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in that spirit of good will and brotherly love which united our forefathers in the early days of the republic.

Let us renew, before we leave his grave, our vows to support the Union, and our determination to perpetuate our constitution in all its primeval simplicity and purity. There is room enough—gold enough and there are honors enough for us all—while we preserve the Union and know how wisely any prudently to enjoy it.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 20, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Election, Wednesday, the 2nd of October

Reform—Candidates—Convention.

We have been requested (as the time is not distant when the election for candidates to the Convention are to be elected) to call the Whig—members of the committee of arrangements for the county, together, to take action on the subject. We have been waiting for the committee to move in the business, but suppose, that the late Harvest has engaged most of them, and prevented a meeting. The members of the committee are requested to meet at the Court-House on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of *July*, 1850, at eleven o'clock, A. M., to determine upon the proper mode of convening the Whigs of the county, and of making nominations, and to call them together to nominate four candidates to be voted for, as members of the Convention to form a Constitution.—Upon looking over our files we find that the following persons constitute the committee of arrangement, and they are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance; viz:—1st. district—Edw'd Wilkins, Jos. Harris, Jos. T. Mitchell. 2d. district—G. Vickers, James Weer, Daniel Jones. 3rd. district—C. W. Spry, W. Moffett, Jno. Lee.

The Bell.

It is important to have a standard, in regard to time—better have a wrong standard, if it be permanent and uniform, than a constant changing and fluctuating one, such as the ringing of the Church Bell, which one would think depended upon the whims or convenience of the ringer, or it may be, upon the uncertainties of an old time piece, as old as Grime's coat which buttoned the wrong way! As the Town has to pay the Ringer, would it not be well to have a dial, or fix upon some other mode of having the Bell rung within a half hour of the true time.

The Funeral of Gen. Taylor.

The Washington Republic of Tuesday, contains the funeral sermon of the Rev. Dr. Pyne, and full details of the funeral.

The doors of the President's House were opened at 9 o'clock, for the Heads of Departments and others entitled to admission to enter.

The coffin containing the body, was placed on a platform, in the East Room.

At a little after 12 o'clock the religious service were commenced by the following named ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Professor Berlin, who sang, in a most beautiful and impressive manner the annexed anthem, accompanied by Prof. B. on the serephina, viz: Mrs. Franklin, Miss Rothwell, Miss Fannie Landon, Mrs. Williams, two Misses Eberbach, Professor Berlin, Mr. Stratton, Dr. McClery, Mr. Chubb, Mr. Foetch, Mr. Richards, Mr. Eberbach, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Owens, and Mr. J. Tilson.

ANTHEM.

"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me. Write from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors. Amen."

The funeral service, as prescribed by the book of common prayer, was then read by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Butler.

The Rev. Dr. Pyne then addressed the multitude present. His remarks were heard with deep attention, and many of his hearers were moved to tears. The members of the Cabinet showed how sincere was the grief they felt at the loss of the great man, with whom they have been so honorably associated in the executive council of the nation. Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General, could not restain his grief, and wept like a child. so did others. Mr. Clay was moved also to tears; and so were Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, and others. It was a mournful and deeply impressive scene.

It was near two o'clock when the procession commenced to move. The rich yet simple coffin was born through the great hall door, before which stood the funeral car. This was a very imposing vehicle. The wheels are black and massive in imitation of those of the ancient Roman chariots. The main body of the car expanded over those to the length of 11½ feet and width of 6½. Upon this the, place on which the coffin was to rest was raised in the centre. A canopy, in form of an arch, extended from front to rear. All this was enveloped in fine black cloth, entwined with white satin, having large silver spangles in each rosette. The canopy was surmounted by a large golden eagle, covered with crape. At the four corners of the car wore golden urns, also shrouded with crape. The coffin was covered with black silk velvet. Eight grey horses were attached to the car, each of them led by a youth, habited with a white frock with crape around the waist, and a white turban upon the head.

