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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet:—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. MAY 24, 1845. No. 4.

Baltimore Advertisements.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS.

At No. 77, Baltimore Street, 2 doors below Tripolett's Alley Baltimore.

LUTHER J. COX,

Having undertaken the agency of a large WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, is enabled to furnish goods at VERY LOW PRICES. In addition to his present stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Silks, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Balzarines, Lawns, Linens, &c. &c., he is now receiving and will continue to receive during the season, a large supply of fashionable and staple SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Purchasers visiting the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to *sell low for cash.*

LUTHER J. COX, Agent.

March 15, 1845. 3m

Medicines, Drugs, *Dye-stuffs, Paints, &c.*

The subscriber keeps constantly for sale on the most reasonable terms, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

Being largely engaged in grinding such articles as Ginger, Mustard and Pepper, he has them for sale of a superior qualtity below the market price.

He would mention that he has a Patent Machine worked by steam power, which enables him to sell PUTTY, of the very best quality for 3¼ cts. a lb. in Bladders, and 3 cts. in bulk.

He confidently asserts that his prices are such as to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

J. W. W. GORDON,
152 West Pratt st Baltimore,
opposite Balt. & Ohio Rail Road Depot

March 1, 1845. 3m

N. B. No charge made for delivering Goods in any part of the city.

CABINET
Making.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Kent county for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him and solicits a continuation of the same. His

SHOP,

is in the rear of Mr. George B. Westcott's Store, on Church Alley, generally known as the Anderson property, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch, on as reasonable terms as can be met with in the cities.

COFFINS.

The subscriber still continues to make (at the shortest notice,) Coffins of best seasoned materials and varnished in the best style at the following prices:

Plane Mahogany Coffins,	$16 00
" " " lined with muslin,	18 00
" " " lined with flanel,	20 00
" " hung with hinges,	22 00
" " " " " covered with cloth	35 00
Plain Walnut Coffins,	9 00
" " " lined with muslin,	11 00
" " " " " flanel,	13 00
" " " " " flanel covered with cloth,	26 00
Plain Mahogany Coffins, with case,	20 00
" " " lined with muslin, with case,	22 00
" " " " " flanel, with case,	24 00
" " " hung with hinges, with case,	26 00
Mahogany coffins hinged cov'r'd with cloth, with case,	40 00
Plain Walnut coffins, with case,	12 00
" " " lined with muslin with case,	15 00
" " " " " flanel with case,	17 00
Walnut coffins hinged cov'd with cloth with case,	30 00

Small ones in proportion, per foot.

He has a first rate eliptic spring Hearse, and is prepared to send coffins or corpse to any part of the peninsula.

☞ In all cases where the cash is paid in 15 days, there will be a deduction of 10 per cent.

CHARLES STANLY.

Feb. 1, 1845. 1y

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!

A large assortment of black, white, slate and childrens Hose, bleached, unbleached and mixed half Hose. Purchased direct of the importer, very low, and for sale much below the ruling prices by

W. N. E. WICKES, & BRO.

May 10, 1845.

TIN WARE.

TIN WARE, for sale at reduced prices by T. W. ELIASON

DON'T LOOK.

The subscriber has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

consisting of BONNETS, (of the latest style;) RIBBONS, LACES; EDGINGS; FLOWERS; GLOVES; SUN SHADES; ladies CAPS; CAPES; COLLARETS; LEGHORN HATS;

and a variety of other articles, all of which he will guarantee to sell five per cent. cheaper than they can be procured at any other place in the county.

The public are requested to call and examine my stock before making their purchases. S. CLEVELAND.

Chester Town May 10, 1845.

Law of Maryland.

