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he suddenly sprang to his feet, crossed the bar, and took his position almost touching the jury. He then commenced in a whisper, but it was a whisper, so wild, so clear, so unutterably ringing and distinct, as to fill the hall from floor to galleries. At the outset, he dealt in pure logic, separation and combining the proven facts, till the whole mass of confused evidence looked transparent as a globe of glass, through the innocence of his client shone, brilliant as a sunbeam; and the jurors nodded to each other signs of thorough conviction; that thrilling whisper, and fixed concentration, and the language, simple as a child's, had convinced all.

He then changed his posture, so as to sweep the bar with his glance, and began to tear and rend his legal adversaries. His sallow face glowed as a heated furnace; his eyes resembled living coals; and his voice became the clangor of a trumpet. I have never, before or since, listened to such murderous denunciations. It was like Jove's eagle charging a flock of crows; it was like Jove himself hurling red-hot thunder-bolts among the quaking ranks of a conspiracy of inferior gods! And yet in the highest tempest of his fury, he seemed calm; he employed no gesture save one—the flesh of a long, bony forefinger, direct in the eyes of his foes. He painted their venality and unmanly meanness, in coalescing for money, to hunt down a poor and friendless woman, till a shout of stifled rage arose from the multitude, and even some of the jury cried, "Shame!"

He changed his theme once more. His voice grew mournful as a funeral song, and his eyes filled with tears as he traced a vivid picture of man's cruelties, and woman's wrongs, with particular illustrations in the case of his client; till one half the audience wept like children. But it was in the peroration that he reached his zenith at once, of terror and sublimity. His features were livid as those of a corpse; his very hair appeared to stand on end; his nerves shook as with a palsy; he tossed his hands widely towards heaven, each finger stretched apart and quivering like the flame of a candle, as he closed with the last words of the deceased Hiram Shore: "Tell my mother that I am dead and gone to hell!" His emphasis on the word *hell* embodied the me and *ideal* of all horror; it was a wail of immeasurable despair. No language can depict the effect on us who heard it. Men groaned; females screamed; and one poor mother fainted and was bore away in convulsions.

The whole speech occupied but an hour.

The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the box; and three cheers, like successive roars of an earthquake, shook the old court-house from dome to corner stone, testifying the joy of the people.

After the adjournment, which occurred near sunset, the triumphant advocate arose and gave out an appointment:—"I will preach in this hall to-night, at 8 o'clock." He then glided off through the crowd, speaking to no one, though many attempted to draw him into a conversation.

At 8 o'clock the stranger, according to promise, delivered his sermon. It evinced the same attributes as his previous eloquence at the bar. the same compact logic, the same burning vehemence, and increased bitterness of denunciation. Indeed, misanthropy revealed itself as the prominent emotion. The discourse was a tired against infidels, in which class the preacher seemed to include everybody but himself; it was a picture of hell, such as Lucifer might have drawn, with a world in flames for his pencil. But one paragraph pointed to heaven, and that only demonstrated the utter impossibility that any human being should get there.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, P. M.

Destructive fire in Philadelphia.

A bad fire broke out this evening at the corner of Thirteenth and Fuzwater streets, in the district of Moyamensing, which before it was subdued destroyed twenty houses occupied by poor weavers. The occupants were entirely burnt out, and lost almost everything they had. Many of the houses destroyed lodged some three or four families. Their losses will be severely felt. I have not ascertained the value of the property destroyed.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, April 24, 1850.

Arrival from California—News Expected from Europe—The Markets.

The steamer Ohio, which sailed from Chagres on the 11th instant, arrived here this morning with $120,000 in gold, and 148 passengers. She brings no news of any importance. The steamer Unicorn, which was to have left San Francisco on the 15th of March, had not reached Chagres when the Ohio left. The steamers Sarah Sands, Isthmus, Gold Hunter, and Carolina, had arrived at Panama.