The number of vehicles in the line of the possession was one hundred and five. The line was a mile and a half in length. At one point on the avenue it occupied forty-five minutes, in passing; at another, moving less steadily, it occupied an hour.

During the progress of the procession to the grave, a distance of about three miles the bells of the city were tolled, and in various public squars cannon were discharged. At the point of etarting the crowds were immenso. The grounds adjacent to the President's House and the porticoes of of the departments were literally alive. General Scott, the commander-in chief of the military, presented a noble appearance on this occasion.

Behind the funeral car "Old Whitey" was led by Mr. Swartzman, a well tried friend of the the late President, who had served with him in the Indian wars.—The service the old war-horse had rendered, and the association of his name with many of the great battles of Mexico, have rendered, him an object of interest; but at this time it seemed only necessary to know that he was the object of the late President's kind regard, in order to rivet the interest of every one upon him.

It is a subject worthy of remark, that although the multitude was vast, and the scene presented of great novelty, the most perfect order prevailed throughout the whole city; and as the funeral car passed by the heads of the people were, as it would appear, instinctly uncovered.

Arriving at the burial ground, the remains were intered with no other ceremonies than the simple and impressive words pronounced by the minister, ending with the bendiction; except the soldier's farewell was poured forth in triple volleys by a portion of the infantry and light artilery.

It was late in the afternoon when the multitude returned to the city, and in a few hours more there was everywhere stillness and quiet, and the people in the capitol of a republic owned a power of control, and a motive for order and decorum, stronger than regal thrones and glittering bayonets could ever exercise and inspire.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1850.

A False Despatch—The Cabinet—Appointments—The New Administration Mr. Webster's Speech, &c., &c.

I am guiltless of the telegtaphic despatch sent to the Baltimore Sun, published in your paper of to-day, under the head of "The New Cabinet." If a new cabinet had been made last evening I (X) would have telegraphed you; but there was none made, and only three persons definitely agreed upon. These are:

Daniel Webster for Secretary of State, and not not Robert C. Winthrop, as stated in your despaten. Robert C. Winthrop, I can assure you, is not even thought of by the inciders. He is talked about by the outside *cliques*, congregating at the hotels, and in mess rooms.

Those who press Mr. Winthrop are no friends of the adjustment. Mr. Winthrop has done more to disorganize the House than any other member—the free-soilers not excepted—and he did it with a good grace and under the cover and protection of his literary reputation. The friends of the Union would be quite as much pleased with Mr. Clayton as with Mr. Winthrop goes into the cabinet, the free soilers are triumphant.

The next two gentlemen agreed upon are Messrs. Pearce of Maryland, and Mr. Graham of North Carolina; but the department to which they are called are not yet fixed. No other names are definitely agreed upon.

Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia, is no doubt a very able man, but he is not thought of for the Navy.

The old cabinet's resignations have all been accepted. The President wishes them to stay a month longer; but they have only condescended to stay till Monday nex. The Cabinet will be definitely arranged to-morrow (Thursday) evening, and the nominations will be sent in on Monday. This is all that is reliable news from Washington. Don't let so many electric stories come over the wise. If Mr. Vinton is eligible, he may come into the cabinet.

As to the prospects before us, I think they are as follows:—

1st Mr. Fillmore's administration will be very popular. 2d. It will scarcely meet with any serious opposition. 3d. It will check fanaticism in the North. 4th. It will check disunion and nullification in the South. 5th. It will gladden the hearts of every true friend of the Union. 6th. A great many people, including the late friends of Gov. Seward, will throw up their caps for Fillmore. 7th. Mr. Benton will stand solitary and alone, but without a ball to set in motion. There will be a monument raised with the inscription; *hic jaces*

The names prominent for the cabinet are Webster, Graham, Morehead, Vinton, McKennon and Hopkins.

