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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, October 12, 1850.

Homicide.

We learn from the Philadelphia North American that on Saturday, two men named Samuel Caldwell and Ephraim Vansant, were arrested by the police of that city, upon the arrival of the steamboat Balloon, who were charged, by telegraph, with the killing of Ebenezer Watts, near the Head of Sassafras, in this county, on Monday the 23d inst. The affair, as far we can learn, seems to have occurred as follows: Caldwell and Vansant drove up to the house of Watts, lit and commenced pulling corn and feeding their horse; Mrs. Watts came to the door and asked them why they came there? Vansant replied they came to violate her person, instantly running in and seizing her. Watts, who was at work in the field, seeing the situation of his wife rushed in to rescue her when he was knocked senseless to the floor by Caldwell, with a club, with which he beat him until he was taken away by Vansant. Dr. Marsh was called in who dressed the wound; it was found that Watts scull was fractured in a shocking manner, and that he has since died. Caldwell and Vansant are still in prison in Philadelphia awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

Municipal Election.

A WHIG MAYOR ELECTED.

The Municipal Election, that taken in Baltimore on Wednesday last, resulted in the election of J. H. T. Jerome, the Whig candidate for the Mayoralty, by a majority of 769 votes.

The following table gives the votes in the several wards, compared with the vote at the Governor's election on Wednesday of last week:

Wards.	Mayor, 1850 Jerome. (W)	Mayor, 1850 Turner. (D)	Gov. 1850 Lowe. (W)	Gov. 1850 Clarke. (D)
1st Ward	378	608	676	376
3d "	266	639	661	276
4th "	638	294	411	596
5th "	360	292	352	308
6th "	517	511	658	455
7th "	407	538	656	345
8th "	385	828	692	348
9th "	390	398	484	356
10th "	451	222	303	431
11th "	512	393	586	485
12th "	780	353	615	594
13th "	452	220	288	421
14th "	625	313	440	546
15th "	635	516	641	573
16th "	394	356	427	358
17th "	290	535	642	270
18th "	838	738	1000	690
19th "	542	456	550	428
20th "	427	369	576	321
Total,	9,952	9,183	11,561	8812

Jerome's majority 769—Lowe's majority 2,752.

The majority for Mr. Jerome, it will be seen, is 769. Mr. Lowe's majority in this city was 2752. The loss for Mr. Turner, as compared with the vote of Mr. Lowe on Wednesday last, is therefore 3,521, and the annexed table will give the ratio in which each of the wards of the city contributed to this result:

1st ward,	70	12th "	448
2nd "	12	13th "	99
3rd "	32	14th "	206
4th "	159	15th "	187
5th "	112	16th "	107
6th "	209	17th "	127
7th "	180	18th "	412
8th "	201	19th "	208
9th "	119	20th "	312
10th "	101		
11th "	220	Total,	3,521

The whole vote cast in the city at the Governor's election last week was 20,375—the whole vote yesterday was 19,135—being a falling off of 1240. The vote Mr Jerome is 1,141 more than that received by Mr. Clarke, and that for Mr. Turner is 2381 less than that cast for Mr. Lowe.

The members elect to the first branch are, Messrs. Edward Horney, David Blandford, Joseph Weathers, Abel R. Blakeney, Wm. E. Beale, John T. Comely, E. G. Shipley, George D. Trewbury, Ezra Dill, John S. Brown, George Gortscheil and Joseph Wilson, democrats; and Messrs. Jas. S. Suter, James H. Cook, Wm. B. Ferguson, Dr. J. H. Thomas, G. J. Zimmerman, John R. Kelso, Henry P. Brooks and John F. Davis, whigs. Total, 12 democrats and 8 whigs.

For the Second Branch the members elect are Messrs. H. A. Cooper, Hugh Balton, G. A. Lovering, J. I. Cohen, Jr. Wm. J. Page and Charles S. Towson, democrats; F. L. Sheller, J. C. Ninde, G. A. Davis and Wm. B. Norris, whigs—total, democrats 6, whigs 4.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald states that a party from Maryland is now at the North, endeavoring to arrest Frederick Douglass the fugitive slave, and that "there are also known to be several thousand fugitive slaves in Columbia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, the owners of several hundred of whom have already taken steps for their recovery, and there will soon be a great storm in that direction."

