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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 insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion.—A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications must be postpaid.

Book, Paper, and Stationary Store.
J. W. BOND & CO.
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 41, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

KEEP constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Paper, Commercial and Law Books Stationary, &c. All of which they are prepared to sell, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, on the most accommodating terms.

School Books and School Requisites.—A large stock of the most approved Works constantly on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Books Suitable for Premiums.—Colleges, Seminaries, &c., will find their stock of books, in this line well worthy their attention, as they are selected with care, as regards contents, as well as style and prices.

Miscellaneous Books.—Comprising a well selected stock of historical and other standard works, kept constantly on hand and sold at very moderate prices,

English, French and German Books.—Comprising a good assortment.

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Canadas will meet with prompt and strict attention.

☞The Lowest prices and most liberal terms may be relied on in all cases.

March 3, 1849. 6m

THE STEAMER

CAMBRIDGE.

For Annapolis, West River, Cambridge and Easton, Chestertown and Corsica.

The Steamer Cambridge leaves Baltimore every MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for Chestertown and Corsica, and return the same day.

The Steamer Cambridge will leave Baltimore on TUESDAY MORNING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock for Annapolis West River, Cambridge and Easton and return on Wednesday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M.

The Cambridge will leave Baltimore every THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clk for Chestertown and Corsica and return same day.

The Cambridge will leave Baltimore every FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis West River, Cambridge and Easton and return on Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore.—The above routes will be continued throughout the season.

Freight for the above places taken at low rates.

J. THOS. TRAVERS, Agent.
Light Street Wharf.

July 21, 1849

Hats & Caps.
WM. S. GREENWOOD,

No. 40 Baltimore street, a few doors below Frederick street, has on hand and intends keeping a *complete* assortment of

HATS & CAPS

at Wholesale and Retail prices that cannot fail to please all who may favour him with their custom. Orders directed as above will be thankfully received and attended to with all possible despatch.

He would also state to his friends on the *EASTERN SHORE* that his attention will be given to a Commission Business, for the purchase of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, STOVES or any other article needed by the Merchants or private families, at the very moderate Charge of one per cent, from his known facilities in this business, he hesitates but little in saying that he can save to the purchaser at least 5 per cent—any orders by mail will be received in one hour after their arrival & all goods will be forwarded according to order.

Baltimore July 14, 1849.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from Port Deposit a very large quantity of very superior seasoned *WHITE PINE BOARDS, HEMLOCK RAILING do. JOICE AND SCANTLING*; also a handsome assortment of

SHINGLES,

white pine $3 50—per m. cypress $5 50 per m. and Jamper $7 per thousand. I feel grateful to my friends and a liberal public for past favors, and assure them that I am determined to dispose of the above mentioned articles on reasonable terms, for the cash or on a short credit.—I can and will sell them lower than they can be had from the city, and will for the cash make a liberal discount. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before they buy. I will deliver to the county wharf, Lumber sold by me to go to Queen Ann's county, or up or down the river without extra charge.

A. W. SPARKS

June 2, 1849.

THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 10. **CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.** **NO. 18.**

THE OSIRIS

CAPT. JAMES TILGHMAN.

This popular and favorite steamer is now in complete order; having within the last three months had a new boiler and a thorough overhauling, she is better calculated for accommodation of passengers than she has ever been before.

She has recently been purchased for the route here advertised. Her owners ask a fair share of the public patronage, and promise that no pains shall be spared on their part to accommodate those who may be disposed to travel with them.

The Osiris will leave Commerce St. Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, for Corsica and Chestertown returning the same day. She will stop at Kent Island on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

July 21, 1849.

Pennock's
Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

For Planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian corn, Oats, &c.

THIS machine operates equally on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming contect with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant point rows, and all irregular shaped fields, without oowing any part twice over. With a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent in labour, is will withnease for two horses plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of Wheat Oats, Barley and other small grains, and with one man and horse it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres of Indian corn.

It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre and yield from 15 to 20 per cent more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniformly at any desired depth, and leaving the ridge of earth between the rows. The roots of the young plant are protected during the winterby the action of the frost and rain mouldering of the earth upon them, instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broadcast. On this account the stalks stronger and less subject to mildew and not so liable to injury by the fly.

The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown; which harrowing is needleso in seeding with this machine, as it completes the work at once.

