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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 20, 1847.

The Senate of the U. S. and their Printer.

The Senate has recently been the scene of considerable interest. Mr. Thomas Ritchie their Printer, who assuming the righ to defame, brow-beat and dictate to Senators, has been expelled from his privileged seat on the floor by a vote of 27 to 21. The punishment consists only in the disgrace and not in the denial of any material privilege. If ever a man merited the public scorn, for attacking the Senate it is this man! In September last, he admitted an article into his paper almost charging in direct terms that the Senate had been bribed, to vote for the French spoiliation bill. There is not a more reckless and unprincipled politician than this same Editor.

In the course of the discussion, our Senator Mr. Pearce made some pertinent and sensible remarks which we shall publish next week.

The following is an extract of the offensive article published in the Union. We will promise that the Senate is a coordinate branch in the appointment of civil and military officers, and their offence to Mr. Ritchie consisted in their claiming the right, in the Army Bill of having the appointments of the officers submitted to them:

"In the Senate of the United States on yesterday, the Mexicans achieved another victory. The bill for organizing ten regiments of regular troops having been submitted, with its amendments, to a committee of conference of the two Houses, that committee unanimously agreed on a report, which was submitted to them for their approval. The House of Representatives at once adopted the report by a very large majority. In the Senate it was, in its most important feature, rejected by a majority of six. • • • • •

"If Santa Anna, Ampudia, or any other Mexican General could snatch from our soldiers a corresponding victory, we should place them upon the same elevation where their compatriots, friends, and fellow soldiers in the Senate of the United States now stand."

The Administration.

Whenever the Whigs have charged that there was corruption and abuses in Washington, in which the administration was involved—the friends of the administration have stoutly denied it and imputed the charge to political or party motives. But what reply will they now make, when James D. Westcott, a Senator from Florida, (who boasts that he has always been a Democrat and glories in the name) rise in his place in the Senate and declares that the corruption in Washington are so great, that if the people could assemble in Washington, and witness it, they would in 24 hours, tumble the whole concern into the Potomac. A Mr. Turney, Senator from Tennessee, who deserted his party and by the aid of 5 or 6 Locos and Whig votes, was elected over the caucus candidate wishes to regain his lost standing, and has *attempted* to assail Mr. Calhoun. But he was promptly reputed by Mr. C., and Mr. Butler of South Carolina having advised him to be honest and decent Mr. T. made a reply. We extract the following from Oliver Oldschool's letter, which embraces Mr. Westcott's remarks:

Mr. Turney rose to reply but made rather a stammering and blundering reply. It was evident that the feeling of the whole House was against him. He could not but perceive this, and he knew, too, that the laugh was against him; he labored, therefore against a heavy wind and tide, and was not helped along much by the subsequent replies of Mr. B. He said that the Senator from South Carolina had remarked that he had promised *hereafter* to be honest. He had said that hereafter he would vote for no man for President who did not agree with him in principle.

Mr. Butler—Well, *that* would be pretty honest, wouldn't it? [Laughter.]

Mr. T.—And the Senator also said he hoped I would add to my *decency!*

Mr. Butler—No, I didn't say that. I said I hoped you would *begin* to be decent. (Much merriment all over the chamber.)

Mr. T. went on, trying to reply to Mr. B. but whenever he attempted to extract one of his darts the attempt resulted in driving it farther in and causing it to rankle still more.

When Mr. Turney closed the Senate adjourned, and the subject came up again this morning.

Mr. Westcott, this morning, made a speech of considerable length, and of great point and piquancy, commenting upon the attempt of Mr. Turney to lecture him because it so happened the Whigs sometimes voted with him, which he could not help. [A laugh.] He had been bread a Democrat and was a Democrat. He asked that Senator which was the strongest evidence of political heterodoxy, to have Whigs voting with him or voting *for* him.

The allusion was to the fact that Mr. T. had been elected by a few votes of his own party united with those of the Whigs of the Legislature of Tennessee. (For which they ought to ask pardon of the people of the U. S.)

