, do.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's county, is proposed for the U. S. Senate by a writer in the American from Kent county.

KILLED.—A negro man (whose name we could not learn) was killed upon the premises of Mr. Francis Usilton, in Worton, on Saturday last by lightning.

☞Father Matthew administered the pledge nearly all day in New York on Thursday, and would continue it to the end of the week. A letter says:

"Already some nine thousand persons, of all sexes and of all conditions in life, have taken the pledge, and promised to abstain from spirituous liquors. The success of the worthy apostle is, indeed, wonderful."

GOLD.—Thus far there has been deposited at the Philadelphia Mint, California gold to the amount of $1,396,572.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE JAS. K. POLK.

Wednesday evening last was the day set apart in Baltimore, for a public demonstration of respect for the memory, public services, and private virtues of the late ex-President of the United States James K. Polk. The Sun says:

"Hundreds of flags were streaming at half-mast from all the public buildings, engine houses, military armories, newspaper offices, the shipping in the harbor, and the Observatory throughout the day, reminded our citizens of the ceremonies that were to take place in the evening, at Monument Square. In this respect, we have never witnessed a more general manifestation of deep respect, than that of yesterday. It reminded one forcibly of the day when the death of the lamented Harrison was commemorated in this city, upon which occasion there were few persons who did not feel that the country had lost one of her noblest sons. The same feeling seemed to pervade our city yesterday. At five o'clock in the afternoon, in accordance also with the recommendation of the committee of arrangements, the bells of the different churches, of the various engine houses, and other public buildings, were tolled until the arrival of the hour for the commencement of the exercises in Monument Square. Simultaneously with the tolling of the bells all business was suspended throughout the city, and the stores and public places immediately closed.

At an early hour in the evening, crowds were seen wending their way through the various avenues leading to the Square, in order to participate in the solemn exercises of the mournful occasion. The military with their bands, and the various associations, with banners, regalia, &c., were also moving about preparatory to joining in the ceremonies.

The scene presented at Monument Square was truly appropriate, and in accordance with the object which assembled the vast multitude of the people. The eastern side of the Court House was fitted up with consummate taste and judgment.—The decorations consisted of five large continuous arches of the style of Grecian architecture, extending across the entire front of the Court-house. The largest of these arches, in the centre, measured forty-eight feet to the top of the spire, and thirty-eight feet wide; the others were twenty-two feet in heighth, and seventeen feet wide. The bases of the columns, which were of neatly carved wood, and painted white and black, extended three feet below the railing, and the pinnacles between the arches were 28 in height. These arches were tastefully decorated with a heavy drapery of black cloth and trimmed with white and black fringe. Festoons of black cloth also gave additional finish to the whole structure.—Beneath the centre arch, an altar, occupied by the clergymen and orator, was erected, of a most beautiful design; and immediately in front, on the outside of the railing, was erected a platform, profusely trimmed with black cloth, and adorned with flowing drapery, upon which the coffin was placed. The whole front was brilliantly illuminated by large numbers of lights, placed in tumblers, reaching up to the points of each arch, and presenting an appearance difficult to describe. Beneath each arch, as well as upon the altar, large gothic and solar lamps were placed, which gave additional brilliancy and effect to the scene. On the terrace in the rear of the several arches a spacious rostrum, formed of elevated seats, sufficient to conveniently seat six hundred persons, was erected upon which sat the reverend clergy, the Leiderkrantz Musical Association, distinguished citizens, and a number of ladies.

Upon the arrival of the escort in the square, the solemn exercise of the occasion were commenced by the performance of a fine piece of music, by the Independent Blues' Band, entitled the Lord's Prayer, arranged for the occasion by Prof. A. Holland.

Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, then arose and delivered a most beautiful and appropriate prayer.