PREMIUMS,

Philadelphia and Delaware Agricultural Society 1st Premium 1841
St. George Appoquinimink; 1841
American Institute, Silver Medal, 1842
Franklin Institute, Diploma Honorary. 1852
New Castle County (Del.) Agricultural Society First Premium, 1845
New York State Diploma, (honorary,) 1846
" " " First Premium, 1847

REEDTVILLE, Mifflin county, Pa., July 21st 1848.

Messrs. S. & D. PENNOCK—Gentlemen—I have this day finished and measured the Wheat grown on one acre of land, one half of which was drilled in with one of your machines, the other half was sown broad cast and harrowed in the usual manner. The result is as follows—The half acre drilled 1 quarter bushels of seed ber acre broadcast 1 3-4 bushels seed per acre, 8 shocks, measured 7 bushels 18qs. The quality of the ground was exactly the same, and treated alike in every particular previous to seeding. Difference in the half acre in favor of the drill 4 1-2 bushels, adding half bushel saved in seed makes 5 bushels on the half acre drilled, more than on the broadcast.

Yours respectfully,
ABNER THOMPSON.

We the undersigned were present and saw the land measured, cut the grain, and assisted in threshing the same, do hereby certify to the correctness of Mr. Thompson's statement.

James Reed, Alaxander Reed,
H. G. Morris, D. C. Mitchell,
Geo. Achby, Wm. Steel.

Persons are cautionee against buying any of those machines going about claiming to be as good as ours as we claim prior to without which no perfect machine can be made.

This is pronounced by all who have used it tr be the best machine of the kind ever vented, Persons desirrous of obtaining a drill ari refered to any of the following gentlemen.

Major John Jones, Hon. John M. Clayton, Charles Clayton, Major Philip Reybold, New Castle county Del., Caleb Griffith, John Gale, Stephen Bidele of Kent co., J. B. & J. M. Philips, Bohemia Danor, Rev. James McIntire, Alfred C. Nowland, Cecilton; Benjamin Sergeant, near Rising Sun.

The subscriber respectfully informs the farmers and all others who may meet this notice, thrt he is prepared to fill all orders for tce above machine, Address Londan Grove Post office, Chester county Pa.

JOSHUA P. SWAYNE.

Augusr 11th 1849.

Wanted.

AN OVERSEER WANTED FOR NEXT YEAR.—To a competent man who is well recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety; the usual finding and good wages will be given. *He* must be able to read and write.

JAMES E. BARROLL.

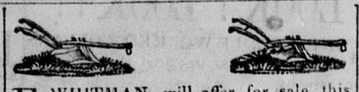
Chester Town, July 21, 1849.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!
COFFEE!!! COFFEE!!!!

Large lot just received and for sale at very low prices by

T. W. ELIASON.

Aug 26. '48.



E. WHITMAN will offer for sale this season, the largest Stock of *Agricultural Implements and Seed* ever found in an Agricultural Warehouse in the city of Baltimore; consisting in part of

100 Whitman's Premium Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse powers. Price of the Double Power, $100, single ditto $75.

100 various kinds of Sweep Horse-powers, viz: Fitz's Allen's, Kirkpatrick's and others, from $65 to $120.

200 Whitman's Improved Threshers.—cylinder of this machine will last 100 years in constant use. Price, $45 to $50 If the Straw Charrier is attached, $15 will be added; and if made to thresh and clean at one operation, price $100.

50 Common Threshers, as low as can be purchased in any part of the country.

6,000 *Ploughs*,

Consisting of every kind sold in Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. The first Premium on Ploughs in the Ploughing Match of the State Fair, holden at Baltimore, last November, was looked upon as a matter of great importance to every one engaged in agriculture; and this made the contest a spirited one and brought in ploughs from all parts of the country, among which was the Wiley, Moor & Chamberlain, "Maryland Self-sharpener," and a host of others. The Committee, *after trial*, had no hesitation in awarding the *first* premium to E. Whitman, Jr., for the work done with his Pouty & Mears' Centre draft Plough.

300 Cultivators, which also received the first premium at the State Fair and at various other Fairs. Price, $4 to $6.

50 Corn and Cob Crushers, which received the first Premium at the State Fair and also at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at various other Fairs. Price $50.