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, A. M.—The election yesterday passed off quietly. Mr. Gilpin, Whig, is elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia by about three thousand majority.

The following congressional districts have been heard from, viz:

First District.—Col. Florence, democrat, has been elected over Lewis C. Levin, Native American

Second District—Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, whig, re-elected.

Third district.—Mr. Moore, whig, elected in this district.

Fourth District.—Mr. Robbins, democrat, elected.

Fifth District.—Mr. McNair, democrat elected. This is a democratic gain.

Eighth District.—Thaddeus Stevens, whig, reelected.

Ninth Dictrict.—J. Glancy Jones, democrat, elected.

Tenth District.—Mr. Dimmock, whig elected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, P. M.

In the Fifth District, Montgomery county gives Bredley, whig, over 500 majority. McNair is elected, being a democratic gain.

The whole democratic ticket is elected in Montgomery county.

Fourteenth District.—Schuylkill county gives 160 majority for Boas, the democratic candidate for Congress.

Dauphin county.—Harrisburg gives Boas a majority of 297.

Lebanon county is yet to hear from, which will decide the result of this district.

Seventeenth District.—Parker, democrat, has 475 majority for Congress in Mifflin county.

YORK, PA., Oct 9, P. M.

Wm. H. Kurtz, democrat, in district composed of York and Adams counties, is elected over Mr. Smyser, whig, by a majority of about 400, being a democratic gain.

Jas. E. Buckhahan, democrat, is elected prosecuting attorney for York county by about 800 majority over Mr. Barnitz, whig.

☞The following is an extract from a letter, to a gentleman in this place, dated Stockton, California, Aug. 24, 1850:

* * * This is truly a great country and no mistake, but it is most awfully misrepresented by many. There is about one out of every 500 that makes a pile, and 5 out of 100 that makes wages, and 94 out of the balance, that are miserable devils, who use the old adage as well play as work for nothing, or for the third class. This is a great and growing country, well peopled with full grown inhabitants, to say nothing of the Peruvians, Chinese, Irish, Dutch, Jews, Gentiles, Malays, Chilians, &c. get your geography and see what the names of the balance of the human family are and enumerate the whole and you have the population of California, without the number. Then the country is so very healthy; there is twelve men in the house with me and some of them have two chills every twenty four hours, and the balance of the time is taken up with fevers. Such things as these beats old Kent, with all her tall corn pretty girls, &c.

There is no such thing as diarrhæ here, not more than ninety nine out of a hundred have it and not over forty out of that number die with it. This is a great country and should be admitted as a State soon, if only for its agricultural advantages which is very great. The rainy season commences in November, that is with little showers of two or three days duration, it then sets in in good faith for probably ten or twelve days more, then you may possibly see the sun for one hour. This is the very place for farmers, if he sows his grain at this season he is very apt not to find it the next spring, at least where he expects to—admitting he could make a crop in winter he would not be troubled with rain in summer, for there is none from May until November. * *

THE ENTIRE STATE.

	Clarke.	Lowe.
Baltimore city,	8810	11564
Baltimore county,	1923	2645
Allegany,	1443	1855
Frederick,	3123	3196
Harford,	1478	1480
Prince George's,	948	675
Montgomery,	764	690
Cecil,	962	967
Washington,	2820	2518
Kent,	655	548
Talbot,	556	623
Queen Ann's,	746	711
Carroll,	40m	000
Caroline,	00	29m
Charles,	155m	000
St. Mary's,	283m	000
Somerset,	1101	750
Worcester,	1454	1142
Dorchester,	1275	920
Calvert,	146 n	00(
Anne Arundel	1624	1518
	30309	31834
		303 9
Lowe's majority,		1525

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—There are rumors at the North that efforts are being made to seize the refuge slave. The papers, however, seem not to be aware of the fact that Douglass, through the aid of English philanthropists, several years since purchased his freedom from his master in Maryland. Douglass resides at Rochester. He has accumulated a handsome property, and has been living for some time past in his own house, surrounded by all the luxuries and refinements of polished society.

The Bounty Land Bill.

FORMS FOR OBTAINING BOUNTY LANDS.

