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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, June 8, 1850.

The Crops.

The early seeding of wheat in improved fallow ground, generally presents a fine appearance, and if it shall escape the numerous disasters to which wheat is subject, up to the last period, before the cap-sheaf is placed upon the stack, a good crop will be the result. A large quantity of Wheat is usually sowed upon corn ground—the seeding is consequently later and much of it, has been materially injured by the Hessian Fly. The Spring has been a very cool and dripping one, and propitious to the growth of Wheat—it was consequently considerably advanced when the fly made its appearance in unprecedented numbers—sufficient in a dry season, and in a more tender condition of the plant, to have effected a total destruction of the crop. It is the opinion of some judicious and well informed Farmers, that the practise of very early seeding, which has but recently got into vogue, is the cause why such immense numbers of the insect is generated, and that unless the practice be changed and the farmers return to the old one of late seeding, the whole country will be filled with the destroyer, and its ravages become universal and utterly destructive. Would it not be politic in the farmers of the county to fire the stubble fields as soon as the crop is secure?

The season has been too wet and cold for the young corn which is very small, but since the warmth of the last few days has begun to assume a verdant appearance.

Death of the Rev. Mr. Maffitt.—The Rev. John Newland Maffit died very suddenly, in Mobile, Alabama, on the 26th ult. of a disease of the heart. The New York Herald concludes a long obituary of the late deceased thus:

"No doubt, could all his secret deeds be known, and all his heart be revealed, men would acknowledge that John Newland Maffitt was not so base as he has often been described to be, or so pure in his exterior life as his friends and followers represent him to have been. He was the fool of his own vanity."

Deputy Marshal.—George J. Vickers Esq. has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal for Kent county. Mr. V. we learn, will enter upon his duties, in a few days.

Strawberries.—We received yesterday from John L. Stam, Esq a bowl of this delicious fruit; he will accept our thanks for them.

Acquitted.—Robert Dugan, who was charged with robbing a man named John Lancaster, on the 22nd February last, was tried last Wednesday in Baltimore and acquitted, there being not the least evidence that he was in any way connected with the robbery.

Retirement of Mr. Clayton.—The Wasington Correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

I state unequivocally, that Mr. Clayton has it in serious contemplation to retire from the Cabinet. His reasons for so doing, though known to me, I am not at liberty to disclose; they, however, have nothing to do with any of his official acts, each and every one of which he stands prepared to justify before God and man. His friends have remonstrated with him against any such course, and will prevent his re-resignation if persuasion can do so.

MARYLAND EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—On Friday last, the committee on the difficulty between Rev. Dr. Johns and Christ Church, Baltimore, reported the following resolutions which were adopted seriatim, by a large majority:—

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that a Bishop, in order to the exercise of his episcopal functions, possesses the right, on occasions of canonical visitations, to control the services and to take to himself such portions of them as he may think proper.

Resolved, That this principle was recognised and settled as the law of the diocese of Maryland, by the decision of the tribunal which the law of the diocese had constituted for the decision of ecclesastical questions, and from the decisions of which tribunal no law of the church recognises any appeal.

Resolved, That the course of the Bishop of this diocese, in revoking his notice of a visitation to Christ Church, Baltimore was the wise and judicious exercise of discretion canonically vested in him, in a spirit of Christian prudence and forbearance, which does him honor.

The body of the report fully sustained the Bishop.

☞ A colored man from Dorchester co. [illegible] Lexington market, [illegible] morning [illegible]

The New York Sun and the Cardenas Affair.—The New York Sun has got its eyes open at last, and admits the failure of the Cuba expedition. It adds:

"The Cuban movement has not yet come to a close. The affair at Cardenas is, at least, one blow against Spanish despotism, and weak and ineffectual as it was, it will result to the benefit of the cause of freedom We also rejoice to find nothing in these latest accounts to the discredit of Gen. Lopez as a soldier and patriot, and his heroic determination to persevere in his enterprise, will preserve him from falling in the esteem of his friends.

