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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, August 1, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Kent and Millington Circuits of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in Mrs. Brooks' woods, about eight miles from this place, commencing on Friday next, the 7th inst. We learn that efficient ministerial aid is expected from a distance.

☞The steam ship Brittania having grounded, and proceeded into Halifax to repair, Dr Roberts, of Baltimore, and Dr. Kennedy, of Wilmington, declined the passage and returned to Boston. They were about visiting London as members of the "World's Convention."

The Weather.

We have not had sufficient rains to reach the roots of the corn since the 4th July last, in this vicinity, and in various neighborhoods in Kent county. The drought has only been interrupted by an occasional small shower, which wet only the surface of the ground. The crop of corn must necessarily be a very light one in this county.

The Tariff.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the Senate of the United States, by a party vote, has passed the Tariff presented by the Administration to Congress through Mr R. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury. Every Whig, present, voted against the engrossment of the bill, and Mr. Dallas, the Vice President, from Tariff Pennsylvania, decided by his casting vote, the engrossment of the bill, against the best interests and most ardent wishes of his State.

This bill reduces the Tariff of 1842 considerably, and we predict with entire confidence, that in December, 1847, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall make his annual report to Congress, that the deficiency to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, (independent of those occasioned by war,) will be very considerable. A national funded debt will be the necessary consequence, or an issue of Treasury notes, without funds to redeem them, a species of government banking without capital, or any but a credit basis; the most odious of all descriptions of banking; or a resort to a direct taxation.

Indeed, some of the so called Democrats have been endeavoring to prepare the public mind for direct taxation. Congress has already virtually given away the public lands—the revenue is to be reduced by the new Tariff—the Sub Treasury bill is held up in terrorem, and if it should pass, (and it is one of the system of measures of the new Administration, to which it stands pledged) we believe the result will be the reduction of the value of property, of labour and wages—causing a scarcity of labour, for free labourers will seek other regions, when the value of their services is reduced to a low standard, and land and personal property must depreciate in a corresponding ratio.

It is not for us to say how greatly the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country will suffer by the passage of these bills, but we predict, without any misgivings, the entire failure of the new Tariff bill to supply adequate revences for the support of the Government, and as a financial scheme, wholly inefficient.

While upon this subject, we will remark, that Albert Constable, Esq. the representative for this District, voted, on the preliminary questions, as to salt, &c. with the friends of the new bill, on its final passage in the House, he was absent, but recently, when the bill with the Senate's amendment, was returned to the House, and the vote about to be a close one from certain indications, he voted out and out for the bill. We do not complain of Mr. Constable's vote, for we expected it, but it is proper that the constituents should know how their representative voted that they may judge whether he has redeemed his pledges, if he has made any, or how far he may have compromised the interest and wishes of his constituents in his votes on important measures.

In the House of Representatives on the 29th ult. the following proceedings took place, on the return of the Tariff bill from the Senate:

The House then took up the tariff bill, the question being on concurring in the amendment of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the previous question was moved, amidst a roaring of voices like the surging of some curling restless wave upon the beach. The motion was seconed.

Mr. A. Stewart moved to lay the bill on the table. This was rejected. Yeas 96, nays 113.

After further proceedings on points of order, Mr. James Thompson moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected. Yeas 99, nays 111.

The House then agreed to the amendment of the Senate by a vote of yeas 115, nays 92, as follows:

Yeas—Adams of Miss., Anderson, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Black of S. C., Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brown of Va., Burt, Cathcart, Chapman of Va., Chapman, of Ala, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel Dargan, DeMott, Dillingham, jr., Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Giles, Gordon, Hamlin, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, Holmes, of S. C., Hopkins, Hough, Houston of Alabama, Hubard, Hunt of Mich., Hunter, Johnson, of of N. H., Johnson of Va., Johnson of Tenn., Jones of Tenn, Jones of Ga., Kaufman, Lawrence, Leake, LaSere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell of Ohio, McDowell of Va., McKay, Martin of Ky., Martin of Tenn., Morris, Morse, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Pettit, Phelps Pillsbury, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Roberts, Rockwell of Connecticut, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Sims, of S. Carolina Sims of Mo., Simpson, Thos. Smith, of In, Staton, Starkweather, Stephens, St. John Strong, Thompson, of Miss., Thurman, Tibbatts, Toombs, Towns, Tredway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodworth, Woodward, Yancey—115.

