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KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1849.

Whig Nominated Ticket.

For Representative to Congress.
ALEXANDER EVANS.

For the House of Delegates.
THOMAS BAKER,
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

For the Levy Court.
GEORGE COPPER,
EDWARD WILKINS.

The Maryland Election.

THE RESULT AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

On Wednesday two weeks, the election in our State for Members of Congress and for the Legislature, will take place, and it becomes the duty of all who value whig principles to come forward and express their sentiments through the ballot box.

This election is every way important when we seriously reflect upon the magnitude of the issues involved. The majority in Congress may depend upon the election in our State, and even in this very Congressional District. We have a Candidate every way worthy of the confidence of the whigs, and what whig will refuse to turn out for ALEXANDER EVANS? We trust that there is not one who will be absent from the Polls, for every vote will tell in a Congressional election!

Our Legislative Ticket is of equal importance, for the next Legislative will have to elect a United States Senator, not only for two years of the unexpired term of Mr. Johnson, but for the new term of six years, making in all, eight years, and we presume there is no whig who can be indifferent to the election of a whig United States Senator. It is therefore essential, that our Candidates for the Legislature, should be sustained by all who desire Whig principles & the administration of Gen'l. Taylor, to be triumphant. In voting for our Legislative Candidates, who enjoy the confidence of the party, we vote for *measures* more than for men.

Our Levy Court Candidates should also be supported. They are the regular nominees, and deserve the confidence of the party.

We hope to see a full turn out in our county. At the last election we had 198 whig majority. The whig party is as strong *now* as then, and we only ask of every voter to be at his post on the first Wednesday in October.

The Baltimore Clipper.

A writer, residing on the E. Shore, who writes under the signature of "Conservative," has written several temperate and respectful articles against Conventional Reform, which have appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, and which the newspapers of the State have been requested to copy. The object of these papers, as stated by the author, was to set before the people of the State, the reason why the E. Shore and the smaller counties of the Western, oppose a Convention, to prove such a measure unconstitutional; but if constitutional, inexpedient and unnecessary, as well because of the great expense of a convention, as because the present constitution provides a mode for its own amendment. Also, that such a proceeding would violate the compromises of the constitution and by giving to the city of Baltimore and the western counties, "representation according to population," the E. Shore and the smaller counties on the Western, would be reduced to mere ciphers and taxation on the landed interest might be extended without limitation and prove ruinous to the agricultural and county interest.

The Patriot, is the only paper in Baltimore, that has had the courage and magnanimity to publish these articles and because we took occasion to rebuke other [illegible] the injustice done to our shore, [illegible] exception and manages [illegible] for its course, as unsatisfactory, as inconsistent, and untenable. In the Clipper of the 10th the Editors deny some of the positions of the writer. In the paper of the 12th they resume the subject, except to our remarks of last week, and alledge as a reason for not publishing the articles, that they were not able to discover in them any new arguments, &c., or sound reason, &c., [charges] that the scope of the articles is to prove that all men are not free and equal and that they will not lend their columns to the propagation of a doctrine, at war with the true principles of a republican government! In their paper of the 13th they alledge another reason: that it could hardly be expected that they would be taken second handed from the Patriot, and that they felt no disposition to fill their columns with five long essays that had previously appeared in print."

