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dinary pay of Delegates and Senators, $36,000.
Clerk, Reading Clerk, assistant and 4 Committee Clerks. 2,160
Sergeant-at arms and Door-keeper, 720
Stationary and contingent expenses 2,500
Election to decide upon the ratification or rejection of the Constitution after it is reported—20 counties, Howard district and the city of Baltimore; about 167 districts and wards, and 501 Judges of Elections, and 334 Clerks—one day each, 3,340
Sheriff's attendance (now provided for by law) and expenses of Poll-books, 700
Return Judges and Clerks—500, each $4, 2,000
Publishing the Bonstitution as reported in all the newspapers—say about 40—three months prior to the people's voting upon it—say 10 columns, 10 squares to s column. 5,000

$52,420

I make no estimate of the cost to the people of a day lost in attending the polls. Are the people of Maryland willing to incur this expense, when the door of Legislative Reform is always open to to them? The Constitution is not what it was in 1776—more than *thirty amendments* have been to it, to meet the changed conditinn of affairs; about half of the articles have been suspended. All this has been accomplished by legislation, in the constitutional mode. The good people of Maryland are generally quiet and at ease—*they* are not moving for Conventional Reform. A majority of the counties declined to send Delegates to the Baltimoae Convention, and if were not for concerted action of some of the politicians, (I do not impugn their motives) who cry, like a distinguished individual in another country, "Agitate—agitate—agitate!" they would remain satisfied with the Constitution as it is, or move only to amend it in the old, safe and legal method.

A CONSERVATIVE.

KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Sept. 22, 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.

A Caution to the Whigs.

Some of our opponents are making personal appeals to the Whigs to vote for them at the ensuing election, as a personal favor—as a matter of compliment and kindness &c. Some may suppose that, as the Whig majority in the county was 198 at the last election, they can do so without any detriment to the Whig party.

We say to all Whigs that the contest at the next election is a party contest entirely! There is no profitable office at stake like Sheriff &c., but we are to vote for Congress, Legislature and Levy Court; offices purely political. Neither are we voting for *men*, but in voting for the Whig nominated Candidates, we are voting for *measures*. Upon the vote of Kent county may depend the election of Mr Evans, and the success of a Whig United States Senator for eight years. What Whig of Old Kent is willing to sacrifice such important matters as a Whig United States Senator and a Whig member of Congress, for mere personal preferences? We believe none, but we deem it not amiss to caution our Whig friends.

New Steamboat Route.

We are pleased to learn a Steamboat route has been established between Baltimore city and George Town on the Sassafras river in the upper part of this county. The Boat is called the "Cecil," and is comfortable and safe. The name of the owner and master is Sturgeon. We have every reason for believing the boat will be well sustained, as there is much trade between that part of Kent and Cecil counties which lies on that route, and the city; and the freights too, from those sections are of just amount. Captain Sturgeon should advertise and let the people know what he can, and what he intends to do.

KENT COUNTY COURT.—This tribunal adjourned yesterday after a session of four days. We have not room this week to publish the proceedings, but shall do so next week.

The Clipper.

In our last paper we took occasion to expose the unfairness and injustice of the Baltimore Clipper to the Eastern Shore and its inconsistencies and contradictions, in reference to its refusal to publish a few temperate articles against a convention, and in vindication of our Shore. Without copying our article, that paper of the 18th contains an article, equally as inconsistent unfair and unjust as the kindred ones which have appeared in that paper. In conjuring up excuses for its diregard of the rights of the E. S. it says: "Now if the writer in the Patriot (A Conservative) had made our paper (the Clipper) the original medium of communicating his opinions to the public, we might have published them." But is this true? The Clipper's memory needs a little burnishing! Did it not assign in a former paper as noticed by us last week the reason for not publishing the articles, that they contained an alleged "anti-republican sentiment," and would the Clipper have compromised its principles, by publishing any thing anti-republican, simply because the articles were tendered first to that paper for insertion! Would not the Clipper's principles be *easy and cheap*, to be purchased at such a rate? "Honesty is the best policy" always, and the Clipper had better have confessed the truth at first that its sole reason for refusing to publish the articles, was their opposition to a Convention! The Clipper has floundered a good deal in this matter, and it must mend its memory. What we wrote last week was written with their papers before us, and the Clipper feeling its truth has come out with a general denial without controverting a single fact. We gave the "day and date" for what we said, and we refer to the Clipper's editorials, for the truth of every word in reference to its inconsistencies and contradictions and reasons for not publishing the articles of "Conservative."

