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nation, aye and a black seal too. Here did our space permit, we would enlarge upon these subjects; but we we are admonished, by a want of time to proceed, promissing, however, to again pay our respects to Mr. Enoch Louis Lowe, and also to a certain other gentlemen, who seems very much interested in the coming election, for the reason it is said, that he is to constitute a portion of "the power behind the throne" in case Enoch Louis Lowe is elected.

To return to Mr. Clarke. We speak the sentiments of our people when we say that we have never witnessed so great an impression made upon the public mind, as that gentleman made on Wednesday last. When he replied his friends were perfectly elated, while the admirers of Lowe held down their heads in mortification at the labored effort of their candidate. And when Mr. Clarke referred to the fact that he rode no settled question, or humbug as a hobby, to obtain office; that he had no particular platform for one section of the State, which he would not advocate, in another; that he was a Whig and if defeated, he would die honorably, it was then the true Whig feeling wat aroused, and such a shout of applause as we have seldom heard, rent the air for several minutes. Well he might he have said with the great warrior, 'Vendi, vidi, vici.

We would say to the Whigs of Maryland, be of good cheer. A few more days will settle the question, and William B. Clarke will be the Governor of Maryland —Depend upon it, Dorchester is arroused to a man. Her sons are determined to go right into the work for Wm. B. Clarke; and our word for it, they will roll up one of their old fashioned majorities to the tune of 400.— *Cambridge Chronicle.*

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, September 21, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

For Senator,
JOHN E. CACY.

For the Levy Court,
WILLIAM GOODING,
THOMAS LUSBY.

Election, Wednesday, the 2nd of October

Mr. Lowe and the Whigs.

On Monday last, Mr. Lowe, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, addressed the Democracy in Chester Town. He is rather a good looking man—but with a brow a little too dark, He has a sonorous and commanding voice—speaks with emphasis, and with considerable fluency. He may be termed, a good, but not a strong speaker. He seizes popular topics—such as would strike the predilections of men, and in a bold and confident manner uses them in the place of argument. There is an air and manner of consequence, of importance and superciliousness in Mr. L. that is forbidding. We know speakers of his party, his superior in matter and manner. He commenced his speech by charging the great Whig party of Maryland with "*infamy and disgrace*" for the manner in which they had managed the canvass.—This charge, as untrue, and unworthy, as it was in bad taste and bad temper, was calculated to lower Mr. Lowe, among the Democrats as well as Whigs. No true Whig, with a spark of self respect or independence, can now hesitate to use every proper effort to defeat the vain and lofty aspirations of one who would thus recklessly, causelessly, and untruly assail a whole party, composed of men, of the the best materials which this or any other country can boast.

Mr. Lowe.

We have heard that some of Mr. Lowe's friends, deny that he is a Roman Catholic. This they take care not to do in print—we do not oppose him on such grounds, we make a distinction, but as the fact is that he is a Catholic, it is small business to deny it, and we challenge any man to do so under his own hand, in time to have the proof published, before the holding of the election.

Omnious.

When Mr. Lowe the Loco candidate for Governor, mounted the platform which had been erected on theCourt-houseGreen, on Monday last, with the officers of the meeting, musicians, &c., down went, with a crash, the whole fabric, ominous of the fall which awaits Mr. Lowe on the second day of October next.

☞The Baltimore Argus claims great credit for its friends who visited Chester Town on Monday last, to listen to Mr. Lowe, because they did not kick up a row!

Perhaps it means because they kicked up *only* one row, and half a dozen quarrels!

Mr. Lowe and Mr. Clarke.

The meeting on Monday last, was Mr Lowe's own meeting, and not a joint meeting for discussion, and one which Mr. Clarke, could not have visited without special invitation. We know of several Whigs, who would have replied to Mr. Lowe'a speech, if it had been courteous to have done so. Mr. Lowe's regrets therefore at the absence of Mr. Clarke, were unnecessary.

