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THE KENT NEWS
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday,
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

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$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

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WEEKLY
BALTIMORE PATRIOT

WILL BE COMMENCED on SATURDAY, the 4th of January, 1851 the publication of the

Weekly Baltimore Patriot,

at the Office of the Daily and Tri Weekly PATRIOT. This Paper will be issued every *Saturday Morning*, on a large double medium sheet, containing all the *news of the week*, by the Mails and by Telegraph; *Politics, Literary and Miscellaneous*, and will also contain a full and accurate of the BALTIMORE MARKET.—This will be one of the

Best and Cheapest Papers

published in the United States, and for the *COUNTRY READER* must be invaluable.

Besides its general News, it will be *decidedly Whig in its politics*, giving expression in each number to the great conservative union measure which have always characterized the Whig Party; and which have been maintained by the Daily Patriot for so many years.

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Address, (post paid,)
ISAAC MUNROE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 6 1850

Kent county, to wit:

I hereby certify that Ephraim C. Stoops, of said county brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 9th day of November, 1850, as estray, trespassing upon his enclosures a white BARROW the right ear bitten by a dog, otherwise without any mark. Given under my hand.

E. SUDLER.

NOTICE.

The owner of the above described hog is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

EPHRAIM C. STOOPS
Nov. 16, 1850—tds

RUSSELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
No. 170, *Pratt st., three doors West of Charles, Baltimore*

THE subscriber would invite the attention of country merchants and others to his extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any city of the United States.

He is constantly manufacturing and has on hand a very large assortment of *Fine and Coarse Boots*, particularly adapted to the wholesale trade.

ARMY BROGANS.

He would also call the attention of farmers and planters to his celebrated Balti[more] made Brogans, warranted superior to any other article of the kind in the market.

October 5, 1850.

Ratcliffe Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his *SMUT MACHINE, PLASTER MILL, CORN and COB CRUSHER* are in successful operation, and far exceeds his expectations.

The *FLOURING MILL* has been thoroughly repaired, and we must be able to do the work in the best possible manner.

T. H. WHALAND.
Oct'r 26, 1850.

WANTED

A MANAGER of a Farm, with rather less than ordinary tillages, a single man who can come well recommended for steadiness and industry, who has experience in farming, and will not shrink from work.

For Terms, apply to the Editor.
Kent County, }
Oct. 19, 1850. }

VENITIAN BLINDS.—The subscribers are prepared to furnish Venitian Blinds of every description at reduced prices. Having on hand a large assortment of Blinds we are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and on pleasing terms.

J. C. & W. HOLLAND,
87 Baltimore st., op. Holliday.
March 30, 1850.

MISS EARLE

HAS returned from Philadelphia and opened her new

FALL GOODS,

September 28, 1850.

THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra laborat, quiomnibus, placere studet: —"He labors vainly, who endeavors to please every one."

VOL. 11. CHESTER TOWN, MD., NOVEMBER 30, 1850. NO. 31.

Poetry.

TO AN ABSENT HUSBAND.

BY S. D. ANDERSON.

Home spread its cheerful arms to-night,
The hearth fire blazes free,
And happy ones are singing there,
In mirthfulness and glee;
Light hearts and merry voices join
To swell the joyful song,
And not a pensive look is seen
In all that careless throng.

Beauty and youth are treading now
The mazes of the dance,
And whisper'd words and blushing cheeks
Tell love's delicious trance;
No thoughts but those of happiness,
As bright as summer skies,
Are lingering in each youthful heart,
Or sparkling in their eyes.

But far from this gay festive scene,
On wings of memory,
My widow's heart has flown, and now
I'm once again with thee;
Again, as in our early days,
I'm standing by thy side,
And listening to thy manly voice
With all my woman's pride.

Morn brings thee with its earliest dawn,
In each familiar thing,
Each household altar when the heart
Its offering used to bring;
Each book and flower you used to love,
The songs you used to praise,
Are shrined now as the things that make
The dreams of other days.

Through all the march of dreary hours,
Thy image oft will come
And nestle closely to my heart,
As exile to his home;
Will come at evening's dreary close,
And, like night's tuneful bird,
Make melody until my heart
With ecstacy is stirred.

And night has wedded thy dear name,
With all its richest dreams,
Those bright winged images that flit
Like sunshine o'er the streams;
Then do we wander as of yore
Beneath the evening star,
While music on the perfumed air
Com, floating from afar.

