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THE KENT NEWS
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DEVOTED TO
CULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEW
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DWARD MANSFIELD,
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The Hours.

he hours are viewless angels,
That still go gliding by,
nd bear each moment's record up
To Him who sits on high.

he poison on the nectar,
Our heart's deep flower-cup yield,
sample still they gather swift,
And leave us in the field.

nd some fly by on pinions
Of georgeous gold and blue,
nd some fly in with drooping wing
Of sorrow's darker hue.

nd as we speed each minute
That God to us hath given,
he deed is known before his throne;
The tale is told in Heaven.

nd we who walk among them,
As one by one departs,
think not that they are hovering
Forever round our hearts.

ike summer bees that hover
Around the idle flowers,
ey gather every act and thought,
These viewless angel hours.

d still they steal the record,
And bear it far away;
eir mission flight by day or night,
No magic powers can stay.

teach me Heavenly Father,
To spend each flying hour,
t, as they go, they may not show
ly heart a poison flower.

ited States and Austria.

EBSTER'S REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS.

pirited correspondence has lately ta- place between Mr. Hulsemann, the D-Affairs of Austria, and the Hon. Webster, Secretary of State of the States, in relation to the confiden- sion of Mr. Mann, sent by Gen. to Vienna to gather official infor of the late revolutionary movement gary. Austria, it appears, took of- this movement of the United States she considered an undue interfer- her affairs, and through her Charge d against it. The reply of Mr. r, although calm and moderate, is ful vindication of the course pur our Government, and a withering to the haughty and and insolent of Austria. Mr. Webster's letter is g for our space, but we must give a of it.

referring to the denunciation of ted States and its free government; ears ago, by the Kings and Poten- Europe, Mr. Webster says:

power of this Republic at the pre- ment, is spread over a region, one chest and most fertile on the globe, n extent in comparison with which essions of the House of Hapsburg s a patch on the earth's surface. ulation, already twenty-five mil ll exceed that of the Austrian em- hin the period during which it hoped that M. Hulsemann may in in the honorable discharge of s to his Government. Its naviga- commerce are hardly exceeded oldest and most commercial na- maritime means and its maritime ay be seen by Austria herself, in where she has ports, as well as it seen, also, in all other quarters of e. Life, liberty, property, and all rights are amply secured to all and protected by just and stable d credit, public and private, is as ablished as in any Government of ntial Europe. And the country, in interests and concerns, partakes gely in all the improvements and which distinguish the age. Cer- e United States may be pardoned, those who profess adherence to iples of absolute Governments, if tain an ardent affection for those forms of political organization ve so rapidly advanced their own y and happiness, and enabled o short a period to bring their nd the hemisphere which it be- the notice and respectful re- to say the admiration, of the civi- rld. Nevertheless, the United ve abstained, at all times, from erference with the political chan- rope. They cannot, however, rish always a lively interest in es of nations struggling for insti- e their own. But this sympa- from being necessarily a hostile ward any of the parties to these onal struggles, is quite consistent able relations with them all.— garian people are three or four numerous as the inhabitants of d States were when the revolu- e out. They possess, in a dis- guage and in other respects, im- ements of a separate nationality Anglo-Saxon race in this coun- not possess; and if the United h success to countries contend pular constitutions and national nce, it is only because they re-

THE KENT NEWS.

FRUSTRA, LABORAT, QUI OMNIBUS, PLACERE STUDET—"HE LABORS VAINLY, WHO ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE EVERY ONE."

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gard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign Powers in order to promote these ends. It is only in defence of his own Government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries, without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely cannot be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Huleseman calls—with little justice, as it seems to the undersigned—"the mendacious rumors propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependent upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been any where propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, whatever these errors may have originated they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels.