Mr. Webster's speech to-day was a model of parliamentary eloquence. He supported the bill, was ready to vote for it, and to endorse each and all the propositions contained in it, collectively or separately. Mr. Webster said he was ready to stay here till some measure of adjustment should give peace to the country.—He was very happy in his illustration of the good fellowship which exists between the nullifiers and abolitionists, or free soilers, who shake hands with one another, and vow, "death to the bill." Mr. Hale tried to turn that part of Mr. Webster's speech which told powerfully on the audiance into ridicule, but his wit proved abortive. He forgets that when *extremes* meet, which stand wide apart, something else than the mere attraction of cohesion must bring them together.

Between the moderate men of the North and South there exists a natural affinity, which explains the action which flows from it. Mr. Benton's amendment in regard to Texas, was voted down by a vote of 36 to 16. This is the nineteenth time, I believe, that old Bullion has been defeated on this bill, which I think will still pass the Senate, and eventually the House. Mr. Foote's amendments will certainly sadisfy some of the ultras; and one or two accessions from for the South are certainly calculated upon from the North. The free-soilers and nullifiers, *per se*, are determined to vote against the bill, no matter what shape it assumes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Kent News.

A BAIT.

MR. EDITOR:—We understand that the Locos have laid a plan to form an amalgamation Ticket for the Convention—two Whigs, and two of their own party. This is to be the plan in Whig counties, but in Democratic counties, it is to run party Tickets—for instance in the city of Baltimore, to test the truth of the declaration that party had nothing to do with Reform, the Whig central committee opened a correspondence with the Democratic committee and proposed a Union Ticket, which the Democrats promptly declined and nominated a full blood party Ticket. The same proposition was made by the Whigs of Washington with the same result. Is this the season for catching gudgeons?

A WHIG REFORMER.

For the Kent News.

Convention and Reform.

MR. EDITOR:—In my communication last week, I undertook to explain the nature and extent of the duties that would devolve upon the members of the Constitution Convention, and also to show what subjects could not be brought to their notice, but the types seemed reluctant to do their duty, and my object was but imperfectly accomplished. I now propose to say something upon the qualifications of Candidates, and the manner of their selection.

It had been frequently asserted when, the subject of a Convention was before the people, that it was one unmixed with party—politics—was a distinct matter, that soared much higher than the politics of the day, and was intended to be kept seperate. This may have been the design of those who took this view, but other influences, uncontrollable by them have since given to the members of the Convention, a political complexion. An attempt was made in Washington county to form a Union ticket, composed of equal numbers of the two political parties—the Whigs making the proposition, which was not accepted—the same thing has occurred in the city of Baltimore, and the two parties are in other counties, nominating their respective Candidates. The parties are therefore to run their own sets of Candidates, as Democrats and Whigs, and it is now too late to talk of amalgamation Tickets in any of the counties. My object is not to complain of this, but merely ta state the facts, with such few comments, in relation to Candidates, as may be applicable to their selection.

In my number of last week, I attempted to show the vast importance of the duties of the Convention. That great fundamental principles were to be settled—that all the Departments of the Government, were to be examined and moulded—the Executive, Judicial and Legislative. The nature, powers and duties of each department—that each may be carefully balanced, guarded, limited, and disposed, so as not to conflict with each other, but to bear a relative proportion and adaptation. That the various interests of the community may be protected—that the Eastern Shore interest should be specially protected, and the whole carefully and wisely arranged:—That ordinary matters of legislation must be left for the Legislature, and that only great political questions, which are to affect for weal or woe, ourselves and our posterity, were to be introduced. It follows, then that qualifications are necessary for the members of that body. Before a new Constitution is made, they must make themselves intimately acquainted with our Bill of Rights and Constitution: That acquaintance should not be a slight, but an accurate and profound one. But, other things are necessary.