"This expedition and its results cannot be held as a test of the possibility of revolutionizing Cuba, or of the desire of the people to rid themselves of the Spanish yoke, any more than the late hasty and ill conceived movement of Richard O'Brien, Meagher, and their patriotic friends in Ireland, could be taken as a criterian of the readiness of that people of that oppressed Island to rise to freedom's dignity and privileges."

Case of Prof. Webster.—The Boston correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:

I have been careful to elicit the true sense of the people of Boston in reference to Dr. Webster, and I find that the conviction of his guilt is universal; and the opinion that he will be executed, is very general. This opinion is growing stronger, perhaps I ought to say is ripening into a desire that he should be executed; *first*, because of the strong movements made in New York and Philadelphia, by the papers and by petitions intended, as they believe, to force Massachusets to protect his life against her own judgment, and in defiance of her own private rights in the case; *secondly*, because for years past the sentiment had prevailed that capital punishment ought never to be inflicted; and it is now generally believed that this opinion has emboldened the murderer, and for the last few years, there has been a more decided firmness in the decisions of Juries and in the executions. To all this may be added the fact that the Governor has not the power to pardon, without the concurrence of his Council; and it is believed this could not be obtained even if his excellency wished to pardon or commute. But it is believed that he does not.

The Loco Foco Candidate.—The Easton Gazette in speaking of Mr. Lowe, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, says:

Mr. Lowe is a gentleman of respectable talent, and an excellent stump orator. He appears to take it for granted that he will be elected, and has no hesitating in telling the people that that is *his* opinion. This is no more, however, than is to be expected of a young man who says he is "as fit to be President as Gen. Taylor," as Mr. Lowe did during the last Presidential campaign. But the Whigs of Maryland can, if they choose, show him that they do not think him fit even to be Governor, notwithstanding his exalted opinion of himself and we doubt not they will do it. In a state that is Whig by about 3000 majority it is folly for us to allow a Locofoco to be elected, and all we have to do is to secure the full Whig vote, and we are certain of victory. Next week the Whig candidate will be nominated, and then the campaign will fully opened—*then* every Whig must arouse, and not cease his exertion until after the election, and our candidate is triumphantly elected.

Sale of Col. Capron's Property.—The extensive landed property of Col. Capron, who recently failed to a large amount, was sold at public sale on Tuesday of last week. The Marlboro' Gazette, in noticing the sale of the estate, says:

It was divided into three divisions; one farm of 600 acres another of 125 acres and the third of 325 acres. The first mentioned consisted of all the improved lands lying between the railroad and the Pautuxent River—containing the commodious barn and twelve tenants—and sold for $46 per acre, making the snug sum of $27,600. It is supposed that the crops now growing upon this property will pay at least least $10,000 of the purchase money. The second farm was sold for $11 25. The third was withdrawn for sale by the trustees after having reached $10 per acre. The purchaser of the first farm was Thomas S. Wilson, Esq., of Baltimore; of the second, Samuel Cecil, of A. A. county. The "Avondale Factory" was not sold on that day but was to have been sold some days after in Baltimore.

Severe Sentences.—John Mc Namee, convicted at Charleston, of stealing a slave and also with aiding a slave to escape, has been sentenced to be hung on the 13th of September. He has, however, been recomended to executive clemency.

Jas Canily, convicted of Grand larceny and arson, has been sentenced as follows: To be imprisoned until the 1st day of January next; during the interim, to receive in the public market place, on the first Friday in July, 20 stripes, on the first Friday in August, 20 stripes, and on the first Friday in december, 20 stripes.

Murder of a Bishop. Bishop Johnson, Bishop of the Swedes Colony, Henry county, Illinois, was shot dead on the 13th inst., by a man named Root, who had a previous quarrel with the Bishop in relation to the wife of Root. Johnson was standing in the court, when Root entered, drew a pistol, and fired with fatal precision. The murderer was arrested, and committed for trial.

