msa_sc2901_scm2350-0136 ©Maryland State Archives

KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

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

VOL. 8. CHESTER TOWN, MD. JULY 24, 1847. NO. 13

Cheap Watches and JEWELRY.

AT the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewl'd, 18 car. cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jew'd	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jew'd, 1st qual.	14 00
Superior Quarter Watches,	10 00
Imitation quarter watches, not war.	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine silver spectacles,	1 75
Gold bracelets, with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 00

Gold finger rings, 37½ cts. to $8; Watch Glasses—plain 12½ cts, patent 18¾, lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for

O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quarters, lower than the above prices.

dec'r 19, 1846.

Steam Iron Railing Factory,

RIDGE ROAD,

ABOVE BUTTONWOOD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THIS establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILING

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the county, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor,
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, February 6. 1847. 5m.

Hover's First Premium Ink. No. 87

North Third street Philadelphia.

The celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Inks, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend upon its superior quality.

Hover's Adamantine Cement, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet, Ware, &c., useful to every Housekeeper, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

☞Pamphlets, containing numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer.

February 6, '47. 1y

For Chester Town and Centreville.

THE STEAMER

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., for Chester Town and Centreville, from her usual place of starting lower end of Dugan's wharf. Will leave Centreville at 11 o'clock, and Chester Town at 1 o'clock for Baltimore. Passage $1.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

March 20, 1847.

MORE New Goods.

WILMER & NICOLS

HAVE just received a lot of SPRING GOODS, which they intend selling cheap. Our friends and the public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 22, '47.

WOOL-CARDING AND Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership in the above business, beg leave to inform the public, that they will manufacture

CLOTHS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS;

8-4 wide, *FLANNEL and LINSEY*, at very moderate prices, and exchange *Cloth for Wool;* they also card Wool into Rolls.

For the convenience of those at a distance, Wool may be left with the following gentlemen, with instructions:

Mr. B S Brevett, near Rock Hall,
Messrs. Wickes & Bro., Chestertown,
Mr. George Crossley, Hepbron Town,
Mr. T. B. Crookshanks, Cecil county.

Our machinery is in fine order and in excellent working condition. The strictest and promptest attention will be given to the business, and in returning manufactured articles or Rolls. Pledging ourselves to a faithful performance of duty we solicit a portion of public patronage.

JAMES MAY.
SAMUEL SAVIN.

Swan Town, Kent co., Md,
April 24, 1847. 4m

THE STEAMER

CAMBRIDGE

Will leave her new wharf at the corner of Light and Conway sts. Baltimore, on Monday morning 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, for Corsica and Chester Town and return same day. Passage $1. The above route will be continued until further notice. All baggage at the owner's risk. All freight must be paid on delivery.

JOHN D. TURNER.

april 10, '47.

A FARM FOR SALE.

MR. WM. THOS. HURT, on account of his health, will dispose of his Farm which he purchased of William Graves, Esq, lying on Chester River, about five miles below Millington on navigable water.

This farm is said to be pleasantly and handsomely situated—is about two miles from New Market—contains about

300 ACRES,

Is in 3 fields with good fencing, could easily be divided into five fields, a fair proportion is in

and the soil good. It adjoins the lands of Mr. Isaac Spencer and others.

The DWELLING is a frame—but in good repair with a kitchen attached.—There are also a *Granary, Corn House, Carriage House and Stable* in tolerable repair

Mr. Robert Wilson the Tenant or Mr. C. W. Spry, who resides in the neighborhood and is well acquainted with the Farm, will give any information that may be desired.

For Terms or further particulars apply to

GEORGE VICKERS,
Chester Town.

May 29, 1847. 7w

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received by the clerk of the Levy Court of Kent county until Tuesday the 13th day of July 1847, for building a bridge 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, with stone abutments five feet high, over the head waters of Langford's Bay near Shaw's mill, where the public road now passes; the timbers to be of white oak and two inch white pine flooring; also two causeways one at each end of the bridge 75 and 100 feet in length, five feet at the abutments with a gradual slope to each, and to be made with brush and stone covered with dirt. The bridge and causeways to have a good and substantial railing. And also for making a new road 20 feet wide with the necessary bridges and embankments of best materials and workmanship at same place to commence at the race bridge and to run in a straight line until it intersects the main road opposite the flood gates.