200 *Wheat Fans*, of various kinds and patterns, among which is I. T. Grant's, which is now used in this country, and in Europe with great success; and we consider it the best Fan in use. Price, from $26 to $40.

500 *Whitman's Premium Corn Shellers* Price, $1[illegible], $16, $30.

200 *Straw Cutters*, from $7 to $45.

500 Premium Churns, from $2,50 to $7.

50 Corn Planters. One boy and horse with this drill will plant 10 acres per day. Price, $20.

50 *Cider Mills*. These mills grind the apple to a pulp, and are warrented to produce more cider, and of better quality, than any other mill. Price $20 and $25.

A large stock of Wheat Drills; Hay Presses, Gold Washers, and all kinds of Plough, Casting, Grain Gradles, Shovel's, Hoes, Spades, &c., &c.

E. WHITMAN, Jr.,
corner of Light & Pratt sts. Balt. Md.

☞Messrs. Wiley & Perkins, Chester Town, are the agents for E. Whitman, and will sell the above articles at Baltimore prices.

March 24, 1849.

DR. JOHN MASON'S
SARSAPARILLA
OR
INDIAN VEGETABLE PANACEA.

THIS valuable MEDICINE is highly recommended by several eminent *Physicians* who have used it in their practice with the greatest success. It is a certain remedy for all diseases arising from *Impurity of the Blood* for, *General Weakness*, for all diseases peculiar to *Females*—in Metcurial diseases, Rheumatism, Gouts, Scrofula, Disease of the Skin, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Pulmonary affections, it is without exception, the best remedy in use: as it is a delightful Cordial—Children take it without disgust—it improves the health, and imparts strength, and a freshness to all who use it. The numerous certificates we have in our possession from persons of the highest respectability, who have used it and been cured, will bear us out in what we have stated.

Price $1 per bottle (of quart size,) or bottles for $5. For sale by, KRAMER, [illegible]NTZ & CO., 50 South street.

[illegible]or sale by John L. Stam, agent, Chestertown.

[illegible]gust 11, '49—4m

50 Negroes Wanted!

IN exchange for the ready cash, either sl negroes in large or small families, slaves for life or for a term of years with good [illegible] and none others. I will also purchase servants of good characters to remain in State of Maryland and do not care a [illegible]ow strong I am bound that they shall do [illegible]n either event, for which I will pay [illegible]e as much or, little more than any one [illegible] will do. Persons having slaves to [illegible]se of will do well to communicate [illegible]me, and I will go to the country an[illegible]e them up free of charge to their [illegible]s. Liberal commissions paid, all co[illegible]ications promptly attended to by.

[illegible]N N. DENNING,
104 [illegible]h Exeter street, Balt.

Nov. 27, 1[illegible]

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR
1850.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, Garden and shop now occupied by Mr. Wm. Conyer on Main street.

ALSO the room occupied by Mr. James Arthur as a hat store.

ALSO the House and garden occupied by Mrs. Lewis, and the Trustees of Primary School District No. 8, in the 2d ELECTION District, on Main street. This property will be put in good repair.

ALSO the House and garden occupied by Mr. John Arthur, commonly CALLED THE HOOPS HOUSE.

ALSO the House and premises now occupied by John Barrett, sn.

ALSO the Dwelling House, Garden, Stabilng Carriage House, and premises now occupied by myself and family. This property is in good repair and situated in a very pleasant part of Chester Town. For terms apply to

A. W. SPARKS.

August 11, 1849.

ESTATE OF COLIN FURGUSON.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.

On the application of George Vickers, Administrator of Colin Furguson, late of Kent co. deceased.

Ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the procedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and [Seal] and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of August, 1849.

Test. E. WELCH.
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Colin Furguson, late of Kent co, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 19th of March 1850, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of August, 1849.

GEORGE VICKERS, Admr.
Colin Furguson, dec'd.

Aug. 18, 1849.

ROBT. L. SETH. THOS. P. B. SETH.
SETH & BROTHER
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 89, Pratt st. near Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

OFFER their services to the Farmers and others of the Eastern Shore, for the sale of Grain and other Produce.

ALSO,

Constantly on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please.

March 31, 1849. 3m

OREM & HOPKINS
Merchant Tailors and Wholesale Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 230, Baltimore N. W. cor. of Charles, Baltimore.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of superior quality.

☞*ONE PRICE ONLY.*☜

Cloth rooms up stairs—Entrance, south end of the Store on Charles street.