No. 303.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN Act entitled an Act taxing certain officers.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerk of the court of Appeals, the clerk of the several county Courts and of Baltimore city Court, and of Howard district, the Register in Chancery and the Register of Wills of the several counties in this State and of Howard district, shall pay annually hereafter to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, the sums hereinafter specified, and that the said payments shall be made in two equal semi-annual payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the first of said semi-annual payments to be made on the first day of November, 1845

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said annual tax or sum of money to be paid as hereby provided for by the first section of this Act, by the said several clerks and Registers shall be as follows, viz: The clerk of the court of Appeals of the Western Shore $250; the clerk of the court of Appeals of the Eastern Shore the sum of $100; the clerk of Baltimore city court the sum of $900; the clerk of Baltimore county court $900; the clerk of Alleghany county court the sum of $200; the clerk of Washington county court the sum of $400; the clerk of Frederick county court the sum of $450; the clerk of Prince George's county court the sum of $350; the clerk of Talbot county court the sum of $200; the clerk of Queen Ann's county court the sum of $200; the clerk of Cecil county court $250; the clerk of St. Mary's county court the sum of $200; the clerk of Kent county court the sum of $200; the clerk of Caroline county court the sum of $150; the clerk of Somerset county court the sum of $250; the clerk of Harford county court the sum of $250; the clerk of Worcester county court the sum of $150; the clerk of Charles county court the sum of $200; the clerk of Carroll county court the sum of $150; the clerk of Montgomery county court the sum of $250; the clerk of Anne Arundel county court the sum of $150; the clerk of Howard district court the sum of $75, the clerk of Calvert county court the sum of $150; and the clerk of Dorchester county court the sum of $250. The Register in Chancery the sum of $150; the Register of Wills of Baltimore county the sum of $900; the Register of Wills of Frederick county the sum of $300; the Register of Wills of Washington county the sum of $250; the Register of Wills of Prince George's county the sum of $150; the Register of Wills of Cecil county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of St. Mary's county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Charles county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Somerset county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Caroline county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Kent county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Harford county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Queen Ann's county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Talbot county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Dorchester county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Worcester county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Calvert county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Alleghany county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Montgomery county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Carroll county the sum of $30; and the Register of Wills of Howard district the sum of $30.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted, That the official bonds of said Clerks and Registers shall be answerable for the taxes provided; and that upon failure or neglect of any of the aforesaid clerks or Registers to pay the taxes provided by this act by the times in this act limited for the payment thereof, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report such neglect or refusal to the Governor who shall thereupon by letter demand of such Clerk or Register the payment of such tax, and upon the refusal or neglect shall give notice thereof to the Treasurer, who shall thereupon cause said bonds to be put in suit. D. CLAUDE,

Treasurer of Maryland.

May 17, 1845.

The Leonard Town Herald; Port Tobacco Times; the Upper Marlboro' Gazette; Maryland Republican, Rockville Journal; Carrolltonian, Westminster; Frederick Examiner; Torch Light, Hagerstown; Civilian, Cumberland; Madisonian, Havre de Grace; Cecil Whig; Kent News; Centreville Times; Denton Pearl, Easton Gazette; Cambridge Chronicle; Princess Ann Herald, and German Correspondent, will insert the above once a week for three weeks, and the Baltimore Sun twice a week for the same time.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞ For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.

POETRY.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!
Then 'midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned
The blest recollection
Of kindness returned!

When day hath departed,
And memory keeps
Her watch, broken-hearted,
Where all she loved sleeps,
Let falsehood assail not,
Nor envy disprove,
Let trifles prevail not
Against those ye love.

No change with to-morrow,
Should Fortune take wing,
But the deeper the sorrow,
The closer still cling?
O, be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone.

THE RIVULET'S DREAM.

FROM THE GERMAN OF—SOMEBODY.

A careless rill was dreaming,
One fragrant summer night;
It dreamed a star lay gleaming
With heavenly looks of light,
Soft cradled on its own pure breast,
That rose and fell, and rocked to rest,
With lulling wave, its radiant guest,
In silent beauty gleaming.

And like a lute's low sighing,
The rill sang to the star,
"Why camest thou, fondly flying,
From these blue hills afar?
All calm and cold without the ray,
I slept the long dark night away—
Ah! child of heaven! forever stay!"
No sweet voice rose replying.