For the purpose of co-operating with the beneficient policy of the President, the Republic publishes the forms necessary, under the Bounty Land law. These forms will, with the military rolls, be deposited in the Clerk's office of every county. The evidence of service and discharge being thus accessible, together with the forms necessary to verify the claims, the simplest business knowledge, says the Republic, will be sufficient to fill up and forward an application for a warrant, and to direct, if necessary, the location by the commissioner of the General Land Office. The following are the "Instructions and Forms" to be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for Bounty Land, under the late law of Congress:

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of this country, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The 3d section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to *locate* not being given to *an assignee*, the Department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The 4th section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title of any *land*, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the *land located* shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of incumberance until after the *issue of the patent*, and thus relieve the Department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignment.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving Officer or Soldier.

STATE OF ——— }
COUNTY OF ——— } ss.

On this——day of——, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and———, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace (*or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purpos s*) within and for the county and State aforesaid,———aged———years, a resident of ——— in the State of———, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical——— who was a ——— in the cempany* commanded by Captain ——— in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day June; 1812, (*or other war embraced in said act, describing what war.*) that he enlisted, (*or volunteered, or was drafted*) an ——— on or about the ——day of——, A D. ——, for the term of——and continued in actual service in said war for the term of———, and was honorably discharged at ——— on the ——day of——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,*† or by the muster rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed Sept. 28th 1850.

(Signature of the claimant.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify, that I believe the said ——— to be the identical man who served as aforesaid and that he is of the age above stated.

(Signature of the magistrate or other officer.)

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

STATE OF ——— }
COUNTY OF ——— } ss.

On this ——day of——, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and———, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, (*or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes,*) within and for the county and State aforesaid, ——aged——years, a resident of———, in the State of———, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of——— deceased, who was at ——— in the company commanded by ——— in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, (*or other war as the case may be*) that her said husband enlisted (*or volunteered, or was drafted*) at ——— on or about the ——day of——, A. D. ——, for the term of———, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of——— and was honorably discharged at ——— on the ——day of——, A. D. ——, for the term of———, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of——— and was honorably discharged at ——— on the ——day of——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate (or discharge herewith presented.*‡

She further states that she was married to the said——— in ——— on the ——of———, A. D. ——, by one ——a———, and that her name before said marriage was———; that her said husband died at——— on the ——day of——, A. D. ——, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the Bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act passed Sept. 28th 1850."

(Claimant's signature.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written

(Officer's signature.)

Applications by Minor Children. Has any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act if living, died, leaving no widow to survive him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case the *guardian* of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of his father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the *name or names*, and *exact age or ages*, of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by *satisfactory proof* of the father's death; that no widow survives him, of the ages of the minor children, and of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any *family record* showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

Communications.

For the Kent News.

MR. EDITOR:—I am fast verging to the period when I may be called an Old Man, and indeed, from my infirmities, may now consider myself in that condition, and have seen the rise and progress of the Conventional Reform movement in this State, and am very glad to find the prime movers are about to be caught in their own trap; the so-called democrats, kept much ado a bout nothing, when their adversaries were in power; and it was a hobby, with which they endeavoured to ride into power!—When they had the Legislature in their hands, or had the Governor for three years, they were very silent, until, during the time of the present Governor, who fully committed them to reform, and when many whigs had determined also to go for a Convention. If the present notions of Reform be carried out, and I think the frauds at the ballot box in Baltimore will induce the whigs to vote to strip the Governor of all his patronage, they will find that their object will completely fail!

If a new Constitution be adopted, Mr. Lowe being elected under the old Constitution, will of necessity go out with all the other officers, if no provision be made to the contrary; but they say, that the new Constitution shall make a provision for *his* continuance, which, it is supposed, it will not do, without all *other* officers are retained, or in a new election, Mr. Lowe or some one else of his party shall be elected: Still, if the officers shall be elected by the people, the whigs must necessarily have a greater majority of them than they have now. Most of the counties are whig, and it is reasonable to presume that the county officers will be mostly whig, whereas now, they are divided, and during Mr. Lowe's term all those in the possession of the whigs will be vacated! If it should be determined to elect the Judges by the people, there is no laying of the Judicial Districts fairly, without giving the whigs a majority, or an equal chance, except the district, comprising Baltimore city. As an individual, I should be opposed to the election of the Judges by the people, but am decidedly in favour of making them elective by the Legislature or the Senate, as is the practice in a number of the States (without the action of the Governor.) It is not my object, however, to discuss Reform, but to show how completely its friends have been deceived in their calculation. If things had remained as they were, they would soon have had all the officers in the State, including the Judges, who, with a few exceptions, are old men, and would soon die off.