The Clipper professes to have no fears for its cause, but carefully abstains from publishing anything against a convention although specially and repeatedly requested, and attempts to assimilate our course to theirs, when we were never solicited to publish any thing on the subject, except the articles of "C." But look at the cant of the Clipper and its desire to carry its point, by any means. In that paper of of the 27th of August, in speaking upon Conventional Reform and Mr. Buchanan's speech on that subject it sums up its reasons for a convention in a few words and among others "we desire to have rigid economy introduced into all public affairs, judicial proceedings amended, and cliques and all sinister influences destroyed root and branch and corrupt practices blown sky-high"!!! Now can any man of common sense, trace the connection between "cliques," "corrupt practices," and "Conventional Reform?" Would any writer, desiring to enlighten his readers or make ad appeal to their judgments upon grave constitutional questions, utter such sentences as those we have quoted? and yet the Clipper of the 18th desires to set itself right before the people of the Eastern Shore. Will the Clipper allow a little common sense to exist on the E. S., will they suffer us to know a "hawk from a handsaw?" The editor claims to be a native of the E. S—but we are sure that his long residence on the Western, has effaced all feeling for, if not recollection of the E. S. her rights and interests—we do not recognise his claim, and as his treatment of the E. S. has been cavalier and unjust, the Shore, like Gen'l Taylor with the French Minister, will cheerfully give him letters of dismission.

In the Clipper of the 20th August, in advocating the call of a Convention, the Editors say, that they believe a "more just ratio of representation ought to be adopted.

In the same paper of the 19th September in speaking of representation according to population, "that it would not be difficult to prove that it is the true principle of republican government," and it refuses to publish the articles of Conservative, on the alleged ground in their paper of the 12th September, that the articles in opposing "representation according to population" was anti-republican and yet in the Clipper of the 12th September, in reply to an article of ours, they say that "in advocating Conventional Reform, they are not influenced by any desire to *increase* the political power of one Section of the State to the *prejudice* of that of another?" Wonderful consistency this! Does not the lessening of the representatives of the E. S. and the small counties of the Western, and giving to Bal. City an enlarged delegation, *prejudice* the E. S. and small counties, and *"increase"* the political power of another section? How can the Clipper's variant declarations be reconciled?

In that paper of the 18th, they rather threaten the small counties, with what may be done, hereafter, if like gentle lambs, they do not quietly open the door of Conventional Reform and if the great Wolf on the W. S. come in and help himself, promising not to devour us entirely? The Clipper roars, like "a suckling dove"—but "cannot com it" by such means over the E. S. nor can you "set yourself right," until you act fairly and frankly towards them.

The American and Sun ough to have published the articles requested: which however they declined this, they forbore, to comment upon them. They did silent injustice to the Shore and are censurable.

☞We published in the News last week the death of Dr. Hiram Bent; the notice was handed in by a young gentleman who resides in Worton, and who learned he died about two weeks ago, in St. Georges Delaware. We are gratified to learn that the doctor is still alive, but we are sorry to say, in ——

The Whig Meeting.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES A. PEARCE.

The Whigs of Kent had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in Chester Town, on Tuesday last Dr John Frazier was called to the chair, and Mr. William Harris appointed Secretary.

It was expected that Alexander Evans, Esq., the Whig Candidate for Congress would have been present to address the meeting, but that gentleman was unavoidably prevented from attending. The meeting then called upon Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, our talented and distinguished U. S. Senator, and requested him to address the people. That true, faithful and untiring Whig, altho actively engaged in his professional duties at our Court, promptly responded to the call of his fellow citizens, and delivered a chaste, able and eloquent address. It is impossible for us to report Mr. Pearce correctly or without injustice, and we shall therefore not attempt anything more than an outline of his very able remarks.

Hon. Jas. A. Pearce in substance said, that the duty of addressing the meeting had, quite unexpectedly, been devolved upon him. He had supposed the task would have been performed by the Whig candidate for Congress, whose more particular duty it was, and whose pleasure he knew it would be, were he not prevented by imperative engagements elsewhere, from being present here to day.

