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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday, August 27, 1853.

Whig Meetings.

THE WHIGS of Kent county are requested to assemble in their respective districts on

SATURDAY,

the 17th of September next, at THREE o'clock, P. M. and select TEN delegates (in any manner each district may deem expedient) who shall meet in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 20th September next, at TEN o'clock, A. M., and nominate a ticket for the ensuing election in November next: The meetings to be held at the following places:

In the Lower District at Stone's spring.

In the Middle district at the Court House in Chestertown.

In the Upper District at the hotel of John Pennington, Esq. Georgetown X Roads.

COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Aug. 27, 1853.

The Whig State Convention.

This body, originally recommended by the Whig members of the last Legislature, and sanctioned by the recent circular of the State Central Committee, will commence its session, in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday next, the first day of September. Delegates have been already appointed by many of the counties, and the Convention will no doubt be fully attended. As a preliminary point, the body will deliberate and determine upon the POLICY of the party in the coming election, viz: as to the expediency of nominating a State ticket, comprising the offices of Governor, Comptrollor of the Treasury and Lottery Commissioner. From the indications already afforded, we entertain but little doubt that the Convention will agree upon the policy of presenting to the Whigs of the State, an entire ticket, and we are free to say, that we thoroughly acquiesce in the propriety of such a course.

We can perceive no reason for an abandonment of the conservative principles of the party, nor can we discover in the signs of the times any adequate motive for neglecting that organization by which those principles have heretofore been uniformly asserted and maintained.

To dispense with this organization, would be, for the present at least, a virtual disbanding of the party—a suspension of its activity—a deliberate admission of its inferiority—and we cannot shut our eyes to the moral evils of such a policy, nor fail to perceive that its effects would be to weaken and distract. It is true that the late Presidential election resulted most disastriously to the Whig party of our State; but who will claim this as a Democratic victory? or deny that it was brought about by Whig lukewarmness and disaffection? No one can regard that contest as any index to the strength of parties, even at that juncture. And the events of the last few months have, as we firmly believe, inspired among our friends an unwonted degree of harmony and determination, which must be followed by an united and enthusiastic struggle for success.

The apparent strength of our opponents constitutes their real weakness. They have secured the spoils, but they cannot agree as to the division, nor will they fully coalesce until the eagerly sought offices shall have been dispensed, while the utter violation of every pledge made by General Pierce's friends during the canvass, as shewn in the promotion of the most notorious Freesoilers and Secessionists to the responsible and lucrative offices of the Government, cannot fail to disgust multitudes of patriotic and intelligent citizens who honestly voted for him as the champion of the Constitution and the defender of the rights of the South.

Let the Democratic leaders be judged out of their own mouths, by the abuse and crimination which in this State and elsewhere they have heaped upon each other; and they must stand forth as the most depraved and corrupt set of politicians who ever attained place or power. They may coalesce, but we very much question it. On the other hand, our own party has at present more of the elements of concord than for many years past, and we predict for its nominees a support, united, harmonious, ardent, and enthusiastic. Not a voice will be raised against the men who shall be selected as our standard bearers. Sincerely entertaining this belief we cannot regard the present as the proper juncture at which to disband the Whig party. For the opinions of those who differ with us, and who would advocate a "masterly inactivity," we entertain a sincere deference, but think that the event cannot fail to justify our hopes and dispel their apprehensions.

Let the Convention, (should it nominate) unite in the selection of men, tried and faithful—men approved for their abilities, services and virtues, and we have no fears for the result. And such men we believe the Convention will select.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.—Geo. W. Spencer, Edw'd. A. Moore, and Edward Wilkins, Esqs. have been appointed, by the Whigs of Kent, delegates to the State Convention.

Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to a notice the Whigs of the county convened at the Court House on Tuesday 23rd of August instant.—When on motion, Dan'l Jones, Esq., was called to the chair, and G. Jeff. Vickers, appointed Secretary. On motion of Wm. Moffett Esq., the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of one from each district, to select a delegation of three to represent Kent county in the State Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on Thursday the 1st of September next. Wm. Moffett, Thos. Baker, and George N. Hines, Esqs. were duly appointed as said committee, who retired and after an absence of a few minutes, announced to the chair that they had selected the following gentlemen:—Geo. W. Spencer, Esq., from the Upper; E. A. Moore, Esq., from the Middle, and Edward Wilkins, Esq., from Lower, which was unanimously sanctioned by the meeting. When on motion the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL JONES, Chairman.

G. JEFF. VICKERS, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Kent News:—

I have noticed that the Temperance movement has taken an aspect somewhat different than has been usual in this State. Baltimore city and several of the counties, are about to bring out candidates for the House of Delegates in favor of the Maine Law. This indeed was to be expected after the fate of the numerous petitions to the Law-making power which were so utterly disregarded. The thousands who signed those petitions relative to the license laws of the State were to be expected to take the matter in hand and exert their power over the law-makers themselve. This is a question above all parties, either Whig or Democrat; it comes home to every one, all are interested; it is of primary importance to the tax-payer.—The law recently in operation in this county was a humbug,—it gave the power to the grand-jury to grant licenses—one term of the court none would be granted—the next, perhaps, the county would be overrun with rum shops. Is it not time a stop was put to this, and our county and State ridden of rummills? I did intend, Mr. Editor, to have given some very interesting facts that have occurred in our county relative to groggeries, but hope that some one else (more able than I) will start this good "ball" rolling, and that it will eventuate in good for all. It is, I sincerely believe, the opinion of almost every voter, that something should be done. SOBRIETY.

What is Democracy?

The Buffalo Republic, a Democratic paper asks this question, and answers it in the following definite and comprehensive manner: "Like all other names of things, it implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the the particular country where it is used." We have never heard a more complete definition of the term "Democracy" from any source than this from an organ of Democracy. "It implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the particular part of the country where it is used!" We always thought Democracy an india rubber cloak, that could be stretched into shape to cover all sorts of political doctrines in any latitude. In Massachusetts it implies Coalitionism; in New York it implies Hunkerism and Barnburnerism, Hards and Softs. At the North it implies Freesoilism and Abolitionism; at the South Southern Rights, Secession, and Disunion. In the East it implies strict construction; in the West internal improvement by the General Government; at the North it implies protection, at the South free trade; at the North Fourierism, in Georgia Rapperism, and so on *ad infinitum*. It implies any and every thing in turn, and nothing long—its active principles being the loaves and fishes. "It implies whatever the people mean?" It is one thing at the North and another at the South, and entirely different in the East from what it is in the West; and yet it is all Democracy. Truly Democracy is a comprehensive term, and suits alike the views of Abolitionists at the North and Fire-eaters at the South, latitudinarians and strict constructionists, free traders and protectionists, Union men and Disunionists, internal improvement men and anti internal improvement men, "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray." It is a Protean mask for aspiring political demagogues of every hue and color in any part of the country. In short "*it implies whatever the people mean who use it in the particular country where it is used!*" That is modern Democracy.—*Savannah Rupublican.*

Foreign Appointments.