City Mortality.—There were 235 deaths in New York last week. In Boston, last week, there were 61 deaths. In Philadelphia there were 171 deaths. In [illegible] were 71 deaths.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax last Tuesday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult., the day of her sailing—making the passage over nine days and a half.

The Canada had not arrived at Liverpool when the America left.

From the manufacturing Districts' the accounts are satisfactory.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

An attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia has created a great sensation throughout Europe. The attempt was made at Postdem by a sergeant of the artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty and inflicted a wound in the arm.

The news from India and China has had a favorable tendency upon commercial affairs.

ENGLAND.

The effect of the withdrawal of the French army produced a sensible effect in funds, but they soon rallied, and the belief was general that every movement on the part of France was a mere ruse of the Ministers to enable them to carry the new election law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note from Russia addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning in strong terms the policy of the English government in regard to the Greek question. The concluding sentence of this note is as follows: "As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understands the protection due to English subjects in foreign countries, carries with it much serious inconveniences to Russia—so Russia and Austria will not henceforth grant liberty of residence to English subjects, except on condition of their guarantying the protection "of their government."

FRANCE.

Under date of Paris, Thursday evening, the London Times, in alluding to the difficulty with England, says:—"Lord Palmerston's offer of compromise has been rejected by the French government, and at the cabinet council the President of the Republic declared that the acceptance of any other condition than the pure, simple execution of the convention of London was not consistent with the dignity of France, and to none other would he consent. The ministers unanimously approved of the conditions, and expressed their intention to adhere to and adopt them.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

Recent advices received at St. Louis from Council Bluff state that all the emigrants at St. Joseph's, Kanesville and other points, had, with a few exceptions, left for the plains. The first Mormon train, consisting of one hundred wagons and six or eight hundred persons were to leave Kanesville for Salt Lake about the 1st inst.

Alarming reports relative to the small pox and cholera prevailing to a frightful extent, almost daily reached the frontiers and small towns. These reports, which were generally brought by dissatisfied returning emigrants, recently returned, reported that Sullivan's company, from Brunswick, had, with the exception of three, all fallen victims to the cholera.

The California caravan extended between two hundred and fifty miles, and kept always in sight of each other. The grass and water was quite abundant.

On the 27th ult. Kanesville and vicinity were visited by a tremendous storm.—Several houses were unroofed, and much other damage was done. Considerable injury was done to the timber crops, which was not sufficiently advanced to suffer.—No lives were lost.

MARYLAND CONVENTIONAL ELECTION.

OFFICIAL.

	For Con.	Against Con.
Baltimore city,	6090	367
Baltimore county,	1681	144
Frederick,	2763	155
Washington,	2713	184
Allegany,	1144	55
Prince George's	161	325
Carroll,	695	154
Anne Arundel,	815	263
Harford,	881	149
Cecil,	1342	365
Kent,	323	234
Queen Ann's,	489	328
Dorchester,	251	399
Talbot,	393	278
Montgomery,	426	223
Caroline,	277	140
Somerset,	356	350
Worcester,	460	279
Charles,	90	199
St. Mary's,	129	361
Calvert,	6	
	23,777	5,166
	5,661	
Maj. for Con.	17,817	

Large Fire.—At six o'clock yesterday afernoon the large stable of Chas. Goddard, corner of Green and Raporg streets, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be arrested was entirely consumed. The horses and carriages were all got out safe. The loss to Mr. G. is about $2000, which is insured in the Fireman's Office. Several of the adjoining houses were more or less injured, all of which, we learn, was insured.—*Patriot.*

Rev. Mr. Stockton.—This distinguished pulpit orator, was to have delivered a lecture in Philadelphia last evening, on the subject of "Human Progress."

Arrest for Murder.—Patrick Mc Williams has been arrested in Philadelphia as one of the party who shot watchman Mooney. Peter Lobb, the principal in the outrage, is still at large.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1850.