The orator of the occasion, Hon. Judge LeGrand then arose and pronounced in an audible tone of voice the Eulogium, abounding with elegant expression, and which during its delivery, elicited great attention from the assembled multitude. The address occupied about an hour in delivery.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.—Father Mathew goes on bravely in the good cause, and his labors in New York on Friday were crowned with even better success than on Thursday, over 2000 persons having taken the pledge against intoxicating and seductive liquors. It is highly interesting, says the Tribune, to witness the ceremonies, and hear him tell his anecdotes to the group that constantly present themselves.

NO HARMONY.—The Hunker wing of the Democratic party of New York, through its General committee, refuse all propositions of union with the Barnburners, based upon the offers to recognize the Free soil doctrine. They adhere to the old principles, which were endorsed by 15 States, and intended to occupy no other platform. So for the present all hope of conciliation is abandoned.

FIRE.—A most distructive fire broke out in Chicago, N. Y., on Saturday night, which consumed nearly an entire block of buildings, bounded by Lake, Dearbourn, State and Randolph sheets. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

☞The excellent bark E. H. Chapin, Capt. James Coltier, sailed from Baltimore for San Francisco, on Saturday last, with 17 passengers.

☞There were 142 deaths in Baltimore last week.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Staie of affairs in San Francisco—Things at the Mines—Anticipated Disturbance between the Mexicans and Americans at the Mines—Arrival of the Grey Eagle.

By an arrival to-day, dates to 19th May have been received from San Francisco, via Mazatlan, being one day later news.

The markets were greatly overstocked. Many articles of merchandize could be purchased from 30 to 50 per cent discount on invoices. Building materials were wanted.

San Francisco is represented to be in a most crowded condition—in some small apartments as many as 20 and 30 persons are compelled to bundle together for want of better accommodations.

The rivers are all in a swollen condition, and there was considerable hardships being experienced by those engaged in digging gold.

At the mines all was quiet, though fears were being entertained that serious disturbances would soon take place between the Mexicans and our countrymen, as some 6,000 of the former had lately arrived, and evinced a most turbulent spirit. Should any outbreak occur, the Mexicans will doubtless be shot down to a man.

News has just been received that six men, within 20 days, near Feather river, procured 60,000 worth of gold dust. The ships Grey Eagle, from Philadelphia, J. C. Fremont, from Baltimore, Huntresg, from Valparaiso, have just arrived. There are upwards of 75 square rigged vessels in port.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

ATTEMPTED MATRICIDE AND SUICIDE!

The inmates of Rathbun's Hotel, in Broadway, N. Y., were startled on Monday morning, by a succession of loud screams issuing from the chamber of Mrs. Rathbun, the wife of the proprietor, and on entering the room she was found lying on the floor, weltering in blood, from a severe wound in the throat, inflicted with a razor by her son, who was near the spot, also bleeding profusely from a wound in his own throat. The particulars are thus narrated by the Mirror:

Loomis Rathbun, the attempted murderer, is about 35 years of age, and has for some time past led a dissolute life, being drunk the greater part of the time, and mixing with low and abandoned characters; all the efforts to reclaim him proved ineffectual, and his father finding that a reformation was hopeless, gave him up to his vicious courses, permitting him to live at the hotel when he felt disposed, but little was seen of him as he was out most of the day, and found his way to his bedroom at all hours of the night. For the past week he has been on a drunken spree and the dreadful act was doubtless perpetrated while in a state of delirium tremens.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, he appeared at his mother's door with a razor in his hand, and saying, "Good-bye, mother," drew the instrument across his throat, inflicting a wound on the left side, of a severe but not of a serious character. His mother, in alarm, rushed to him and seized his hand, when he turned furiously upon her, and exclaimed, "D—n her, I'll kill her," and throwing her down on the floor, knelt upon her body and cut her throat almost from ear to ear. Her cries were heard by one of the waiters, who ran to the room and succeeded in dragging the son off the body, and secured him until assistance arrived. A surgeon was immediately summond, who examined and dressed the wounds; that of the man is not of a serious character, but great fears are entertained that Mrs Rathbun will not recover, and at the last accounts was lying in a very low state.

The son, who is evidently insane, was properly secured, and will be sent immediately to the Insane Asylum to await the action of the authorities in the matter.