August Belmont (we know not which to call him, plain *Mister*, polite *Monsieur*, musical *Signor*, or round *Senor*) is to be, not our commercial agent, but our ambassador to the Netherlands. It is hard to curb our indignation at this appointment—very hard for us to believe that this appointment will not open the way for a class of intriguers to reach forward to the highest honors—a class, whose operations have been hitherto confined to the corruptions of aldermen's elections, or, at best, to the venal machinations of Tammany society. We recognize in it an utter disregard of the decencies due to our countrymen, and an entire subversion of the practice which has heretofore controlled the ministration of our commonwealth. We have a right to feel keenly the volumed insults which this appointment heaps upon every American feeling and preference.—We have a right to cry "shame, shame," when we know that the badge of the minister has been bought with a price—when it is noised abroad over our own land how much value President Pierce sets upon a plenipotentiary's commission, and what amount of venality is to be rewarded with the high offices of the republic. We do not care what excuses are published to extenuate this appointment—we look upon it, as it is, as a deed of bargain and sale—an evidence of the unfitness of such men to hold the reins of authority over us. We deny Belmont to be the representative of the Union—we will disallow his actions, and in all possible ways that we can, arouse a feeling of indignation against him, and his backers, which shall extend over the Atlantic, and teach our neighbors to look upon him as a minister who has obtained his credentials by bribery. Bribery it is—expressly, and without circumlocution, it is BRIBERY—mean, unworthy, European, the only conduct we could expect from a money-lender, who, if report speaks truth, may claim descent from him, who was wont to meet the merchants on the Rialto. Three years ago, in his hands were deposited the State papers of Austria—three years ago he was deputised by Mr. Hulsemann, a subaltern in the Austrian *corps diplomatique*—filled that gentleman's place, was ready to transact that gentleman's business, and in the eyes of Mr. Fillmore's administration, represented in this country the Austrian "hierarchy:" he would have been compelled to do Mr. Hulseman's dirty work, and could he have done so, would have accomplished the ends from which Mr. Hulsemann was driven by the broadsides of Mr. Webster's indignation.

In so short a time as that which has intervened, he has expatriated himself totally—has eradicated the memories of his Austrian trust—has suckled at the founts of Americanism, and is about to start for another hemisphere, as one bearing the favor of our people—as one fit to interpret our policies—to protect our interests—to exchange the observances due from us to the Netherlands, and to see that we do not suffer in our commercial intercourse with them. What is to be his collateral occupation, we do know—perhaps to advance funds for a new campaign, and gain a higher figure on the representative scale. Why he should not have been sent to some other Court, we are also ignorant, unless it be that it is most diplomatic to have a Minister whom the Dutch will not be able to detect as an "American." We suppose the correspondence will be in English, inasmuch as we are averse to the creation of a new class of officers—namely interpreters—*Dragomen* to the American Ministers Interpreters they have had to carry on converse between themselves and foreign authorities to whom they were commissioned—but interpreters between our Ministers and the home Government would be something new. Will any one tell us if Mr. Belmont speaks English—or even passable American?—*Baltimore Patriot Aug. 19.*

STEALING BY THE WHOLESALE.—On Thursday night, of last week, Capt. James Vickers, living on Fishing Creek, in this county, met with the loss of a flock of 28 sheep at one time. The animals were in a pasture, whence they were driven in a body by the rogues, and doubtlessly carried off in a vessel the same night, as do clue can be hit upon that can lead to their discovery. A more adroit piece of rascality we have not heard of for some time.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

THE ARABIA ARRIVED.

Highly Important from Europe.

The British steamer Arabia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Jersey City about half past 7 o'clock on Monday morning, having left Liverpool on the 13th inst.—She has thus made an extraordinary short passage of nine days and and 18 hours. The steamer Pacific Capt. Nye, of the Collins line, sailed from Liverpool for New York on her regular day, the 10th inst.—three days previous to the departure, of the Arabia, but nothing has been heard of her yet.

The Great Britain steamship sailed from Liverpool, at 4 o'clock, Thursday 11th, with 370 passengers for Melbouine and Sidney. The G. B had very little specie on freight, but a considerable quantity of plate and jewelry. Large bets are pending as to whether or not she will make the passage in sixty days. Offers were freely taken that the clipper Sovereign of the Seas will make the faster. On the other hand, Gibbs, Bright & Co., owners of the Great Brittain, undertake to return a proportion of the freight if the passage extends over sixty days.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following despatch, which was telegraphed from London to Liverpool just as the Arabia was leaving containing the highly important intelligence of the acceptance of the propositions made by the combined powers.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, Aug. 13. The Morning Post states that despatches from St Petersburg dated the 5th inst., have been received in Paris, bringing the important intelligence that the Emperor had definitely accepted the proposals submitted to him by the Four Powers.