Mr. Lowe stated that he was in the habit of speaking *very tenderly* of Mr Clarke in his *absence*, but very *plainly* in his *presence!* We witnessed the discussion at Centreville between those gentlemen on Saturday last, and in Chester Town on Monday, and we can safely assert the *reverse* of Mr. Lowe's statement in Chester Town. He dealt much more *tenderly* with Mr. C. in his *presence*, and much more *plainly* in his *absence*. At Centre trevile, Mr. Clarke was obliged to open the discussion, he told the people that Mr. Lowe, had a stereotyped speech, which he had made in several counties, and that he would turn to page 12 of votes and proceedings &c. but he would then state for all, that if any man charged him with being the candidate of a clique or junto, of the Whig party, or that he was insincere in his notions of reform, he would hold him personally responsible. Mr. Lowe disclaimed any such purpose. But it was apparent in his speech in Chester Town, that the whole drift of one half of his speech, was to prove that Mr. Clarke was not in favor of Reform, and he arrayed his interrogatories in such a manner, as to induce others to draw the inference that Mr. C. was not sincere, while *he* carefully avoided the expression of the inference himself. It was apparent that Mr. Lowe's manner, was any thing but commendable to an absent and honorable opponent, while his lofty bearing and boasting, four times, of what he intended to do in Monument Square on Wednesday last, must have been as objectionable to his own friends, as to the Whigs who were present. He said he was in the habit of *driving* his opponent from *position to position*, and a stranger might have thought that Mr. C. was a mere child in his hands, although in our opinion, he is decidedly a superior man to Mr Lowe. Mr. Clarke makes no vain boastings—is guilty of no egotism—but he has the bearing of a man of good taste, of intelligence, and of high character. He openly avows all his principles and policy—tells the people that he has not one speech for Alleghany and another for Somerset, but he speaks out plainly, all his sentiments, every where, and says, he would rather be defeated with his principles known, than to be successful with them concealed! He takes hold, not of the mere clap-trap subjects of the day, but of grave and important principles, discusses measures; he talks to the sense, not passions of the people; to the judgment, and not to their prejudices.

Not Frank.

Mr. Lowe, in his speech in C. Town, asserted, that Mr. Clark, had stated as one of his reasons for voting, in 1845, against a Bill to call a Convention, that Mr. Biser, who drafted the Bill was not a Constitutional Lawyer, but that Mr. C. took care to vote for Mr. Biser's Bill at the last session of the Legislature to call a Convention.—Mr. Lowe ought, in all frankness, to have stated, that the Bill of the last Session, which he called Mr. Biser's Bill, was in fact a Bill reported by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Biser, Causin, Browne, Merrick, Tilghman, Gwinn and Farnandis —*five* of them Constitutional Lawyers, *four* of them Whigs, and Mr. Farnandis, a talented Whig, the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, and a great Conventional Reformer, would necessarily see that the Bill was properly drafted. On the 15th January 1850, (see page 77 votes and proceedings) the Committee made a report accompanied by the Bill, under which the Convention is to be held. A majority of this committee were Whigs—appointed by a Whig speaker and in favor of a Convention. And yet Mr. Lowe endeavor to make it Mr. *Biser's* Bill and to show inconsistency on the part of Mr. C. Was ever anything more unjust and unfair? Mr. Lowe could read the votes and proceedings of 1844 and '45, but it did not suit him to read those of 1847? He denounced the Whig party in round terms but declined telling the people that a Whig Committee on the Constitution, reported the very Reform Bill, under which the Convention is called! and that the last Legislature was Whig in both branches! Was that fair or candid, Mr. Lowe?

☞The Democratic party of Kent county, we understand, have nominated the following ticket:

For Senator,
THOMAS H. HORSEY.

For the Levy Court,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES SPEAR.

The Topics.

It was a matter of surprise, we believe, to both Whigs and Democrats on Monday last, that Mr. Lowe's speech was devoted exclusively to Reform, a subject the Governor will have nothing to do with, and that he carefully avoided all the important and interesting subjects of the day. Did Mr. L place so low an estimation on our people, as to suppose the simple cry of *Reform*, was to be a panacea for every thing and that the country had no other interests for the Governor or Government to attend to?

Enthusiasm.