March 31, '49—1y

Lime for Sale.

BALTIMORE Slacked at 8 cts. cash, or 8½ at 4 months. Schuylkiln quick Lime at 17 cts. cash. Also for sale seasoned *WOOD* a very superior article, delivered out of my wagon at 3 25 cash, and $3 50 trade.

A. W. SPARKS.

August 11, '49.

AGENTS:

V. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut st.; E. W. Carr, No. 440 N. Fourth sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. Thompson, S. E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorised agents, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Kent News, and collect and receipt for the same.

WRIGHT & GORDON,
Commission Merchants,
No. 10, Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

Feb. 24, '49.

POETRY.

When Poets Write.

Written for the Kent News,

BY R. BRUCE MUTTON.

When poets write what ideas bright,
Illumine their fertile minds,
As they lightly roam o'er the fields of thought
To cull of the flowers sublime;

And there while the roses of fancy bloom
And the lilly and violet vie,
They sing of their beauty and sweet perfume,
In language that never can die.

They grasp at the rays of the glorious sun,
As they stream from his gorgeous car
And they sing of the stars as they one by one
Gleam out from their domes afar.

And they drink of the light of Luna, arrayed
As the queen of the heavenly throng
And her beauty and brightness by them are made
The theme of immortal song.

While the lightning's flash and the thunders crash,
But lend to their minds new glow,
Their hearts ne'er fail, while repeating the wail
Of the demon post below;

And they glance far away through the upper air
Or soar like an untamed dove,
So mingle with spirits that dwelleth there
In that region of bliss above.

Yes! they sing of the heavens and starry host
And the beauties that there have birth,
Or ro-echo the wail of the wretched lost,
But their happiest themes are of earth;

For here they may sing of the valorous might
Of those who went forth at the call
Of their country, to battle for freedom and right,
'Till the tyrants throne did fall;—

Or chaunt a wild dirge o'er the grave of slain
And their hearts pure devotion prove
Or soften their harp to a happier strain;
And sing of the blisses of love.

Or again they may sing of star that beams,
From the maidens sparkling eye,
Or of the rose on her cheek that in freshness seems
With the rose of the garden to vie.

All these are themes that are worthy to thrill
The chords of the poets heart,
But oh! there's a softer a sweeter one still
In the words—"when lovers part."

STONE WALL, Md. 1849.

Conventional Reform.

The proceedings of the recent Reform Convention, held in the city of Baltimore, though composed of but a fraction of the State, and being perhaps, the smallest State Convention ever held in Maryland in reference to the number of counties represented, has, in some measure, revived the subject of Constitutional Reform, and would seem to call for an expression of opinion from those who, from principle or policy, may be opposed to the action of that body. The habits and views of the writer are uncongenial to newspaper discussions, but as there are many with whom he concurs in opinion, he is induced to depart from his prescribed course, when vital questions are at issue, and upon their rightful or erroneous decision, the weal or woe of Maryland may depend. He is indentified with the prosperity of the State—is her native citizen—has an interest in her soil and productions, and cannot be insensible to any thing which may affect her character or condition—political or otherwise. He is neither a holder nor seeker of office, and has no aspirations of that kind, (although he by no means wishes to reflect in the slightest degree upon either.) In the formation of his political principles, he sought instruction in the Jeffersonian school, and his feelings and associations have been of a kindred character. The truth of these statements is known to the publisher, and they are uttered, not in a spirit of egotism but simply to prevent any misconstruction of motives. He makes no pretensions of an ability to enlighten others in political science, but essays to give expression to opinions upon fundamental principles, without questioning the motives of others, assuming all to be patriotic and republican and anxious to promote the welfare of the State.

The positions assumed are:

First—That the Legislature has no constitutional power to authorize the assembling of a convention to reform the constitution.

Second—That if constitutional, it is neither necessary nor expedient.

Such an assemblage might prove destructive of county interest—might change the relative weight and influence of the counties—destroyed the principle of confederation which entered into the formation of the constitution—weaken, if not unsettle, the guaranties of specific property, and impair the rights of one geographical division of the State. The remainder of the present paper will be devoted to the consideration of the first proposition, while the second may require the aid of several numbers.

