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

Terms:
$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.
Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion thereafter. Larger ones in proportion.—A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.
All communications must be postpaid.

Henry Masten, agt.
Ransbury Moffett, and others. } In Chancery, 15th Nov., 1850.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by James Alfred Pearce, Trustee for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 15th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three succeesive weeks before the 25th day of December next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $1000.
True copy,
Test,
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.
November 30, 1850—3w

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
Baltimore, Nov. 26th 1850.
WHEREAS, a certain part of the human family are so constituted that when misfortune befals their fellow man they show their sympathy by raising false hood upon them or by adding to what they may have heard, however slanderous it may be. Now to all whom it may concern—the undersigned begs through this medium, to say to the citizens of Kent and elsewhere, that all statements made about his having failed and being imprisoned, or being bursted all to pieces, or having proved false to trust reposed, is *positively false*—and will say without boasting, that he is able to pay every dollar he owes to any man, and if those who make themselves most busy would look at home and on settle close their affairs at once, they would not find themselves envied by me. But if they wish to reap the fruit of such report, if they be responsible, let them make such statement, so I have evidence of it I now say to my partners in business of any kind, let them bring evidence of my indebtedness to them and I will pay it and ask as a favor that they will bring their books and accounts for settlement. If I owe them I will pay it, if they owe me I expect it, and if they do not, after the close of the navigation, I will, the Lord willing, go to see them. I take this opportunity to say to Mr. James F. Taylor, if he will produce a receipt for taxes, &c. on the "Lynch Farm," for one year, I will then pay him the $17 I owe him, that he so much fears he will lose.
In conclusion, I would say to a community by whom I have long been known, that I am in the *COMMISSION BUSINESS*, No. 5, Bowley's Wharf, where any favor will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.
The public's ob'ent serv't,
F. E. FORMAN.
Nov. 30, 1850—2w

Servants Wanted.
A resident of this county wishes to purchase, for his own use, a servant girl (slave for life) between 12 and 20 years of age—also a servant man or boy. For servants of good disposition and qualities a liberal price will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 30, 1850.

Bounty Land, &c.
THE undersigned respectfully inform claimants, that their claims for
BOUNTY LAND
will be *promptly attended to* upon application to Mr David Arthur, at the County Clerk's Office, (with whom he has formed a co-partnership.) Mr. A. is in possession of all the necessary forms, &c.
GEORGE H. HICKMAN,
Attorney at Law.
Office in Baltimore, on Fayette st, above St. Pauls.
Nov. 30, 1850.

Stolen.
ON last Saturday night, beteen 10 and 11 o'clock, a SADDLE and BRIDLE. The SADDLE was quite good, about half worn, with Spring Stirrups,—the BRIDLE had a double head stall, with red leathers and only one rein. Any information respecting the saddle will be kindly received and the informant will receive $3,00.
JAMES CLARKE,
Urieville.
Nov. 30, 1850.

FOR SALE
THE FARM near St. Paul's Church, containing 282 Acres, 50 of which is in wood. It is occupied by Mr. A. Herbert as Tenant. The Terms will be made accommodating.
G. VICKERS, Agent for
B. F. WEBSTER.
November 2, '50.—3w

A fine lot of Eastern Shore Bacon—*HAMS, SHOULDERS, and MIDDLINGS*, for sale for cash by
W. N. E. WICKES.
Ap 27, '50.

THE KENT NEWS.

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

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Poetry.

GONE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

'Gone before
To that unseen and silent shore.
Shall we not meet, as heretofore,
Some summer morning?"—LAMB.

Another hand is beckoning us,
Another call is given;
And glows once more with angel steps,
The path which reaches heaven.

Our young and gentle friend, whose smile
Made brighter summer hours,
Amid the frosts of autumn time
Has left us with the flowers.

The light of her young life went down,
As sinks behind the hill,
The glory of a setting star,—
Clear, suddenly, and still.

As pure and sweet, her fair brow seemed—
Eternal as the sky;
And like the brook's her song, her voice—
And sound which could not die.

And half we deemed, she needed not
The changing of her sphere,
To give to Heaven a shining one
Who walked an angel here.

The blessing of her quiet life,
Fall on us like the dew;
And good thoughts where her footsteps fell
Like fairy blossoms grew.

Sweet promptings unto kindest deeds,
Were in her every look;
We read her face, as one who reads
A true and holy book:

The measure of a blessed hm,
To which our hearts could move;
The breathing of an inward psalm,—
A canticle of love.