Mr. Webster then goes on to show the reasons why the agent was sent on the mission complained of—gives a correct version of his duties—demonstrates that the United States pursued a lawful course—and concludes as follows:

Mr. Hulsemann will observe from this statement that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral power He will accordingly feel how little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defences of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hulsemann that that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an opprobrious term may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hulseman proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidences being left on our part in the archieves of the United States, had not Gen Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th (28th) of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Impartial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its officiel representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted." The undersigned re-asserts to Mr. Hulsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations and agreeable to usage of civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hulsemann must feel the justice of the remark, and these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States cannot admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Impartial Majesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself, to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, Mr Hulsemann is in error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honary epithet bestowed in Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary,

Mr. Hulsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected in a confidential communication to its own agent, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero.—But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777 the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all of her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; and yet an agent of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not only received with great respect by the Ambassador of the Empress Queen of paris, and by the Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who afterwards mounted the imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exhimself to prevent the German Powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebelion in America.

Neither Mr Hulsemann, nor the Cabinet at Vienna, it is presumed will undertake to say that any thing said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary, is not borne out, and much more than borne out, by this example of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done of that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the Revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 781 the Courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the beligerent Powers, to which the Commissioners of the U. States should be admitted.

Mr. Hulsemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the Hungarians to the rule of Austria—from which the desire to be released—gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned cannot but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicity only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The comity of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon the subjects of domestic or foreign polity, or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria, in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, cannot nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive all her hopes.

Towards the conclusion of his note Mr. Hulsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the two hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Govenment and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise, and Mr. Hulsemann and the Cabinet of Vienna may rest assured that, in the mean time, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations on the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived with great satisfaction that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian Empire, many of these great principles are recognised and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

From Annapolis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2, 1850.

The Convention met—Mr. Randall, president *protem*, in the chair.

Mr. Weber offered an order, providing that no member who shall be absent, other than in cases of sickness, shall receive his per diem. Mr. Jenifer moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Weber called for the ayes and nays on that motion. Mr Phelps suggested that the order lay over; which was agreed to.

Mr. Dorsey said he had an order to offer, upon which he desired to make some remarks in explanation—which order directed the committee authorised to report matters for a new constitution, upon which specific committees have not been appointed, to inquire into the expediency of inserting in the new constitution a provision "declaring all acts of the Legislature hereafter to be passed, giving power to the Governor or any other person to release interest or any debt or balance due to the State for arrearages of taxes, to be null and void." He then went into a statement to show that the act of the Legislature which had conferred such power upon the Governor might have been necessary at the time of its adoption, but not at the present time; and said that in the exercise of the power in releasing a collector of Howard District, he believed the Governor had acted without giving the matter sufficient examination. He did not attach any impurity of purpose to the present Governor, but no one could say that the power might not be abused by others who might come after him. At all events, the act itself he regarded as calculated to work gross injustice to the people and the State, and as offering a premium to collectors to commit fraud. He felt satisfied that the tax-payers of Howard District, (who he said had been in advance of those of Baltimore city in paying their early installments,) had never rendered it necessary for any collector to seek the benefits of the law referred to. The exercise of the power in the case referred to, he believed to be without a shadow of reason

Mr. Bowie regarded the power as extraordinary, and ought never to have been granted—should rest alone with the legislature. He objected to the terms of the order, declaring acts of the legislature null and void.

Mr. McLane disapproved of the order, and thought it ought to go over to the next legislature.

Mr. Grason took the same view; and opposed the crowding of further orders upon committees. As chairman of the executive committee he was prepared to report; these orders would but delay action.

Mr. Brown stated the necessity of the act at the time it was passed; it was then difficult to procure collectors. Had no disposition to continue the law, as the necessity for it might not now exist.

Mr. Buchanan objected to the manner of Mr. Dorsey's introducing order by remarks which might be construed as reflecting upon the Governor. The law might not be necessary now, but the Legislature was the proper body to act in the matter He made some remarks in regard to the press and people complaining about the tardy action of the convention as unjustas they do not know the arduous duties devolving upon the committees, &c. He then again referred to the remarks of Mr. Dorsey upon the Governor's course in regard to the case of the general district collector, and defended him against the imputations.