Now, it is proposed, to make all the officers of the State elected by the people; this being the case, there will be no necessity for the Governor to live in Annapolis, and therefore a salary of $1500 will be sufficient for him. There is no propriety in giving more than this sum, if nothing be left for him to do, which makes it necessary for him to live in Annapolis. The retrenchment and reform party cannot allow more. If the democrats, so styled, could abolish the Convention, many of them, no doubt, would gladly do so, for they have outwitted themselves, and given the whigs a decided advantage, which they assuredly, did not intend.

SENEX.

For the Kent News.

Book of Chronicles.

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass in the days of Millard, Chief Captain of the Host of Columbia, that the decree went forth for the Tribe of Maryland, to choose a mighty man, into whose hands might be given the government of the tribe.

2. And when the choice was made the people of the House of Enoch said one unto another, let us have a great feast, that we may celebrate the victory that we have gained.

3. Moreover, they said, let us have music and transparencies, of all sizes and descriptions, for they will increase our hunger and thirst, and they will strengthen our courage.

4. And when they had collected together the rags, and bits of cloth, and the paper, and the paint, they brought them unto John, who was one of the Magistrates of the people, and they said unto him:

5 Behold thou art a man of skill and of witty invention, therefore, make for us cunning devices, that we may have sport, and that we may rejoice over our enimies, who have refused to join in electing Enoch Governor over the people.

6 Then John spake and said unto them, I will! Be it even as ye desire.

7. So they gathered together a few musicians, and they took the cunning devices which John, the Magistrate, had prepared for them, every man his transparency on his shoulders, and they assembled themselves together at the market place of the Town.

8 And lo! when they had assembled together, every man in his place, and when the trumpet sounded and the people began to march, there also appeared many of the tribe of Congo, who were not considered worthy to partake in the rejoicing of the strong men of the Tribe of Maryland; but have been held in bondage even unto this day

9 Nevertheless, when the trumpet sounded, and the people marched; and when the shout was made, then too did the people of the Tribe of Congo, both men and women, great and small, shout and made a great noise; and the shout that went up was "great is Enoch of the Tribe Maryland.

10. And it came to pass, that when the people made an end of marching and shouting, that a great supper was prepared, full of divers meats and herbs—both the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea and the beasts of the field, and great store of the juice of the wheat and the corn, and the people sat down to eat.

11. But lo the people of the family of Enoch, would not suffer the tribe of Congo to eat of the supper or of any of the fat things which they had prepared, but they said the people of the tribe of Congo shall not eat with us, neither shall they be any longer found among us, for they are aliens and outcasts from the land.

12 And the people of Congo were greatly displeased thereat and swore that they would no more cry out "great is Enoch of the tribe of Maryland"

13 But it came to pass that when the people had eaten and were filled and when their souls were merry that they departed from the banqueting hall and walked to and fro thro' the streets of the town.

14. And lo certain of them, sons of Belial, evil disposed men, not having the fear of the bailiff before their eyes, but setting at nought their authority, caught certain of their own brethren of the family of Enoch, and grievously entreated them.

15. For lo they seized one of their brethren, whose surname was Joseph, and him they pulled through the streets by the beard upon his chin and when he opposed them they smote him, and pricked him—but he besought them diligently that he might depart out of their coasts and they suffered him.

16 Howbeit they caught another of their brethren whose surname was "Hog Eye," and him they seized and very grievously entreated—for lo they took certain dyes and spices of quicksilver and aloes and annointed his face so that his countenance grew black and parched that his own brethren and sisters knew him not.

17. And many other great deeds did the family of Enoch, but space is not found wherein they may be recorded.

18. Are they not laid up in the remembrance of the aged men of the Tribe and are they not recorded in the book of the Argus, one of the Chronicles of the family of Enoch which is perpetually read unto him whom the people thereof have elected Governor of the Tribe.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Thursday last while Capt, Heymons, who lives in the upper part of this county or in Delaware, was standing in the store of Samuel Webb, Esq. at Vienna, he was approached by a man named Thomas Grinnan, and stabbed several times in the abdomen, causing almost instantaneous death. The only words Heymons is reported to have said were "I am dying"—"my poor wife and children." Grinnan is a notorious character, and had some slight difficulty with Heymons during a camp-meeting in August. No other reason is assigned for the perpetration of the horrid deed. Grinnan was lodged in Cambridge Jail on Thursday night, to await his trial at the next term of Court.—*Chronicle.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Gov. of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, November 28th, as a day of general thanksgiving in Massachusetts. Governor Manly, of North Carolina, has appointed Thursday, the 14th of November, for the same purpose. Maryland will, of course, soon fall into line.