Our Loco friends were evidently not elated at the speech of Mr. Lowe, on Monday last—they have talked very little about it since, and manifested very little enthusiasm at the time of its delivery. The steamer from Baltimore brought about two hundred of the "unterrified democracy" they did the clapping and we thought they were very moderate in their exhibitions. Among the Kent men, there was certainly a deficiency in the article of enthusiasm.

☞The following is an extract from a letter to the Editor of this paper, dated Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1850:

In regard to our Governor, our prospects are really flattering. Tis true however, that the Democrats calculate on a large majority for Lowe, from the fact that he being a Catholic they think the whole Catholic vote will be cast for him; this perhaps is nearly correct, but when we come to reflect that the Catholics of this city, at least eight out of every ten are Democrats, I cannot conceive how their vote will help him much, and permit me, sir, to say that on this ground alone, he will loose three Protestants where he will gain one Catholic vote. Taking then, every thing into consideration, I think we can safely assert that Lowe's majority in this city will not exceed 600 votes and many of our knowing ones do not give him that many. Now sir, I have tried to give you an impartial statement of our prospects in this city and may I not ask what you intend doing in Old Kent, and on the Eastern Shore generally. This question perhaps is useless as I know you will as heretofore do your whole duty, and I shall look for Old Kent to send up a majority of 150 for Col. W. B. Clarke, the Whig Candidate for Governor. Give us 800 majority from the Eastern Shore and you may rely on it that Col. Clarke, will be our next Governor and elected too, by Maryland votes.

"OLD KENT."

Monument Square.

The Gubernatorial Candidates met in Baltimore on Wednesday last before several thousands of persons in Monument Square. Mayor Stansbury was called to the chair, assisted by 12 Vice Presidents and 8 Secretaries.

The Baltimore Sun of Thursday, gives the following brief account of the meeting:

The speakers were facetiously introduduced by the Mayor to the audience, Mr Lowe as a "gubernatorial candidate for the legislature," and Mr. Clarke, in a moment of forgetfulness, as Thomas G. Pratt, Esq. His Honor seemed to be a little out of his element between the hostile parties, a position that would be sufficient to try the nerves even of an ordinary man.

Mr. Lowe opened the hall with a spiritual effort, in which he glided over the prominent subjects of debate, and dwelt with particular effect on the reform topic. He was followed by Mr. Clarke, who displayed much ingenuity and argumentative power in his review of his adversary's position, though he was evidently greatly inconvenienced by hoarseness, either from "much speaking" or an ill-timed cold.—He met his man, however, as a foeman worthy of his steel.

Each gentleman spoke for an hour, and then tapered off the discussion with half an hour each, the band diversifying the occasion with a specimen of their quality between each of the speeches. All parties —speakers and audience—seemed equally satisfied with themselves and the result, and we suspect that if a poll of votes could have been taken at the beginning and the end of the debate, it would have appeared that they "met on the level and parted on the square."

CAPT. BROWER BEATEN.—Capt Brower handed us last week, a Cucumber which we thought was hard to beat, but it was "no account" to the following from the Waukesha Democrat:

Colonel F. A. Sprague, of Eagle Prairie, has left at our office, for the inspection of the curious, two Wisconsin *cucumbers*—one of them measures five feet and eleven inches; the other being, as the Col. says, just right for pickling; not more than four or five feet long. The Col never was beaten yet, and when any one comes up to these figures, he will try again.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT.—The House of Represenatives, yesterday, by a vote of 124 to 47, passed the bill from the Senate to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Thus has every one of the important measures origionally embraced in Mr. Clay's "omnibus bill," received the sanction of both branches of the national legislature, and that they will be ratified and approved by an overwhelming majority of the people, no sane man pretends to doubt for a moment.—*Clipper of Wednesday.*

☞The Baltimore Clipper, a neutral paper in politics, but one of the warmest advocates of Reform in the State, in speaking of the Governors election, says:

"So far as regards reform in the State, the next Governor can have no part or lot in the matter, more than any private individual.—The question has been already decided in favor of reformers to the Convention. The Governor will have no veto upon the acts of that body; and, in fact, may not be in office when its proceedings shall have been closed—consequently the opinions of candidates can exercise no influence on the Convention. It will depend on the provisions of the new Constitution whether the next Governor will possess any other power than to sign laws and see that they are executed."