Mr. Dorsey explained by saying he intended no disrespect to the Governor, but thought he had acted without proper knowledge of facts. He had understood that it would be proposed to give the Governor the veto power. To this, as a matter of protection, he might be required to assent, as an offset to representation according to population. There might be policy in granting such a power to arrest certain influences to which he declined referring.

Mr. Ridgely offered a substitute for the order, simply directing inquiry as to the propriety of prohibiting the Legislature from granting power to release debts.

Mr Sprigg offered a substitute of a similar character; when, after some suggestions by Messrs. Pressman, Donaldson, and others, on motion of Mr. Sprigg the propositions were all referred to the committee on the executive department.

The convention thereupon adjourned.

Jan. 3, 1851.

The Convention met.

Mr. Sellman submitted an order calling upon the Treasurer for a detailed statement of fines remitted to collectors for arrears of taxes. Mr. S. said he offered this to secure facts in connection with statements made yesterday in reference to the subject. Judge Dorsey explained, and after some remarks from Mr Buchanan the order was adopted.

Mr. Chandler offered an order directing the appropriate committee to inquire into the propriety of preventing the extension of corporate powers unless the local city or county authorities approve the same.—Adopted.

Mr. Stephenson offered an order, directing inquiry into the propriety of preventing the imposition of fines over fifty dollars until after proper assessment by jury. Adopted.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore city, from the committee on printing, reported under previous order, respecting the employment of a reporter, and for printing debates, setting forth that the reporting could be done for $4,000, and the printing to be done for a like amount. [The committee, it is understood, has propositions both for reporting and printing, from Messrs. Riley & Davis, publishers of this city; from the proprietors of the Baltimore Argus; and from the Messrs. Sherwood, job printers, of Baltimore city.]

Mr. Jenifer offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to contract with Henry G. Wheeler for reporting at a pay of $4,000.

A motion to postpone this order was debated, in the affirmative by Messrs. Dorsey, Ridgely, Mitchell, Weber, and Messrs. Jenifer, Buchanan, R. J. Brent, Pressman, in the negative, and rejected by vote of 26 ayes to 32 nays.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the name in the order, and leave the committee to employ at its own discretion.

Pending this question, Mr Dorsey obtained leave and made a reply to some remarks by Mr Pressman, in regard to previous remarks by himself, in allusion to Baltimore city, and said, among other things, that false statements of his speeches had appeared "in a certain paper in Baltimore," given by some person, he supposed, who were present when they were made.

Mr. R. J. Brent asked the gentleman to specify the reports wherein he had been mis-stated.

The chair, (Mr Randall presiding,) interposed.

Mr. Harbine called to order.

Mr. Brent thereupon put in writing and sent to the chair his reason for appealing from the decision of the chair: "The gentleman from Anne Arundel having in his remarks stated that he had seen certain remarks of his, as reported in the Baltimore papers, which he pronounced false and unfounded, I propose to ask the gentleman to specify what report of his remarks he referes to, and wherein said report is false; and this enquiry I propose to make as a matter personal to myself, as there have been a great many reports of the remarks of the gentleman from Anne Arundel county."

Mr. Pressman defended the appeal.

Mr. Brent said that to correct many false versions of a certain speech by Mr. Dorsey, he had furnished the Baltimore Argus with the notes he had taken of that speech, which were published in the issue of that paper of the 23d December; with that publication only was he in any way connected, and he desired to know whether the gentleman alluded to that report.

The Chair withdrawing his decision, Mr. Dorsey said he had never seen the publication alluded to; and there the matter ended.

The motion to strike out the name in the resolution, was withdrawn, but Mr. Mitchell renewing it, it was carried; and the resolution, as amended, was rejected, by a vote of 28 yeas to 30 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chapman, president, Hopewell, Morgan, Mitchell, Donaldson, Wells, Randall, Sellman, Jenifer, Buchanan, Welch, Chandler, Chambers, of Cecil, McCullough, Miller, McLane, Sprigg, Bowie, Bowling, Thomas, Gwinn, Stewart, of Baltimore city, Pressman, Kilgour, Anderson, Holliday, Wright—28.