It will be apparent that these reasons of the Clipper are "far-fetched," and are not the true ones that influence that paper.—The first No. of 'Conservative,' was confined to the question of the unconstitutionality of a convention. The alledged anti-republican doctrine to which they refer, is not to be found in that No. How then could the Clipper have refused to publish that No. when requested, because of a supposed objectionable sentiment that had not been uttered? Or if the Clipper's fastidiousness, in refusing to copy from another paper was the real objection, why ascribe it to the alleged "scope" of the articles? If the appearance in the Patriot first was the Clipper's reason as alleged by innendo in their paper of the 13th, why not have said so in their paper of the 12th?—There is an obvious want of consistency and frankness in the Clipper's reasons.—Why ascribe the omission to the absence of any new argument against Conventional Reform? Had the Clipper ever seen the views of the E. Shore published on the U. S. and do they suppose that a majority of their readers were acquainted with the reasons why the E. S. and the small counties opposed to Conventional Reform? Would not these reasons have been as new to some of their readers as the stereotoped speeches of the crowned heads of Europe, which they publish from time to time?—Do they publish nothing but what contains something *new* to the Editors? They will not assert this. Why then deny to the citizens of this Shore, the privilege of being heard by their brethren of the Western Shore? Why comment upon the articles written in defence of the rights of the E.S. and then deny a hearing through their paper? Shall the Kings and Queens of Europe have their speeches published, with flaming capitals at the head, in American newspapers, and when a writer from the E. S. shall desire to express the views of many on the Shore, and when editors of the E. S. call on those of the Western to let the citizens be heard by their fellow citizens of the Western, they are to be turned down, with the allegation that such sentiment is obnoxious to the republican senses of the sensitive editors?

The constitution of the State was under discussion. The vital interests of the E. S. and the small counties of the Western, were involved in the issues! was not a question of party politics or metaphysics, that was presented to the public—but the organic law of the State; and courtesy, justice and common fairness required the publication of these other views. (For we are not discussing the views of the writer, but the rights of the E. S. and duties of the conductor of the public press, on the Western.) it is useless to assign reasons for refusing to let the E. S. be heard—the true reason was, that being bent on obtaining Conventional Reform and the accumulation of power in the city and Western counties, they refuse to publish any thing which by possibility might militate against their favorite theory.—What can the E. S. expect from a Convention formed by a majority of the W. S. members, when the editors and publishers of newspapers on that shore refuse to publish the views of a considerable number of citizens of the E. S. If such things be done in the "green tree," what may be expect in "the dry." The Clipper professes to be independent, and it is so "to vengeance"—it is independent of the feelings and wishes of the E. S.—independent of popular sentiment her," ing, we suppose, on its "soup-and the gullibility of the E. S. the per has yet to learn that the ox, in E. S. are as republican and lican, all that constitutes a genuine ever as they possible can be. eir honready to defend their right unfoun-or, even against the gratuit oppoded charges of the Clipper to position to "representation republiulation," is in their view the radican and more conservative, on that cal and ultra views of ject of Nacal subject; or on the exc fire riots, tiveism. We go agrolicanism.—and all such excesse urse, publish The Clipper will further notice this in its reply, if of the subject.

The Baltimore Patriot.

We differ from the Baltimore Patriot in our views of the duties of Editors in some respects, as well as in their forced inferences in reference to the necessity for change, and shall take occasion hereafter to state our views distinctly.

THE Locofocos of this county met in their respective districts, on Saturday last, and nominated the following gentlemen, for the Legislature: Robert Gamble, Jacob T. Sutton and Edwin Crouch.

OUR COUNTY COURT commences it session Monday next. The session, we presume, will be a short one; the trial of the negro, Pere Geddes for the murder of Jake Caulk, will be taken up, we shall publish the evidence next week.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Nelson & Henry, Merchant Tailors, No. 68, Exchange Place, Baltimore, which we publish in to day's paper. Our citizens who are in the habit of purchasing their clothes in the city, would find it to their interest to give them a call.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Conventional Reform. No. 3.

In my last number I endeavored to develope the principles and basis of the Constitution of Maryland—the separate and distinct interests of the counties—the superiority of the agricultural interest, the danger of a surrender of that interest to a single interest, of another character. The small counties are called upon to cede to the measure of a Convention, and then promised an exemption from taxation, but is it not like a giant, calling on a man of small stature to cut off one of his arms, under promise that he shall not be afterwards molested? The minority in Baltimore, which recently assembled convention, has urged upon the people specify tional reform, but they did not first resolve what reform they desired. The charges lution contains an allusion to general and indesired, but the terms are not tangible, by definite, and we have no data alterations which we can ascertain is, that it is are wanted. The resolution to have *a full* "Their fixed determination the Constitution *and thorough reform*" convention." To ascertain of Maryland, by a thorough reform may be, certain what this the Constitution now we must know what

Senate elected by the people is:

First—Each county and one from each people, one free.

the city of Baltimore, elected by the Governor, elected by the State electors, by the people at large.