THE FIRST METHODIST MEETING HOUSE IN AMERICA.—A book on "Church Architecture," recently published in London, contains the following interesting notice of the first Methodist meeting house in America:

"The first Methodist meeting house in America was a log hut; but subsequently, through the interest of Captain Webb, a piece of of ground was procured upon Golden Hill, *a rising ground near the borders of New York, now named Johns street.* Materials were purchased and contracts entered into, in the names of those individuals who joined Captain Webb in the undertaking. The building was 60 feet long by 42 feet wide It was opened on the 30th October, 1768, by Mr. Embury, who being by trade a carpenter, had himself constructed the pulpit from which he preached. It had an area in front of about thirty feet square, separated from the street by a wooden fence. There were three square headed windows surmounted by a circular one, near the roof, below which was an arched door, and subsequently side entrances by steps to the galleries. In order to reach the galleries, when first erected, it was necessary to mount by a ladder and then sit upon platforms, and for a long time benches only with backs were provided below. Such was the construction of the first Methodist Chapel in the Western World."

☞FIVE EXECUTIFS IN ONE DAY.—Friday was a day worth of commemoration as that on which five men were executed for capital offences. In Charleston, three negroes named Nicholas, George and John, were hung for a disturbance in the city work house, only a week previous. In Baltimore, Conrad Vender was hung for the murder of Mrs. Oooper, and in New York, Matthew Wood was hung for the murder of his wife.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the 24th, bringing 123 passengers. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 14th of July, and from London to the 13th.

It has been excessively hot in London and Liverpool.

The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week there were 152 deaths in London, and in Liverpool 201.—The epidemic has broke out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infest the entire southern coast.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were very promising. The potato disease has appeared in but a limited number of places.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense sufferings of the people, particularly in the southwestern districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands appear entirely destitute of means to keep soul and body together.

On Monday O'Brien, Meagher, McMannis and Donohue, were embarked on board the schooner Swift, which sailed immediately For Van Dieman's Land. Previous to their departure they placed in the hands of mutual friends an address, of which the London Times says, it must be admitted its tone is of an unobjectionable character—nay, even more moderate than could be expected from men, the whole tenor of whose previous conduct forced the supposition that they were acting not as the free agents, but as the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy.

FRANCE.

The difficulties which continue to beset the French Government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasions the funds greatly to fluctuate at each turn of fortune.

The Moniteur contains a dispatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome on the 29th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 dead, with 129 prisoners, in the hands of the French including 19 officers, of all ranks, none of which are described as foreigners. The French admit only 9 killed and 110 wounded.

In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the orders received at Toulon, for embarking reinforcements of all kinds, haa been countermanded, and steamers already at sea with troops have been recalled.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out. He has, until recently been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium, in company with Martin, Bernard, Etienne, Arago and Sergent Boichot.

The present accounts of the cholera are favorable. The deaths have fallen to fewer than 30 per day and are daily decreasing. The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris and suburbs since the breaking out of the cholera in January last is said to be more than 20,000.

ROME.

The Assembly in its last sitting unanimously voted the constitution of the Republic and ordered it to be deposited in the capital with the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The constitution is, by a vote of the assembly, to be engraven on marble. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Steven's church for those who had fallen in defence of the Republic.

The entrance of the French troops en masse into Rome did not take place until the 6th of july. On the 3d a proclamation from the Roman National Assembly announced the entrance of the French, and recommended abstinence from all vengence as useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

General Oudinot and his staff were disgusted by the National Guard on his entrance into the city, they not rising or paying him the military salute due to his rank. The French soldiers had to pull down the barricades themselves, in the absence of Roman laborers, and at dark the troops were consigned to their quarters.

Garabaldi succeeded in escaping from Roman with ten thousand men, and was loudly cheered as he passed out the city.—He had gone in the direction of Garsima, and it is probably would give trouble to any detachments of Neapolitans or Spaniards he might meet with. His reported intention is to invade the kingdom of Naples. A detachment of the French army was sent in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Corsiere Mercantile, of Genoa, of the 7th, states that a government had been established at Rome, consisting of one Roman and two Frenchmen.