We miss her in the place of prayer,
And by the hearth-fire's light;
We pause beside her door to hear
Once more *her* sweet "good night!"

There seems a shadow on the day,
Her smile no longer cheers;
A dimness on the stars of night
Like eyes that look through tears.

Alone unto our Father's will,
One thought hath reconciled;
That He whose love exceedeth ours,
Hath taken home His child.

Fold her, oh Father! in thine arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between,
Our human hearts and Thee.

Still let her mild rebuking stand
Between us and the wrong,
And her dear memory serve to make
Our faith in Goodness strong.

And grant that she, who trembling here,
Distrusted all her powers,
May welcome to her holier home,
The well-beloved of ours.

LOVE.

If thou wilt ease thine heart
Of love and all its smart,
Then sleep, dear sleep:
And not a sorrow
Hang any fear on your eyelashes;
Lie still and deep,
Sad soul until the sea wave washes
The rim o' the sun to-morrow,
In eastern sky.
But wilt thou cure thine heart
Of love and all its smart,
Then die, dear, die;
'Tis deeper, sweeter,
Than on a rose bank to lie dreaming
With folded eye;
And then alone, amid the beaming,
Of love's stars, thou'lt meet her
In eastern sky.

RANDOLPH AND CLAY:

INCIDENTS OF A DUEL.

We select from the biography of John Randolph, by Hugh A. Garland, the following accounts of a duel between these two men. Notwithstanding the absurdity of the "code of *honor*," as it is most ridiculously termed, the following account shows traits of innate nobleness of character that will be appreciated by all good and great men:

"The night before the duel," says Gen James Hamilton, of South Carolina, "Mr. Randolph sent for me. I found him calm, but in a singularly kind and confiding mood. He told me that he had something on his mind to tell me. Hamilton, I am determined to receive, without returning, Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will not make his wife a widow, or his children orphans. Their tears would be shed over his grave; but when the sod of Virginia rests on my bosom, there is not in this wide world one individual to pay this tribute upon mine.' His eyes filled, and: resting his head upon his hand, we remained some moments silent. I replied, "My dear friend (for our was a sort of posthumous friendship, bequeathed by our mothers.) I deeply regret that you have mentioned that subject to me; for you call upon me to go to the field and see you shot down, or to assume the responsibility, in regard to your determination to throw it away. But on this subject, a man's own conscience and his own bosom are the best monitors. I will not advise, but under the enormous and unprovoked personal insult you have offered Mr. Clay, I cannot dissuade. I feel bound however, to communicate to Colonel Tattnall your decision." He begged me not to do so, and said "he was very much afraid that Tattnall would take the studs and refuse to go out with him" I, however, sought Colonel Tattnall, and we repaired about midnight to Mr. Randolph's lodgings, whom we found reading Milton's great poem. For some moments he did not permit us to say one word in relation to the approaching duel; and he at once commenced one of those delightful criticisms on a passage of this poet in which he was wont so enthusiastically to indulge. After a pause, Colonel Tattnall remarked, "Mr Randolph, I am told you have determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire I must say to you, my dear sir, if I am only to go out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend." Mr. Randolph remarked that such was his determination. After much conversation on the subject, I induced Colonel Tattnall to allow Mr Randolph to take his own course, as his withdrawal, as one of his friends, might lead to very injurious misconstructions. At last, Mr. Randolph, smiling, said, "Well, Tattnall, I promise you one thing, if I see the devil in Clay's eye, and that with malice prepense he means to take my life, I may change my mind." A remark I knew he made merely to propitiate the anxieties of his friend, Mr. Tattnall.

"Mr. Clay and himself met at four o'clock the succeeding evening, on the banks of the Potamac. But he saw "no devil in the eye of Mr. Clay," but a man fearless, and expressing the mingled sensibility and firmness which belonged to the occasion.

"I shall never forget this scene, as long as I live. It has been my misfortune to witness several duels, but I never saw one at least in its sequel, so deeply affecting.—The sun was just setting behind the blue hill of Randolph's own Virginia. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country in its prodigality had produced, about to meet in mortal combat.—Whilst Tattnall was loading Randolph's pistols, I approached my friend, I believed, for the last time. I took his hand; there was not in its touch the quivering of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vindictive—I hold my purpose, Hamilton, in any event; remember this.' On handing him a pistol, Col. Tatnall sprang the hair-trigger. Mr. Randolph said, "Tattnall, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either a pistol or gun, yet I never fire with the hair-triggers; besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the the delicacy of my touch, and the trigger may fly before I know where I am." But, from his great solicitude for his friend—Tattnall insisted upon hairing the trigger. On taking their position, the fact turned out as Mr. Randolph anticipated; his pistol went off before the word, with the muzzle down.