Second—once in three years.

Third—Appointments to be made by the Governor, from certain districts, by the Governor, to the Senate, who are to confirm or—Officers to hold their commissions for seven years.

Fourth—The Treasurer of the Western Shore to be elected by the House of Delegates.

Fifth—Biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Seventh—No member of Congress, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, be elegible to the State Legislature.

Eighth—No money to be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Ninth—Not to lay a tax for the support of religion.

Tenth—No lottery to be authorized after a limited period.

Eleventh—The Governor to embody have the direction the military, and and sea forces; and thereof and of the militia power. to hold the pen Secretary of State, with a salary of $1,[illegible] the Governor to fill all Thirteenth—Vacancies which occur during the recess. Sheriff's to be elected every three years in State elections.

Fourteenth, and every free *white* male citizen Quakers and persons conscientiously affirm; and a heavy penalty for bribery by any one.

Fifteenth—Slavery not to be abolished

Sixteenth—A unanimous vote of the Legislature the House of Delegates to originate money bills.

Seventeenth—No loans upon the credit of the State to be authorized except repayable at the pleasure of the State, and passed by two successive Legislatures.

These are leading and primary provisions of the Constitution. They constitute the most of its fundamentals, and yet the members of the late Reform Convention are pledged to a "full and thorough reform" that instrument! Unless these are modified, how can the reform be "full and thorough?" Are the people of Maryland to be invited to change their organic law, without having the subject matter of the proposed changes brought to their notice? Are they to be asked to incur a heavy expense, to sustain a Convention, although now heavily taxed, without any specific object, and only for general and indefinite relief? Was it ever before heard of, that a State Convention invoked the mighty action of the people, upon fundamental principles, without a single specification of a single principle, or by a series of resolves, defining particular, alleged grievances? Are the people of Maryland supposed to be so credulous, as to believe in the existence of political evils which are alluded to only by general terms? Or is the fact, that nothing particular or definite was referred to, to be found in the varied and conflicting opinions of the members of the Convention? and that reform was an easy thing to talk and write about, but difficult to be defined—like Macbeth's dagger, disappeared, at every attempt to grasp it!—"A false creation." If the small State Convention could not agree upon the subjects of reform, how are the people en masse to do it? The word "reform" is supposed by some to be of magical effect—the sure passport to office and place and like Aladdin's lamp, while ever kept burnished, will insure political honors to the possessor.