Nays—Abbott, Adams, of Mass., Arnold, Ashmun, Bell, Black of Pa., Blanchard, Broadhead, Brown of Tenn., Buffington, Campbell of N. Y., Campbell of Pa., Carroll, Chapman of Md., Cocke, Craston, Crozier, Culver, Darragh, Davis of Ky., Dixon, Edsall, Erdman, Ewing of Pa., Ewen of Tenn., Foot, Foster, Giddings, Garvin, Goodyear, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Grover, Hampton, Harper, Holmes of N Y., Hubbard, of Conn., Houston of Del., Hudson, Hungerford, Hunt of N Y., C J. Ingersoll, J R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, King of Mass., King of N Y, King of Ga., Leib, Levin, Lewis, Long, McClane, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Niven, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Rockwell of Mass., Root, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Smith of Conn, Smith of N Y, C B Smith of Ia, Stewart, Strohm, Severance, Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson, of Mass, Thompson of Pa, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, Winthrop, White, Wilmot, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Yonng, Yost—92.

After an ineffectual motion to reconsider the vote, the clerk was directed to apprise the Senate, that the amendment had been agreed to. So the bill requires the signature of the President to become at law.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF.

Groans from Pennsylvania!—The news of the passage of the new Tariff bill by the Senate, seems to have been received in Philadelphia with alarm and indignation by both parties. The Times, a Democratic paper, announces the news, with black rules, as follows:

"TREASON TO PENNSYLVANIA!—The infamy has been consummated! and by the vote of George Mifflin Dallas of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son. Like that of him who fired the Ephesian dome, the fame of George M. Dallas shall be immortal—immortal to execration—immortal to infamy. The Commonwealth that had given him birth, life, favor, wealth, station and power, called upon him to stretch forth his arm and save her; he has answered the call as the assassin responds to the mercy cry of the helpless. Alas! poor Pennsylvania! An empire within herself, possessing more of the real elements of wealth and greatness than the entire Union besides, she has been sacrificed to the dogmas of the South—prostrated and trodden down to earth by those who were pledged, orally and in writing, to stand by her.—The fraud must be wiped out—REPEAL is the word, and we set the ball in motion, even though we stand "solitary and alone." But we shall not be alone. The rough stout arms of sixteen thousand iron workers and miners, will roll on the ball, nor will it stop till justice has been done to Pennsylvania."

The Times after complimenting the representatives and senators from that State, for their efforts to defeat the bill, concludes thus:

"Tennessee! What shall Pennsylvania say to her? We gave her a President to whom she refused her vote; she has given us, by the instructions of her Legislature, the enviable tableau of a ruined and disgraced commonwealth. Well may Pennsylvania exclaim in the language of the simple Thracian,

"There are no gods in heaven!"

From the Baltimore Clipper.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HAYWOOD.

The resignation of Senator Haywood, of North Carolina, has excited the indignation of the Editor of the Union, who denounces him as a traitor to his party and to his State for the act. The editor of the Union has to dictate the action of Congress upon several occasions, and in some cases successfully—and the bitterness with which he speaks of the resignation of Mr. Haywood, is designed as much for a warning to other Senators, as for the especial use of Mr. Haywood. Now this Senator has been considered as the confidential adviser and friend of the President; and, on the Oregon question was supposed to have spoken by express authority. It may be, therefore, that his present step has been taken with the knowledge and approbation of the President—or, the political character of North Carolina having changed since Mr. Haywood's election, he may have considered it proper that he should not vote on the Tariff in opposition to the sentiments of the rulers of his State. But, whatever has been the governing motive with him, he is entitled to more respectful treatment than he has received at the hands of the official editor.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, July 28th, 1846.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Ashley, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to extend the criminal laws of the United States over the Indian territory.

Mr. Benton said he was not in his seat yesterday when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, or he would have taken occasion then to bear testimony to the purity of the motives which induced his resignation.