NED BUNTLINE.—The term of imprisonment of E. Z. C. Judson expired on Monday, 30th ult., and he left Blackwell's Island in a steamboat provided for the purpose, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers and congratulations of his friends.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

This Bill, as it passed the Senate, contains, in substance, the following provisions:

1. For the appointment of commissioners by the United States Court in the States and Territories, whose duty it shall be to hear the demands and grant certificates to the claimants of fugitive slaves for their apprehension.

2. Commissioners shall appoint assistants to execute their duties in the counties, and shall all of them have power to summon the *posse comitatus* to their aid.

3. Testimony of claimant or agent to be *prima facie* evidence against the fugitives, whose evidence is not to be taken; and upon a hearing before any Magistrate, justice of the peace, U. S. Judge, commissioner or assistant, upon the testimony of the claimant or agent, the fugitive is to be delivered up.

4. Persons hindering the execution of the law to be fined $500 and imprisoned six months, and on conviction on trial of having caused the escape of a fugitive to be fined $1,000, subject to recovery by law.

5 Prescribes the fees to marshals, and deputies, and clerks of the U. S. Courts &c., &c., for their service under this act.

6. Additional persons provided for to assist, if necessary, in the reclamation and transportation to his master of a fugitive, and their compensation defined.

7. It is provided that a certificate shall be given from one State or Territory for the pursuit of a fugitive, and his recapture in another State or Territory.

8. It is provided that when a marshall or his deputies permit the escape of a fugitive from their possession, they shall be liable to the value of the slave; and for default of duty in his capture, amenable to a fine of $1 000

It will be noticed that the bill differs from the act of 1793 in the important particular that instead of leaving the enforcement of the constitutional provision concerning the reclamation of fugitives from labor to the State authorities, it commits the execution of the law to the hands of the commissioners appointed under the authority of the United States. The provisions of the bill are quite stringent.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—The Port Tobacco Times says that the Hon Wm. D. Merrick has accepted the appointment made by the Executive Committee of the Charles county Agricultural Society, and will deliver the Annual Address before the Society on the last day of the Fair, which commences on the 29th instant.

Markets.

Baltimore October 11, 1850.

White Wheat—1 03 to 10 3
Red do —90 to 1 00
Yellow Corn—58 60.
White do—57 59
New Corn—50a60.
Oats—32a32.
Rye—60a62

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. HANES has just returned from the city with an assortment of FALL MILLINERY. Give her a call.

October 12, 1850

NOTICE.

In conformity to the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland empowering the Orphans' Court to select "one indigent scholar" to be sent to Washington College, whose board, instruction, necessary books and stationary, will be furnished at the cost of the Visitors and Governors of said College, the Orphans' Court of Kent county will on Wednesday the 20th day of November, 1850, proceed to the selection of a scholar from this county.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of these resolutions, are requested to make written applications, stating the name and age of the boy applying, as no boy can be admitted under 12 years of age.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required, in making the selection the Court will look exclusively to the moral and intellectual fitness of the applicants.

No applications are expected, in favor of a boy whose income is sufficient, or whose parents can afford to give him a classical education.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the scholar selected shall remain at the College sufficiently long for a full collegiate course, not to exceed the period of five years—such seeming to be contemplated by the resolutions.

By order of the Orphan's Court.

EBEN WELCH,
Reg. of Wills.

October 12, 1848

FOR SALE

A second hand YORK WAGON, recently thoroughly repaired. FOR TERMS, Apply to the EDITOR. Kent County, October 5, 1850 3 w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, as Administrator of FRANCIS USILTON; are notified that their notes are now due, and a speedy payment is requested, otherwise they will be placed in a legal form for collection.

JAS. H. GALE,
Admr. FRANCIS USILTON.

Oct. 5, 1850.