The real secrets of reform were not disclosed by the Convention. They may be found in a purpose, by many, to secure virtually, representation according to population, and to subvert the Judiciary of the State—these two items, it is presumed, constitute the *summun bonum*, the "full and thorough" reform, alluded to by the first Baltimore resolution. A writer in the few days after Sun of the 1st August, the Convention, who the adjournment of the subscribes himself "J. S.," commences his publication by declaring, that "A *republican* basis of representation for members of the House of Delegates of Maryland, is ALL WE WANT, and shall be the great and avowed object of the friends of reform in the city of Baltimore," and for the want of this, the city has suffered by the passage of partial, onerous and unjust laws, instance the indemnity—Stamp Act, and Sunday Law." That these and other kindrid laws, never could have passed, if the representation had been upon the republican principle of "representation according to population." He then affixes a table of the present representation, and what it "*ought to be*, under a more just, suitable and republican arrangement."—His tables gives to Baltimore city, under the proposed reform, 15 representatives, Frederick 5, Washington 4, Baltimore County 4, Alleghany 2, Carroll 3, Anne Arundel 3, Harford 2, Montgomery 1, Prince George's 1, Charles 1, Calvert 1, St. Mary's 1— making a total of 43 on the Western Shore; Kent 1, Caroline 1, Queen Anne's 1, Talbot 1, Dorchester 2, Somerset 2, Worcester 2, Cecil 2—making a total of 12 on the Eastern Shore, and a House of Delegates of 55. The relative weight of the Eastern to the Western Shore, under the old constitution, was 2 to 3; under the proposed arrangement it is 1 to 3½, (and a fraction.) Under the old, a county had a representation double that of the city of Baltimore; under the proposed, Baltimore city is to have 15 times as many as one of the smaller counties, and as many as the whole of the Eastern Shore, added to the counties of Prince George's, Montgomery and Charles! and Baltimore, Frederick and Washington counties, more than all the 8 counties on the Eastern Shore, and more than the counties of St. Mary's, Prince George's, Montgomery, Charles, Calvert, Harford, Alleghany and Anne Arundel, on the Western Shore! and Frederick county would have a representation equal to St. Mary's, Prince George's, Montgomery, Charles and Calvert! 28 would be a quorum of the House of Delegates. The united votes of Baltimore city, Baltimore county, Frederick and washington, make 28, a majority of the whole House!

Suppose some great scheme of internal improvement, or any other great or visionary enterprise, should engage the attention of the city and the three named counties; that this should require an expenditure of millions, and a pledge of the credit and honor of the State, how could the landed interest, now pressed down by taxation, obtain relief! Would not the whole landed and agricultural interest of every other portion of the State, be bound "hand and foot; would not ruin, or revolution, in such case, follow injustice and oppression?—Would not the territorial interest of the State be completely and emphatically at the mercy of the strong and powerful?—Can it be expected, that the counties of the State will quietly suffer themselves to be shorn of their political strength, as well as subjected to such unlimited power of taxation? Would it not be the most suicidal policy, that any people were ever called to perpetuate? And can it be expected, that the counties of the State, possessing "sound and disposing minds," can ever consent to such radical and ruinous changes as such measures involve? Let it not be said, that a check to ultraism may be found in the Senate! Once go into a Convention and who knows but that the same ratio may be adopted for that body but if that department remained unaltered, it is well known, that popular, clamour, influence, &c., may prevail over minds morally honest, but constitutionally timid, or meek. The great security would be gone when the harrier in the House of Delegates, was removed.

The old landmarks of the Constitution have been departed from; the present ratio in the House makes the Eastern Shore power as one to nearly three. The counties had a representation of 4, the city of 2; to transact the necessary business, the city asked for 4: This was asked on the ground of necessity, and often the counties refused to touch the compromises of the Constitution; but in 1836, a crisis in public affairs having arisen from an unforeseen circumstance, the counties were induced to yield a portion of their power and the city was raised to a Delegation of five, while a number of the counties was reduced to three. This changed the relative influences of the counties of the Eastern Shore with other sections, and judging from former declarations and assurances from those who were seeking power, it was supposed that they would be satisfied—but the taste of power gave a fresh relish for it, and the demands for a surrender of more, were in proportion to the concessions generously made. That which was asked as a boon was now claimed as a right—and as power never diminishes its demands nor loosens its hold, a "full and thorough reform" is now insisted upon, without declaring the precise objects sought! The important and valuable reforms already made, are to be considered as nothing. The counties—the agricultural and land interest—the yeomanry of the State, and the rights of the Eastern Shore, as a shore, are to be surrendered at discretion, and political power—the taxing power—are to be wielded by stronger hands; and a few acres in territory, and a large portion of its population having no fixed habitation: no interest in the soil or property of the State—many, scarcely able to connect sentences in English, with foreign habits and associations, are to wield more political power than considerable tracts of territory peopled by the native and hardy yeomanry of the land, and who constitute in a measure, the "bone and sinew" of the State! "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?"

A CONSERVATIVE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1849.