Then do I gaze into thy face
And banish every fear,
And my full heart sinks calmly down
Without a taunt fear,
Without a thought, save those that come
That I might always be
Beside thee in life's darkest hour,
To shield and comfort thee

I wake to see our daughter's smile,
And meet her 'anshing eye,
In which, as in a mirror's face,
Thy image seems to lie;
To think how 'mid the battle strife
Thy fine form shall stand,
And beckon back each sabre stroke
With its small cherub hand.

To dream how will its memory
Around the watch-fire rise,
And make thy weary, home-sick thoughts,
Turn to thy matin skies;
Those skies that bend above my path
With the same peaceful hue,
They bore as when beneath their smile
We said our last adieu.

God shield thee in each fearful hour
When gathering round thy way
A thousand angry war-clouds rise,
With dark and dismal ray;
Oh! shed upon the wanderer's path,
Wherever he may roam,
The light of happier stars, and bring
Him once more to his home.

CONCLUSION

OF THE

HONBLE. JOHN M. CLAYTON'S SPEECH;

At Wilmington on the 16th Inst.

The multiplicity and extent of our foreign relations, which were constantly increasing in interest and importance, made the duties of the department, over which it was my fortune to preside, in the highest degree burdensome and laborious.—Such was the pressure of public business, arising from this and other causes, that I was compelled to devote myself to it to the utter exclusion, and consequent derangement of my private and personal affairs. I was therefore anxious, as soon as the state of the negotiations entrusted to my charge by the President would permit it, to retire again to private life. It was for this reason that, in June last, I tendered to the President, through the hands of my personal friend, the Attorney General my resignation, accompanied by a pressing request that he would permit me to retire and would appoint my successor.—He refused to accept the resignation; and when he informed me and my friend that my retirement would embarras and distress him, I felt that, however necessary it had become for my private interest to withdraw, yet I could not leave him while such were his convictions. (Great applause, with cheering.) His influence with me was such that I should never have ventured again to press the subject upon him; and when he had declared his sentiments and wishes, I felt that I would as soon have run away from the battle of Buena Vista as to have deserted him.—(Applause.) And now, remembering within how short a time after this interview his manly frame and noble heart were laid cold in the embraces of death, I rejoice that I yielded to his wishes at any sacrifice of ease, or health, or fortune. (Great applause.)

My fellow citizens it will remain to me a subject of proud consolation that I enjoyed the perfect confidence and intimate friendship of this great and good man during the whole period of administration; and that I labored with all the devotion of which I was capable to serve him faithfully as a member of his Cabinet. Knowing his qualities, as I did—and I think no man had a better opportunity of knowing them than I had—I believe I can speak of him as he was. I know that

"All the ends he aimed at were his country's,"

(Applause.)

His moral, like his phisical courage, was indomitable. No one ever approached the consideration of a great public question with more deliberation and caution; and when about to decide it, he took each man's censure, but reserved his judgment." When he had determined, no one was more firm, or could be more resolute in adhering to his purpose. He was one of the few men we meet with in this world, who can *never* descend to a base, mean, or dishonorable action. (Applause.)

Though unpractised in the duties of civil administration before he entered the executive mansion, his strong and vigorous intellect, aided by a profound knowledge of human nature, for the acquisition of which no one ever enjoyed better opportunities, amply supplied the want of experience as a civilian; and the kindness and benevolence of his nature never failed to win the hearts of all who came within the circle of his intimate acquaintance.—Surrounded by enemies who daily sought to stab the reputation he had earned by a long life of public service, conscious rectitude enabled him to "smile at the drawn dagger and defy its point." (Applause.) This was his shelter amidst all the storms of political opposition; and the confidence of sincerity from all dangers, resulting from this consolation, never deserted him even in his dying moments. When informed by his physician that his last hour was approaching, his simple remark indicated the feeling that had pervaded his bosom and sustained him through life:—"I am not afraid to die," said the expiring patriot—"I have endeavored to do my duty." (Great applause.) Mr. Clayton was here so overcome by his emotions, that he was compelled to pause.)

This was the feeling which bore him unappalled through the perils of battle.—This upheld him through that long a dreary night of blood and fire, when he won the first brevet in the war of 1812, by his successful defence of Fort Harrison against more than fifty times his numbers. In Florida, the scalping-knife and tomahawk of the savage had no terrors for the soldier who felt that he had always endeavored to do his duty.