Also for making a new road as laid down by the Commissioners appointed by Kent county Court on Eastern Neck Island, 72 perches long and 20 feet wide; 42 perches in length of which to be made at an elevation of 2 feet 8 perches, 1 foot in heighth and the remaining 22 inches 6 inches high.

June 17, 1847.

FOR sale by Wilmer & Nicols a beautiful French black Cloth, just from Philadelphia

PLOUGH castings, Wiley Points, 20 cts. all others 5 cts lb.

WICKES & BRO.

BOARDING.

SEVERAL LADIES can be accommodated with board, by

MRS. S. FRANCIS.

Chester Town,
April 24, '47.

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.

SONG

OF THE TOBACCO WORM

Written for the Nashua Telegraph.

With ear-locks soapy and long,
With whiskers frizzled and red,
A loafer sat with a quid in his mouth,
A spitting, and muttering said—
Work—work—work,
These hands shall never pursue,
While I can obtain a long nine to smoke,
Or a plug of tobacco to chew.

And he spits—spits—spits,
When the moon is breaking bright;
Spits—spits—spits,
When Sol has climbed his height;
Spits—spits—spits,
With day's expiring gleam,
And supperless, failing asleep on a bench,
Keeps spitting away in his dream.

For in his dream he dreams,
It is by fate decreed,
That he is the great tobacco worm,
To extirpate the weed—
And so he works away
To make his conquest sure!
A free and enlightened citizen,
A snuffer, a smoker and chewer.

At market, church, or mill,
In business or prayer—
Stage-coaches, cars, and barber shops,
Bar-rooms, and everywhere—
He spits—spits—spits,
Evening, noon and morn;
And snuffs, and puffs, and blows his nose,
As a fisherman blows his horn.

Sweethearts and wives—look here!
Is this the man for you,
Whose nose is only fit to snuff,
His mouth to smoke and chew?
Spit—spit—spit,
O 'tis a nasty trick;
Enough to turn a lady fair,
Unless she be able to stomach a bear
Or a loafer enveloped in whispers and hair,
Abominable sick.

Ye dames who mean to wed,
Come listen to my lay—
Your charms from all tobacco worms,
Forever turn away;
But if you wear the yoke,
With resignation wear it—
Nor sulk, nor scold, nor get the blues;
But if he smokes, and snuffs, and chews,
Till pigtail quids are over shoes,
Dear madam, grin and bear it.

Col. Doniphan's March.

From the Baltimore American.

At the recent reception of the Missouri volunteers under Col. Doniphan at St. Louis, the address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Senator Benton. The speech is characteristic—exhibiting that clear and graphic narrative and those strong and concentrated expressions for which the Senator is remarkable.

The orator gave an outline of the long march of this gallant regiment—first a thousand miles to New Mexico, which became a starting point of a new departure Then Chihuahua was aimed at—Chihuahua, a rich and populous city of nearly 30,000 souls, the seat of the Government of the State of that name, and formerly the residence of the Captains General of the Internal Provinces under the vice-regal government. In advancing towards Chihuahua the adventurous regiment encountered incredible hardships. They passed over the desert called *el journada de los muertos*—the journey of the dead—an arid plain of ninety miles strewed with the bones of animals perished of hunger and thirst and marked by continual mementos of men who had fallen victims to the perilous way They fought the enemy at the Bracito, and gained a decisive victory although opposed by superior numbers strong in cavalry and artillery. Again at Sacramento the intrepid band fought and conquered a vastly superior force. Mr. Benton calls that victory "one of the military marvels of the age." At length Chihuahua is reached and taken; and there the bold adventurers must pause to determine which way next they shall direct their steps.—They had occupied a city about as far from St. Louis as Moscow is from Paris. Let Col. Benton's graphic narrative be heard:

Chihuahua gained, it became, like Santa Fe, not the terminating point of long expedition, but the beginning point of a new one. Gen Taylor was somewhere—no one knew exactly where—but some seven or eight hundred miles towards the other side of Mexico. You had heard that he had been defeated—that *Buena Vista* had not been a *good prospect* to him. Like good Americans you did not believe a word of it; but like good soldiers, you thought it best to go and see. A volunteer party of fourteen, headed by Collins of Boonville, undertake to penetrate to Saltillo, and to bring you information of his condition They set out. Amidst innumerable dangers they accomplish their purpose; and return. You march. A vanguard of one hundred men, led by Lieut. Colonel Mitchell, led the way. Then came the main body, (if the name is not a burlesque on such a handful) commanded by Col. Doniphan himself.