The Demand on Cuba—Character of the Prisoners—The Robbery of the Cardenas Treasury—Tameness of the Commander of the Pizarro—The Presidents Orders—Documents before the Senate, &c.

The demand about to be made on the Cuban government, by order of the President is not for the *release* of those taken prisoners as a part of the invading force but for their *delivery* to the authorities of the United States. They are to be prosecuted for a breach of our own laws. The demand, as I learn, does not extend further than to those who were taken on neutral ground and on the high seas. It may be, however, that in regard to those of the invaders who were left by Lopez, the Cuban government will be advised to deliver them up or to treat them with leniency.

I learn that the demand just ordered is made at the advice of General Campbell our brave general at Havana. It is doubtful whether the men taken on neutral ground intended to take part in the enterprize. Considerations of policy will, perhaps, induce the authorities of Cuba to comply with the demand. I trust that they will keep themselves in the right, for the buccaneer spirit which is rising in this country will avail itself of any mistake which they make. The fifty thousand dollars in specie, taken by Lopez from the royal treasury at Cardenas, was sent ashore from the Creole at Key West—before the eyes of the captain of the Pizarro,—and in the very boxes in which the robbers found it. Yet the Spanish officer did not interfere. He would have been broke for his tameness, had he exhibited it, as an officer of our navy, in such a case—There is a volume of eloquence and invective to be found in the correspondence of Mr. John Quincy Adams in vindication of the violent proceedings of our troops in Florida when it was a neutral territory.

The U. S. Government refused to hold neutral territory, when through imbecility of its authorities, it became a shelter for pirates. We pursued the Indians, runaway negroes, and British renegadoes into Spanish territory. and shot and hung them But, now, we say to Spain—the case is altered.

The Spanish government have a just claim upon the U. S. for indemnity for the money stolen from Cuba and brought into an American port, where, by American authorities, the pirates and their plunder were sheltered and protected. Through its imbecility, it may be deterred from asserting this just demand.

It is much to be feared that the appetite for spoils, so easily created among our people, will induce much more important expeditions against Cuba. If the adventures be defeated, they will be protected by our government and by public sympathy. To hang them for piracy and murder, Spain will not pretend; for it would bring down upon Cuba the vengeance of this great Republic. To talk of the law of 1818 is absurd. It was found, in 1840, to be utterly useless.

President Monroe called upon Congress, in 1819, in urgent terms, to provide such laws as would protect the national honor, and preserve the morality of our citizens; and yet the unlawful proceedings which he denounced were founded on a feeling entitled to respect—a sympathy, not with pirates, but with the people of a continent struggling in actual and successful war, for independence.

The stern morality and honor of Washington, Madison and Monroe, as evinced in their efforts to maintain our national obligations, would not perhaps, carry so many votes at the polls now as formerly.

The orders issued by Gen. Taylor, on Saturday fortnight, were, as I understand, for arresting expeditions against Cuba, if found on the high seas, and also for a direct interference of our naval force against the invaders even after they had landed.—The documents sent by Gen. Taylor to the Senate, in regard to Cuban affairs were in part marked "confidential." It was, therefore fore, as is usual in such cases determined that they should be seen but by a few persons. It was found, however, that Gen. Taylor did not regard the letters as confidential, and he sent them to the Senate for public information.

The papers are of some importance to the public. I hope that the Senate *who took particular charge of them, and controls the exclusive access to them*, will favor the public with some authentic copy of General Taylor's order. If the papers are to be kept secret, very well. But I would like to know upon what authority, or to what good purpose they are kept from the public, while certain individuals nor Senators nor confidential officers of the Senate or Government, are allowed to examine them and make use of them.

Great Bank Robbery.—The Dorchester and Milton Bank at Dorchester Mass., was broken into on Saturday night and robbed of upwards of 33.000.