Amidst the thunders of Palo Alto and and Resaca de la Palma, when he broke the Mexican power, and gave that confidence to his countrymen which insured their victory in all their subsequent contest—in the blood-stained streets of Monterey, and in that tempest of shot which was poured upon him and his little army on the proudest field of his fame at Buena Vista—at the very moment when his garments were torn by the bullets of the enemy—the *mens conscia recti* still rose serene self-possessed, and triumphant through the terrors of that conflict. (Great applause.) He was snatched from his country before the opportunity had been allowed to develop his whole system of cival policy, and on the very eve of the execution of purposes devised by him for the public good, the knowledge of which must now forever sleep with him in his grave. But he done enough for fame; and while a sentiment of gratitude continues to throb in and American heart, his memory will be cherished as that of one of the few who were not born to die. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

LOVE.—The following exquisite passsage we find in Tupper's "Crock of Gold:"

"Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man when all else had failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow to blow; but love, that sun against whose melting beams winter cannot stand, that soft subduing slumber which wrestles down the giant, there is not one creature in a million, not a thousand men in all earth's large quintillion, whose clay heart is hardened against love."

A boy who was troubled with the toothache, determined to have an old offender extracted; but there being no dentist living near, he resolved to do the job himself, whereupon, he filled the excavation with powder, but being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, set it on fire, and then run.

If men would but follow the advice they so gratuiously bestow upon others, what a reformation would be effected in the world.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

Nov. 20, 1850.

Mr. Jenifer, from the committee of twenty-one, reported in favor of the appointment of the following committees:—

1. To report a Declaration of Rights.
2. On the Executive Department.
3. On the Legislative Department.
4. On the Judiciary Department—embracing the various couts, magistrates, &c., mode of appointment, and tenure of office.
5. On the Treasury Department.
6. Respecting the Attorney General and his deputies.
7. On the tenure, duties and compensation of other officers.
8. On the Elective Franchise.
9. On Inspections.
10. On the power of the Legislature over corporations and creating debt.
11. On Education.
12. On Military affairs.
13. Respecting future amendments and revisions of the Constitution.
14. To report such provisions proper to be embodied in a Constitution, not embraced in the aforegoing committees.
15. To report a basis of representation in the two houses of the Legislature, and a proper apportionment of representation in the same.

The committee farther recommend that the first fourteen (except the fourth) consist of seven members; and that the fifteenth be composed of twenty-one delegates.

Mr. Gwinn moved as a substitute for the fifteenth proposition of the committee, that all matters relating to representation be referred to and considered in committee of the whole. Mr. G. was about going into an argument, but gave way, when the propositions were adopted, except the fourth and fifteenth.

The Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 21, 1850.

The Convention met. The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, in answer to a request for a statement of that portion of the census returns giving the population of Maryland, proposing to afford the information at the earliest day practicable after such returns shall be completed. Also, communications from the Lottery Commissioners, and Clerks of Cecil and Frederick counties, in answer to calls for information on the part of the Convention, (the latter officer, in the absence of giving the required statement, desires to know to whom he shall look for payment in case of preparing the desired statement.) Read and laid over.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the business committee, which was up when adjournment took place yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Neill, the judiciary was ordered to be composed of thirteen, instead of seven members, as recommended by the committee.

The question then recurred on the proposition of Mr. Gwinn, to refer and consider all subjects relating to representation, to a committee of the whole, instead of the instituting of a committee of twenty one on the subject, as recommended.

Mr. Gwinn desired that the fullest and fairest expression of the sentiments of every delegate should be given; and thought that object could be better grained in committee of the whole than by referring it to a committee of twenty-one. He had, however, no serious objection to referring it to a smaller committee.

Mr. McLane regarded the matter of a basis of representation, of such importance as to demand the utmost investigation and the most mature deliberation.—He thought extremes of positions, upon the subject, should be avoided; that whatever is done, should be the result of mutual compromise; and preferred the subject should first go to a committee—say of seven—to prepare something definite for the action of the Convention.

Mr Brent, of Charles county, favored reference to a standing committee of twenty-one, because he believed every portion of the State would be more fairly represented and heard.