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The ultimate consequences depending upon the approaching election, render it one of the most important political struggles that has ever taken place within this State.

It will be a contest between those who are pledged to protect the honor and fair fame of Maryland, and those who know no country but their party, and no principle but their interests. Between these gallant men, who through good report and evil have stood by the State with the devotion of true patriotism, and that party, whose banner bearing on its folds and fatal word "Repudiation," has ever flaunted in the face of thoses who preferred taxation to dishonor. When the tempest was abroad in the land all looked dark as the the Whigs of Maryland came to the rescue of their country and with all the energy of faith, applied themselves to the work of restoring the credit of the state. Though opposed at every step by their political foes, they succeded in placing Maryland upon the proud eminence that she now occupies among the honest States of this confederacy, and may God in his mercy grant that she may never be brought down from this pinnacle of honor. No truthful man can deny that the whole credit of the Resumption by this State, is due to the Whigs of Maryland.

It is their fair and hard-earned chaplet and no hand of the despoiler can ever, wrest it from their brows.

The Contest will be one between the true reformers of the State, and those who have only pretended to be the friends of reform, because they were gasping after political power, and thought this the most available method of obtaining it. We challenge a denial of the assertion, that every reform that has been engrafted upon the Constitution of the State, has been advocated by Whig statesmen, and accomplished by Whig Legislatures. And, yet in the face of this fact, the Democratic party has dared to assail the Whigs as opposed to proper reforms, and to claim for themselves all the credit due to its accomplishments. How differently have they spoken whenever a Whig Legislature has passed a law that has proved unpopular. In every such case, the *Whig party* has been charged with the evil deed; and it has never been held to be a just reply to the charge, to say, that a majority of those who *opposed* the passage of the law were *Whigs*, and of those who *advocated* it, *Democrats*. The Democratic party has also answered:—"The Whigs were in the majority and might have defeated the measure,—we therefore charged them with its passage." They have thus charged upon upon us every unpopular measure ever passed by a Whig Legislature, and we have surely the right to enjoy the credit of those that have received the public approbation. Candid Democrats have not hesitated to declare that their party only advocated Reform because it furnished a cause of complaint against the Whigs so long as they refused accede to their demands,—and in the hope that when Reform did come, it would increase their strength. If the Democratic party had been in the ascendancy in this State, and their adherents had filled the offices, we should have remained in profound ignorance of many of the *terrible* defects of our Constitution, and of the many sage propositions for its amendment.

We have established the affairs of the State upon a thriving basis. Shall we desert it, and let rude and hostile hands tear down the tree, which if watched with friendly care, would bloom and bear a rich harvest.

Such are the issues presented to the voters of the State at the ensuing election—Shall the credit and honor and prosperity of the State be fostered and protected?

If this is your wish, then vote for the Whig candidate, and we will have Governor pledged to maintain them all. You will have them all. You will have a man whose character and integrity no breath of slander has ever dared to assail, and who will faithfully and honestly administer the government.

But, if you are tired of prosperity, and desire to prove "how adversary can purify the heart," then vote for the candidate of a party "bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder." This is their daguerreotype by John C. Calhoun, their own greatest Statesman, and all subsequent times has but served to prove the fidelity of the potrait.

And now let us elect our candidate. It is clearly in our power to do so, and we have but to make the effort in order to succeed. This is a *Whig* State—clearly and undubtedly *Whig*, and it is high time that we should have a *Whig* Governor.—It seems hardly credible to the people of other States that we should be defeated by a party so decidedly in the minority. But we have ourselves to thank for it. The Whigs have never tried their best at a Governor's election except once, and we then succeded in electing our candidate—suppose we had been defeated then! what would now be the condition of the State?