Mr. B. then alluded to conversations which had passed between himself and Mr. H. both of whom were dissatisfied with the bill, and that the latter made known to him sometime since that he should resign his seat unless the bill could be amended.

Mr. Mangum followed, bearing testimony to the lofty character of his colleague, and expressing great indignation at the outrageous assault upon it by the Union.

Similar views were expressed by Messrs. Dix, Niles, Berrien, Bagby, Crittenden and Archer.

The committee on finance, to whom the tariff bill was yesterday committed with instructions, reported the same back without amendment, and asked to be discharged from their instructions.

Mr. Evans said that, as a member of the committee, he did not join in the request to be discharged, and as the majority had given no reasons in committee for the request, he hoped they would now give them in the Senate, and let Senators know why they asked to be discharged from the duty imposed upon them.

Mr. Lewis said one reason for asking to be discharged, was, the want of time to frame a new bill; another was, that the instructions were so unintelligible, that the committee could not agree as to their meaning.

Mr. Johnson, of Md. took the same ground as Mr. Evans.

Mr. Speight the same as Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Benton proclaimed that the vote up on the motion to discharge, was in effect, a vote upon the bill itself, and he called upon every man to stand up to the rack.

Mr. Jarnagin then defined his position. He was determined that he would obey his instructions. He regretted that he must meet the disapprobation of his friends, &c. &c. His intention, however, was not to cast a final vote, but leave this for the Vice President. (A sensation of pleasure.)

Mr. J. M. Clayton denied that the committee had not time, or that the instructions submitted to them were unintelligible.

After a little further proceedings, the vote was taken, and the committee were discharged by Mr. Jarnagin's vote—ayes 28, noes 27.

The bill was then taken up, and

Mr. Webster moved to strike out the 9th section; this motion prevailed—ayes 28, noes 26. [Mr. Benton voted aye, and Mr Jarnagin did not vote.]

Mr. R Johnson then moved to send the bill to a special committee, that should take off the duties imposed on foreign raw materials taxed to the prejudice of the American mechanics and artizans.

A call of the house was suggested by Mr. Davis, and asked for, but there was no rule, the chair said, for such a procedure.

While the matter was mooted, Mr. Turney, the missing man, came in.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Jarnagin not voting, the vote was a tie—27 to 27. A pause.

The Vice President said he would abstain from giving his reasons until the occasion named by the Senator from Tennessee—he voted *no*.

Mr. Crittenden then rose and gave his opinion of the real sentiment of Tennessee, and regretted that Mr. Jarnagin took the course he did.

Mr. Cameron moved an amendment, which was lost.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed—ayes 27, noes 27. [This vote was a tie, 27 to 27, and the Chair gave his reasons, from a written speech, for voting *aye*.]—The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Fairfield, Atherton, Dix, Dickinson, Pennybacker, Calhoun, McDuffie, Colquitt, Lewis, Bagby, Chalmers, Speight, Turney, Allen, Bright, Breese, Atchison, Ashley, Sevier, Cass, Westcott, Yulee, Houston, Rusk, Benton, Semple, Hannegan—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Evans, Cilley, Upham, Webster, Phelps, Davis, Simmons, Greene, Niles, Huntington, Miller, Dayton, Cameron, Sturgeon, Clayton, Clayton, Pearce, Johnson, Archer, Mangum, Berrien, Barrow, Johnson, Morehead, Crittenden, Corwin, Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Niles then moved to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next. Mr. N. enforced his motion in a strong speech.

Mr. Cameron said if this bill were passed the cry of repeal would go forth, and the Northern laborer would make the South respect him.

Mr. J. M. Clayton spoke, and addressed the Chair, personally, and was called to order by several Senators.

The vote was then taken, and the motion was lost—ayes 27, noes 28.

Messrs. Webster, Davis and Simmons briefly addressed the Senate, and then

The bill was passed, with the amendment, (Jarnagin voting aye,) by 28 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate adjourned.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

We understand, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the volunteers now in service will be divided between the two new Major Generals as follows:—Gen. Patterson to command those from the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Gen. Butler to command those from the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

For the week ending last Saturday, four hundred and twenty-five deaths occurred in New York city. Of these, twenty-seven were from consumption, and fifty-one from convulsions. That scourge of children cholera infantum, has been unusually severe this summer.

