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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852.

Whig Meeting.

THE Whig State Central Committee of Maryland have issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 20th of May, to select delegates to represent the Whigs of the State in the Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also for the purpose of nominating electoral candidates. The Whigs of Kent county, are therefore requested to attend in county meeting, at the Court House, in Chester Town, on TUESDAY, the 27th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to appoint three delegates to represent Kent county in the State convention.

COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

April 17, 1852.

The Susquehanna Bridge.

We observe by the proceedings of the Legislature, that the question of constructing a Bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre De Grace was to have come up for discussion on Thursday last. A bill is also pending to allow the New Castle and French Town Rail Road to change the terminus of their road on the Maryland side. We have endeavoured to keep the members of the Legislature advised, by our columns, and also by signing Petitions, with four hundred of our people, of the wishes, feelings and interest of our people, and of their great desire that all such Bills as the above, and all Bills granting privileges to those companies, should be clogged, with a proviso, that they shall not go into effect, until so much of the Delaware Monopoly Bill is repeal d, as prohibits the construction of the rail road, from the Chesapeake Bay, or its tributaries, to some point on the Delaware River.

The Legislature of Delaware has granted a monopoly of roads to these companies for twenty years—they placed their fiat on our road, authorized by the act of 1849, chapter 536, to be made, and now they come before the Legislature of Maryland and ask important privileges—the right of bridging the river, second in importance in the State, and the change of the western terminus of their road to some point on the Chesapeake, or its tributary streams, to advance their interest and convenience!!

We hope that no Marylander, we are sure no Eastern Shoreman, will be found advancing any such measures, while our own contemplated rail road is buried for twenty years under the weight of an odious monopoly, or without making the repeal of the monopoly a prerequisite to the effect of any such measures. The time for monopolies has passed, they are a reproach to the intelligence and free spirit of the age, and should be frowned into banishment by the Legislators of the present day. Our people have taken their stand on this subject and they will not submit to the grasping spirit of these corporations that have already enjoyed, for a long time, the almost exclusive right to regulate travel between the Chesapeake and Delaware. The act of 1849 wants re-enacting.

☞The locofoco convention for the fifth Congressional district of Maryland, met at Elkton on Wednesday and elected Hiram McCollough, Esq. to represent this district in the National convention. Resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass were unanimously adopted by the convention.

COLLECTOR.—George D. S. Handy Esq., was on Wednesday last, appointed by the County Commissioners, collector for Kent county.

☞Captain Ent has been elected to the House of Delegates from Frederick county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McElfresh. The vote taken was very small.

Whig National Convention

At a meeting of the Whig members of Congress, held at the Capitol on Tuesday evening last, it was determined that the Whig National convention for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United, should be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th day of June next.

Baltimore Whig City Convention.

The Whig Convention of Baltimore city, met at Union Hall on Monday night. The first motion made was to discharge the committee appointed to wait on President Fillmore and demand the removal of Col. Kane, which after a warm debate was adopted.—The chairman announced that he had received a letter from Hon. John Barney. The letter was read. It praised President Fillmore, and deprecated any action on the part of the convention in opposition to his nomination.

A series of resolutions were then proposed, pledging the support of the Whigs of Baltimore to the nominee of the National Whig Convention, but recommending in strong terms, the nomination of General Scott. The resolutions were received with mingled applause and disapprobation.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.—In the Senate on Monday, the bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens, for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801, was passed by a vote of 2 to 1—26 to 13—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, James, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner; Underwood, Upham and Wade—26.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Gwin, Hunter, King, Norris and Walker—13.

Messrs. Soule, Pratt and Weller, who were absent, would have voted for the bill had they been present, but they had paired off with Messrs. Rusk, Jones of Iowa, and Brooke, who were against the Bill, but did not vote.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatiaes, where it is said it will certainly pass, if it is only taken up in time.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.—The bill to exempt from execution $150 worth of the property of a debtor, passed the House of Delegates on Monday last, by a vote of 38 ayes to 17 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Parker, Parran, Wyse, Ford, Slade, Buchanan, Willis, Sparks, Fleming, Tall, Morgan, Ricketts, Smith, of Cecil; Brooke, Broadwater, Coale, Lee, Anderson, Geyer, Bateman, Baker, of Baltimore city; Davis, Morris, Stewart, Kerney, Cushwa, Wolfe, Straus, Mealey, McCardell, Frantz, Fairall, Everett, Price, Stull, Liggett, Crouse, Hughes—38.