We say it is the fault of the Whig themselves that we have been defeated. At every Presidential election, we carry the State in triumph, and no one ever contains a doubt as to what will be the result why, then should we ever lose the Governor? It is because we are too inactive. Almost every man will tell you, when you speak of the approaching election, that every thing depends upon Baltimore city. We think otherwise. The truth is that every thing depends upon the *Counties*. When the Whing party comes to believe this, we will then be always successful. But our friends have become so firmly convinced of the immense weight of influence possessed by the floating population of that city, that they stay at home in inglorious ease, and having convinced ourselves that we will be beaten, fold their arms and contentthemselves with declaiming against the state of affairs which produces such disastrous results. If we put our own shoulder to the wheel, we would find that the mountains whose height seems to obscure the sun would dwindle into mole hills.—Look at the vote of this State in 1844. If Baltimore city had then a majority for Polk of three thousand seven hundred votes, we would nevertheless have carried the State for Clay. Or look at the vote of 1848, when we gave the gallant hero of Buena Vista a majority of 3336 votes. If Baltimore city had given a majority against the old hero of 2,800 votes, he would still have received the electoral vote of Maryland.—Did all depend then upon Baltimore city? Who gained the state then. The noble Whigs of *the Counties* by the help of the noble Whigs of Baltimore city, rolled up that majority.

Look at the result of the election a week since for delegates to the Reform Convention. In spite of every misrepresentation in spite of every effort and political trick, and in spite of many a golden bride, the whigs have yet obtained a majority in that body of eight votes. The State of Maryland is a *Whig* State, and all the efforts of the Democrats and all the inaction of the Whigs, cannot cause her to desert her ancient faith. Though her children should desert her, her blood dyed soil is *Whig*, and no othtr faith can thrive within her borders.

And we all know this thing. Whig friends that this same Baltimore, the darling hope of Democracy, has of late shown herself to be a rebelious child. Like Jeshurn of old, "it has grown fat and kicked," and is no longer the impregnable fortress of the true faith. Unless the divers have dreamed vain dreams, we shall yet hear of her, "redeemed, delivered and disinthralled."

The whole State of Maryland is deeply interested in this struggle, and every whig in Maryland should labor manfully in support of the honor and fair fame and prosperity of his State. Let us erect the Whig candidate, and the State is safe. Brother whigs, bear in mind this golden rule, that will ever ensure us success—let every whig go to the polls himself, whether it rain or shine, and see that every whig neighbour goes there too, and there will be heard a joyous shout of victory that will cheer up whig heart, from the peaks of the Alleganies to the ocean bound shore of Worcester.—*Maryland Republican.*

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

There is an effort making to mix these questions together. Those who are making it hope that their candidate for Governor will be aided, or the Whig candidate injured by it, if they succeed. The questions are altogether distinct. The members of the Constitutional Convention are elected, and over their procedings, the Governor to be elected, whoever he may be, can have no control. The Convention is to meet in November, and the Governor is not to be inaugurated till the January following. It is not improbable then that the Convention will be able to get through with its business, even before the new Governor is inaugurated, or if it do not, he will still have no control over its proceedings. He may neither say, by virtue of his office, what shall be done by the Convention, or what shall not be done.—He may not even reccommend any thing to them for their adoption, and he has no veto over their proceedings.

There may be some art in trying to mix up the Governor's election with the formation of the new Constitution, in the advantage which it seemingly holds out to the opponent of the Whig candidate. It is known that the Whigs of the State differ in regard to many of the provisions which it is proposed to incorporate in the new Constitution, and the design is to represent Mr. Clarke as identified with one side, or as opposed to the other. It is the error of many Whigs, that they will have their own notions, and that they will follow them out, even though the party may suffer by it. The Locofocos understand this; and they know, too, that they have little risk to run on that score. "Stick to the party," is not only the maxim, but a principle with the great mass of them. Their candidate is not liable, as they know, to lose votes, by any opinions he may profess about changes in the Constitution,—with which, indeed, as Governor, if he should be elected, he would have nothing to do,—and they, therefore, care little what opinions he may profess. He cannot change their votes. But they think that it is different with Whigs, and hence the effort to make the election turn upon Mr. Clarke's views, about changes in the Constitution. It is a trick to mislead those Whigs, who, as we say, are liable to the honest error, of requiring the candidate to agree with them in all things. But the trick will fail. The Whigs of the State differ, as they know, among themselves, about the alteration in the Constitution, and Mr. Clarke must necessarily hold opinions on the subject with which some of them do not agree—But he he is not to be elected Governor for any purpose of carrying his own or other views. He is to be elected Governor because he is a Whig—an able and well-deserving citizen—who will watch over the interests of the Stat, and discharge faithfully every duty that may be confined to him.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Kent News.