EPES THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

The Lynchburg Republican of Saturday last says:

Capt. Dandridge Epes, who is suspected of the atrocious murder committed some time in February last, on the person of C A. Muir, Esq. a most amiable young man of Dinwiddie county, Va. is supposed to have passed through this place, *en route* westward. He arrived here on Thursday last, we believe, on a very fine horse, and stopped at the Franklin Hotel. He remained in bed during his stay here, complaining of indisposition. He got one of our citizens to sell his horse for him, saying that he had rode hard from below Petersburg, was tired, and desired to take public conveyance, which he did on Friday or Saturday morning in the western stage. Epes was offered $50 for his horse by one of our citizens, but refused to take it, saying that he cost him $120. The same citizen purchased him at $75 we believe.

These and other circumstances connected with his stay and departure from this place, as well as the exact manner in which he answers the description given of him in hand bills, leave no doubt on the minds of our citizens that the individual in question is Epes. One of our police left in pursuit on Tuesday last, and we hope he will be successful in overtaking and arresting him. A reward of $500 by the relatives of the deceased, is offered for him, and $300 also, we understand, by the Executive.

The United States Commander Engle, arrived at Pensacola on the 20th inst., in five days from Vera Cruz. She had stormy weather and head winds all the way. The Princeton brought despatches of an important character from the squadron in the Pacific, and also the news that our Gulf squadron has by this time taken possession of Alverado. The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says:

The news from Mexico by this arrival is very meagre. Such as it is, however I send you.

President Paredes is still in the city of Mexico. The papers say the citizens are asking why he does not take command of the army of the North, as Congress has given him permission to do. The impression is, as soon as he leaves the city his Government will cease to exist. It was said an effort to effect a change was to have taken place on the 5th inst The Government got wind of it and called in all the troops who were under arms all night. The citizens feigned astonishment at the cause. The brig Perry has been sent off Cape Antonia after privateers said to be in that vicinity.

A SMALL BATTLE AT VERA CRUZ.

The Argus publishes an extract of a letter from a young Baltimorian, dated U. S. ship Potomac, Vera Cruz, July 12th, in which he says:

"A few days since, the Potomac, the Cumberland and the steamer Princeton went to an island about 30 mile below this place for the purpose of procuring water. We manned our boats and sent them ashore, when they were fired upon by the Mexicans but without doing much injury. The boats' crew not being near enough to fire upon them the Princeton elevated one of her pieces and blazed away at the spot where they were, which dropped fifteen of them; after that, they concluded to let us alone. We sent an American barque, which attempted to run the blockade, to N. Orleans, she having on board ammunition from the U. States for Vera Cruz—she is a prize to us. We have also as prizes, a French barque and a brig, they undertook to escape the blockade. The climate in this part is very sultry and warm."

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Thomas J. Chew, Esq., formerly a purser in the U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn, a few days ago, in the 70th year of his age.—The deceased fought with great gallantry in several naval battles in the war of 1812. He was on the deck of the Constitution in the memorable fight with the Guerrier, and contributed to the capture of that ship. Mr. D. was also in the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon, on the 1st of June 1831, and took his sword belt from the lamented *Lawrence* on his descent to the cabin, and was the person to whom he uttered his memorable dying words, "Don't give up the ship."

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHÆA AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

A correspondent informs the New York Sun, that the following will be found an infallible cure for the above complaints:—Take a small tea spoonful of Cayenne pepper, a tea spoonful of salt, a table spoonful of vinegar and a gill of warm water, mix together and drink. For children the dose should be reduced according to age.

The London Punch gives the following gradation of drunkenness: "If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be called elated; if Lord Tristam were, he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called inebriated; if a respectable tradesman were drunk, he would be called intoicated; but if a workman be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a hog.

DEATH OF PRESERVED FISH.