He appeared, therefore, in his place, as a matter of duty to the Whigs of Kent and to Mr. Evans. To the first because, during a political career of 14 years he had been sustained by them with a candor, a generosity, an indulgence and kindness for which any man might well feel grateful; to the second because, he felt an earnest interest in his success, not merely as a personal and political friend, but as a public man of decided merit, and because his election would be important to the successful administration of the honest, patriotic, gallant and most excellent man, now at the head of the government. Of Mr. Evans he might say, in his absence, that during the first term of his service in the House of Representatives, he had displayed an aptitude and capacity for public business which entitled him to public favor, and with the experience which he had already acquired; would make him what was greatly wanted in Congress, a laborious, intelligent working man—not indeed seeking notoriety as a mere partisan speech maker, but diligently, faithfully and understandingly attending to the multifarious business which crowds the calendar of the House of Representatives, and which requires for the proper legislation of Congress sound judgment, large information, and patient pains taking labor—a much higher degree of ability indeed than that which is necessary for mere political flourishes so superabundant in the capitol.

He said that the people who had elected Gen'l Taylor owed it to him and to themselves, to give the President of their choice an opportunity to vindicate their selection by sending to Congress men who would give him a candid and liberal support. He wanted no blind servility, no unscrupulous adherents, nor would he find such among the Whigs! But it was important, that they should not choose as their Representative a man pledged to oppose President Taylor—ready to join in factious condemnation of every measure proposed—who would unite in the indiscriminate clamor and abuse with which that venerable Patriot had already been assailed by the leading party presses, and seek to blind, not enlighten the public mind.

Mr. Pearce then delivered a glowing and eloquent enlogy upon Gen'l Taylor's long, arduous and brilliant services, and most triumphantly vindicated him from the charge of incompetence &c. with which the Union and other papers have so wantonly slandered him.

Mr. Pearce shewed triumphantly that Gen'l Taylor had been false to no pledges—had violated no principle proclaimed by him at any time. That his removals from office had been dictated by obvious and proper considerations—being required by justice to the Whigs long proscribed as if they had been aliens and traitors—by justice to the Government, whose ministerial agents had too long abused and prostituted their official stations, in many instances, bringing the power and patronage of the government into conflict with the purity and freedom of the elective franchise. He instanced several glaring cases, and shewed Gen'l Taylor's desire and endeavor to be informed in each of the opponents as had formally amended to the duties of their offices without giving the electioneering cohorts of the late administration. He shewed how unsparing the late National and present State administration had been in their proscription of Whigs. He stated one instance in Maryland, where the late post master general had removed from a post office a widow lady of singular merit for no official misconduct, *but solely because her husband had been a Whig!!* Those who had claimed to be the exclusive democrats had no constitutional or other right to this monopoly of office, in which they had grown fat, till they forgot that the offices were created for the benefit of the people, and not to pamper the minions of power.

The Honorable Senator said that tho' the general policy of the President would not be developed before the meeting of Congress, yet every act of his had been wantonly assailed with the most malignant and calumnious abuse, because this was the only fuel with which to feed the flames of opposition that must otherwise die out.—Hence the denunciation of the course pursued as to the War Steamer United States, and the Presidents proclamation against the lawless project to violate our neutrality towards Spain, and break the laws of the land by getting up illegal expeditions against the colony of a country to which we had pledged our faith and amity. He showed the folly and wickedness of these attempts. The duty of the Chief Magistrate sworn to execute the laws, to enforce our international obligations and the laws of Congress on this subject, and cited the examples of Gen'l. Washington in the war of 1793 between France and England—the conduct of Gen'l. Jackson during the contest between Texas and Mexico, and that of Mr. Van Buren during the border difficulties when a revolution was attempted in Canada in 1837-'8. He shewed that the nature of our Republic was not that of a fierce military democracy propagating its principles by gun powder and lead—seeking to establish its institutions in sacked cities and countries laid waste by armies among people reluctant to overthrow their own forms of government, or unwilling to strike a blow for themselves. Our business was to maintain our own institutions—vindicate our own rights—protect our own public prosperity and individual right to the pursuit of liberty and happiness, while we exhibited to the world the sublime moral spectacle of institutions purely popular guarding the domestic peace preserving law, order, national faith, and national dignity. Sympathy we might feel, and must feel, for any oppressed people who are struggling to throw off the yoke of a galling despotism; but that is a miscalled patriotism which wastes itself in violation of our neutral obligations and laws, and which is directed rather to the disturbance of other counries than to the prosperity and glory of our own.

These and other public topics, Mr. Pearce discussed and illustrated with great ability, in a speech of one hour and a half —of which we cannot even undertake to give a sketch.