Mr. W. said since he had been here he had been rather puzzled to know what was democracy. He had followed some of the great lights of the Democratic party, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton and others, but he found it impossible to follow all of them at the same time, as they went different ways.

Sir, said Mr. W., in a loud and emphatic manner, and amidst perfect silence, "what is modern democracy? At *this day* and under *this administration*, it is nothing more than a party combination to secure the loaves and fishes—the spoils of office! (Great sensation.) Sir, the people of the United States have no idea of the gross, feculent, festering corruption that exists here; they have no conception of it. [Increased sensation and close attention.] Sir, if the people of the U. States supposed there was a twentieth part of the rottenness and corruption that is to be found here in this city of Washington, they would in twenty-four hours assemble here and pitch the whole government, the President, heads of Departments, both Houses of Congress, all, into the Potomac, and set up a better, and they would do right. [Much merriment and sensation.]

Mr. Westcott pursued this strain of remark for some time, producing a very strong effect and occasionally creating some merriment.

☞Mr. Ritchie the Editor of the Union in denouncing the Senate for his just expulsion from the presence of that body, unites the following, among other things:

"We defy them all, and appeal from ambitious leaders and their supple followers to the people themselves."

The Union threatens to make terrible exposures in its vindication, to be commenced this day and concludes thus:

"The professing Democrats who united with the Federal party in perpetrating this disgraceful deed, are the following:

"A. P. Butler, John C. Calhoun, James D. Westcott, and David L. Yulee."

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, in his great speech on the three million bill, on Saturday last, uttered the following language while declaiming against the unrighteousness of the Mexican war.—It deserves, says the Boston Journal, to be written in letters of gold:

"*Public virtue has given us great prosperity. Let that virtue fails us—weaken the moral sense of the nation—indulge in unbridled lust of dominion—and as sure as there is a God who rewards virtue and punishes vice, the curse of his judgment will be upon us.*"

Important from Washington

Mr. Ritchie Expelled—Message of the President—The Ten Regiments.

The discussion in the Senate, on the resolution offered by Mr. Yulee to expel Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Union, from the privilege of the Senate Chamber, was brought to close on Saturday, when the vote was taken, and the resolution adopted by ayes 27, to nays 21. The Reporter of the Union is not effected by the resolution, his explanation being deemed satisfactory. The Democrats, who voted in the affirmative with the whigs, were Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Westcott and Yulee.

The President sent a message to both Houses on Saturday, in which he makes the following recommendations.

1. That provision be made for the appointment of major General and brigadier Gen'l of the ten new regiments.

2. Authority to receive the services of the twelve month volunteers, after their present term shall expire, and to give them bounties.

3. Power to fill vacancies in the volunteer corps occasioned by the resignation, &c. of officers.

4. A tax on tea and coffee, to be limited to the war; and

5. A graduation of the prices of the public lands.

The President estimates that about three millions can be derived from these sources.

It is said that under the Ten Regiment bill, just passed, four companies will be received from Maryland, and one from Delaware. New York, seven companies; New Jersey, three; Rhode Island, one company; Maine, three; New Hampshire, two; Connecticut, two; Vermont, two; or one regiment from New England. Probably Ohio and Pennsylvania will each furnish a regiment. The mounted men will be taken from the Western States.

☞Among others the following was offered by Mr. Cox, of the city of Baltimore, in the House of Delegates, on Friday the 22nd ult.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the nation are due to the President of the United States for the *vigor*, *energy* and *success* with which the war has been prosecuted."

Well this is really laughable. This is a very strange world, and strange people fill it up.

Quere: Does this include the letting in of Santa Anna into Mexico, with two millions to pay him for assenting to go?"

Md. Repub.