The regular Roman troops will be stationed hereafter at Leone and Taratina.—At present they are in barracks at Rome.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "I have good reasons to believe that the Roman government are satisfied with the last accounts they have received from Gaeta, which would show that the French minister there has concluded arrangements not only with the Pope, but with the Austrian minister, to the effect that the Pope Is to return to Rome. That the French is to evacuate the city, leaving only a garriaon of 500 men; and that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancona, leaving only a small garrison in the forts. Owing to this arrangement the army of the Alps was dissolved.

VENICE.

Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance. The city carries on its principal defence from two small forts, about 1,000 yards from the first houses of Venice. One is situated on the small island of San Leronde, and the other on the Railroad bridge. The Austrian shells do not reach further than 400 yards within the city.

Provisions are very scarce, and nothing but black bread, half baked, is to be had, and meat and wine have become luxuries. There is still a calm determination to resist among the Venitians.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy.

Advices from Vienna to the 7th state that the reported victory of the Ban Jellachich at St. Thomas, proved to be altogether unfounded. The ban is still in the back country, and has had but one unimportant engagement with the Magyars.

The imperial troops, on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving the Raad, followed the retreating Hungarians and appeared to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were captured. The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Barbalona, where the Emperor was. The Hungarians appeared to have retired to an entrenched camp.

Works were thrown up from the right bank of the Danube to Comon, from which point the Hungarians manœuvred with twenty squadrons horse, and kept up a fire with fifty guns for eight hours; but their infantry remained in their entranchments. One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns and were captured by a regiment of Austrian Light Horse, not, however, until the greater number of the men were cut down at the guns.

The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornases Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Rusian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannon and standards were the trophies of this day.

The Cossacs succeeded in capturing General Kip, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austrians. Other accounts state that the Rusian army had entered Bestric.

The Hungarians have captured Raab, after a sharp resistance from the Americans.

A letter from Vienna in a Brussells paper, states that the Hungarians have retaken Szigetin, and that the Diet was to be opened on the 1st.

Intelligence had been received by a Belgian journal to the effect that on the 1st and 2d of July Dembinski, with his own corps and all the reserve of the Vemtian troops, drawn from the army of operations now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000, commanded by Prince Paskiewitch, in the defiles between Miskolez and Oilan.

The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps, commanded by the Prince in Person, into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not yet been able to receive the details of this important battle, but the access seems to have been so complete that the same Hungarian reserve, numbering 40,000 men, marched the next day for Comorn, to re-inforce the army of Gorgey, who since the 4th of July has been unable to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies,

Dembenski, with 55,000 men, was in pursuit of the army of Paskiewitch, and it is probably that as soon as the news of Dembenski's victory becomes known, the warlike population of the defiles, in which the Rusian Prince has entangled himself, will rise en masse to cut off his retreat.

Kossuth issued, on the 24th ultimo, at Beuda and Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language, to rise in arms against the invaders.

The Campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a crusade, as it is intended to work on the religious feelings of the people, and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned. Kossuth left Pesth on the 21st for Szergselin.

A KENTUCKY INFANT.—There is a youth named Andrew H. Brand, living on Green river, near Rumsey, in Davis county, Ky. who is described as follows:

He is a "perfect monster" in size, and is justly entitled to the appellation of the "Kentucky infant," being only fifteen years old, five feet three inches high, and measures six feet in circumference around the waist, three feet six inches around the thigh, two feet six inches around the calf of the leg, two feet two inches around the arm, and weighs 500 lbs. He is another evidence of the extreme fertility of the growth of Kentucky, and of the luxuriant magnificence in which she does up things when she tries.