To be qualified to form a new Constitution, one should read and study attentively, first. The Constitution of the United States, and some suitable commentary upon it, for it is supreme, and the State Constitutions, cannot interfere with it. Several important questions, have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where New-York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, have come into collision with the Constitution of the U. States. These controversies are exciting, produce unkindness, and are attended with great expense, and should be avoided. Secondly—one should read and weigh all the Constitutions of all the States in the Union; compare them with each other, and carefully select the most approved provisions. To enable one to discharge these duties, he should read and study some standard work on political economy—to acquaint himself with the extent of the population—of the real and personal estate—of the capital invested in Banking, institutions, Manufactures, Commerce, and the public works—of all the elements which constitute a great and prosperous people. He should also possess other qualifications. He should be of sufficient age and experience to have formed a good judgment upon the leading measures and policy of the Government.—He should not be visionary or of unsettled purpose, but of good, sound, matured, reliable judgment—what we may term "*a safe man!*" One of practical prudence, of sound discretion—of attentive, business habits, and of known steadiness and firmness of purpose, who cannot be drawn off a safe line of action, by flattery, or threats, nor by any glittering and plausible scheme which might answer for a season, but would not stand the test of scrutiny or of time; one, who, would ~~especially~~ guard and defend the interest, the property and inhabitants of the E. Shore, in a special manner, while he would prove alike true to the State at large,

If I have taken a correct view of the subject, it will strike every mind, that the selection of Candidates is of uncommon, and essential importance—that the duty of the people, is of great moment, and that they should be fully alive to the great interests involved in their choice. They are of sufficient weight, to make every reflecting mind hesitate, if not shrink from accepting so high and serious a trust. No one who fully considers the matter will be eager to assume the responsibility, nor will the people, be likely to choose such. The place should not be sought, nor, if tendered, by the spontaneous action of the people, should it be declined without serious reflection. The writer does not consider himself qualified for the discharge of such highly responsible and arduous duties—if he were so, his habits and desire for retirement, would had him into different walks, and is, only expressing the deliberate conclusions to which he has arrived after very considerable reflection.

It being then indespensable that appropriate personsshould be selected for the consideration and support of the people, and as all correct and safe judgments must be calmly and dispassionately formed, the next question is, what is the best mode of making such choice! Political parties from convenience, in counties, where the number of Candidates is the same as the number of districts, sometimes nominate Candidates for the Legislature in district meetings, but as a Convention is a very different thing from a Legislature, and as the duties are essentially different, and the qualifications of Candidates, that mode should be adopted, which will best answer the end proposed. There is, not, in selecting Convention Candidates, any local or district interest, or feeling, to gratify or consult. No Bills to be acted on for roads, landings, &c., but the interests are general—they affect the whole State as a state—they are to remain as acted upon, as the permanent law of the land, not repealable like ordinary legislation if found unsuitable or inexpedient, and are to affect, all portions of the State, every individual in the State—the property of the whole State—and each one elected, must act for the State, and cannot represent any local or neighbourhood feeling or interest.

The plan, which, upon reflection, I would suggest would be, to call the people together—I mean those of the party which intends to nominate, in their respective election districts, and let them, when thus assembled, appoint a suitable number of discreet persons resident in their districts, to meet at some convenients place and time, in general Convention, to deliberate and select the persons to be recommended. Suppose twenty or twenty-five persons from each Election district were appointed to discharge the duty! Would it not, in the first place, insure a representation from every neighbourhood, in the county—in the next place, it would secure consultation—interchange of opinions—comparison of views—deliberation, and calm and dispassionate decision. This, would secure Union and concert of action. It would be the only means, of ascertaining a Candidate's opinions on vital subjects connected with his duties, which, it might be deemed essential to know, before the choice were made For instance—whether the Candidate would favour the plan of representation according to population—or a material reduction of the representation of the small counties, and an increase of the large one? This, and other questions might arise, which the county Convention might desire information upon, and which could not be communicated to the county at large, if the District system was resorted to. The writer holds no office—does not design holding any—and is not connected with any one, interested in any manner in the results or action of the Convention, and his only object, is, as a citizen of the county, having property and family and all his interests among you—identified with the people of the county, and having intereets, like their, depending upon the action of the Convention to reform the Constitution of the State; he has ventured, respectfully to throw before the public his own views and opinions on a subject of paramount interest to all.