The Chancellor's Salary.—The House of Delegates did a good thing yesterday, by passing—45 to 30—a bill fixing the Chancellor's salary at $3000, after having voted down the proposition to reduce it to $2,500. Of the concurrence of the Senate in the resolution of the House, there can be no doubt, and the question be thus settled with justice to the Chancellor and honor to the State.—*Balt. Pat.*

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Spencer presented the six following following petitions, viz:

A petition signed by James Glenn, Lawrence M. Ricaud and 80 other citizens of the lower district, of Kent county, in relation to a change in the license law;

A petition of Thomas Stephens, Wm. S. Skinner, and 36 other citizens of lower district, in Kent county, of similar import;

A petition of Benjamin F. Beck, B. Camp, and 34 other citizens of lower districts, of Kent county, of similar import;

A petition of James P. Wickes, and 16 others, of lower district, in Kent county, of similar import;

A petition of James P. Wickes, and 16 others, of lower district, in Kent county, of similar import;

A petition of Jacob Fisher and Stephen Kendell, and others, of the lower district Kent county, of similar import; and

A petition of Thomas A. Strong, J. S. Constable, and 42 others, of lower district, in Kent county, of similar import;

Which was read and referred to the select committee already appointed on that

Messrs. Orrick, Donaldson, Jamar, Smyth, Patterson of Baltimore, and McComas, presented petitions for taking the sense of the people in reference to a modification of license for selling spirituous liquors.

Mr Orrick gave notice of his intention to report a bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling.

Mr. Dirickson reported a bill relating to the observance of the seventh day as Sabbath.

After much debate on the Chancellor's salary, the motion to strike out $2000, and insert $2500, was rejected and the resolutions were passed.

Messrs. Cox, Ege, Dunkinson, Wickes, Risteau, Smyth and Stephen, presented petitions—which were referred to committees.

Mr. Walker reported a bill for electing the Treasurer of Baltimore county by the people.

Mr. Orrick, from committee, made a report, with a bill, relative to modify the license law for the suppression of spiritous liquors.

A number of petitions were presented, among which was one from the importing merchants of Baltimore, for a repeal of the stamp act.

Mr. Orrick reported a bill abolishing capital punishment and for other purposes.

Mr. Duckett submitted resolution asking Congress to pension the widows of volunteers killed in the Mexican war which were adopted.

Mr. Wickes submitted a minority report from the Committee on the subject of "biennial sessions" of the Legislature.

Mr. Donaldson, from Committee, made an unfavorable report upon petition for repealing the tax laws.

Mr. Shellman reported a bill for the waving of costs, by the acknowledgment of judgments.

Mr Smyth reported a bill for lessening expense in certain civil cases.

IN SENATE.

Mr Keyser yesterday presented a memorial from the State Temperance Convention Its reading was called for, and Mr. McCullough moved that it be not received, inasmuch as it reflected upon past legislation; but, on the motion of Mr. Gaither, it was laid ugon the table.

Mr. Keyser reporied a bill for the better regulation of the militia of Baltimore city

Mr. Carey presented a memorial from the 14th regiment of Maryland Volunteers; which was referred to an appropriate committee.

Mr. Phelps presented a petition from citizens of Dorchester county against further lottery grants.

Mr. O'Connell's View of Relief for Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell has given notice that he shall call on Parliament to contribute *thirty millions pounds sterling*, at once, for the simple and easily comprehended purpose of buying bread and putting it directly into the mouths of his starving countrymen.—The following burst of eloquence was the peroration of a speech which he delivered at a crowded meeting recently:"

My plan is, that England should immediately borrow forty millions—that she might ransack the world for food." It will be an increase of forty millions to the national debt—to be sure it will—but it will be forty millions to purchase the lives of the Irish people I have been sneered at by some, and laughed at by others. I have always answered. "What will you propose—what remedy have you? "Oh, we will allow merchants to bring corn into the country." See the price you now pay for corn, compared with the price at which it is purchased in the original market. There is no chance of salvation for the country unless the landlords come forward manfully, and boldly insist upon the English Government providing food for the people.