The steamer Cambria, with one week's later news from Europe, will be due at Halifax to-night, and at this port on Saturday or Sunday next.

MR. CALHOUN'S REMAINS.—The mortal remains of the illustrious Senator of South Carolina reached Richmond on Monday afternoon, by a special train of cars. They were received at the outskirts of the city, and having been placed in a new and beautiful hearse drawn by four black horses, were escorted to the capitol by a military and civis procession, marching in the order previously announced. The curious and beautiful metalic sarcophagus, containing the corpse, was deposited on the Clerk's table in the Hall of the House of Delegates, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Stephen B. Taylor.

ROBBED.—A gentleman named Long, from Harrisburg, had a wallet, containing $930, cut from his coat pocket on Thursday evening, at the railroad depot, Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia, during the time he was looking for his baggage.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, April 27, 1850.

New Goods.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of our merchants in another column. They have received large supplies of be utiful goods, and very cheap too! Give *them* a call.

ROUTES CHANGED.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Steamer Cambridge will discontinue her Monday's trip to Chester Town, after Monday next the 29th instant. The Hugh Jenkins will make two trips a week on Wednesday's and Saturday's. We are sorry the Monday's boat has been taken off, as it afforded great convenience to the travelling part of the community.

KENT COUNTY COURT met yesterday morning, but postponed the cases till September Term.

☞We refer our readers to the advertisement of N. C. Brooks, in another column. The Baltimore Patriot in speaking of this school says:

"This institution of learning, we are pleased to learn is in a most flourishing condition, The increase in number of scholars has been so great, that it wa found necessary to provide an additional and larger building than the one first occupied, for their accommodation, and for this purpose the house and ground in St. Paul's street, known as the Warfield Church property, were purchased. The church which was a large two story building, has undergone sundry changes to fi it for the use of the several classes, and contains study and recitation rooms sufficient for two hundred and fifty pupils. A most beautiful and convenient edifice, for the accommodation of the Principal, and the boarding pupils, has been erected on St. Paul's street. It has a front of 44 feet, is four stories and an attic in height, and is arranged with a regard to comfort, which we have scarcely seen excelled. It has light and airy dormitories, and arrangements for washing which must prove of great convenience—the water being conveyed to all parts of the house by means of pipes, and emptying into marble basins of beautiful polish and finish. The house is heated throughout by a hot air furnace from the establishment of *Hayward* and Bardett.

Of the Principal N. C Brooks, Esq., it is not necessary to speak—his talents as a preceptor are too well known to require commendation at our hands. He is faithful and competent assistants in all the branches taught. There are now more than one hundred scholars attached to the college, and the number is rapidly increasing.

WHIG GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held on Friday the 19th of April, 1850, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Whig members of the Legislature have recommended the first Thursday of June next as a fit time, and the City of Frederick as a fit place for holding a Whig Gubernatorial Convention for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Maryland, and that the representation of the different counties and Baltimore city in that Convention shall be the same as in both branches of the Legislature; therefore:

Resolved, That it is recomended to the Whig voters of the different counties to assemble in their respecive districts on Wednesday, the 15th of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in their respective county Conventions; and that said County Conventions meet at the usual places of holding the same on Saturday the 25th day of May next for the purpose of electing such number of delegates to the State Convention as each county may be respectively entitled to in said convention.

Resolved; That the Whig voters of Baltimore City are requested to assemble at the following places, on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d of May, at 7½ o' clock, for the purpose of electing five delegates from each ward to meet in City Convention, on the evening of Monday the 27th of May, at 7½ o'clock at Union Hall to elect six delegates from Baltimore to said State Convention.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following section of a law was introduced into the State Senate on Friday last, and is supposed to have reference to the case of Professor Webster:

"Any person under sentence of death at the time of the passing of this act, will be committed to the State prison, to be confined at hard labor until the expiration of one year from the time of his sentence, and until the sentence of death be executed, and the Governor shall issue a warrant authorizing and requiring such commitment.