Nays—Messrs. Thomas, of St. Mary's; Dent, Baker, of Kent, Jenkins, Curtis, Roberts, Thomas, of Queen Ann's; Hearn, Landing, Richardson, Hope, Stephenson, Plummer, Godwin, Dade, Kilgour—17.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

The N. O. Bee, of Friday last publishes the following letter from Henry Clay:

I have never distinctly understood what M. Kossuth said of me at Somerville. I certainly had given him no cause of offense. The interview between him and me cannot be regarded as private, as it certainly was not a confidential one. It was attended by three members of Congress and the Attorney of the United States for this District, and would have been by others but for my feeble state of health.

What I said in the interview with Kossuth was variously, and sometimes contradictorily, represented in the newspapers. Under the circumstances, Mr. Ewing, one of the members in attendance, prepared a statement, which has been published, and the substantial accuracy of which has verified by another attending member. Over my own sentiments and language I had entire control just as General Cass thought proper to state to the Senate of the United States what he had said to Kossuth at their first interview.

Mr. Ewing in his statement treated M. Kossuth with perfect respect and said nothing to compromise him in the slightest degree. Such, my dear sir, was the origin and such the motives of the publication alluded to.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND. A challenge has been received from Mr. Mare, of the British Yacht Club, by Commodore Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club, to try the Yankee speed and bottom once again in the British seas. The Commodore of the Young America, like a modest man cannot think of beating John Bull twice in his own waters—but politely invites Mr. Mare to visit the New York seas, where Old England will be received with every degree of hospitality, and be done for in first rate style.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE BRITISH STEAM FRIGATE BIRKENHEAD

Loss of Four Hundred and Fifty-Four Lives—Wonderful Discipline of the British Troops.

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 2 o'clock on the morning of February, her Majesty's steamer, the Birkenhead, was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact spot at which the calamity happened was Point Danger. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smoothe and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just aft the foremast, and in twenty minutes time there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead. Of 638 persons who had left Simon's bay in the gallant ship, but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 424 English men have come to so lamentable an end.

As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks, the rush of water was so great that the men on the lower troop-deck were drowned in their hammocks. Their death was less painful than with others, who were first crushed beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks, who were prowling around the wreck. From the moment the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage or coolness could effect. The soldiers were mustered on the afterdeck. The insinct of discipline was stronger even than instinct of life. The men fell into places coolly as on the parade ground. They were told-off into relists, and sent, some to the chain-pumps, some to the paddle-box boats. Captain Wright, of the ninty-first regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us:

"Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or a murmer among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference—that I never saw any embarkaion conducted with so little noise or confusion."

It is gratifying, also to find that the women and children were all saved.—They had been quietly collected under the poop awning, and were as quietly got over the ship's side and passed into the cutter. The other boats, as is usual in such cases, were not forthcoming in the hour of need. Of the 184 persons who were saved. 116 made their escape in the three boats which succeeded in getting clear of the wreck.

THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC

HARPER'S FERRY, April 20, 1 P. M.—The water last night rose up to the bridge, touching it in several places.—The river is now falling, and the bridge is safe and beyond danger.

Some ten or twelve horse cars floated down the river last evening.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Up to this hour the bridge across the Potomac is safe, and the water continuing to fall. There are no fears whatever of its going.

The damage along the Shanandoah and Potomac has been very great.—Some Barns have been swept off. An immense amount of timber has floated down. Several grist mills are said to have been flooded in the vicinity of Winchester and Martinsburg.