Nays—Messrs. Dorsey, Bond, Bell, Dickinson, Ridgely, Sheerwood, of Talbot Colston, Crisfield, Williams, Phelps, Grason, Shriver, Gathier, Biser, Sappington, Stephenson, Nelson, Stewart of Caroline, Fiery, John Newcomer, Michael Newcomer, Harbine, Brewer, Webber, Slicer, Smith, Shower, Parke, Cockey, Brown—30.

The Convention thereupon adjourned.

Mercantile Honor.

The Philadelphia North American mentions that a most estimable and excellent citizen called to see the editor on Wednesday, and, as he happened to be absent at the time, left upon his table a note, from which, though intended, for the editor's own perusal, it ventures to make the following extract:

"You may remember that many years ago I was unfortunate in business, and was obliged to ask the indulgence of my creditors, from whom I obtained a full release. Since then I have been favored to such an extent in my affairs, that to-day I am paying off my old debts, amounting to over $60,000. I need not say that this is the happiest day of my life; and that the consciousness of being able to discharge this duty has brought with it a peace of mind more valuable than either silver or gold."

The North American adds:

"Here is an instance which we desire to commend to imitation. The gentleman alluded to was under no legal obligation to make the payment which he did, and his former creditors had long ceased to look upon him as their debtor. But he felt—and felt truly—that no lapse of time could extinguish his moral accountability and in the spirit of a just man, and an honest merchant, he took the first opportunity of reimbursing those to whom he had been indebted, without regard to merely technical considerations. Such an example is certainly worthy of all praise; we accord it in this particular case with the more cheerfulness, as we are sure the act was prompted by a high sense of integrity—an earnest and anxious disposition to do right, for the sake of right, uninfluenced by any other motives."

WHAT WE CALL DUTIES.

Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can

Every young man and woman ought to get married—if they can.

Every representative in Congress and the Legislature ought inform his constituents what they are doing—if they can.

Every man should do his work to suit his customers—if he can.

Every man should please his wife—if he can.

Every woman should rule her husband—if she can. In a horn!

Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can.

Every lawyer should tell the truth—if he can.

Every preacher of the gospel should be christian—if he can.

Every man should take a paper and pay for it in advance—if he can.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. R. Baldwin has recently made public the result of several years investigations and experiments upon manures, and various ways of fertilizing the soil. He states that the best and speediest way of fertilizing any soil, is to cover it over with straw, bushes, or any raw material, so as completely to shade it. The surface of the earth thus being made cool, dark, damp and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putrefaction, and becomes highly fertilizing. This plan of fertilizing, he says, may be applied with success to any soil whatever, no matter how poor, and the result will be astonishing.

☞"What is your age, miss?" inquired a gallant marshall of a young lady above sixty, in the—— district, the other day. "What's that to you, Mr. Impertenent?" said the fair one, drawing up and exhibiting a formidable *chevaux de frise* of broken teeth. "It is a very unpleasant question, but it must be acknowledged. What age shall I place your name at?—twenty, I should think?" "Yes," said the old girl, completely nulified, "I think I was twenty last spring"—and the gratified young damsel invited our young friend to take a glass of wine, and call again before he left town.

☞LOVE LETTER.—"dere madam—this is Hopin' you Xcuse the libbaty i take in a short Akwaintance.

But the impresshun it made on my Heart imboldings *me* to Perpose that we shd Younight our 4tunes if ure agreed let us no wen. i cawl which will Be very sune Yrs till Deth.

LOVER.

☞"Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks, boy—don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun?" "I know I have; but when I get good aim at one, two or three others will swim right up betwixt it and me."

☞A talkative member of Parliament was reproaching one of his colleagues for not having opened his mouth during the whole session. "You are mistaken," he replied, "for I yawned through all your speeches."

☞"I appeal to the sisters," said a down east parson, "and ask them if they never had a *feller feeling* in their bosoms."

☞A waggish candidate coming in the course of his canvas to a tailor's shop, "What we look for here, said he, are not men, but measures."