Mr. Ege thought the preposed committee of twenty-one was but the commencement of a smothering process. Such a committee would be found to contain such a diversity of opinion as rather to be embarrass than secure prudent action on the part of the Convention. He desired the question to be considered in the whole body.

Mr. Brown feared a committee composed of one delegate from each county and Baltimore would not fairly represent the wishes of a majority of the people of Maryland, and favored a reference to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Buchanan, concurring with those who had preceded him, in anxiety to be possessed of all possible information upon the subject under consideration, thought that no action of any portion of the delegates could secure that object so fully as primary action of the whole body itself. He also referred to the impropriety of leaving the subject to such a committee, to be appointed by the president; however high he might esteem the prudence and judgment of that officer, such a committee might prejudice the whole affair.

Mr. McHenry, after some remarks, suggested an amendment to Mr. Gwinn's proposition, which he accepted, placing it in the following form:

Ordered, that all propositions relating to representation, and to the division of the State and election districts, shall be considered in committee of the whole before being referred to the standing committee to be appointed on these subjects.

The question being taken upon this substitute, by yeas and nays, it was negatived—32 to 40.

Mr. Gwinn then moved to constitute the committee of nine, (three from each gubernatorial district,) instead of twenty-one, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Donaldson, Sellman, Buchanan, Bell, Welsh, Chandler, Ridgely, Lloyd, Dickinson, Chambers, of Cecil; Miller, McLane, Graeon, Johnson, Shriver, Gaitner, Sappington, Stephenson, McHenry, Nelson, Gwinn, Stewart, of Balto. city; Ware, jr., Schley, Fiery, Neill, Jr., John Newcomer, Harbine, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Anderson, Weber, Holliday, Slicer, Ege, Fuzpatrick, Parke, Shower, Brown—40.

Nays—Messrs. Chapman, president, Blakistone, Morgan, Ricaud, Dorsey, Wells, Randal, Kent, Weems, Bond, Brent, of Charles; John Dennis, Jos U. Dennis, Crisfield, Dashiell, Williams, Hodson, Hicks, Goldsborough, Eccleston, McCullough, McCubbin, Bowie, Sprigg, Dirickson; McMaster, *Hearn*, Jacobs, Thawley, Stewart, of Caroline; Hardcastle, Kilgour, Waters, Smith—34.

The convention then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 22, 1850

The Convention met. John G. Chapman, President, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Graff. Journal read.

Mr. Wells, from the committee on accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the payment of $2,747 37½ for expenses incurred in preparing the said of the House of delegates for the accommodation of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson offered an order directing the committee on education (when appointed) to inquire into the expediency of requiring of each election district the payment of ——, to be appropriated to the use public sch ol education. Adopted.

Mr. J. also submitted an order, calling upon the committee on representation to inquire into the propriety of reccommending some principle of representation to govern both branches; that they examine into the propiety of reccommending representation upon the basis of the white inhabitants—the mixed federal basis upon the assessment; and, also, that they examine into the propriety of so arranging the State into election districts that each district shall elect but one member to the House of Delegates; and, also, upon the propriety of so arranging the Senatorial districts that one district shall elect but one member to the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. McHenry submitted a resolution recognizing the propriety of organizing the legislatue, in the popular branch, to represent permanent permanent population; and the Senate, consisting of one from each county, and separately organized city, constituting an equal represen ation of territorial divisions. And for organizing three new counties, to be composed of those counties having the greatest population and most extensive territory, not to have more than double the number of representatives in the popular branch than the smallest existing county. Laid on the table.

Mr. John Dennis offered an order calling upon the Governor for a statistics of crime. Adopted.

Mr. Smith offered an ordered calling upon the treasures for the amount of money diatributed among free schools and accademies. Adopted.

Mr. Ridgely offered an order directing the judiciary committee to adopt some plan for the permanent location of a seat of justice in Baltimore county. Adopted.

Mr. Sprigg offered an order calling upon the Governor for returns of the vote on the law for calling the convention. Adopted.

Mr. *Harbine* offered an order directing the committee on representation to inquire into the propriety of lessening the number of representatives as at present in the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Sherwood, of Baltimore city, offered an order directing the appropriate committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of less denomination than five dollars; adopted.

Also, offered an order directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Ridgely suggested so to amend, as to require the committee to report a provision for such abolishment.

Mr. Dorsey regarded the past action of the legislature as opposed to any such proposition. Messrs. Sherwood, Pressman and Bowie differed in this opinion, and argued in favor of the adoption of the order. The order was adopted.