CONRAD VINTNER.—The body of this unfortunate man, who was hung on Friday last, was interred in a private burying ground three miles on the Liberty road, the property of the Hardisty family. It appears that consent was given by one of the heirs, but the rest objected, and this, added to the dissatisfaction of those residing in the neighporhood, caused considerable excitement, which ended in disinterring the body and conveying it to the jail in Baltimore. Mr. Sollers, the wardon, sent to Coroner Hooper to have a place prepared for its reception, when the body was taken in charge by him and interred in Potter's field.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city Baltimore, for the week ending yesterday morning, was 142—of which 83 were under five years of age; 27 died by cholera infantum, 13 by consumption, 7 by old age, 3 by cholers morbus, 1 by diarrhœa, 4 by dysentery, &c., but not one by cholera, notwithstanding the appearance of the epidemic at the Almshouse. In the corresponding week of last year, the deaths were 117.—*Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday.*

☞DROWNED.—A young man, named Wm. R. Moore, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was accidently drowned, at Maysville, Ky. on the 17th inst.

CONGRESS.—Thomas F. Bowie, Esq. is named, by a writer in the National Intelligencer, as the Whig candidate for Congress in the first district.

EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

A lady who had not lived on very affectionate terms with her husband, asked him to explain to her the distinction between export and transport: "for," said she, "as I understand the terms, exporting appears to be to convey articles from one place to another; so, also, does transporting."

"Well, my dear," said he, "I think I can explain the distinction to your satisfaction; and, by way of illustration, we will suppose, for instance, you were to be *exported*—I should be *transported*."

MARKETS.

Baltimore, July 27, '49.

White Wheat—10 5 to 1 10.
Red do—90 to 10 5.
Yellow Corn—60
White do—58 to 59.
Oats—26 to 28.

☞LIVER COMPLAINTS of bilious climates arise from the same causes which produce *Fever and Ague*, and are cured with the same certainty by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. Even after the Liver has become much enlarged and tender upon pressure, it is in a few weeks restored to its natural size, soreness and pain in the side relieved, with such general improvement as denotes returning health.

The above highly valuable preparation may be found at the store of Wiley & Perkins; Agent for the subscriber.

THE Post Office, at Chester Town, will be closed on Friday next, the 3d August, that being the day set apart by President Taylor, for fasting and prayer.

JNO. L. STAM.

July 28, '49.

FOR SALE.

A good Security on real Estate for 660 Dollars will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser. Apply to Col. Jos Wickes, Chester Town.

July 28 1849.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of Primary School District No. 6, in the 2nd Election District of Kent county wish to employ a Teacher to take charge of the School on the first of September; apply to

JAS. URIE Cl'k.

July 28, '49.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. A. M. DUGAN, has returned from Baltimore, with a new SUPPLY of ***Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.,*** which she offers *AT REDUCED PRICES.*

Chester Town, July 28, '49.

$10 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday the 16th July, Samuel Bennet an indentured *APPRENTICE* to the Shoemaking business, he is nearly 17 years old; rather delicate in his personal appearance and has an *ANCHOR and CHAIN* picked on the back of his right hand. He had on when he left a pair of BLUE CASSINET PANTS and a LINEN COAT. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and detention *so* that that I get him again.

☞ALL persons are hereby forwarned not to harbor said boy.

WM. CONYER.

Chester Town, July 28, 1849.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the undersigned Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Court House door, in Chestertown, Kent county, Md. on

WEDNESDAY,

the 22d day of August 1849, at THREE o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and estate of late Jane Blake deceased, in and to and out of

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

situate and lying near Chester Town, in Kent county, called "ROASBY'S RECOVERY," containing

500 Acres,

and "THOMAS' PURCHASE RESURVEYED," containing

94 1-2 Acres.



Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a large BRICK DWELLING and suitable out houses.

A moiety of these lands were conveyed to the late Mrs. Alphonsa J. A. Blake by deed dated said late Miss Jane Blake, by deed dated 11th March 1820, recorded in Kent county aforesaid.

The Terms

Of sale are one third cash, and the balance in six and twelve months with interest and security.

T. PARKIN SCOTT, Trustee.

July 28, 1849. tds