JONATHAN LITTLE.—The Huntingdon (Pa.) Journal, of the 16th inst., states that Jonathan Little, who was indicted to abduct a colored man as a slave, has been released. Evidence was produced to show that the man was really a slave, and that Little had a perfect right to take him.—The prosecution was abandoned.

For the Kent News.

To the Voters of Maryland. No. 3.

In our first and second communications, we brought to your notice the unconstitutionality of the Convention bill. The probable, if not absolute certainty of the increase of representation according to population—interference with the relation of master and slave; the repeal of the Stamp law—and the loss of political power by the Eastern Shore, and the smaller counties on the Western Shore, and the Election of the Judiciary.

All or any one of these evils, should be sufficient to deter us from supporting the Convention Bill. It must be obvious, that unless power and patronage, were to accrue to the city of Baltimore and the Upper Sections of the State, we should not hear the clarion notes of reform, sounded so loudly, as they do from that quarter! In the Reform Convention held in Baltimore city in the last summer, not a single county from the Eastern Shore was represented—and only one Mr. Scattering from Caroline could be found, who could be picked up and carried into the Convention. When we analyze the movers and notices of the agitators on this subject, we shall chiefly find them to be,—Old Lawyers, tired of the dudgery of their profession, Young Barristers, who have but little occupation, and a clan of office seekers, who are ever ready to cry out "agitate—agitate—agitate," that in the bubbling of the political chaldron, something may be evolved which, they may scramble for, if not secure!! The Farmers—Merchants and Mechanics of the country, those who have an interest in the soil, business, and prosperity of the State—who have an interest in preserving wholesome and salutary laws, and of keeping the different powers of the Constitution regularly balanced, are not the persons who have got t'n up and carried on this conventional Reform. Not satisfied with having offered to them such wholesome reforms as might be thought expedient, they reject all offers of reform unless through a Convention—clearly showing that there are some designs not developed to the people, and which we confidently believe, will prov highly injurious to the E. Shore and the landed interest. Reforms that will cost nothing to procure them, are too "dog cheap," for those fastidious gentlemen, and they move upon the "big figure" of a Convention, at a cost of $50.000 to 60,000!

Once get the Convention into operation, and the E. Shore and the smaller Counties are completely in the power of the City and Upper Section. During the last session of the Legislature, strong attempts were made by the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, to obtain an act exempting the Bonds of the State to be sold by the Company to extend their road to the Ohio River, from paying the Stamp duty.

Every Farmer, Merchant and Citizen, who gives a promisary note or Bond, must pay a Stamp duty to the State, but this great and powerful Company, with her hundred of thousand of revenue, remonstrated strongly against the payment of this Tax. We mention this to show the opposition in a certain quarter, to avoid paying a fair proportion of the public dues, although they must be aware, that every dollar they are relieved from paying, must be provided for in another way—in other words from the landed interest, when sooner shall have accumulated in their lands, what may we, expect, unable as we shall be, to "help ourselves."