The money stolen from the vaults consisted of about $29,000 in bills of that bank, 444 or near that amount, in bills of other banks, and between $3000 and $4000 in specie,—gold and silver.

A gentleman taking an early morning walk, discovered $400 or $500 in bills of the Dorchester and Milton Bank scattered along the road; this led him to the house of one of the officers to ascertain the cause of such a scattering of bills, when an investigation of the Bank vault led to the discovery.

Charge of Libel.—Gen. Weightman, of Washington city, has entered a suit for libel against Mr. Samuel Chase Barney, the author of a handbill issued in that city on Saturday, reflecting on his character, and intended to prejudice his election to the mayoralty.

DARING BURGLARY.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE FELL'S POINT SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

A bold attempt made on Sunday night to rob the Fell's Point Savings Institution, on Broadway above Canton Avenue, an attempt, which, but for the vigilance of the watch, would have proved successful About twelve o'clock, as Watchman Bradenhouse was passing the banking house of the Institution, his attention was attracted by a slight noise as if within the building. Cautiously ascending the steps, he found the front door open, and heard distinctly persons moving inside. To the question "who's there?" a voice answered "me," and simultaneously a rush was made toward the door. The watchman drew the door close, and held it so by main force against the efforts of those within to open it, meanwhile crying for help! In a few moments Watchmen Sapp and Rodgers came to his assistance, and arrested a man coming down the alley along side of the bank, and on going to the rear of the building a *second* was arrested in the act of climbing over the wall from the yard. On entering the building, lights were found burning, and on a table was spread out a quantity of refreshments—cakes, oranges, &c.—indicating that the burglars had been making themselves at home. It was soon ascertained that the safes had not been broken open, though a vigorous effort had been made to force the locks. Failing in picking the locks, they had rigged a *brace* and were cutting out the lock at the time they were discovered—the noise made in the operation, no doubt having been that heard by the watchman. In half an hour more, it is supposed, they would have been through the iron door, as the progress made was considerable. There being no window shutters to the front of the building, the precaution had been taken to hang black cloth up to the windows and over the transome of the door, thus effectually preventing light from the penetrating to the street. In every respect, the burglars, were well provided with implements to prosecute their nefarious work—picks, screw-drivers, crowbars, skeleton keys, &c., &c. It is supposed that there were three concerned in the burglary, as a hat and coat were found in the building, in addition to the clothing belonging to the two arrested, who have been fully committed to answer at Court by Justice Warrington. At the examination they gave their names as Thomas Richardson and John Rodgers. They are said to be Englishmen, and doubtless, are old *professionals* in their line of business. We hope the owner of the old hat and coat may be found, as it would be a pity to separate such a trio of congenial spirits.—*Clipper.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon last, from Chagres She brings dates from San Francisco to the 1st May and over one million dollars' worth of gold dust, about $150,000 of which is consigned to Adams & Co.

The Alta California states that since the first of March last three steamers have departed for the Atlantic cities, with over three and a half million dollars worth of gold dust.

The Placer Times says that Mr. John Berry, recently returned from the mining regions of Uaitz, represents that gold is abundant in beds and bars, and along the the streams, but so fine that it will be required to be worked by quicksilver machinery.

It was estimated that about six thousand persons were at the Middle Fork of the American, waiting for the waters to subside, so that they could commence operations.

At Pleasureville the whole town was dug over, and it proved to be excellent diggings, especially along the creek near the town, the gold was very plenty. On Gold-run creek, one man sold his claim to 150 feet along the stream, for the sum of $10.000; others sold at corresponding prices.

Mr. Thomas, late mate of the steamer Crescent City, was shot dead at San Francisco on 1st of May, by the keeper of a hotel there.

The British steamer sailed from San Francisco for Valparaiso, with $200,000 in gold.

The citizens of Sacramento City are strongly in favor of the admission of California into the Union.

The Legislature has adjourned after passing 133 acts and 17 joint resolutions. The whole country is clamerous for annexation.