The formal reply of the Emperor was expected to reach Paris on the fifteenth instant.

A despatch from Trieste, which appears in the Chronicle of this morning, announces that the Porte had accepted in all its text and without any modifications, the proposals drawn up by the Ambassador at Vienna, and submitted to him by his approval; "This acceptance," adds the despatch, "is made with courtesy."

An extraordinary Ambassador had been appointed to carry to the Czar his acceptance of the proposals, but it is stated that he will not leave for St Petersburg until the Russian troops evacuate the invaded territory.

The Sultan's desires are quite in conformity with the English and French Governments.

The Times of this morning contains a telegraphic despatch to the same effect as the above, under date of Vienna 6th instant.

IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 41st.—The excitement here is of the most alarming nature.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, who were summoned to proceed immediately to Constantinople, refused to obey. This caused such an effect upon the old Turkish party that serious fears are entertained for safety of Constantinople, and revolution is even now believed to be on the eve of breaking out.

In the Liverpool Market, Cotton was dull at nearly one sixteenth decline.—The flattering prospects of the harvest caused a decline in wheat of 3s. 4s. per quarter. Flour has also declined.—Money was largely in demand at previous rates.

Cholera was still violent in St. Petersburg, Helsingford, &c. In Copenhagan it was on the decrease.

Advices from Gdessa of the 5th inst., state that large quantities of corn are being shipped for France and Italy.

THE KOSTA AFFAIR.

Constantinople advices of July 28th say, the Smyna transaction between Austria and America is still pending; it will give rise to some disagreeable complications, it is feared, in respect to the refugee question. Moreover, our mediator, M. de Bruck, is reported to have availed himself of the present difficulty to raise some pecuniary and territorial question with the Porte.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste on the 10 h announces the arrival there of the steamship Calcutta, 111 hours from Alexandria, Egypt.

The American steamship Monumental City, was wrecked on the 15th of May, on her passage from Port Philip to Sidney, and thirty five persons perished.—From China advices state that the imperial Amoy, but without much chance of success. The insurgent forces were within four days' march from Nankin.—Canton had not been attacked.

Private telegraphic accounts are said to indicate further success on the first part of the insurgents. They are stated to have beaten back the Imperial fleet from Nankin.

The Arab ship Faze Keroom, on her passage from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the Indian mail, which left London on the 24th of June, foundered at sea, 30 miles from Aden.

The mails consisting of 68 boxes were lost, and 179 out of 190 Arabs, and Lascart, mail agent, also perished.

ANOTHER POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—A few days since a package or letters containing $2,000 was sent by a person in Middletown, Conn, to a party in Philadelphia. The letter, it is supposed, has been stolen from the New York post-office, but by whom, or when, nobody knows, as yet. The post-office authorities, however, are exerting themselves to the utmost to unravel the mystery.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The fever shows no abatement in its violence, and the weather continues unfavorable. The deaths for the last twenty-four hours have amounted to 270, including 218 from the yellow fever. The board of health report the interments for the week at 1,580, including 1,350 from the fever.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The Picayune says the epidemic increases in virulence almost every hour, and has now become truly alarming. It adds:

"No one appears to be exempt from its ravages. Many of our oldest and most respectable inhabitants are now suffering from it. Among those more recently attacked are Thos. Adams, Esq., the well known President of the Crescent Insurance Company.

"Mr. Holbrook, of the Picayune, who is suffering from an attack, arrived here only a few days ago in the Black Warrior, from New York. He had previously had the fever, and has been in the midst of nearly all the fearful epidemics that have ravaged this city, yet it seems he was not proof against an attack from the present epidemic. These facts show with what dreadful malignity the fever now rages—how almost impossible it is for any one to feel safe.