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is in a cause of completion to Cumberland—The object is to secure the coal trade and bulky articles—Rail Roads cannot, to any extent, convey coal—the article is too bulky and must be transported in Boats otherwise the prices would be greatly enhanced,—The very heavy and bulky articles, must necessarily pass through the Canal, which terminates in the District of Columbia; when the Canal is finished to Cumberland and coal in immense quantities, is borne upon its waters—can it be supposed that the City of Baltimore will suffer the coal &c. to be carried to the District—to George Town? where is the Capital, shipping and enterprise, to manage these large resources? They are to be found only in Baltimore. Can any one suppose that that City will lie quiet when such inducements are exhibited to her? A lateral Canal, from the City to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will as certainly be constructed as that the City exists!! This Canal, will be, perhaps, 40 miles in length—its dimensions must be large to accommodate the trade—its cost must be immense—millions upon Millions, must be expended! How is the money to be raised? by the credit of the State? The creation of another State debt, by the passing of State Bonds? The honor and interests of the State will be pleged, and, as the business of the Canal, can never discharge the debt, in due time, the State at large will be called upon, to shoulder the responsibility! When the subject of this collateral Canal, was agitated a number of years ago—it had a lot of advocates in the city, and but for the serious blow which was struck upon the credit and character of our State, the State liabilities would now be much greater! This project is to be revived, and if done under the the auspice of representation according to population' then shall we, indeed be like the Gibeonites to the Israelites, "Hewers of wood and drawers of water!" The most extravagant estimates of the amount of business, which the capacity of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will allow to be done, will make the revenue fall short of anything like a sum, calculated to reduce the State liabilities, already incurred! Coal is the chief and main article to be transported on the Canal—The Rail road will carry most other products and staples, It was estimated some years ago by one of the shrewdest men in Maryland, that if the Canal, was computed to transport every year, *a quantity of Coal, equal to the whole capacity of the Canal in Cubic feet*,—in other words, if the water of the Canal, from Cumberland, to George Town should be considered as the quantity of Coal, in bulk, carried from one terminus to the other, that the charge would not pay the expense of keeping up the Canal and the interest on the Canal debt,—or, at most would not do those two things, and reduce to any sensible extent, the principal of the debt!!

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company now owes our State *seven millions, one hundred and ninety four thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars* principal—and *three millions, six hundred and twenty-five thousand, nine hundred and forty-three dollars, interest*, and in the year 1849 did not pay a farthing of interest to the State! Here is nearly a debt of ten millions and a half, which will never be paid—we believe not a dollar! For this debt, we are now heavily taxed. What may we expect in the future, if a lateral canal to Baltimore be made, and another State debt be created? While the constitution and representation remains as it is, we hold the balance of power and are safe from any future tax for these stupendous works! But once pull up our land marks of the Constitution—once cut the cable and drift to the sea of a Convention and popular excitement—and we surrender our strong posts, and may be easily captured. The people of the State are quiet on the subject of a Convention.—They have not asked for it, and the excitement we see is confined to the city and the Upper Section. It is not to the interests of the people—the yeomanry of the State that the Convention should be called—hence they raise no excitement—but it is for the interest of the city and the Upper Section that it should be, and therefore they are alive to the subject, and we should not be surprised to see heralds sent from the city to enlighten the people of the counties on the question.

CIVIS.

NEW DEVELOPEMENT IN RELATION TO PROF. WEBSTER.—The following was telegraphed to the New York Globe, somewhat celebrated of late for dealing by wholesale in all sorts of rumors and reports concerning Prof. Webster. We give it for what it is worth:—

Since the trial of Prof. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, a person has stated that he saw the Professor throw the "sledge hammer" with which it was said Professor Webster killed Dr. Parkman by a blow on the head, into Charles river, Cambridge Bridge, and can point out the precise spot. Search will immediately be made for it. The man states that when he was going across the bridge, he noticed the Professor, whom he knew very well, throw something, which was done up in a newspaper, into the water, causing a loud spash as it struck the water.

Professor Webster has persisted in saying that he knew nothing at all about this "sledge hammer."—It will be remembered that Littlefield, in his testimony, stated that the morning of the murder, the 23d of November, he observed this hammer behind the door of the laboratory room, adjourning to Prof. W's lecture room.

One occurrence that he had never observed before is, that the siege had always remained in the laboratory below, since it was left at the hospital by the masons employed in building a flue to the chimney, and as it was not needed, or used in chemical preparations, Littlefield carried it back down stairs and has not seen it since the death penalty.

Awful Steamboat Accident.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, April, 23.

A terrible steamboat accident, attained by fearful loss of life, occurred this morning at about 1 o'clock. The splendid steamer Belle of the West, which cleared from this port, loaded with California bound emigrants, for St. Louis, had gone but a mile below Warsaw, Ky., when her boiler bursted. It is confidently asserted that not less that one hundred persons were burnt to death and drowned. The scene that followed the explosion is represented as having been the most awful ever witnessed on the western river. The officers saved their lives by immediately jumping overboard, and swimming ashore. The Belle of the West was owned in this city, and was insured for $8,000. She is said to be totally lost.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MADISON, April 23.