"The moment this event took place, Gen. Jessup, Mr Clay's friend, called out that he would instantly leave the ground with his friend, if that occurred again.—Mr. Clay at once exclaimed it was an accident, and begged that the gentleman might be allowed to go on. On the word being given, Mr. Clay fired without effect, Mr. Randolph discharging his pistol in the air. The moment that Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire, with a gush of sensibility he instantly approached Mr. Randolph, and said, with an emotion I can never forget.—"I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds!"

The close of the passage in Randolph's career, makes too complete a picture to be omitted. Returning from his mission as Minister to Russia, broken in health, sick at heart—at death's door—he went into the Senate Chamber, and took his seat in the rear of Mr. Clay. That gentleman happened at the time to be on his feet addressing the Senate. "Raise me up," said Randolph, "I want to hear that voice again." When Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, which were very few, he turned round to see from what quarter that singular voice proceeded. Seeing Mr Randolph, and that he was in a dying condition, he left his place and went to speak to him; as he approached, Mr. Randolph said to the gentleman with him, "Raise me up." As Mr. Clay offered his hand, he said, "Mr. Randolph, I hope you are better, sir. "No, sir," replied Randolph, "I am a dying man, and I came here expressly to have this interview with you."

They grasped hands and parted, never to meet more.

DOUBLE OR QUITS.

I've courted you Ellen for twelve months or more,
And am rather worse off, I believe, than before—
'Tis a loosing game, truly, I've played, and 'tis fit
I cope you'll allow, we should *double or quit*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

Annapolis, Dec. 5, 1850.

The Convention met—Hon J. G. Chapman in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Wells, an order was adopted, that the clerks of the Court of Appeals for the Western and Eastern Shores furnish the number of cases argued therein from 1815 to 1820, both inclusive, the number of cases in which opinions being filed, and the number in which judgments were rendered without opinions being filed.

Mr. Hardcastle submitted an order, that the Convention take a recess from the 20th inst. until the 1st Monday in January next, and that during said recess no officer or member shall receive any compensation.

Mr. Colston moved a substitute that when that when the Convention adjourned on Monday next, it stand adjourned until the last Monday in December, instant, and no member or officer to receive compensation during that period.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the order and substitute were laid on the table.

The following orders of inquiry were adopted, and referred to the appropriate standing committees:

By Mr. Sellman, to confer upon the Senate the power to priginate and amend money bills.

By Mr. Buchanan, to arrange the judicial districts for county courts as to require that the same Judge shall not sit twice in succession in the same court, but in regular rotation shall attend first one and then another county court; until he has made a circuit of all the counties in the State.

To prohibit the commingling of the duties of the Judges of the Court of Appeals with the County Courts.

By Mr. Stephenson, the propriety of dividing the counties into wards or townships, not over five miles square, each ward or township to form an election district, the propriety of the electors in each to elect a justice of the peace, a constable, and one or more supervisors, and of levying a tax on assessable property therein to support a school, to keep in repair their own portion of the public roads and bridges, and to support their own poor. The property to elect one or more jurors by said wards to serve in the county court.

By Mr. Dickinson, to make stockholders of any Bank, upon forfeiture of charter, dissolution, or expiration, individually liable for the debts and liabilities of the Bank in proportion to the stock held by each.

By Mr. Parke, to provide for the appointment by the next Legislature of three Commissioners to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, form and proceedings of courts of record of this State, and if practicable, to provide for the abolition of distinct forms of actions at law now in use, and the administration of justice in a uniform mode of pleading, without reference to any distinction between law and equity, said commissioners from time to time, when required, to report their proceedings to the Legislature.

The Convention resumed the order of the day, being the reports and resolutions of the majority and minority of the Committee on Credentials, and the resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Donaldson to take the place of the resolution of the majority.

Mr. Spencer continued and concluded his argument, commenced yesterday, in reply to Mr. Chambers, of Kent.

The debate was continued by Mr. Buchanan in support of the views of the majority, and by Mr Brent of Baltimore, in support of those of the minority.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Donaldson to take the place of the majority resolution, was agreed to—yeas 52, nays not counted.