We record, to-day, the death of another old and respected citizen, Preserved Fish, who died yesterday in the eighty first year of his age. He was long one of our most intelligent and successful merchants, and for several years has been the president of the Tradesmen's Bank, which office he filled at the time of his death.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Great Britain states that her trip, though a quick one, was nevertheless a chapter of accidents. She was once in imminent dangea of fire, and three hours aground off Newfoundland; but fortunately rolled off just as orders were given to lower the boats.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

GREEN CROPS AS MANURE.

An illiterate farmer asked, "why does not my ten acre field sink down, as I and my ancesters have taken more than a hundred crops from it, without ever adding a particle of manure?"

He was not aware that the substance of his crops, was principally obtained from the *air*, and from the moisture in the soil, so that the quantity of soil itself was little affected.

To prove that plants may be produced from no other substances than air and water, let the following experiment be performed. Procure a quantity of pounded glass, wash it in a clean glass vessel, and plant in it grass seed or grain; let it be elevated from the ground and kept remote from any that can drop into it or come in contact with it. Moisten it frequently with perfect pure water, so that not a particle of any thing else come near it. The seeds will vegetate and grow to a height of several inches; and the glass will not be diminished in the least.—If the experiment, instead of being made with pounded glass were made with silex, alumine, and carbonate of lime, in those proportions in which they exist when they form the most fertile soils, the result would be the same. It is true in all good soils there exists vegetable and animal matter, the quantity of which is affected by the growth of plants, but these substances form but a small proportion of the whole, and vegetable matter in soils is as likely to be increased as diminished by the growth of plants.

It will thus be perceived, that the practice of enriching land by green crops, is in fact nothing else than obtaining manure from the *air and rain;*—that plants form a channel through which fertilizing substances are conveyed to the soil, which are taken in by the leaves and pass through the stems to the roots.

The roots of grass in good sward ground make a formidable subterranean forest in miniature, and it is asserted on respectable authority, that more than twelve tons are thus added to the fertilizing properties of every acr or soil. When therefore, the leaves and stems, as well as roots, are also thus applied, the whole quantity becomes very large.

Crops turned under for manure, should always be in a green state, and never ripe and dry. In the former case they ferment and become fit for supporting vegetation: in the latter, they continue unrotted for years.

London, speaking on this subject, makes the following interesting statement: "Among the most active parts employed as manure, I have found the wild species of the genus Sinapes, (mustard,* ploughed in fresh in the bottom of turnip drills, at the rate of twenty tons per acre. The produce brought at auction £12, while the rest of the field, manured with tons of farm yard dung, brought only from £9 to £10 per acre.—Other weeds, such as nettles, thistles, &c. produce crops superior to farm yard dung.* Potatoe stems, fresh ploughed in on clover lay for wheat, I have found to produce crops exceeding by two bolls per acre in quantity, with more proportionate weight of straw, than other parts of the same field manured with farm-yard dung, but otherwise under the same circumstances. The stems from three acres of good potatoes, will manure an acre of wheat, to much better purpose than fifteen tons of farm-yard dung, the usual quantity allowed in that of the rotation, clover and wheat being the crop which generally precedes fallow."

We think, that in no case farm-yard manure should be rejected or wasted, because all the manure which can possibly be had is always needed in good farming; but fields remote from manure yards, may frequently be enriched at less expense by green manure, than by carting farm-yard dung upon them. This will be evident when we take into account the expense of drawing and spreading on the land, and the fact, that a crop of vegetable growth is already upon the ground, spread as evenly as is desired on the other.

*We have observed in all parts of the country in the latter part of summer, pastures literally covered with an enormous growth of the common field thistle, (*Cnicus lanceolatus*) so that little else could grow upon the land. If this about the time of blossoming, were cut, raked in heaps with a horse-rake and allowed to ferment, they would furnish a vast amount of manure, and prevent the seeds spreading.

An English paper says that a case of preserved meat, taken from the wreck of the Fury, which was lost in the Frozen Ocean in Captain Parry's first voyage, about twenty years since, was opened by a gentleman at Brentwood, when it was found to be as fresh as the dayit was packed, and when cooked it was excellent.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

We learn from the Worcester Shield that Capt. Wm. H. Riley, a respectable citizen of that county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, was drowned on the 12th inst. near the mouth of Pipe Creek, while bathing.