Talk of drainage! why drainage is very good, as regards next year, or the year after: and as to the cultivation of the waste lands, those lands would produce no crop for two years at least. Now, what sort of remedy is that? It reminds me of a phrase—"Live horse, and you will get grass."—They say to the people of Ireland, "live for two years upon the air, and at the end of that time you will get potatoes. Oh! it is melancholy to think of—it is really ludicrous. In Cork—the county which I represent—they are dying by fifties—coroner's inquests are no longer held, and so numerous are the deaths that a sufficiency of coffins cannot be had. Most affecting instances are related of the kindness and devotion of the peasantry in those unhappy districts. One man went seven or eight miles to get work—he did'nt taste a morsel for forty eight hours, so that he might be able to purchase a couple of stone of meal for his family—he carried the provisions till he reached his own door, when fell dead of hunger! And when such things occur, and are becoming familiar, am I to be talked to about political economy, and told not to interfere with mercantile speculation?—I say to to the English Government—interfere for human life—save human beings—give food to starving thousands—throw the shield of your power and wealth—you are powerful and wealthy—over the people of Ireland.

They have suffered much from your tyranny and oppression—you have violated every compact you entered into with them—you have emptied their coffers, and now they cry to you—shout to you—*shriek* to you to do something to save them from death; and if you don't do something to save them, your own destruction may not be remote. They have been in your battles, the right arm of your power—your flag never yet waved in triumph that the commingled blood of Irishmen was not shed for its attainment. Never was there a contest by sea in which your decks were not wet with their blood, and in the hour of their calamity I call upon the people of England—I call upon the Government of England—to save the country.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Recontre.—We regret to learn that a personal recontre took place, yesterday afternoon, between Mr. Orran Byrd and Mr. Lallande Ferrier, in which the latter was severely, and it is feared mortally, wounded by stabs with a bowie knife.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal of the 3d inst. learns that the remains of Lieut. Inge, supposed to have been destroyed in the explosion of the Tuscaloosa, have been recovered, uninjured, from the river, and will be sent on to Tuscaloosa.

The Western railway company have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to increase their capital to $10,000,000, for the purpose of laying a second track.

A baker of Vienna has made a discovery, which, at the present moment, may prove of high importance—the use of beet-root in making bread.

Gov Shunk has vetoed the bill passed to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Iron Manufacturing Company, because the individual liability clase is omitted.

It is said that a mercantile house in Louisville, Ky., realised $125,000 by the advance in bread stuffs, occasioned by the news brought by the Hibernia.

Mr. A. R. Turner of Nashville, was severely, and it is thought, fatally wounded recently by the accidental discharge of a gun, in his own hands.

The Hon. William Williams, President of the Senate of Maryland, has generously offered a donation of 100 or 150 acres of land, in aid of establishing a proper Agricultural School.

Daniel Lee, a graduate of the military school at Lexington, Va., has been elected Captain of the company raised in Wheeling for the Mexican war.

Richard J. Merrick. Esq., son of the Ex Senator, has succeeded in raising a full and efficient company of dragoons for service in Mexico.

Specie is arriving now very freely, by almost all the packets from Europe. The Bavaria, from Havre, has $400,000.

Ohio River.—At Pittsburg, on Saturday, 7 feet water—at Wheeling 10 feet and falling

We have the Southern mail through from New Orleans, but there is nothing later from the army.

Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Amenia Bank at Leedsville are in circulation.

A great meeting was held in Albany on Saturday, to aid in the relief of Ireland.—Gov. Young presided.

The Board of Brokers of New York subscribed $2000 on Saturday to the Irish relief fund.

Three young men, named Randolph Kent Charles Fails, and Frederick Pangburn, were drowned in the Niagara river a few days since.

There are eight vessels now loading at Norfolk with corn for Europe, which will carry out 158,000 bushels.

The quantity of ice exported from Boston during the month of January, was 3,261 tons.