The triumph of the whigs in Rhode Island and Vermont, at the recent elections in those States, is any thing but agreeable to the ex-official organ. That paper is now out in appeals to the Locofocos of Maryland to be up and doing; and to make a gain of two members of Congress, so as to give the Locofocos a majority in the next House of Representatives, provided there will be no changes in Mississippi and Louisiana, the only other States yet to hold Congressional elections.

Some of the Locofoco leading spirits here confidently calculate upon making a gain in the Cecil District, and a gain in the Alleghany District, while they are to hold their own in the Baltimore district. They are ready and willing to shell out mony and to transport voters, in order to make their calculations good. There is but one way, therefore, for the whigs to meet them and that is to present a full turn-out, which always brings a whig victory. There must be no lukewarmness, no holding back, but a forward march, and a quick and true step by the whole rank and file of the whig party of Maryland. The question as to which party shall have the majority in the next House of Representatives, has unexpectedly been narrowed down to the arbitration of Maryland. To the Old Maryland Whig Guard the Whigs of the whole country are now looking with confidence and hope—and when, in a case of emergency, or a crisis, did that Old Guard fail to come up fully to the confidence reposed in its patriotism and strength by the whigs of the Union?—The whig party of the whole country expects every Maryland whig, in this crisis, to do his duty. Need any body doubt that that duty will be done? Locofocos may doubt it, and they do, for they are calculating that many whigs will suffer the elections to go by default.

The Union declares that there will be Roorbacks freely circulated all over Maryland, to deceive the people and mislead their judgments. No doubt of it; but who will circulate them?

How comes on the Cecil district? Are the whigs all up and doing there all that they can do and ought to do for the re-election of the gallant and popular Evans? I will relate to you an incident which recently came under my own observation, at Willard's Hotel, in this city. An officer of the Navy, a clever fellow, and a Locofoco at that, had just arrived at Willard's, from a visit to the Cecil District. He said he had been all over it, and he knew that Alexander Evans would be beaten—he would bet on that, and put the money up. A whig standing by remarked that he knew but little about the District, but he did know little Alexander Evans, and as long as he had any money to pile up, he was ready to bet it that no body could beat him! Consequently the bet was made, and the "yellow boys" deposited with Willard.

In the course of a few moments, however, the officer remarked that he had heard so many good things of Evans, while he was in the district, although he had never met him, he did not care to bet against so clever a fellow, and was willing to withdraw the stakes. The whig agreed to the proposition, of course. He then offered to bet that McLane would be beaten in the Baltimore District, but the officer was a little too knowing to take that bet.

POTOMAC.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Washington Union publishes the following, as an "extract of a letter to the Editors:"

"The prospect in this (the 5th) district is that Mr. Evans (whig) will be beaten—It would not surprise me if the representation from Maryland in the next Congress should stand 4 democrats to 2 whigs. I think Hamilton will carry the 2nd district, and we have no fears for McLane and Hammond in the 3d and 4th."

We here see what the opposition expect. They think they will carry the Frederick, Washington and Alleghany district; they claim that the prospect is that Magraw will carry the Harford Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Caroline district, and they have no fears of this and the adjoining district of Baltimore county! They leave us but the 1st and 6th districts, in which so far, they have not yet nominated candidates!

Shall this be so, Whigs of Maryland?—Shall this good old Whig State, which once had the honor of being represented in Congress, by an unanimous whig delegation, shall it be said of old Maryland, that with a whig majority in five of the six districts, but two whigs were chosen to Congress, whilst the Locofocos elected four?