Another Account of the Steamboat Disaster.

An eye witness to the horrible scene attending the destruction of the Belle of the West, (which it appears was burnt, instead of having collapsed her boiler,) gives facts in connection with the calamity. He says that the fire was discovered at about 12 o'clock, in the hold, when she was immediately run ashore, where she was made fast, and stage planks run out. Up to this moment the flames had not burst forth. The after-hatch was then raised for the purpose of getting water into the hold, but such was the pressure of the flames, that all efforts to quell them were of no avail. The total number of passengers is estimated at 400 among whom were two companies of California emigrants, and about thirty families removing westward.

It is ascertained from the register that over sixty souls perished, and probably as many more have been lost whose names were not enrolled. Such was the progress of the first that, before the passengers could get out of the state rooms, all communication between the after cabin and forward part of the boat was cut off, and all either were compelled to jump overboard or perish in the flames. At the time the deck fell in a lady and gentleman, with a child in his arms, were standing between the chimnies.

A large number of horses and cattle were nearly all burnt to death.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.—The compromise committee of thirteen, to whom all matters touching the slavery question are to be referred, was selected by the U S. Senate on Thursday last. The committee is composed of the ablest and most discreet members of that body, and their report will be looked for with the greatest interest. The following named gentlemen constitute the Committee; Messrs. Clay, (chairman) Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dickerson, King, Mangum, Mason, Phelps and Webster—seven whigs and six democrats; representing seven slave and six free States. Of whigs, four are from slave, and three from free states; and of the democrats, three are from slave and three from free States.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The traffic in this demoralizing drug in China has steadily increased, notwithstanding the efforts of the native authorities to suppress it. The possession of the Island of Hong Kong has given the English new and enlarged facilities; and the quantity of the drug shipped to China last year was 50,000 chests. According to the most recent intelligence it will reach 60,000 chests this year. As the opium from British India, the kind consumed in China, is in chest averaging each about 120 lbs, the above estimates indicate the prodigious quantities of 6,000,000 lbs. of the noxious drug introduced into that empire.

"I believe the jury have been inoculated for stupidity," said a lawyer. "That may be," said his opponent, "but the bar are of the opinion that you had it in the natural way."

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

DIED.

In this place on Thursday last, Capt. Samuel Gorman.

A fine lot of Eastern Shore Bacon—*HAMS, SHOULDERS, and MIDDLINGS*, for sale for cash by

W. N. E. WICKES.

Ap 27, '50.

A CARD.

THE undersigned has duly qualified a county Surveyor, and is now prepared to do public or private surveying at the shortest notice. Address to Harmony P. Office, or leave a note with G. Vickers, Esq Chester Town.

GEORGE GALE.

April 27, 1850.—4w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the public, that the partnership heretofore existing between John Frazier Jr. and John C. Eliason is this day dissolved.

JOHN FRAZIER, Jr.

April 27, 1850.—6t

WANTED,

A TEACHER for Primary School, No 4 in the 2nd Election District (Morgan's Creek) Kent county—salary about $300. Application, with recommendations or references can be made or addressed, post-paid, to Hugh Wallis, Clerk.

By order of the Trustees.

HUGH WALLIS, Cl'k.

April 27, 1850. tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have established themselves at Wright's Ville, Pennsylvania, in the Lime business, and are now ready to furnish the *QUICK LIME* any where on the Sassafras River, to the Farmers of Kent Co., at the very low price of 14 cts cash, or 4 months credit, with approved note.

THOS. HUNT,
AARON BAKER.

Ap. 27, 1 60.—3t

☞Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied immediately by addressing I. L. Price, or J. W. Webb, Harmony P. O Kent county, Md.