"Oh, glorious truant! listen!
Wilt fold thy shining wings,
That softly glance and glisten
The while the wavelet sings?
Wilt dwell with me? I'll give thee flowers,—
Our way shall be through balmy bowers,
And song and dance shall charm the hours:—
My star-love! dost thou listen?

"No gorgeous garden-blossom,
In regal grace and bloom,
May pour upon my bosom
Its exquisite perfume;
But I may wreathe, with wild flowers rare,
That softly breathe, thy golden hair,—
The violet's tear shall tremble there,
A fair though fragile blossom:"

Alas! when morning slowly
Stole o'er the distant hill,
From that sweet dream, so holy,
It woke the sorrowing rill!
No "child of heaven" lay smiling there,—
'Twas but a vision bright and rare,
That blessed, as passed the star in air,
The rivulet lone and lonly.

KATE CAROL.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY OF A CAT.

A gentleman of this city had two cats upon his premises, related by the ties mother and daughter both of which were blessed with a litter of kittens at about the same time,—

Not many days after, the two mothers were observed in the shed, and intently eyeing each other, as if holding a consultation. After the lapse of several minutes thus spent, the younger cat returned to her kitten, one only having lived and brought it toward the oldest cat, which still kept her place. This kitten she placed directly before her mother, and then sat down not far from it. The two parents looked again at each other for some time, when the older retreated, leaving the kitten where the other had placed it.

The mother again took up her mewing offspring, and once more approach her recusant companion when the same ceremony was repeated with similar effect.—This occured several times, when the older cat, as if influenced by the mute appeal of the mother, took up the strange kitten thus forced upon her charity conveyed it to the spot where her darlings were deposited, and to all appearances, adopted it as her own.

The younger cat having thus seen the object of her solicitude provided for retired slowly to her straw, where she was soon after taken with a fit, and almost immediately died.

We leave it to naturalists to explain whether the invalid cat was aware of her speedy dissolution or not; whether, what we call instinct of animals, does not occasionally approach very near to what is termed reason among the human species.—*New. Haven Cou.*

OREGON WHEAT.

The Frederick, Md. Herald says:—There was left with us a few heads of 'Oregon' wheat which was taken from Bloomfield farm, belonging to Henry R. Smeltzer, Esq. near Middletown, Maryland. Said wheat was in head on the 28th of April. The gentleman who left it, stated that it was the natural wheat of Oregon Territory, brought in by a missionary, and presented to Gen. J. Hite, of Pennsylvania; he stated that it had been growing there spontaneously for a great many years.

REV. DR. BASCOM ON SLAVERY.

The Rev. Dr. Bascom, of the Methodist Episcopal church has recently published a pamphlet on the subject of slavery, and as his distinguished talents entitle his opinions to great weight, we give the following extracts from it. It will be seen that he boldly and eloquently defends the South from the attacks of the Northern fanatics:

"In their miserable freedom, so called, they have died at the rate of two to one, in a state of slavery. Interest or humanity may abolish abstract slavery, but the interposition of Omnipotence seems necessary to relieve the negro from the weight of disabilities beneath which he is crushed. The declaration of his freedom is a fraud in every State of this Union. Both prejudice and law proclaim it impossible, in the existing state of things. The ordinary eligibilities of citizenship are no where his. The white man and the negro may not separate, as to the "bounds of habitation," but they do not, cannot combine. They may be together, but to mingle is impossible. The distinciton, for example, as it relates to color alone, appears so founded in an invincible law of nature, that in no instance, in the history of civilization, has it yielded to the influence of circumstances. This may be all and utterly wrong; our business is with the fact only. Kindred reasons, and argument may be multiplied indefinitely. Disproportionate, inadequate compensation for labor, is assumed as a fundamental element—one of the chief disadvantages of slavery, and it is an argument principally relied upon by abolitionists, of every sect and color, and yet it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that the slave of the South, (in an annual estimate,) gets more than the free negro of the North; and, by the showing of the Northern argument, is less a slave. Every victim of injustice is a slave, and such is the negro every where in the North. Crushed by the indirect tyranny of law, and the intolerance of public opinion, he is the miserable victim of all kinds of injustice and hardship. And what must be the sober decision of history with regard to those who pity the negro until he becomes free, and then starve him to death? The mooted question of negro rights and worth, and his title to Northern sympathy and protection, are dropped the moment the negro becomes free, and appeals to the Northern *court of errors* for the promised boon of equal, social and political rights. Notwithstanding all the paraded humanity of the North on thesubject, *no actual abolition of slavery has ever taken place in the United States.*—The proclamation to this effect is an *imposition* upon the civilized world. The servitude of the negro, and the injustice and hardship of his lot have merely *changed* their form. The legal principle of slavery is abolished in the North, but all New England New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. do not contain a single negro who is free, in the sense of the Declaration of American Independence, not one. No where does the negro meet the white man—no where is he met by him upon terms of equality. There is no civil, social, domestic, or even religious intercommunity of enjoyment or suffering. They are deprived of the most important rights of mankind. Both by law and public opinion they are condemned to hereditary dagradation and misery. Their liberty is a lie and a cheat. In what do they find themselves free, except to be neglected, scorned, and trodden under foot. Prejudice, manners and custom, turn aside and bear down the fruitless provisions of legislation. There is that constituently interwoven with the popular feeling of the American people, in relation to the unfortunate negro, which law can never efface. It is even true, that the prejudice against the negro increases with the progress of emancipation. Take any of the Northern States—that which nearest approaches the Utopia of modern abolitionism, and notwithstanding the affianchisement of the negro in law, if a white person marry a negro, *infamy* is the result.—Free negroes, with a few exceptions date not avail themselves of the right of suffrage, even where it is allowed. They are no where credible witnesses against white persons—(the attempt of the late General Conference to make them such, notwithstanding.)

There is not a State in the Union where a negro is essentially an equal party in an action at law. Where is the negro admitted as equal peer and compatriot with the white man? Where as juror, judge, or counsellor? Is there any office of trust or honor to which he is eligible? What school receives the two races together without being placed under the public ban? Can the negro's money procure him a seat at the Threatre or Opera without some signal of his inferiority offered in atonement to those who wish it to be understood they but tolerate his presence, albeit they have *sworn him free and equal?* What hospital or poor house receives him, except *apart* from the privileged white sufferer, without, it may be half the sense or virtue of the negro? Even the Church assigns him a distant seat and different slatr. The grave itself perpetuates the distinction, by disowning the fellowship of his dust. In life and death alike, he is proscribed and trodden under foot as an alien and outcast, and his degradation is thus made to accompany him to the very gates of Heaven. And all this is true to a much greater extent in the North than South. The free negro of the North is used—allowed to live, if he can, and at any rate is at perfect *liberty to die*, but no where is he protected encouraged, and rewarded, in all the liberty loving North. Paradoxical as it may seem, there is nothing resembling spmpathy and equality of moral relation between the races, except in the South, where the one, in the proportion of seven in ten, is enslaved to the other. Here, to a great extent, the children of the two races grow up together, and, as a general, cherish for each other, in greater or less degree, interest and attachment. Similar reasoning applies to the household circle, as it regards adults. There is a natural sense of obligation and kindness, on the one hand, and of dependence and gratitude on the other, leading to many of the kinder offices of human intercourse, without which the heart must be utterly desolate. I do not claim for the South that this view of the subject applies to all slave holding individuals and families. There are but two many exceptions to the rule, and I shall not attempt to protect them from the execration they deserve, for neglect and cruelty in relation to their abused and suffering slaves. Nor do I intend to charge upon the North, or free States, that there are no individuals or families who treat the negro as he deserves. I speak only of the general rule, in both cases, and am anxious to give *full force to the exceptions*, and as it regards number and weight. Individuals and families in the South have, doubtless, acted infamously towards their slaves, and continue to do so, as individuals and families in the North have, and continue to act, toward their hired and apprenticed servants, and formerly towards their slaves also.—Most cheerfully do we bear testimony, that individuals and associations in the North have, in many instances, acted nobly towards the negro, whether free or slave. What we ask is, that the exceptions in both cases may be fairly contrasted with the general rule.