That the Legislature is not competent to call, or sanction the call, of a Convention for re-modeling the Constitution, I think is obvious, from a careful examination of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. The 42d article of the Bill of Rights declares, that neither that declaration nor the form of government ought to be altered, changed or abolished by the Legislature, but in *such manner* as the Convention (which framed the Constitution) should prescribe and direct. The 59th article of the Constitution framed by that Convention, in 1776, accordingly provided, that the "Form of Government and Declaration of Rights, and no part thereof, should be altered, changed or abolished, unlesss a Bill so to alter, change or abolish the same should pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and should be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates in the first session after a new election; and that nothing which related to the Eastern Shore particularly should be altered without a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature of each branch." Another article provides that every new member of the Senate and House of Delegates, before he shall act shall take and subscribe an oath, that he will "*support the Constitution and Laws of the State.*"

It is apparent that the Constitution has provided *one mode* and *one only*, for its alteration or amendment, That mode is clearly and distinctly pointed out in its 59th article, and is by legislation of two consecutive sessions. This was the only method which the framers of the Constitution and the people of the State contemplated should be used. By its observance, the relative rights of the Eastern and Western Shores were guarded and maintained. To have provided for a reform by convention, would have been to provide means for the destruction of the rights and interests of the smaller counties, and of the principle of a confederation of counties upon which the constitution was in part based. The people were not viewed or considered *en masse* in the formation of the Constitution, but were regarded in their separate communities, as counties and cities; the landed or territorial interest was predominant; and, jealous of these, the Convention guarded these separate interests by every safeguard which they deemed essential. There was another interest which was protected more strongly; it was that of the Eastern Shore, for it required two-thirds of each branch to change the organic law, in anything that particularly affected that section. The Declaration of Rights, the provisions of the Constitution, and the oath of members, were all designed to bar any modification in any other mode than that provided in the 59th article.

A convention, is nowhere alluded to in the Constitution—it is a thing that had no potential existence in the minds of the framers of that instrument—it is a creature that cannot breathe the atmosphere of the Constitution, and if it exists at all, must do so *beyond* its pale and influence. A convention cannot be convoked *under* the Constitution, but only *beyond* it—it is an ultra proceeding, and is contrary to the letter and spirit of that instrument. It is, in effect, a revolutionary act. Whenever a government becomes oppressive or subversive of the ends of its creation, the people can assemble in their primary meetings and take incipient measures for forming a new government; but they do this in virtue of an inherent power which is *above* all constitutions—the power of political preservation. The members of the legislative body are bound by *an oath to support the Constitution;* to support every provision of it, as well as the portion quoted, as any other. How can an individual swear to support a provision which points out *one method* of altering the Constitution, thereby excluding every other mode, for the expression of one is necessarily an exclusion of another, and afterwards vote for *another*, which is utterly repugnant to that, which he has sworn to defend? Is it possible that casuistry can reconcile such a course, with a conscientious discharge of political duty? The constitution wisely provided a means by which its features might be changed. Under these provisions, many and important changes have been made. The means have always been found adequate to every emergency, but it is nowhere provided for its own destruction, and hence, no convention has ever been called!

In 1836, an attempt was made to bring a convention into existence—not in virtue of the powers conferred by that Constitution—but above and beyond it. A majority of the people did not sanction the movement, and it failed! Any legislation, looking to the call of a convention, is considered clearly and palpably violative of the Constitution, of no binding force—as unprecedented in the annals of Maryland legislation, and totally inconsistent with the solemn responsibility which rests upon every representative, who is pledged by the most sacred obligation, to support the whole Constitution!

A CONSERVATIVE.

RECLAIMING CLAY LAND.

An English agricultural writer says that the present tillage system as practised by scientific men in England is doubtless an immense improvement on the system in vogue twenty years ago—"but of all the discoveries of the present dao, the conversion of stiff stubborn clays into a friable mould, through the means of through draining, double trenching, or subsoiling, is by far the greatest. And if we consider fully the great importance of it, the enormous benefit it has conferred on landed proprietors, the great change it has effected on the face of a country, and the complete revolution it has made in the whole farming practice, we cannot be too thankful to Mr. Smith, of Deanston, the author of it."

An Englishman once told an Irishman that porter was his meat and drink. And soon after Pat found him having become heavily loaded, lying in a ditch. After surveying him for some time, he exclaimed: "Arrah my honey, you said it was meat and drink to you, by my soul, it's a much better thing for it's *lodging and washing.*"