The whole table land of Mexico, in all its breadth, from west to east, was to be traversed. A numerous and hostile population in towns—treacherous Camanches in the mountains—were to be passed. Everything was to be self-provided—provisions, transportation, fresh horses for remounts, and even the means of victory—and all without a military chest, or even an empty box, in which government gold had ever reposed. All was accomplished. Mexican towns were passed, in order and quiet; plundering Camanches were punished; means were obtained from traders to liquidate indispensable contributions; and the wants that could not be supplied, were endured like soldiers of veteran service.

I say the Camanches were punished And here presents itself an episode of a novel, extraordinary, and romantic kind—Americans chastising savages for plundering people who they themselves came to conquer, and forcing the restitution of captives and of plundered property. A strange story this to tell in Europe, where backwoods character, western character, is not yet completely known. But to the facts. In the musket forest of the *Bolsou de Mapimi*, and in the sierras around the beautiful town and fertile district of Parras, and in all the open country for hundreds of miles round about, the savage Camanches have held dominion ever since the usurper Santa Anna disarmed the people; and sally forth from their lastnesses to slaughter men, plunder cattle, and carry off women and children An exploit of this kind had just been performed on the line of the Missourians' march, not far from Parras, and an advanced party chanced to be in that town at the time the news of the depredation arrived there. It was only fifteen strong. Moved by gratitude for the kind attentions of the people, especially the women, to the sick of General Wool's command, necessarily left in Parras, and unwilling to be outdone by enemies in generosity, the heroic fifteen, upon the spot, volunteered to go back, hunt out the depredators, and punish them, without regard to numbers. A grateful Mexican became their guide. On their way they fell in with fifteen more of their comrades; and, in a short time, seventeen Camanches killed out of sixty-five, eighteen captives restored to their families, and three hundred and fifty head of cattle recovered for their owners, was the fruit of this sadden and romantic episode.

Such noble conduct was not without its effect on the minds of the astonished Mexicans. An official document from the Prefect of the place to Captain Reid, leader of this detachment, attests the verity of the fact, and the gratitude of the Mexicans; and constitutes a trophy of a new kind in the annals of war. Here it is in the original Spanish, and I will read it off in English.

It is officially dated from the Prefecture of the Department of Parras, signed by the Prefect Jose Ignacio Arabie, and addressed to Capt. Ried, the 18th of May, and says:

"At the first notice that the barbarians, after killing many, and taking captives were returning to their haunts, you generously and bravely offered, with fifteen of your subordinates, to fight them on their crossing by the *Pozo*, executing this enterprise with celerity, address and bravery worthy of all eulogy, and worthy of the brilliant issue which all celebrate. You recovered many animals and much plundered property; and eighteen captives were restored to liberty and to social enjoyments, their souls overflowing with a lively sentiment of joy and gratitude, which all the inhabitants of this town equally breathe, in favor of their generous deliverers and their valiant chief. The half of the Indians killed in the combat, and those which fly wounded, do not calm the pain which all feel for the wound which your excellency received defending christians and civilized beings against the rage and brutality of savages. All desire the speedy re-establishment of your health; and although they know that in your own noble soul will be found the best reward of your conduct, they desire also to address you the expression of their gratitude and high esteem. I am honored in being the organ of the public sentiment, and pray you to accept it, with the assurance of my most distinguished esteem.

"God and Liberty!"

This is a trophy of a new kind in war, won by thirty Missourians, and worthy to be held up to the administration of christendom.

The regiment arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp at Monterey, and reported themselves ready for duty. They were prepared to go with the hero of Buena Vista to San Louis Potosi, or Zacatecas, or the city of Mexico. Ther regarded not the fatigues nor the approaching expiration of their term of service. "But unhappily," says Mr. Benton, "the conqueror of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, was not exactly in the condition that the Lieutenant General, that might have been, intended him to be. He was not at the head of 20,000 men! he was not at the head of any thousand that would enable him to march! and had to decline the proffered service. Thus the long marched and well fought volunteers—the rough, the ready, and ragged—had to turn their faces towards home, still more than two thousand miles distant."