DEATH OF MR. MCNULTY.

Caleb J. McNulty, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, a private in one of the companies of Ohio volunteers, died on board the steamboat Alhambra, on the 10th instant, while on his way to New Orleans.

SEVERE SENTENCE.

Brusman, the Postmaster at Little York, Ohio, has been convicted of purloining money. The sum taken was one dollar, and the penalty is ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

POSTSCRIPT

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAILS

By sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne.

It is rumored that the President will veto the River and Harbour bill. Among the appropriations in this bill are $30,000 for the Baltimore harbour—$20,000 for Havre de Grace.

The Sub Treasury bill is under discussion in the Senate, and the probabilities are in favor of its passage.

The bill to increase Postage is likely to be defeated in the House.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Some of the effects! The news of the new tariff has been received in all quarters with regret, and in Pennsylvania, especially, the indignation expressed border on resentment. The Philadelphia Eagle of yesterday, which is clad in mourning on account of its passage, has these paragraphs:

Effects of the Bill. An extensive manufactory in Kensington, we have just learned intends discharging *five hundred* hands on Saturday next, now employed, in consequence of the passage of McKay's tariff bill.

Several large mercantile firms in this city, are reported as having suspended buiness; and also large manufacturing establishments at Manayunk, Trenton, Pottsvill, and elsewhere. Where the end will be, time alone can tell.

A Weight for the Telegraph—Hung in Effigy. George M Dallas, Pennsylvania's recreant son, was found suspended upon the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph yesterday morning, in Market street, below Seventh.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1846.

Old wheat—90 to 95.
New Red Wheat—70 to 90.
White corn—52 to 53.
Yellow do.—55 to 56.
Oats—30 to 31.
Rye—70 to 73.
Beans—80 to 85.
Mercer potatoes—87½ to 100.
Super fine flour—$387½ to 381¼.
Family flour—$575 to 625.
Best family flour.—650 to 700.
Clover seed—$600 to 675.

THE LATE POPE'S FORTUNE.

According to the Augsburg Gazette, the fortune left by Gregory XVI, amounts to only 500,000f. in money; but by his will he has ordered all his effects to be sold, and the proceeds added to his fortune in money, are to be awarded among his relations after the payment of some legacies.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Rev. Mr. Collard, printer of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern, in N. York, fell dead at his residence on Friday, while making preparations to leave town. He had attended to busines as usual through the day. His disease was an enlargement of the heart.

VILLAGE OF PROVIDENCE, OHIO, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

We learn from the Toledo Blade of July 17th, that nearly the whole of the village of Providence, in Lucas county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th. The packet Erie, in going through the village during the fire was with difficulty saved from being burnt up.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We regret exceedingly to learn that Col. P. F. Thomas, of the 4th Regiment, while reviewing a Battalion, on Friday last, was thrown from his horse, and was so unfortunate as to have his leg fractured in two places below the knee.—*Easton Gaz.*

MEDIATION.

The New York Sun says that the British Minister, at Washington, has received instructions from his Government to mediate in the Mexican question, but withholds the proposition until he can hear from Mexico.

FAMILY FLOUR.

Extra super and white wheat Family Flour—for sale low by T W ELIASON.

August 1st, 1846

Superior Tobacco

5's plug and Cavendish—just opened and for sale low by T W ELIASON.

August 1st, 1846.

A Card.

G. VICKERS informs those who may have business with him, that he expects to be absent on the Western Shore and in Kent county, until Friday of next week. August 1st, 1846.

A Card.

The annual examination of the Students of Washington College will be held on Friday, the 14th, and Wednesday, the 17th instant, and on Tuesday, the 18th instant, a public exhibition in Declamation will take place at the Court House, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Parents, guardians, and the public generally are respectfully invited to be present.

August 1st, 1846.

CAMP MEETING.

By Divine permission the Kent and Millington Circuits of the Methodist Episcopal Church will unite in holding a CAMP MEETING, in Mrs. Brooks' woods, to commence on FRIDAY, the 7th August, and continue until Wednesday, the 12th, ensuing.

July 4th, 1846. 12t