Mr. Pearce concluded by speaking of Gen'l. Taylor as a Whig—sound and true, but not prejudiced or bigotted. He exhorted the Whigs—whose fidelity to the Constitution; to Republican principles, and the solid glory of their country he most eloquently and glowingly portrayed—to give Gen'l. Taylor not merely their confidence (that he already had) but their active, ardent and patriotic support. He spoke of the fidelity with which Maryland Whigs had always battled in behalf of their principles, and paid a just compliment to their firmness in resisting all encroachments upon their principles, as well as their organization, and expressed his entire confidence that they would, as heretofore, be firm and active in the good Whig cause—a cause calculated to promote and advance the best interests of our Union, &c., &c., &c.

THE U. STATES AND FRANCE.

Letters from Washington allude to the existence of difficulties between our own and the French Government, in consequence of the alleged exceptionable source of the French Minister at Washington. A letter in the Sun says:—

Some allusion has been made by the "Republic" to existing differences between this government and that of France.

The public have suppose d that the origin of the difficulty was in the reluctance or the French government to receive Mr. Rives, to account of some despaches which Mr. Rives sent to our government while he was formerly minister to France, and in regard on the treaty of indemnity. But I have reason to know that Mr Rives, when he embarked for France, did not anticipate any difficulty from that source

The difficulty has not arisen from that source alone. But Mr, Poussin, the French Minister, adressed a note, on another subject, to Mr. Clayton, which was deemed very impertinent. The President directed, six weeks ago, that the offensive letter be sent to the Government of France, with a demand that Mr. Poussin be "immediately or *sooner*" *recalled.*

The French Government [illegible] the demand—they have [illegible] and have not done it.

Our Government has, therefore, intimated to M. Poussin that his passports are ready for him.

Another letter says:

At the present moment the relations existing between the two counties are anything but friendly. France is represented here by a man, who, perhaps, but too truly exhibits the feeling of his country towards us. For months back his correspondence with this government has been of the most insulting and insolent character. Forgetful of the commonest rules of diplomatic etiquette, he has not hesitated to call into question even the *honor* of our country! What American can hear this question unmoved? Who is there whose blood moves in such a turgid stream as not to feel such a charge, a *personal* insult? The government, I understand, promptly noticed the indignity, refused any further intercourse with M. Poussin, and forwarded the whole correspondence to his government, with the most explicit declaration that he could no longer be acknowledged as the Minister of the French government, and that he must be at once recalled. There was no hesitation in the action of our government. They held the national honor as a thing above all price, and they will permit no country to disgrace it.

Peace is the true policy of the United States, the President has declared; but it is honorable peace—all other will be rejected as unworthy the name. There has been ample time since the correspondence was despatched to France to hear of her answer, had she possessed but a tithe of that regard which as republican she should have felt. The next steamer will probably bring something definite in the matter.—But no matter what course it may adopt, our government has taken its stand. M. Poussin has been instructed that his passports are ready—that no intercourse will be held with him—that he is not recognized longer as the representative of France.

The United States occupies a lofty and enviable position. The friend of the people—the enemy of tyranny in all forms.—She is formidable from the purity of her acts—from her prosperity—from her happiness. We cannot expect nor do we want the sympathy of European despots. We seek not to quarrel with any nation, but we will repel insult from whatever quarter it may eminate. And we will trust in the protection of God and our own right arms to defend our honor and our country.

The Washington papers are silent upon the subject.

A CHEERING PROSPECT TO BRITISH IRON MASTERS, OR WHO THE TARIFF OF 1846 BENEFITS.—The London Mining Journal, of the 25th August last, contains the following remarks on the condition of the British Iron Trade:

The Iron trade may safely be declared in a very promising condition, and both the home and the foreign trade has improved considerably. It is understood that large orders for rails were received from the United States by the last steamer from America, and *that our prospects in that quarter are much more cheering.* The strike among the colliers in South Staffordshire has already caused considerable inconvenience; and it is to be hoped, on account of the autumn shipments, that these differences may speedily be settled. Prices remain much the same as last week with a firm market. Welsh bars are held firm at £5 5s to £5 10s."

While such a cheering prospect to the foreign iron master and the British laborer is opened to them through the operation of American legislation, what is the condition of the iron manufacture in this country? Rolling mills closed for want of orders; furnaces out of blast; and the immense number of hard working laborers, who derived a comfortable subsistence from their operations, dismissed from employment, because foreign pig iron, railroad iron, and every variety of the manufactures of iron are imported at lower prices than they can be manufactured by them, even if they were willing to work—or starve—at wages worthy only of serfs and bondmen.