THE STEAMER



HUGH JENKINS,

CAPT. J. D. TURNER,

Will leave Light street wharf, Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Chestertown, Corsica and Kent Island, and return same day. Passage 50 cents. Excursion passengers taken the round trip for 50 cents.

April 27, 1850.—tf

THE POPULAR AND FAVORITE STEAMER



CAMBRIDGE;

CAPT. J. R. GRIFFITH,

For Chestertown, Corsica and Kent Island.—The Cambridge will leave Baltimore every THURSDAY Morning for Chestertown, Corsica and Kent Island, and return same day.

Monday trips discontinued.

April 27, 1850—tf

BLANKS

FOR sale very low at the Kent News office.

DRAPER & COMP

BANK NOTE ENGRAVER

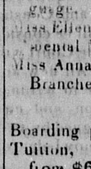
HAVE associated with them C WELSH, (so favorably known ast fourteen years as Engraver fice of Spencer, Hufty & Danforth partner, the business will in futur ducted under the firm of DRAPER & Co.

JOHN DRAPER
ROBERT DRA
CHARLES WEL

Philadelphia, Ap. 27, '50.

TO PHYSICIANS, MERCH AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber respectfully in friends and the public, that h gain commenced business, and the same satisfaction to his custom formerly characterised his store.



He keeps a general assortment of Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes &c., &c.

Paints mixed and in small packages for use.

Window glass cut to any size.

Captains of vessels need not trouble to carry or send their jugs from their vessels to the subscriber as he will always send down for them and have them returned with their contents.

No charge made for delivering goods any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORM

No. 60, Pratt st., between South street, Baltimore.

Ap 27, 1850.—3m

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE

INCORPORATED DEC. SESSION,

THE classes of this Institution has removed to the new buildings Paul's street, in a beautiful and reti of the city. The arrangement for ing and day pupils are of the most and convenient character. Boardi pils are under the guardianship Principal, and in their evening stud by his assistance and that of the ors who reside in the institution.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

N. C. Brooks, A. M., Professor of Languages.

Rev. G. C. M. Roberts, D. D., Department.

Rev B. R. Waugh, A. M., Mathem Nat'l Sciences.

Mr. J. L. Taverner, Reading and E

Mr. E. W. Colburn, Penmanship

Miss Georgiana A. Hulse, French guage.

Miss Ellen C. Gorsuch, Vocal and mental Music.

Miss Anna E. Pennebridge, Asst. E Branches.

Terms.

Boarding per session of 11 weeks, Tuition, " " " from $6 to

N. C. BROOKS, Principal.

No. 53. St. Pauls St Balt.

April 20, 1850—4w

NEW SPRING GOOD

MISS EARL has returned from B MORE with a NEW and BEA FUL assortment of *GOODS*, sui the season—such as SILKS, M DE LAINES, CALICOES, WOR COLLARS &c.

March 23th, 1850.——4w

CARTWRIGHT LUMBER. framing of all kinds, on hand a sale—Walnut suitable for coffins, or good paper.

WM. BACCH

April 6, 1850.

AGENTS:

V. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of and Chesnut sts; E. W. Carr, No Fourth sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. son, S. E. corner of Baltimore and streets, Baltimore, are our authori gents, to receive Advertisements an scriptions for the Kent News, and and receipt for the same.

Orphans' Court NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an Act of the Assembly of Maryland, passed last session, the Orphans' Court county will hereafter meet on the *and THIRD* Tuesday of every instead of every TUESDAY as here Should the public business require Court will meet on the Wednesday ceeding the first and third Tuesday month.

By order

EBEN. WELCH, Reg. Wi

Mch 23, 1850.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—SUCH AS—

Handbills, Circulars, Blanks, Cards, Labels &c.

Neatly and expeditiously executed on most reasonable and accommodating terms, at the Office of the "KENT NEWS," Chester Town

SHOE, scrubbing, horse and whitewash brushes, for sale by

WM E WICKES