If any such disastrous result does come upon the State, it will be in vain for us to protest that the fault does not lie with us. The whigs are the majority in Maryland. They have proved that, in every contest, where only political feeling, that feeling which divides them from the Locofoco party, was allowed to influence their action. Whenever they have allowed personal feeling or local influences to distract or control them, they have lost the State. It was thus they lost three of the four governors who have elected, under the amendment of the Constitution, making that officer elective by the popular suffrages. If from no cause, such feelings shall be allowed to influence any number of them in the coming election, how can they expect to succeed; or how can they hope that their political principles will ever be established in the government, if, when they have elected the President, as they did General Taylor, they shall not give his administration that popular support which is essential to its full success? Henry Clay in a recent letter to a distinguished whig of New York, explicitly and emphatically laid down the only true principle of action in the case. He said

"That he deemed it the duty of every Whig to give a cordial and earnest support to the administration of Gen. Trylor, and that no differences of opinions as to candidates for office should lead any one to forget or neglect this obligation."

If there be any man, calling himself a whig, who rejoices, as he ought, in the distinctive political character which that name gives him, who hesitates as to what is his duty now, we say to him, read what Henry Clay says, and do as he would do. Such is the weakness of human nature, and such the temptations that beset the honest and true, in all the relations of life, that we must expect, sometimes, to see even the firmest waver and hesitate. But it is a hesitation only to know what are the demands of duty. That made known, there is no more wavering or hesitation. The duty will be performed.—*Balt. Pat.*

VERMONT ELECTION.—The result of the contest in this State, as far as heard from, shows that the Whigs have elected 91, the Free Soilers 31, and Democrats 19 Representatives. The Whig majority in this branch of the Legislature is 41, while from the same towns last year the majority was but 41. In 172 towns, there is an actual gain of 5,221 votes over last year and the remaining 70 towns, which are yet to be heard from, will increase *this* vote. The Senate is decisively Whig.

The Boston Traveller, in commenting on these returns, says:—

The most remarkable feature in this election is the different result of the coalition in different counties. In Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Orange, Washington, and Winslow counties, there was but few votes given to Clark, the Independent Democratic candidate; but in Franklin, Lamoile, and Windham counties, nearly two thousand refused to vote for the candidate of the two united parties.

Later News from Europe

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMER NIAGARA.

Disastrous News from Hungary.—Russian Victories!—Surrender of Gorgey—Bravery of Kossuth & Bem.

The royal mail steamer Niagara, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult., and London to the 26th.

WAR IN HUNGARY.

Intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind.—The Hungarians have been defeated at all points. The precise details and circumstances which lead to this unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot be fully ascertained from any accounts that are in reach, but the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces.

There is no reason whatever to doubt the operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle. They are given in an intelligible form, and would seem from the accounts before us to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna Correspondent of the London Times, under date of August 16th, says that an official report of Col. Dosenot, who is at Harmonstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the southwest of Transylvania since the 4th of August, at which date Gen'l. Luders was a Galfalva. After Bem's defeat on the 31st at Scherrburg, he proceeded towards Medgeys, which he reached on the 3d with a force of 8,000 men and 17 guns. Having been joined at this place by an auxiliary force from Claurenburg, consisting of 4,000 foot, 800 horse, and 12 guns, he proceeded towards Hermanstadt.

Gen. Hassfore, who had been left with six battallions and 8 guns and 350 Cassacs to protect Harmanstadt, had gone to Reissnekt and Lublenback, where he gained a victory over the Hungarian General Steinall. This having been made known to Gen'l. Luders by his scouts, he foresaw that Bem would fall upon him and Hassford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Hermanstadt. Nothing remained to be done therefore, but to pursue Bem with speed.

Before, however, Luders could overtake him, he learned that Hassford had actually been attacked, and driven from his position and after a murderous battle in the streets of Harmanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Talmaca.

On the 6th Gen'l. Luder's army stood before Harmanstadt. Six battalions of the enemy, with 500 horse and 18 guns, occupying the neighboring hights. A considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A battle ensued which ended in the complete route of the Magyars, who lost 1,200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, whilst they also had 600 killed and 500 wounded. The Russians, including the loss sustained by Gen. Hassford on the 5th, had killed and wounded. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist, to the sword.

These battles produced the most dispiriting effect among the Hungarians. Many of them threw away their arms and sought