The proposition for employing *Henry* G. Wheeler for reporting the debates of the Convention, and for printing the same, came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore city, gave a statement to show that the expense of reporting and printing the debates and proceedings of the Convention would not exceed the expense of giving the proceedings alone of the session of the legislature; and, looking to the fact that the people are to take final action upon the results of the Convention, he expressed anxiety that the people should see the arguments and know the reasons which led their agents to suggest whatever may be engrafted in a new Constitution. He referred to the actions of other States in adopting the plan proposed, and to the value of the provincial journal of 1776, and the notes of Madison, when reporting was not practiced.

Mr. Weber opposed the reporting upon grounds of economy.

Mr Bowie contended in favor the giving out to the people the sentiments as well as the action of each delegate, and that it would be grossly wrong to smother their sentiments.

Mr. Harbine doubted both the propriety and power of so contracting, and determinedly opposed incurring the expense.

Mr. Ridgely thought that individual enterorise should undertake it; and denied the power of the convention so to expend money. *He* did not doubt the importance of the reports.

Mr. Gwinn defended the power of the convention, under the law consisting it, to draw upon the treasury for money to defry all expenses which the convention may deem necessary for the fulfilment of the object for which it was convened, and favored the reporting and printing.

Mr. Ege considered that the people should have all the light favorable to be given, for their future action, and that the expense would be of no consideration in contrast with the benefits which he hoped would result to the people from the action of the convention.

The convention thereupon adjourned.

GETTING AWAY FROM POLITICS.

We heard some time ago a story about a staid, quiet, ease loving citizen, who was much tormented by the continual discussions and wranglings of village politicians; that he resolved to saddle his horse and proceed to some remote, quiet part of the country, where politics were never talked, nor newspapers read. After a long and weary ride of many days, and passing many settlements, the sedate old gentleman, reached the very out skirts of civilization; and halted his horse before a rude cabbin; in the door of which sat an elderly man, clad in deer skins.

"Good day, my friend," said the traveller.

"The same to you," replied the owner of the cabin.

"My friend," continued the traveller, "have you any news?"

"No, sir."

"Can you tell what has been done with the Compromise acts?"

"Have'nt the honor to know him."

"Have you heard whether the Galphin claim has been settled?"

"No, sir; I am a squatter, there are no claims here."

"Have you any information as to the probable admission of California?

"Cally—what?"

"Never mind, sir. Perhaps, however, you can tell me what will be the probable course of Fillmore."

"Who the d—— is he?"

"That will do, my friend," replied the traveller, getting off his horse; "I desire to spend a month or so with you" and accordingly he entered the settler's cabbin, and took up his quarters with his agreeable companion, and is no doubt, there now far removed from the turmoil and excitement of politics.

TRUE ELOQUENCE.—Milton thus defines it:

"True eloquence I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth: and that, whose mind soever fully possessed with a fervent desire to know good things, and with the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of them in others; when such a man would speak, his words, like so many nimble and airy servitors, trip about him at command and in well ordered files, as he would wish, fall apt into their own places."

REMEDY FOR THE CALIFORNIA FEVER.—A friend who has seen some service in camp life offers to those afflicted with the prevailing epidemic the following prescription:

1. Sleep three nights in your wood-house, with the door open and swinging to the wind—during which time let your diet be pork, cooked by yourself at a smokin fire in the garden.

2. Improve all the rainy nights in sleeping between your currant bushes and gard n fence.

3. On the fourth day of your regime, let your diet be mule steak.

4. Thereafter dispense with all kinds of food save dog meat.

If this be followed resolutely, it is confidently believed a cure will be effected.

The following account of the exordium of a lawyer's speech is recorded in one of Southey's letters:—

"This man, gentlemen of the jury, walks into court like a motionless statue, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and is attempting to screw three large oak trees out of my client's pocket."

ATTENTION!

WE the undersigned offer our services to the public as *HOUSE CARPENTERS and COFFIN MAKERS*. We will be found at the corner of High & Canon streets, where we will do work in the neatest manner, and by shortest notice.

B. F. CALDER,
S. W. RAWLEIGH.

FOR RENT



THE HOUSE on QUEEN STREET now occupied by Rev. C. F. [illegible]
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.
Aug. 3, '50.—tf