Reform.

MR. EDITOR:—We have heard of various projected reforms, and one of them strikes at the convenience of the Eastern Shore most materially; and that is the proposition to have the whole shore as one Judicial District with three Judges at the salary of twenty five hundred dollars each. Now we deem this scheme impracticable, as it will be impossible so to arrange the Courts as to prevent their sitting in the bilious season, or in the dead of winter!—Neither of which times would suit suitors Jurymen or Witnesses. The Judges and Lawyers might make out in the Towns, but the country people would be put to great inconvenience if they were compelled to ride late and early, either in the sickly season or through the rain, hail, snow and storms of Winter. The saving of money would be twenty five hundred dollars but we understaud that there will be in this plan a separate court of Appeals, and we suppose at least one Judge would be from the Eastern Shore with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. There would then be no saving at all, but say the Judge of the court of Appeals should receive $2200, the present salary, then there would be again of $300, divide this, between the eight Counties which will make it a little over $33, to each County, divide again this, among the taxable inhabitants and what would each have to pay? Would the bonus countervail the inconvenience? If one county had to pay the whole, it would not be felt; but the inconvenience of a winter session would be severely felt. The salaries proposed are not too high, and we doubt whether competent Judges would be found to travel so large and so onerous a district for those sums, what would become of persons desirous to obtain the Habeas Corpus. The Judges must be continually travelling. We would greatly prefer the District to remain as they are and give to associate Judges control of the Orphans Court as has been frequently spoken of—There is no court of more importance than the Orphan's Court, and there should be a man at the head of it who understood well the law. Every man, woman and child are interested in this tribunal. The personal property of the whole county sooner or later would be at the disposal of this court. Chancery Jusisdiction might also be given it, as far as the sale of real estate to pay debts is concerned.

EXAMINER.

For the News.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you inform me by what authority the Democrats nominated a candidate for Senate and candidates for Levy Court on Tuesday last? I know of no primary meeting to appoint committeemen in my District? Can a few meet in Caucus and act for the whole? Is this Democratic?

AN OLDFASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

For the News

MR. EDITOR:—If representation is increased on the Western Shore, as the design is, openly avowed, it will take from Kent and the smaller Counties, a considerable portion of our State School fund!—Now, the fund is divided among the counties according to representation. Add for instance two to Frederick, she would have 7 representatives—take one from Kent she would have two—then Frederick would get 3½ times as much of the School fund as Kent—now she gets only 1 and ⅜ more than Kent. If the School fund fail, Tax-ation must cease or Education go down, and yet, this is one of the Reforms which the Democratic party will have been so instrumental in bringing about.

A TAXPAYER.

THE FINANCES OF MARYLAND.—The Treasurer of Maryland gives notice in another column that fifty per cent. of the outstanding balance of the Funded Debt Stock of the State will be redeemed at the Loan Office in this city on the 1st of October next. The American learns from a reliable source that the remainder, amounting to $133,712,82, will probably be paid before half of the ensuing year shall have elapsed. The whole revenue of the State will then be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the main debt, and it is confidently expected that by the safe operation of the Sinking Fund the last farthing will be paid within fifteen years.

Baltimore Sun.

PASSAGE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—The House of Representatives, yesterday (says the Sun of Friday,) by a vote of ayes 110, nays 75, passed the fugitive Slave bill in the same form in which it had previously passed the Senate, so that it now only requires the President's signature to make it the law of the land. If the provisions of this bill are faithfully carried out, there will be no difficulty in slave owners recovering many of the fugitives now in security in the Northern States.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart of Virginia, has been nominated President Fillmore, Secretary of the Interior.

Markets.

Baltimore September 20, 1850.

White Wheat—1 05 to 1 10.
Red do 1—00 to 1 06.
Yellow Corn—59 60.
White do—59.60
Oats—30.35.
Rye—60.62

A full assortment of Cloth and Glazed caps just opened by

W. N. E. WICKES.

September 21, 1850.