"Among the deaths yesterday were John G. Browers, and Mr. Robson, of the firm of Robson & Allen, merchants. Many clerks in the various stores have been attacked, and probably one hundred of them are now suffering from the fever. Rain is now pouring down in a perfect flood."

The Cholera at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 22.—The physicians to-day report that the cholera, though apparently on the increase, is of a much milder type, and yields readily to proper treatment. The parties who have been carried off by almost any other disease. The proportion of deaths to the number of cases is not large. The panic, however, continues, and nearly 3,000 persons have left the town. The weather is clear and cool at night but warm at noon.

The following deaths have occurred since the last report: On Saturday, Phipip Kup and Adam Hartig, laborers. On Sunday, John G. Hoffman, an old citizen retired from business. On Monday, to noon, Baptist Mattingly, storekeeper; Peter Kearney, feed merchant; Jas. T. Barron; cabinet maker; —— Williams, laborer; Amos Willison, a youth and a child of Mathias Sullivan.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 22, 9 P. M.—No more deaths from cholera have occurred to-day. Those previously reported were mostly old cases. The physicians say that the disease is positively abating, and is easily controlled. Few deaths will probably now occur.

THE NEW COMET.—The comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Klinkerfues, is now visible to the naked eye, at about an hour after sunset. Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude A tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote. The New York Commercial says:

"For several nights past the attention of star-gazers has been attracted by a comet, which appears in the north northwest portion of the heavens, about twenty degrees above the horizon. Its nucleus is about the size of Jupiter, and it has a well defined tail, about two degrees in extent."

At Pittsburg, on Saturday night, it was seen in the western horizon, a little north of the region of sunset. It was about the size of a star of the second magnitude. The tail was long. The Gazette says this is supposed to be the comet which appeared about 300 years ago, whose return was first expected in 1849. It is supposed it will increase in magnitude daily, for some time to come. A letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin, from the Observatory at Haverford school, where it was seen on Saturday night, says:

"The train was distinctly visible, extending in a nearly vertical direction, and, as seen by the naked eye, about one degree in length. On directing the noble telescope of the Observatory to this interesting object, no doubt remained of its cometary character. The train was well defined, of a parabolic form, enveloping the nucleus which was situated at the focus of the curve. The comet was so near the horizon, when first noticed as not to allow time for taking any measurements of its position."

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—The Michigan Southern railroad company have adopted a system of signalizing along their road, similar to that of the Hudson River road, which will very materially lessen the liability to accident upon. Some *eighty* flag-men are station along the line of the road, under the direction of the road master, whose business it is to watch the track and give warning to approaching trains. In addition to this, the entire line is run over with hand cars previous to the passage of the night train, and a critical examination made to know that the way is clear and the track in safe condition. The company will receive the thanks of the public for this precaution to secure safety.

METHODISM IN BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the Provincial Wesleyan reports that there are in Baltimore 12[illegible] churches, affording accommodations for 90,150 persons. Of these churches 4[illegible] are Methodist Episcopal, and can accommodate 26,150 persons; 4 are Protestant Methodist, with room for 3,150; 5 are African Methodist, and can seat 3,500. Among other sects teaching Methodist doctrines there is church room for 3,000 more.

HEAVY PRICE FOR SLAVE.—On Thursday last Mr. Wm. R. Hughlett purchased John S. Martin, four negroe men, for which he paid *four thousand and fifty dollars*—1000, 12,50 each, which is the heaviest price ever paid for servants in this section of country.—*Easton Star.*

THE MINISTER TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—Carroll Spence, Esq., of Baltimore county has received the appointment of Resident Minister to Constantinople.

MARKETS.

By Capt. Hiram Browne.

August 25, 1853.

Wheat, white	1 10	to	1 15	bsh.
" red	1 00	"	1 10	"
Corn, yellow	65	"	66	"
" white	64	"	65	"
Oats	33	to	35	"
Rye	72	to	73	"

DIED.

As his residence on Corsica, near Centreville, on the 25th inst. JOHN BERRIEN SPENCER, Esq. aged fifty years.