OFFICIAL DIGNITY.

Mr. Cist tells a capital story about a constable in Pennsylvania;

He had served a legal precept of some sort on a particular friend of his, greatly his superior in strength, who being particularly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myrmidon, seizing the officer and shaking him almost to piecies. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was profuse in his apologies. "You know, Jake," says he, I would not have served you so if I been duly sober; it was all the devilish whiskey did it." The official at last mollified and relented under Jim's expostulations. "As to the shaking," said Jake, "I don't bear any malice. I don't vally it a cent on my own account, but as an officer, recollect next time, Jim, whoever—*shakes me, shakes the Commonwealth.*"

RELIGION.

Nothing has been more the object of ridicule than *religion*. It has been assailed by the wit of Voltaire, the ribaldry of Paine, and the elegant but subtile satire of Gibbon; yet the whole force of their combined talents has been insufficient to invalidate one fact, to refute one fundamental truth, or to hold up the sacred form of vital religion to the scorn and derision of well directed reason. The pageantry of superstition, and the dreams of fanaticism which have been demolished and scattered by their attacks, but the sacred fabric though thus despoiled of the votive decorations of its human votaries, built on the rock of ages, had bid a proud defiance to the pointless shaft of ridicule.

THE SHIRT TREE OF AMERICA.

In the forests of Oronook, there is a tree which often attains the height of fifty feet. The natives make shirts of the bark of this tree, which requires only to be stripped off and to be deprived of its red fibrous parts.—The shirt is thus formed without seam. The head is thrust through one end, the lateral holes are cut to admit the arms.—Natives wear these shirts in rainy seasons, which, according to Humbolt, are equal to any of our Mackintoshes for keeping out the wet.

CANDLES THAT DO NOT NEED SNUFFING.—Candles may be made to burn their own wicks by saturating them with a strong solution of nitre, and then thoroughly drying them. The cause of the wicks of candles refusing to burn, is, that the air cannot get access to them. The nitre, however, at a high temperature, will supply oxygen enough for this purpoze.—*Michigan Farmer.*

THE RAZOR STROP MAN.—It is said that this notorious humbug has sold no less than four hundred and eighty thousand of his worthless strops in the United States during the last three years and still "has a few more left."—He is reported to have sold no less than ten thousand in this city alone, at fifty cents each. We had no idea he had gulled our citizens to that extent. *N. O. Picayune.*

PERNICIOUS INGREDIENTS.—On a day for renewing the licenses of the publicans, in a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, one of the magistrates said to an old woman, who kept a little alehouse, that he trusted she did not put any pernicious ingredients into the liquor; to which she replied—

"There is nothing *purnishes* put into our barrels but the *exciseman's stick!*"

HAPPINESS.—Happiness! that glorious crown which all the jewels of the world cannot enrich; which studded with the diamonds of the heart, can receive no additional lustre from such paltry things as power or wealth, or station.

A terrible hail storm passed over Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Friday afternoon week. One half of the window glass in that place is said to have been broken. Many of the hail stones were as large as walnuts.

VARIETY.

Mind, and not Mammon, makes the man.

He that shows his passion, tells his enemy where to hit him.

Anger is a sort of epidemic springing from vanity and selfishness.

Begin nothing till you have considered how it may be finished.

No one loves to tell a tale of scandle except to him who loves to hear it.

Punch says, that in this world generally, as in figures in particular, *ought* goes for *nothing*.

"I go it alone," as the race horse said when he threw his rider and kept on around the course.

COOL VERY.—An assessor calling on an editor to ascertain how much *money* he has at interest!