A REASONABLE REFORMER.

MR. CLARKE AMD REFORM.

The Locofoco papers are copying an article from the Frederic Citizen styling Mr. Clarke an anti reformer. We have supposed that such a charge could not possibly be maintained against a single prominent man, of either party, in Western Maryland. There was not a single man in the Legislature last winter from that section of the State that voted against the reform bill; though in 1844 we believe there were several opposed to it, and among them Mr. Clarke. For this he is assailed as being opposed to reform, and his vote during the session of '44 are referred to, sustain the charge. It matters not, with the Citizen and other locofoco papers how Mr. Clarke voted last year; it is enough for them to know that he once opposed reform, and if they can make the reformers believe that he is its opponent now, their purpose will be answered. They recognize no such a thing as a change in a man's sentiments or feelings; at least such is their doctrine now. Well let us try the locofoco candidate by this rule and see whether his course has always been a consistent one. If we are credibly informed, in 1840 Mr. Lowe was not so good a locofoco as he professed to be now. He not only voted for Gen. Harrison, but sung log cabin and hard cider songs, and made Whig speeches. Yet we find Mr. Lowe in 1850 a candidate for the highest office in the State and supported by the very party that denounced Gen. Harrison as a coward and a granny. Mr. Clarke it seems has changed his views on a single point of State policy, and for this he is denounced as a hypocrite by the locofoco papers. Mr. Lowe has left off singing that old whig song which was his delight in '40, and which ran somewhat as follows:

Old Tip's the boy to swing the flail
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah—
And make the locos all turn pale
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah.

He has now left the Whig track and gone over to the opposition; he run well for a season, and then fell into the hands of the Philestines.

But, says the Citizen, "if Mr. Clarke voted for the reform bill at the last session of the Legislature, it was because the irresistible power of public opinion compelled him to do what his ant-reform sentiments rebelled against before." This then is virtually calling Col. Clarke a hypocrite, because he voted for the reform bill. Then according to this argument the friends of Col. Clarke can attribute the change of Mr. Lowe (who has not only changed his views on one subject, but jumped a final somerset) to the same cause. The argument of those Locofocos who are to shield Mr. Lowe, (who is guilty) from the charge they are heaping upon Mr. Clarke, remind us very forcibly of the old game. "Heads I win, tails you lose." We would advise them to say as little as possible about consistency, lest they should cause some revelations to be made about the "Mountain city boy," which might not be very agreeable to a large number of "the harmonious."—*Cam. Chronicle.*

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The character of the Nicaragua treaty so honorable to the diplomacy, and destined to prove so important to the interests of the United States, may be inferred from the tone of the tone of the British journals, which do not treat it with the highest favor imaginable. Some of them, indeed, are highly indignant at its provisions, regarding it as capitulation of English right and pretention to American ambition. The London *Standard*, in a keen and angry, review of its several articles, charges, very justly; that it disposes of the "Mosquito claim" as well as the Mosquito Protectorate annihilating both;—all teritorial right and jurisdiction being by the treaty, conceded to the State of Nicaragua, and all the special advantages of both secured to the United States. The *Standard* takes particular exception to the clause which provides that any of the parties to the Nicaragua treaty may, "on giving six months notice," withdraw from it and ceased to be bound by any of its provisions. In this condition co sists, according to the *Standard*, the great advantage gained by the United States over England, when taken in connection with the surrender of the "Musquito claim," as above alluded to. The remarks on this feature of the treaty are interesting, and we subjoin them for the benefit of our readers:—