The railroad has been materially damaged; also the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which will require considerable time to repair.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER SALADA, at the Lexington (Mo.) landing, on the 9th inst., is detailed at length in the St. Louis papers. She was getting ready to start, and had 100 passengers on board, seventy of whom were Mormons, 45 of them being English, who had recently arrived en route for the Salt Lake, and 35 emigrants from Mississippi. The number of killed and lost is variously stated at from 50 upwards, among the killed being the captain, second clerk, two pilots, and Peter Conrad, one of the owners of the boat.—The vessel is a perfect wreck. The captain owned half of her, and Conrad the rest. The boat was not insured, but the cargo, which was valuable, was thought to be. The wreck sunk soon after the explosion.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Trenton, N. J. April 21st—Kossuth arrived here to-day and was received at the depot by an immense crowd. He was welcomed by Gov. Pennington and Mr. Hornblower, the chief of the police. A dinner was given to him at the City Hall, at which the Mayor presided.—Speeches were delivered by Chancellor Halstead, the Mayor and Kossuth. He positively refuses to speak again where money is charged for admission.

AN EXAMPLE.—Col. Jas. M. Coale of Frederick county, it may be truly said is a working member of the House of Delegates, and a worthy example for all legislators. This gentleman has not been absent from the House one single day during the entire session. He is an able, talented and indefatigable member, and is an honor to the county he so well and faithfully represents, and well may it be said, he is like a green spot on a barren wilderness.—*Annapolis Repub.*

Webster Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A gathering of the Young Whigs of this city took place this evening, at National Hall, at which Morgan Morgans, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

A series of resolutions were adopted, announcing the name of Daniel Webster as their first choice for the Presidency of the United States, and declaring the most implicit confidence in his transcendant abilities, self-sacrificing patriotism, and untiring devotion to his country.

An address was also read, making an appeal to the young men throughout the country to join in securing the election of Daniel Webster. It says:—Rouse, then, young America, to the momentous, the grateful task. From the banks of his native Merrimack to the gulf of Mexico—from this, our imperial city, to the golden gate of California—wherever the blessings of the Union are felt—wherever true American hearts have been thrilled with the noblest strains of patriotic eloquence—wherever public spirit is honoured and faithful service is held in respect—wherever Constitutional liberty has a devoted son—there let there be also an ardent friend of our candidate.

THE SMALL NOTE BILL.—On Saturday, the House of Delegates of Maryland passed the bill to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, with an amendment allowing the banks and incorporated institutions of this State to issue such notes until the 1st day of March, 1853. It would be difficult to defend this limitation, or to explain what advantage is to result from it. These small notes are a convenience, and are vastly preferred to the one dollar gold pieces. Indeed, as the experience of every one shows, scarcely any body takes the one dollar gold piece, except as a curiosity, when he can get a note in its stead.

But this we would remark: that we do not hear in Massachusetts or New York, of any objection to the circulation of the notes of any of the banks of any of the States—large or small. They do nothing to deter any one from any of the States from coming there to do business, and make their purchases, on the contrary, they encourage them in every way they can. Why should the Legislature of Maryland attempt to give them an advantage over their own State, by prohibiting the circulation of notes here which pass freely in New York and Boston, and thus tempt the merchants and traders of other States to pass through Baltimore to make their purchases at the east?—*Patriot.*

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—There is a general complaint that provisions are enormously high for this season of the year: and those who visits our retail markets, with a big basket, will be sensibly impressed with the fact. We will cite, for instance, the prices which ruled in Centre market yesterday, for articles which enter into every day's household consumption: Beef 12½ cts. per pound for best; hams 12½ a 14 cents; mutton 10 cents per pound; veal 8 a 12½ cents per lb.; butter 37½ a 50 cents per lb.; eggs 16 cts per dozen; potatoes $1.50 per bushel, and other articles in proportion. Fish, alone, are within what may be called reasonable prices.—Halibut sold at 12½ cents per lb.; shad from 62½ to 25 cents per pair; perch, herring, rock, &c., at 12½ to 25 cents per bunch, according to size. It is hard to tell precisely the cause which makes the general provision market so high.—The butchers say that stock of every kind is so high that, even at the ruling prices, they do but little more than save themselves. Vegetable dealers say that they would find it worse than useless to occupy their stalls, if they did not get the prices they ask. And so with the butter dealers. Consumers will we suppose, have to grin and bear it, and wait for "a better time coming."—*Sun, of Thursday.*

CAPTURE OF GENERAL CARVAJAL.—We are informed by communications received from Brownsville (Texas) that a company of the United States Fourth Artillery under command of Lieuts. Gibbon, Holmes, and Dungan, was some time since ordered from that fort to an upper station on the Rio Grande in consequence of the disturbances on the frontier.