Since the Onderdonk affair, some young ladies refuse to carry watches, because they have *hands!*

An apothecary lately sent in a bill to a widow lady, which ran thus—"To curing your husband till he died!"

A wife cannot be sued without the husband, unless he is dead in law; and law is enough to be the death of any man.

"There is no cents in what you say," said a little vender of papers to a man who talked about his papers and bought none.

BRIEF LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY.—Potatoe is nothing but starch; but a piece of potatoe dropped into a glass of grog would not have the effect of stiffening it.

"Will you bet all that's in your pocket-book against the election of my candidate?"

"Yes, indeed; I'd bet my head"—

"No, I thank you. I prefer the pocket-book, for *that* has got something in it!"

"My friend has a great respect for the truth," said a baronet one day to a gentleman.

"So I perceive," was the reply, "for he always keeps at a most respectful distance from it."

The last French bon mot is the reply of a too-gay fashionable of sixty, who was reproached by a friend for not growing discreet in his old age. "Good heavens!" said the venerable beau, "can mortal man endure to be *both* old and virtuous?"

This has been a great year for maple sugar in New Hampshire and Vermont. The amount made has probably exceeded that of any preceding year. The Vermont Watchman says that the value of sugar manufactured in Vermont this season, will exceed one million of dollars!

The best distinction we ever heard between railway and coach accidents was that of an old whip. "If," said he, "you gets comfortably capsized into the ditch by the roadside; *there you are;* but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, *where are you?*"

"Please to bestow your charity on a poor sweeper," said one of the crossing gentry in London, to a frequent passer.

"I haven't got any," was the gentleman's reply.

"Sir, I believe you," was the retort; and the gentleman was so struck with it, that he turned back and gave him sixpence.

A SMART BOY.

"John, did you leave Mr. Jones' umbrella at home?" said a fond mother, the other day, to her first born.

"No, ma," said John.

"And why did you not, my son? Didn't I tell you to?" said the mother.

"Yes, you did, ma," said John; "but didn't you always tell me to keep something for a rainy day, and as it looks as if to morrow would be wet, what better thing can I *keep* than an umbrella?"

The "ma" smiled at John's juvenile simplicity.

AN ARGUMENT.

A "hosier" (of rather scanty means) visited New York lately, with introductory letters, for the purpose of buying a considerable amount of goods upon credit. The jobbers to whom he applied were very courteous, but didn't exactly like to trade.

"What's the matter?" enquired the buyer.

"Nothing particular," was the reply, "only we don't much like credit business."

"Well, but I don't ask for only thirty days."

"Very true, but you might die, you know."

"Die!—why who the d—l ever heard of any body's dying *in thirty days.*

"HOLD ON THERE."

"Mr. Dentist, do you see that decayed tooth?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I want you to pull it, provided it don't hurt too much."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, now put on the *tweezers*—if it hurts bad, I'll sing out *hold on*, and you'll hold on, won't you?"

"Yes, sir."

* * * * * *

"*Ho o ld o n!* Thunder and lightning, you've not only pulled the tooth, but half of my jaw-bone. Why didn't you let go when I sung out?"

"Because you told me to *hold on.*"

The following is a capital anecdote to be read against political demagogues, men who make themselves anything or nothing with the hope of winning votes:

Col. Moore and the Mill Dam.—Col. Moore was a county candidate in Tennessee. Near the middle of the county, in a stream affording many choice fish, was a mill dam, above which the fish could not get. The people in the upper end objected to this, because they could get no fish, and in the lower end they were opposed to the removal of the dam, because it kept the fish among them. To the former Col. Moore pledged himself to vote for the removal. It happened that he was called upon to address the people in the neighborhood of the mill dam, and, the impression having gone abroad that he was *fishy* upon the subject, he was called upon by both parties to "define his position." He attempted to evade the category, but they became still more clamorous. Finding equivocation fruitless, he at length, raising himself upon his toes, exclaimed—"I'm an independent flat-footed man, and am neither *for nor against the mill dam.*"