The demise of one so valued in the community, so unexpected to his beloved widow, relations and friends, is calculated to impress the mind with deep and solemn reflections upon the subject and certainty of death, and the transitory character of human existence. A few weeks only has seemed to flit across our mental vision, since we took the friendly hand and heard the cordial greeting of one we have known and prized so long, as a genuine and ingenuous friend, whose nature was incapable of concealment or insincerity, and whose impulses were of the best and noblest kind. Our acquaintance commencing many years since, soon ripened into the intimacy and confidence of friendship, and time, the common leveler and destroyer, but elevated and preserved our mutual regard and esteem. The demise of such a one must continue to be felt in any moral community. An enlightened practical and successful agriculturist—an intelligent, moral, peaceful and useful citizen, with native and cultivated feelings of philanthropy and benevolence, of liberal and enlarged views, free from sectarian or sectional prejudices, he died esteemed and lamented by the community, beloved and mourned by his friends.

It might seem superfluous to say that such an one had no enemies—and that he was distinguished alike, for his unblemished spotless honor and probity, and high moral purity of life,—Friendship was not with him a name, but a cherished sentiment, a tangible and practical relation, whose duties were ever met with alacrity and earnestness. His heart and his hand were inseparable, and the generous promptings of the one produced a simultaneous action of the other. For social qualities he had few superiors. His native cheerfulness never permitted the spirit of dulness or melancholy to brood over the circle in which he was moving, while he had the faculty of becoming gravity, and avoided a compromise of his dignity as a christian and a gentleman. He was marked for his kind and unostentatious hospitality, while to his relatives and those to whom by ties of consanguinity he was connected, he exemplified, with uniform affection and blandness, the offices and characteristics of father, brother, friend.

It is unnecessary to speak in terms of merited commendation of the humane and kind traits of character developed in the relation of Master, and his fondness for those placed immediately under his charge—when he so well fulfilled the varied duties of life, still less inclined to enter the sanctuary of his Homestead, where the shadow of mourning is seen and the voice of lamentation heard. The object of his youthful love and devoted life is there, whose heart thus early pledged, and with congenial sympathies and affections, became assimilated to his own, and sought but domestic peace and joy were suffered to intrude. Happy indeed were they in the conjugal relations, but while we are daily admonished that,

'There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end.'

the consolations of Religion fall like balm upon the wounded spirit, and whispers to the bereaved,

'A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone.'

For many years a member in full communion of the Methodist Protestant Church, his decease was in 'full assurance of faith,' in the sensible enjoyment of that peace 'whice floweth as a river,' the prelude to his translation to the Kingdom of God, and which buoys the dying Christian who trusts in the Saviour's atonement. 'There are no fears or misgivings when the believer dies.

"Sure the last end
Of the good man is peace—how calm his exit,
Night-dews fall not more gently to the ground,
Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft."

In the beautiful language of Scripture, we conclude this tribute of friendship, "Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is."

V.

NOTICE.

To the Methodist Episcopal Congregation in Still Pond.

UNTIL your new church is completed the Sabbath morning service will be transferred from your place to the Union Church. On to-morrow Quarterly meeting at Quaker Neck will take me away, but on that day two weeks Rev. S. W. Thomas may be expected to preach at the Union at 10½ o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. MASSEY.

Saturday, Aug. 27th, '53.

$1 REWARD.

ON the night of Friday Aug. 19th, I lost somewhere near my residence at Chestertown, or between Church Hill & home, a small CARPET-BAG, containing a pair of tweed pants, several Shirts, Cravats, pocket-Handkerchiefs & Stockings. The finder will receive the above reward on delivering to me the bag & contents.

JAMES A. MASSEY.

Saturday, Aug. 27th, '53.

WILLIAM H. GILPIN,

Flour & Grain Factor

And General Commission Merchant,

NO. 99 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 57, 1853.

LAND WARRANTS.

THE highest price will be paid for Land Warrants at the Office Kent News.