The last nine hundred miles of the land march from Chihuahua to Matamoras was made in forto five days with seventeen pieces of artillery, eleven of which had been taken from the enemy During all their long march this regiment of hardy soldiers received from the Government not a dollar of pay; they furnished for the most part their own supplies and forage and clothing, and yet brought back nearly their whole number. "You marched farther than the farthest," "you have fought as well as the best, left order and quiet in your train, and costeless money than any."

Col. Doniphan made an eloquent address in reply to the oration of welcome, and towards the close of it he turned to his men, the companions of his toils and dangers, and said:

You have endured much toil and hardship. It is now about to terminate. You have arrived once more in the land of civilized society, and again we are citizens mingling with our fellow-citizens. Your lot has been a hard one in many respects.

Before reaching New Mexico, by two hundred miles, you were on half rations, and never afterwards, for a single day, during our long and arduous march to Saltillo, did you receive full rations. Yet all this you have borne, and you have borne it with fortitude. The order which you received to march in Major Gilpin's command, with a large column, over the Sierra Madre, covered with perpetual snow—proceeding on your march on shortened allowance, without tents or transportation, and many other comforts, because the Government was unable to furnish them; yet you bore it all, and were ready to resume your march in two days on the city of Chihuahua. You have travelled over five States of Mexico, and five very large ones, in point of territory.

Perhaps the citizens of St. Louis do not know what a Bonava is, but I will answer for every man in my command, knowing what they are I may assure you, had you crossed them, you, too, would have known what they are. The shortest one that we crossed was fifty miles and one ninety-five miles, which we crossed in three days in December, without wood, without water, without tents, at an elevation of 7000 feet above the Atlantic ocean. In sending expresses to the distance of 600 miles, when I was unable to furnish them with the means of carrying provisions and other comforts with them over immense sand prairies covered with snow, I have never made a detail, but all were volunteers, or when I have sent out parties for the purpose of watching the enemy who have had to starve for days. I never made a detail in this column, but all were volunteers, and I am proud to say it.

From the "Rough and Ready."

HON. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS.

A short history of his public life.

CHAPTER I.

The approaching Gubernatorial election presents an important question for the decision of the voters of Maryland:—"Shall the credit of the State be sustained, or shall she again fall back into the ranks of defaulting States?" Looking to the nominees of the two parties, and the views entertained by them in reference to the financial policy of the State, we find this issue distinctly made.

Of William T. Goldsborough, the Whig nominee, we will only remark, that during a service of some years in the State Senate, his votes have been uniformly on the side of State faith—and that his views upon that subject are too well known to need explanation. The views of Mr. Thomas we do not think are so generally understood. Had *his* votes been better known to his party friends, we do not think he would have been placed in the position he now occupies.

We propose, in a few brief communications, to explain—

1st. Mr. Thomas' agency in creatin our present State debt.

2dly. His extraordinary plan of *paying it without taxation!*

Philip Francis Thomas, Esq., took his seat in the House of Delegates of Maryland as a delegate from Talbot county, at the session of 1838—1839. During that session, a considerable addition was made to the State debt, by new issues of State bonds. The following were some of the bills passed, upon which Mr. Thomas recorded his vote:

The act of 1838, chapter 396, authorized an additional subscription on the part of the State to the amount of $1,375,000, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The bill passed the House of Delegates, (House Journal, 1838, page 668) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely (Speaker) Coade, Shaw, Constable, McDaniel, Estep, Watkins, Tyler, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Fitzhugh, Hook, THOMAS, Lloyd, Rider, Williams, (of S.) Handy, Page, Calvert, Bowie, Ghiselin, Swann, Spence, Redden, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Ridgely, Leary, Watson, Collins, Wharton, Byer, Grove, Stewart, Wilson, Dole, Blocher, Neff, Huddleson—41.

Negative—Messrs. Primrose, Stevens, Matthews, Colston, Nicols, Woolford, Foard, Gillespie, Comegys, Wootten, Roberts, Spencer, Townsend, Purnell, McPherson, Schley, Biser, Hammond, Geyer, Hope, Williams (of H.) Hardcastle, Waters, Boyle, Shower, Berrett, Pouder—27.