The outposts occupied by the artillery was relieved early last month by a troop of dragoons, and the company was ordered to return to Fort Brown.—Part of the way down the river, they were carried on a steamer. On board the boat Lieut Gibbon encountered General Carvajal, and according to his duty arrested him. On their a rival at Brownsville, Carvajal was delivered to the civil authorities, who released him upon bail of $5,000.—*Nat. Intel.*

ANTI-SLAVERY.—At a meeting of the Conference Anti-Slavery Society, during Saturday's session of the M. E. Conference at Chicopee, Mass., a resolution was introduced declaring it to be the duty of the church to make non slaveholding a condition of church membership. It led to a warm discussion, but no final action was taken on it.

☞President Fillmore has declined to commute the sentence of death passed upon Wells, at Washington, for the murder of the boy, Mundell. The decision of the President was communicated to him on Tuesday last who received it with great firmness and declared that he had cherished no expectations of any other result, and was resigned to his fate. He was executed yesterday.

SOUTH CAROLINA SUCESSION CONVENTION.—Hon. D. Wallace, a member of Congress from South Carolina, recommends the Secession Convention of that State, which assembles on the 26th inst., to adopt an address urging the people of South Carolina to re-unite upon the position they occupied in November, 1850; under the name of the State Rights Republican Party, and with the motto, "State Rights, State Sovereignty, the right of Secession, and resistance to Federal aggression," inscribed upon their banner—bury past differencs and bide their time. He also recommends the passage of an ordiance affirming the right to secede from the Union whenever in the judgment of the State such act shall be deemed necessary, to secure the peace, safety and happiness of her people, and to announce to her sister States of the South that South Carolina is ready to unite with them at any time to resist the usurpation of Federal Government.

EXECUTION OF THREE NEGROES.—Three negroes named Alec, Jerry and Bob, were hung about two miles and a half from Nashville, on Friday afternoon, for the murder of a woman. There was a large crowd around the scaffold to witness the execution. Two of the miserable creatures, Alec and Jerry, protested their innocence to the last.

Price of Grain.

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON. CAPT. BROWNE

Baltimore April 22, '52.

Wheat, white	100 to 105
" red	88 to 93
Corn, yellow	57 to 58
" white	56 to 57
Oats	33 to 35
Rye	70 to 73

Married

On the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. William J. Hall, of Kent co., to Miss Hannah E. Price, of Cecil.

DIED,

In Florida, on the 17th ult., of consumption, Mr. Highland Price, of this county, aged about 27 years.

In this place, on Sunday last, after an illness of 36 hours of typhoid pneumonia. Mr James Thomas, in the 29th year of his age.

The Northern Horses.

Since the notice of the intention of a gentleman from the North to bring three hors s to this section we have had the gratification of seeing them—and to judge from the approval and *patronage* they receive from our best judges and breeders there can be no mistake in the enterprise, for the benefit of our stock or the owners of the horses. We hear the best judges pronouncing them superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this section.

J. LEEDS BIRKOLZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Tenders his professional services to the public. Office on High street.

C. Town, April 24, 1852.

Ladies Dress Goods. A large lot of beautiful Delaines, &c., just received by W. N. E. WICKES.

April 24, 1852

On the Equity side of the Circuit Court of Kent County.

APRIL 16th, 1851.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by Richard Hynson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Usilton, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second Monday of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of June next.

The Trustee states the amount of sales to be $2000,00

P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy. Test;

JAMES F. GORDON, Clerk.

April 24, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT *FIFTY ACRES* of arable land and branch—near the Union church, adjoining the lands of Mr. W. W. Parks, Mr. Jno. H. Gemmill and Mr. Evan Lynch. The most of this land is *ARABLE*—a portion is in branch, young *CHESNET and OAK.*

ALSO A

in Bover's wood, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Janvier, Gemmill and Dwyer—containing about

26 Acres, 3 Roods and 21 Perches,

a portion of this lot is growing up in

Chesnut.