The question was then taken on the resolution of Mr. Brent of Baltimore, appended to the minority report, and it was rejected—yeas Messrs, Thawley, Brent of Baltimore, and Sheerwood of Baltimore. 3—nays 74.

The resolution of the majority of the committee, as amended by the resolution of Mr. Donaldson, was then adopted—yeas 72, nays Messrs. Ridgely, Dickinson, Sharwood of Talbot, Thawley, Shriver, Brent of Baltimore—7.

The Convention adjourned.

December 6, 1850.

The convention met. Mr. Ridgely offered an order directing it to be placed upon the journal that himself and Messrs. Shriver, Dickinson, and Sherwood, of Talbot county, voted against the resolution of the committee in favor of the eligibility of certain members, and did so because they did not approve of the reasoning of the report, and not as objecting to the resolution itself.

Mr. Merrick opposed the putting these reasons upon the journal, as it might lead to causing others entertaining varied opinions, to ask a similar privilege.

Mr. Prestman opposed the order.

Mr. Ridgely said those who voted with him stood in a peculiar attitude, and their votes, unexplained would leave them in a false position.

Mr. McLane argued against allowing protests being entered upon the journal.

Mr. Brown opposed it.

Messrs. Stewart, of Caroline, Biser, Tuck and McCubbin favored the order. Mr. Merrick moved that it be not received, which was agreed to by a vote of 44 to 33.

Mr. Phelps called up an order, previously offered, in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, which was adopted.

Mr. Prestman called up an order previously offered by himself, requiring the standing committees simply to report clauses for a new constitution, without argument, by way of report.

He referred to the composition of the committees, and preferred gentleman should give their opinions when great questions came up before the convention, instead of allowing a few of certain committees to send out their peculiar views, in detail, by authority of the convention especially when the convention had refused to procure reports of all debates upon the floor, to go out before the people.

Mr. Ege favored the proposition.

After some explanation by Mr. Gwinn, as a member of the committee on representation, Mr. Merrick interrogated Mr Prestman as to his reform principles and the purity of elections in Baltimore city; upon which there was some pretty sharp, though pleasant, oral sparring between them.

Before coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 7, 1850.

The convention met. Mr. Biser offered a resolution directing the committee on a bill of rights to inquire into the expediency of providing that no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office; for the free exercise of religion; religious preference not to interfere with persons being witnesses, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Hicks offered an order directing the committee on education to inquire into the propriety of causing the Scriptures to be used as a standard branch of education in the public schools of this State.

Mr. Mitchell moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr Hicks said he merely designed the committee should inquire into the propriety of the measure.

Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion, but it was renewed by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Blackstone hoped the whole matter might be withdrawn.

Mr Brent, of Baltimore city, objected to the order, as calculated to force upon certain classes of citizens, differing in their views as to the Scriptures, one and the same book; and through the introduction of the subject in the convention wrong.

Mr. Mitchell said it was well known that there was a large class of persons who would not send their children to school where the Oxford Bible should be used.

Mr. Stewart, of Caroline, regarded the measure as opposed to the spirit of our government, as opposing a free toleration of religious sentiments.

The order was laid on the table.

Mr. Phelps offered an order directing the committee on representation to inquire into the propriety of limiting the number of members of the House of delegates to forty. Adopted.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution directing the committee on corporations to inquire into the expediency of requiring incorporated railroad companies, &c., to transport agricultural implements and fertilisers, free of charge. On motion of Mr. Ware, it was amended by extending the same privilege to all mechanical implements. On motion, the order, as amended, was laid on the table.

Mr. Dorsey offered an order directing the committee on the treasury department to inquire into the propriety of providing for the election, by the Legislature, of a State agent, to countersign bonds, caupons, or other certificates of indeptedness of the State, to be issued by the Commissioner of Loans. Adopted.

Mr. Dirickson offered an order directing inquiry into the propriety of substituting a license system for for inspections, instead of by appointment, as at present.—Adopted.

Mr. Holliday offered an order directing inquiry into the propriety of providing means to make magistrates more independent. Adopted.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Prestman, prohibiting committees from making detailed reports, accompanying articles for a new constitution, came up as the unfinished business. It was adopted by a vote of 45 to 26.

Mr. McHenry offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of providing for the election of a governor and a lieutenant governor biennially by the people, giving the governor a qualified veto power; requiring two-third vote of members of the Legislature to overrule his act; to restrict the pardoning power of the governor, by requiring the joint recommendation of the judges and jury who tried the party; against altering salaries of ficers during term for which elected; and regulating his appointment of militia officers. After debate, adopted.