"Now what, we would ask, (demands the *Standard*) are we to make of such a clause as this? The canal we shall suppose to be made, and, perhaps, made by means of English capital. Very well. The United States find some fault with the rates of toll, or some minor matter, and giving six months' notice, in compliance with the treaty, withdraw themselves from it. From that moment it becomes to them so much waste paper, and the treaty which they concluded with the state of Nicaragua reviews, for it is only superceded whilst the other treaty from which they have withdrawn, has force. Thus then, then, then, this clause enables the United States, without any breach either of society or the law of nations, to become sovereign over this canal and territory. It would be in vain, in such case, to try to revive the "Mosquito claim," because, having by this treaty really admitted the rights of the State of Nicargua, which we before questioned, reaction is impossible.

Markets.

Baltimore, July 19, '50

White Wheat—$1 15 to 1 20.
Red do—1 05 to 1 15.
Yellow Corn—62a63.
White do—60a62.
Oats—40a42.



DIED.

On Saturday the 13th inst. after a painful illness of fourteen days Philip, son of Dulany and Mary Jane Rasin. Aged four years and five months.

On Friday after a lingering illness Mary Ann daughter of Oliver P. and Rachel R. Beck aged six months and six days.

She died in beauty like the Rose,
Torn from its parents stem,
She's gone to seek a resting place,
And we must say amen.

For the Lord hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for such is the kingdom of Heaven."

NEW GOODS

WM. N. E. WICKES, has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Give him a call.

July 20, '50.

AUCTION SALES

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Maryland, the subscriber, Trustee, will expose to public sale to highest bidder, on

TUESDAY

THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1850, at the tavern porch of John McDaniel, in Chester Town, at eleven o'clock, A. M. All that

FARM OR PLANTATION

Lying in Kent county, Maryland, four miles below George Town, late the property of Colin Ferguson and formerly the *MANSION* of Col. Freeman, containing

373 1-4 Acres,

called "*TIBBALDS*" and "*POINT*"

This Farm, lies on the navigable of Sassafras River, bounded by it North for half a mile and on the Freeman's Creek, which separates Shrewsbury or Cadwallader's Neck adjoins the land of Mr. James F land and Mrs. Phebe W. Rasin, and vided into six fields. Has a fair tion of



and fine growing CHESNUT, sufficient keep the farm fenced.

THE SOIL is good and CU grows finely and the Farm is one of most desirable in the county.



The *BUILDI* consist of a large story *BRICK DW LING and KI EN, BARN, ST LING, CORN-HOUSE and M HOUSE.*

The situation is a high, comma and salubrious, with a

FINE YARD

in front of the DWELLING, handso set in trees, and the Farm is one of most desirable in our county, as well its productiveness, as for its location advantages for a residence. It is conv ent to Church, School, Post Office &c.

There are two



SMALL TENEMENTS,



on the land at some distance from DWELLING suitable for residences laborers on the Farm.

Mr. Richard Peacock, the tenant, shew the premises to any one who call to examine them.

THE TERMS

OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree are, That the purchase money shall paid in three equal instalments of twelve and eighteen months from the of sale, and to be secured by the Bond the purchaser with approved security. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed for the premises fee.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

July 20, 1850. tds

FARM FOR SALE,

THE FARM lying within three miles Chester Town, occupied by Mr. B. Wroth, and adjoining the lands of Mr. W H. P. Worrell—containing

160 *Acres,*

INCLUDING 30 ACRES IN



WOOD AND TIMBER,



detached from the Farm, but lying within one mile of the Farm.

The Farm is divided into FOUR FIELDS each well watered. A fine meadow may be made.



The DWELLING is a large *TWO STORY BRICK* with a good KITCHEN, new MEAT and POULTRY HOUSES; *CORN-HOUSE and STABLING.* Possession can be given at the end of the year.

FOR TERMS apply to the subscriber near Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, or to his Agent George Vickers, Esq., Chester Town.

FRANCIS A. RUTH.

July 20, 1850.—3w

A choice lot of *MERCER and FOX EYE POTATOES*, for sale for the