Thos. F. Marshall Killed by Cassius M. Clay.—Under the above caption we find the following highly improbable story in the Louisville Democrat of Saturday last:

"We learn that news reached here yesterday, in a private letter, of a fatal encounter between C. M. Clay and Thos. F. Marshall. Reports of this character have often been current before in our city.

"The public know that a grudge has long existed between them. We learn, that for some cause, Marshall challenged Clay; that Clay refused to fight, saying that they had both volunteered in behalf of their country, and should not kill each other there, but that if he would wait until the war was over the matter should be attended to.—Marshall became enraged at this reply, and rushed to Clay's tent, when Clay in the encounter ran him through with his sword."

Damage by Storm in St. Mary's County.—The Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon, of Thursday last, says: "We were visited on Wednesday evening of last week by one of the severest storms of wind we have experienced for many years. Great damage was sustained from it in all parts of the county. Several dwellings were unroofed or otherwise injured, and three or four large barns, a windmill or two, and a great number of stables, corn houses, and other out buildings were blown down. Besides this, though of less importance, the fencing was demolished in every direction."

Mr. Calhoun.—This gentleman has defined his position on the Mexican War—and it will be seen that he fully endorses Gen. Taylor's views—that he is conservative and anti-Administration. Indeed, *in the present aspecct of the question*, what Southern man *can* occupy any other ground?—*Richmond Whig.*

Loss by Fire.—We regret to learn, that the mill belonging to Wm. S. Jackson, Esq., in Dorchester county, and known as the Little Brick Mill, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday morning last. The loss is estimated at $3000.—*Cambridge Dem.*

Fire.—The Annapolis Republican states that, on Thursday evening of last week, the dwelling of Mr. Isaac H. Hopkins, at the vineyard, about six miles from Annapolis, was, with its contents; totally destroyed by fire.

Arrival of Specie.—The ship St. Lawrence, Capt. Hagedorn, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst. from Liverpool, brought over nearly $150,000 in gold, principally to the house of Samuel Nicholson.

☞"There are eight vessels now loading at Norfolk with Corn for Europe, which will carry out 158,000 bushels.



AGRICULTURAL.

Management in Farming.

The great secret of success in all kinds of business—the reason why one man becomes rich, while another remains poor—is, management. A great deal is said of the importance of capital to begin with, and it is indeed a very great convenience. We know many young farmers who utter frequent regrets that they have not as fair a start as some others—they could, as they think, do wonders if they had plenty of means as a beginning. But regrets do not make money Every one knows, that he who does not reap large profits from a liberal capital furnished him, must be a poor manager indeed. The man who has a hundred acres of land, with one thousand dollars as additional capital, may farm much satisfactorily than he who has the same amount of land encumbered with a thousand dollars debt. He is two thousand better off, and would be much the worse manager of the two, if his profits from the same land were not decidedly the greatest. That man shows his skill pre-eminently, who instead of repining at difficulties, surmounts them: who, by superior management keeps pace with his longer pursed neighbor.

"But," say some, when they hear of an improved mode of farming, "we know this is the best practice, but the fact is, we cannot pursue it—we have not the means, and we cannot get it—we are not rich enough to be thus economical." Now, we hope such persons will permit us to say, that this conclusion proceeds from a want of information. A certain young farmer's expenditures are three hundred dollars yearly; and after the most rigid economy in every particular, so that a single dollar could not be retrenched, he saves nothing. Another young farmer, with the same means precisely, and with equal economy, saves two hundred yearly. What is the reason of this difference? What the secret of the better success of the latter?—The answer is—a better application of the means—or in other words, better management. Hence, the vast importance of understanding the best application of means.

We will venture to suggest a few of the particulars in which we think many of our farmers make more or less improvement—some of them very decidedly so.