The act of 1838, ch. 416, authorized a loan in State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies. This bill passed the House of Delegates, (House Journal, pages 684, 685) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Ridgely (Speaker) McDaniel, Constable, Orrick, Turner, Risteau, Hook, THOMAS, Gillespie, Comegys, Swan, Roberts, Spencer, Hope, Maulsby, Forwood, Pitts, Leary, Watson, Collins, Stewart, Wilson, Blocher and Neff—25.

Negative—Messrs. Coade, Shaw, Primrose, Beall, Colston, Woolford, Calvert, Ghiselin, Purnell, Schley, Williams (of S.) Hardcastle, Grove, Waters, Huddleson and Pouder—22.

Here then, at a single session of the Legislature, we find Mr. Thomas voting for the issue of $2,375,000 of State bonds—which identical bonus now constitute part and parcel of the present liabilities of our State. By his votes on that occasion he gave his voluntary and deliberate sanction to the whole system of borrowing money upon the credit of the State for the purpose of aiding in the construction of works of Internal Improvement. It may be said by his friends, that the loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company was merely for the purpose of *completing* a work in which the State had already invested a large amount, and by this means rendering profitable what would otherwise have remained unfinished and worthless. But no such excuse can be offered for the loan of the Susq. and Tide water canals. Up to the date of the passage of this bill, the State had invested nothing in that work.—It was the first loan—granted by the votes of gentlemen who approved of the policy of pledging the credit of the State for such purposes, and who, of course, doubted not the constitutionality of the act, or the ability of the people to meet the liabilities thus imposed upon them.

These appropriations thus supported by Mr. Thomas, were among the latest of the series. In a short time it was found that the companies for whose benefit the bonds had been issued, were unable to meet the interest upon them. The creditors called upon the State for payment. At the session of 1840—1841, the direct tax bill was passed, to raise revenue to meet the obligations thus solemnly contracted. At the next session the tax was increased—and other revenue bills were enacted for the accomplishment of the same object—These laws, from not being energetically enforced, faled to effect the end proposed. The State treasury was exhausted, the annual revenues less than the accruing interest, and Maryland failed to meet her solemn contracts; at the same time, an opposition was raised to the tax laws in various quarters of the State—several counties absolutelp nullified the tax laws, and refused to pay at all. The then executive sent in annually to the legislature a mournful account of our condition—but suggested no remedy. At this interesting crisis, Philip Francis Thomas, Esq., again appeared in the House of Delegates as one of the representatives of Talbot county. He had been in the National Congress, and when he appeared in the House of Delegates, his party immediately accorded him the position to which his superior abilities entitled him, by hailing him as a *leader*. The peculiar manner in which he exerted the influence of his position to resist the swelling tide of repudiation, we will explain in a future communication!!

CURE FOR THE BOWEL COMPLAINT.—The following remedy for bowel complaint, seldom known to fail, is by the late distinguished Dr. Whitman:]

Take of Rhubard root, 1 oz, Cardamon Seeds, (the lesser) ½ oz, English Saffron, 2 drachms, and one Nutmeg. *Bruise* the whole well in a mortar, put them in a pint of the first quality Cogniac Brandy, cork the mixture well, stand it in the sun or before the fire forty-eight hours, (occasionally shaking it up) it will then be fit for use; a teaspoon full to be taken three times a day.

A GOOD JOKE.—One of the best jokes connected with the President's visit came off, we learn at the Mayor's Room, and was "perpetrated" by Mr. Buchanan. The president enquired of the Mayor the latitude of Portland, and on being informed, he turned to Mr. Buchanan, and said—"This is farther north than we have ever been before." "Yes," replied Mr. B; but with a smile on his broad face, added—"I hardly think, sir we, shall get to 54 40 this time.—*Port. Advt.*

FORSENIC ELOQUENCE.—"Yes Mr. Chairman," said a modern political orator, "I repeat the declaration—I do not believe there is a man, woman, or child in this house, who has arrived at the age of fifty years or upwards, but has felt this truth thundering through their brains for centuries."

GREAT INDUCEMENT.—A Western paper contains an advertisement of a farm for sale, and as an inducement to purchase it says—"There is not an *Attorney* within fifteen miles of the neighborhood."

AMAZONIAN.—A young man was cowhided by a female at the corner of Portland and Havana streets, Boston, on Thursday. She was accompanied by two other females, who seemed to enjoy the fun amazingly.

The S. Carolina papers speak of the corn crop in that State as indeed encouraging.