Mr. Randall offered an order directing inquiry into the propriety of creating an auditor to the treasury. Adopted. Adjourned.

Miscellaneous.—It is pretty generally understood that the convention will take a recess from Saturday next till about the first of January.

The members of the standing committees, whose duty it is to report articles for a new constitution, are busily engaged, during hours of recess, in examining the numerous propositions submitted to them, for the purpose of presenting matter for the action of the convention.

The committees having been deprived of the usual privilege of setting out their reasons in lengthy reports, the importance of having the debates and speeches reported is becoming more generally felt among members—when the body gets fairly in work upon constitutional propositions, they will most probably enter into an arrangement to accomplish that object. (as they should do) if nothing is sooner done in the premises.

From casual expression of opinion by members, I am led to believe that an elective judiciary will form a part of the new constitution. The speech of Judge Chambers, upon the eligibility of members, (ranging as it did through through the broad questions of popular sovereignty, the power of the government, and the circumstances connected with the convocation of the convention,) has excited considerable attention and speculation. He took high ground. His ability as a jurist and debater are too well known to need remark, even if your columns would allow space for any comment.

QUITE A SENSIBLE DARKEY.—At a meeting of the negroes in Boston, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, when the excitement had got to its highest pitch, and threatening remarks were made intimating that it would be best to cut the throats of the whites, an aged negro rose and addressed the assemblage as follows:

"My friends, I think we are gwine a little too fast in dis matter. We talk about arming ourselves and resisting the laws; but it appears to me, my brederin, dat de best ting we can do would be to raise a fund to help de fugitive to get out ob de way ob dem slave catchers. For, now, suppose, my brederin, dat we hab a first rate fight, and get one ob dese fugitives clear, and five out ob six ob us get killed in de muss now in my opinion dat would *be a loosin' game*. It 'pear to me dat aint zactly de way to save niggars any how."

"Look a-hea Sam," said a western negro to a field hand over the fence, "look a hes; dy'e see dat tall tree down dar?"

"Yah, Jim, I does."

"Well, I got up dat tree night afore tomorrow."

"What you in dat tree arter?"

"I was arter a coon."

"You catch him, Jim."

"Wait till I tell de fax, Sambo."

"Well, succeed."

"I chased de coon out to todder end ob dat longest lim, and den I hear suffin' drap. What you guess 'twas, Sam?"

"De coon ob course."

"No you don't; twas dis ere nigga; like to broke his neck—been limpin' 'bout eber since."

SCENE IN A SCHOOL.—"First class in geography come up. Bill Toots, what is a cape?"

"A thing that mother wears over her shouiders."

What's a plain?"

"A tool used by carpenters for smoothing off boards."

"What's a desert?"

"It's goodies after dinner."

"That'll do, Bill, I'll give you 'goodies' after school."

The foregoing actually occurred in a school in N—— Co., Ky. It is needless to say that Bill was 'one on 'em.'

THE YANKEE OUTWITTED.—A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in copartnership. When killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he would get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the proper way to divide was to cut him across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and the Frenchman asked—

"Vich piece vill you have—ze piece wid ze tail on him or ze piece aint got no tail?"

"The piece with the tail," replied the Yankee.

"Den by gar you can take him, and I take ze oder one," said the Frenchman.

Upon turning around the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off all the tail and stuck it into the pigs mouth.

"I'll go if I see fit!" was the exclamation of Mrs. Tweezers, as her husband demurred against her attending a ball; "I'll go if I see fit!"

"Very well, then, you'll see fits if you go!" was the short and crusty answer.

"Prisoner, stand up! Are you guilty, or not guilty?"

"Faith, do you think I'd be doing the work of the jury for 'em, when they are paid for it? Let them find it out?"

"Simon," said Bob, "what are you doing now-a days for a living?"

"Nothin' particular. I am the owner of a ship."

"Owner of a ship! What ship?"

"Steward-*ship* at Sam Johnsin's cellar."

STAMMERING.—Dr. TURNER, of Newark, N. Jersey, in a published note on this subject says:

"Permit me to say that stammering is caused by attempts to speak with empty lungs. In singing they are kept well inflated—there is no stuttering. The method of cure is to require the patient to keep his lungs well filled—to draw frequent long breaths to speak loud, and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in his speech, taking a long inspiration before he goes on again. I cured one of the worst cases I ever knew on this principle.

Why is a good sermon like a kiss? Do you give it up? Because it only requires *two heads* and an application.