One of the first of these is, a neat and judicious laying out of their farms,—for economy in fencing, for convenience of access to all their fields; and in such a manner, that each crop may occupy as nearly as possible its own field, so as to admit of a system of rotation. Hence, the lane or farm-road should be good, hard, and level, to admit of easy cartage of manure and crops, to and from all the fields. Hence, too, if the land varies in quality that of similar character must be as nearly as practicable in the same enclosure, so that meadow and pusture may comprise the wet, and arable land the dry, and the most sterile may be brought, separately into an enriching course. A farm so laid out, that cattle may obtain water of themselves, may save them whole weeks of labor in driving them to water, &c., every year. Indeed, the saving of labor by a well laid out farm, can hardly be estimated in the multifarious operations, constantly taking place.

A careful, saving manufacture, and good application of manure, would promote great improvement with many. Much of the value of the products of the barn yard are lost from want of a good supply of straw, dried muck, or peat, to absorb the liquid portions. Much is lost by its wrong application, and especially by the want of its thorough admixture with the soil by repeated ploughing and harrowings. From our own personal observations, we are perfectly satisfied, that the benefits from manure might be very easily tripled on nine-tenths of the farms of the northern states. We do not mean here to include, at all, those who suffer their manure to remain in the yard five years, till nine-tenths is lost by fermentation and vapor; nor those who do not apply it at all; nor the man who built his hoggen across a stream that the cleunings might be conveniently shoved into the water and washed away. Manure may be even well applied, and well mixed with the soil, and then wasted by an exhausting course.

Guano, the great Manure.—The celebrated manure, so lately introduced to notice, is said to be a wonderful article, producing great crops, and bringing them early to perfection. For grain of all kinds, corn and garden vegetables, and grape vines, it is extremely fertilising, in many cases producing nearly double the crop per acre, and from one to three weeks earlier than barn yard or any other manure. Market gardeners and others in the vicinity of this city; who raise crops for the city market, should try it at once, as the season for planting is here.

Milch Cows.—As your pastures are now bare, provide your milch cows with proper quantities of wholesome and nutritious food. Yard them at night, taking care to give them plenty to eat. Salt them twice a week, and occasionally give them a mixture of equal quantities of lime and salt to lick.

Conundrum.—Why is it that since the battle of Monterey, Uncle Sam has become such a general favorite? D'ye give it up? Because his general worth (*Gen Worth*) has been duly appreciated.

Mr. Silas Flemming, of the Big Mills, in Dorchester county, (Md.,) killed on Saturday last a hog which weighed when butchered 663 pounds.

Markets.

Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1847.
Flour Howard st.—6 37½
City Mills " $6 25
Corn meal—$5 per bbl.
Wheat red—125 to 130
Wheat white—145 to 150.
Cloverseed—5 25.
White corn—90.
Yellow corn—92
Oats—38 to 40.
Rye—80
Whiskey, bbls.—28 to 29 cts per gal

Philadelphia, Feb'y 16, 1847.
Flour—$6. 25
Corn meal—4 75
Corn—88 to 90.
Oats—40.
Rye—75.

New York, Feb'y 16, 1846.
Flour—$7 25.
Wheat—172. to 175
Corn—95 to 98.
Rye—95
Corn meal—5 25.



DIED.

Near Millington on the 15th inst., Mr. James Smith, (of George,)

Near Chester Town on the 16th inst., Mr. Jesse Morris.

In this place on Thursday last, Miss Anna Woodall.

Let all the world know that Sellers Vermifuge is the best in use! Here is the proof.

Licking Station, Ky. Dec 17th, 1846.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have used in my practice your celebrated Vermifuge with the most happy results I have formerly used Fahnestock's but being persuaded to try yours, I have found it far superior in every respect, and can say without the fear of contradiction, that your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public. I will state a case where I gave one vial of your Vermifuge: My brother's child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton;* in 30 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms* were passed. The child that was given up as lost, is now well and as hearty as any in the neighborhood

Ambrose Arnett, M. D.

Those who wish, can see Dr. Arnett's letter

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st Pittsburg.

E M DAWSON & BROTHER, Druggists, Easton, Md. General agents, for E Shore.

☞For sale in Chester Town by Simon Wickes, Jr. Druggist.