Is this legislation for a rational people, takes employment and bread from themselves, to give them away to the people of a foreign land?

VERMONT.—There is, probably, no election of Governor by the people in this State. The Whig candidate, Mr. Coolidge, lacks about 40 votes only, in an aggregate of over 50,000, of a majority over all.—The Atlas says:

It appears that, in all but eight towns, Coolidge (Whig) has 25,972 votes; Needham, (Coalition) 22,855; Clark, (Democrat) 3,198. Coolidge wants only 78 votes of having a majority over both. In the eight towns yet to hear from, the vote last year was 243 Whig, 71 Loco and 211 Van Buren, which shows a majority against the Whigs of 39.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Receivers of money will do well to keep a look out for a new counterfeit of the $5 note of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling, which has made its appearance in Pittsburg.

The design of the note is the same as the genuine of the new plate recently obtained by the bank, but the engraving is coarse and blured, and the signatures of S. Brady, cashier, and John W. Gill, president, are easily detected by those accustomed to the genuine notes. The counterfeit is dated September 1, 1848, and on coarse paper, colored with some fluid.

It is with regret that we announce the death of an estimable fellow citizen, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES. He died yesterday morning, in his 64th year, after a painful and protracted illness. The greater part of the life of Mr. H was spent abroad in the public service, in stations of high responsibility, and in all of these the trusts confided to him were discharged with honorable advantage to the country and credit to himself. We leave it to the pen of intimate and competent friendship to do appropriate justice to the character and services of the regretted deceased.—Balt. Amer. of Wednesday.

☞The following is the opposition ticket in Kent county:

For Congress.
Samuel M. Magraw.

For the Legislature.
Robert A. Gamble.
Jacob Sutton.
Edwin Crouch.

For the Levy Court.
Henry Kelly.
William Thomas, of Wm.

PRISON BURNT.—The Fulton county (N. Y.) jail was destroyed by fire last week. It might have been saved, but the fire company's hose was rotten and the ladders lent.

LARGE ROBBERY.—A southern merchant named F. Manfro, was robbed of $3,5[illegible] in Baltimore, by a person who travelled with him from Richmond. A complaint was made in Philadelphia against the thief, but whether arrested or not, or what name he bears, is not stated.

The Maryland Election.

THE RESULT AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

On next Wednesday week, 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.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Sept. 21, '49.
White Wheat—10 3 to 10 6.
Red do—95 to 10 3.
Yellow Corn—58 to 59.
White do—55 to 56.
Oats—31 to 32.

☞FEVER AND AGUE is speedily cured by Dr. Osgood's Cholagogue. The sallow complexion and jaundiced eye which often precede its attacks, are in a few days entirely removed. The health of thousands has been perfectly restored by this medicine, when all other remedies have failed. Its operation is not simply to suspend the disease for a time, but to purify the system, and restore it to sound and perfect health.

A small *Treatise* on the "causes, treatment and cure of Fever and Ague, and other diseases of bilious climates," may be had *gratis* of the undersigned agent,

WILEY & PEKINS,

TAXES.

THE undersigned respectfully notifies all persons interested, that he is ready to receive payment for county and State

TAXES,

which are now due. He has taken the office in the Court House, Chester Town, heretofore occupied by the Sheriff's and Collector's, where he will attend on every Tuesday, and for the purpose of affording increased facility to those persons residing in the Upper and Lower parts of the county, will, after the first Monday in October next, meet every Thursday in the Lower District, at Mr. Richard Hodges' Store, Hale's Corner, and on every Saturday at Georgetown X Roads. All accounts due for State Taxes, if paid by the first of October will be entitled to a discount of 4 per cent. and all paid on or before the first of November, a deduction of three per cent. and all all accounts remaining unsettled after the first day of January next, will be chargeable with interest according to law, and promptly collected thereafter.

DANIEL JONES,
Collector, Kent county.
Sept'r 22, 1849.—tf

NEW GOODS.

SUCH as CLOTHS, CASSIMES CASSINETTS, FLANNELS &c., just received. Our friends and the public are invited to call and see our stock.

WILMER & FRANCIS.
Sept. 22, '49.

NICE PRESERVING SUGAR for sale by WILMER & FRANCIS.
Sept. 22, '49.