Great excitement prevails at Panama. The officers of the Echo had a colored boy arrested for robery; the natives interfered and released the boy. The next day he was re-arrested, when a regular fight took place, in which Mr. Lampler, of New York was killed. Five of the natives were shot. The American finally turned out in full strength, and it was only by great exertions of the Governor and American consul, that a regular and bloody conflict was prevented.

The Cuban Affair in New York.—The N. Y. Commercial of yesterday says.

The grand jury under instructions from the United States Court, have instituted investigations in reference to the hostile invasion of the Island of cuba. We have official information, that they have directed Norman White, Esq. their foreman to state to the Court, that in their opinion sufficient evidence has not been presented, to authorise the indictment of any person or persons, within this district, for criminal violations of the laws of the United States.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

NASHVILLE, June 5—9 P. M.

The convention assembled according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock this morning, and after prayer and the reading of the proceedings of yesterday, proceeded to business.

Several delegates were announced as having arrived and were admitted to seats in the convention.

The names of the gentlemen composing the committee ordered to be raised, were announced. The committee consists of two from each State, and of one from such States as have but one delegate or representative in attendance in the convention.

Mr. McCrea, of Mississippi, submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the spirit of the convention was conciliatory—that its object was to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Further, that territory acquired by the United States belongs to the several States, to be governed and controled by them through their representatives or agents in Congress.

The resolutions further recommend, rather assert, that if the North will not accede to the South its rights as guaranteed by the constitution, the formality of the association would be broken, and eventually lead to non-intercourse between the two disputing and now apparently adverse sections of the Union—the slave holding and non-slaveholding States.

The resolutions further assert that Congress has no right to discriminate between the species property held under the constitution.

Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, took strong Southern grounds, and was adverse to any compromise.

Mr. Erwin, of Alabama, denied the right to receive resolutions or petitions from non-slaveholding States having a tendency to effect the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Benning of Georgia, offered some resolutions, taking decided Southern ground in regard to slavery, but he said they accept as a compromise, the Missouri line of 36. 30.

Mr Dawson, of Georgia, offered a resolution recomending a liberal patronage to the new Southern newspaper, to be established at Washington, to advocate the interest of the South.

Mr. Chester, of Tennesee, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee, on printing, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[The above brief but concise and comprehensive dispatch was received over the Western Morse line, over which Mr. Dodge presides as President, and Mr. Walsh chief operator. It came through in good time, and in handsome style. The line deserves credit for the promptness in which it dispatches business.]



MARRIED.

On Thursday the 6th of June, in Christ Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. John Dr. JOHN C. ECCLESTON, of Chestertown, Md., to Miss M. ALMIRA STEVENS, daughter of Col. John Stevens, of Easton, Md.

[We received with the above notice a large quantity of cake, of various kinds, for which we tender to the happy pair our thanks.]

On the 6th instant by Rev Mr. Townsend, Mr. Lewis H. Rasin, to Miss Sarah Jane Everett.

On the 28th ult. by Rev. John W. Kirkley, Geo. Curlett, of Kent county, to Miss Jane Robinson, of Baltimore.

Wool!

WM. E WICKES agent for James May, has on hand a good stock of KERSY to exchange for WOOL, and will give the highest price for *WOOL in trade*

June 8, '50

ESTATE OF JNO. E. COMEGYS.

Maryland, Kent county Orphans' Court June 4, 1850.

On the application of Samuel W. Comegys, Administrator John E. Comegys, late of Kent co deceased.

Ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceas'd's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and [Seal] and the seal of my office affixed this 4th day of June, 1850.

Test, E. WELCH.
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jno. E. Comegys, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of December, 1850, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of June, 1850.

SAMUEL W. COMEGYS, Admr
Jno E. Comegys, dec'd.

June 8, 1850.

Revolving wheat rakes, a superior article, price $10. For sale by

WILMER & FRANCIS.

June 8th 1850