There is a right of way 16 feet wide to said wood-lot.

For TERMS, apply to

GEORGE VICKERS,

Agent for Mrs. Mary Ann Bell.

Chestertown, April 24, 1852. } 3t.

FOR SALE,

AT THE MARKET HOUSE in Chester Town on

SATURDAY

next the 1st day of May, at 3 o'clock P. M the following property.

150 bags, 31 of them new; 3 corn shellers, 1 good wheat fan, 1 good corn screen, 2 half barrels, 1 coal tub, 2 half bushels, 1 set large weights and scales, 1 water cask, holding 32 galls.; 2 shovels, 12 grain boxes, 1 large batt-au and oars, in good order, carrying 200 bush. grain.

Mr. Lee, at the wharf, will shew the property to any who may call.

CHARLEY MAY COMPANY.

C. Town, April 24, 1852.

Sheriffs' Sale

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Vendi. Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, to me directed, at the suit of Jesse C. Wallis, Adair, John A. Wallis, use of John W. Palmer, against Francis L. Wallis—will be sold, at public sale, on

Saturday,

the 15th day of MAY next, at 11 o'clk A. M at the tavern door of Thomas Lusby, Esq., in Chester Town, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Francis L. Wallis of in and to, all that Farm, Tract, Tracts or Parcel of Land and premises, situate in the county and State aforesaid, called

"Dedford," and 'Killingsworthmore'

Lying on the main road leading from Chester Town to Millington, containing

305 Acres,

more or less, which was conveyed by William Reegan to Emily Wallis, wife of the said Francis L. Wallis, by deed dated 18th of May, 1846, and recorded in Liber J. N. G. No. 11, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Pearce and others.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Francis L. Wallis, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the beforementioned writ and interest, and cost due and to become due hereon.

T. LUSBY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 24, 1852. } ($4 75)

AN ACT prescribing the process in Civil Actions in the Courts and before Justices of the Peace

SECTION 1st. Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all Civil suits or actions at Law in the several Courts of this State the process to compel the appearance of Defendants shall be a summons, instead of the capias ad respondendum, formerly used and such summons shall state the purpose for which the party is summoned, in the manner in which it was heretofore stated in the capias.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That when the summons is returned "summoned" if the defendant or defendants therein named and so returned summoned do not appear the Court shall on the second day of the term to which the summons is returnable, enter the appearance of any defendant, so summoned and failing to appear, and the suit or action shall proceed in the same manner, as if the party defendant had appeared in person or by attorney.

Sec. 3d. *And be it Enacted*, That the process to be issued by Justices of the Peace in Civil cases shall be a summons instead of the warrant heretofore used, and if the summons shall be returned "summoned" and the defendant shall fail to appear on the return day of such summons, the Justice shall fix a day of trial, not less than six days nor more than fourteen days from the return day and proceed to try such case *exparte*, the defendant to have the right to appear at any time before judgement, and made any defence he may have, as if he had appeared at the return day of the summons.

Sec. 4th. *And be it Enacted*, That where there is more than one defendant and some shall appear and the other or others who has or have been summoned shall fail to appear, then in cases before Courts of this State those who fail to appear shal have an appearance entered for them, and the same proceedings shall be pursued as if all hail regularly appeared, and in cases before Justices of the Peace, the Justice of the Peace shall proceed to try the case *exparte*.

Sec. 5th. *And be it Enacted*, That there shall be the same right of appeal on judgements entered pursuant to this Act as is now provided by law on other judgements rendered in the Courts of law or by Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 6th. *And be it Enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on its passage.

Maryland Sct. We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Bill Entitled An Act prescribing the process in civil actions in the Courts and before Justices of the Peace as passed the General Assembly of Maryland at its present session.

{SEAL.} {SEAL.} In Testimony whereof we have set our hands and Seals this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

J. PINKNEY,
Secratary to the Senate.

JOS. J. STEWART Jr.
Clerk H. of Del.

April 24, 1852.