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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. 8. CHESTER TOWN, MD. SEPTEMBER 18, 1847. NO. 21.

HATS, CAPS, LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, &C.

To Merchants, Hatters and Others.

GARDEN & BROWN,

Hat and Cap Warehouse and Manufactory,

NO. 196 MARKET STREET,

Second door below Sixth, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY solicit attention to their large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, manufactured under their own immediate direction and superintendence, with all the advantages of modern improvements to enable them to combine the important qualities of durability, taste and beauty of finish with extreme cheapness of price.

An immense and beautiful assortment of all varieties and prices of Beaver, Brush, Silk, Moleskin, Russia, Cassimere, Wool, Sporting and Ashland Hats. Also, a general assortment of every variety of Caps, Otter, Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Muskrat, Plain and Fancy Cloth every style. Red, Black and Brown Mohair, Sealette, Glazed, Oiled Silk and Fur Caps.

Ladies' Muffs, *Boas, &c.*, at the very lowest prices.

Buyers by the dozen or less, are invited to call and see if it is not to their interest to deal with us.

Particular attention paid to the packing of Hats, &c.

Cash paid for Muskrat and Shipping Furs

GARDEN & BROWN,

No. 196 Market Street, below Sixth st.,

Philadelphia, July 24, 1847. 3m

State of Maryland, Cecil County, Sct:

UPON application made to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Cecil county by Thomas Burnside of said county imprisoned for debts he is unable to pay, by his petition praying the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, a schedule of his property, and of his creditors and debtors, on oath, as far as he can at present ascertain the same being annexed to his petition; and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of 1805, chap. 110, and given bond with security sufficient for his appearance before the Judges of Cecil county court, on the first Tuesday in the next October term of said court, and at such other time or times as the said court may direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him relative to his application, and having complied with the requisitions of the Act of assembly, passed at December Session 1825, entitled an act relative to insolvent debtors chapter 205 and the several supplements thereto, by executing a Deed of all his property, real, personal and mixed, to John Conard appointed by me Trustee to the said Thomas Burnside, and the said Trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me, that he was in possession of all the Estate of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule. I do therefore order that the said Thomas Burnside be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors of his application for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Cecil county court to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be propounded to him relative to his said application, that the said notice be given by advertisement in some newspaper printed on the Eastern shore of Md. once a week for at least three months before said first Tuesday in the next October term of Cecil county court.

Given under my hand this fourth day of May, Eighteen hundred and forty-seven,

ABRAHAM CHANDLER,

True copy, Test,

GEORGE McCULLOUGH,

Cl'k Cecil County Court.

July 10, 1847. 3m.

Cheap Watches and

JEWELRY.

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

Gold Lever Watches, full jew'd, 18 car. cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jew'd	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
SilverLepineWatches, 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 or

O. CONRAD.

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

dec'r 19, 1846.

Wanted.

A situation wanted by a man as an overseer who can bring the best recommendation as an experienced and well qualified farmer who is calculated to conduct a farm with industry and economy.—Apply at this office.

July 31, 1847.

TO R sale by Wilmer and Nicols a good assortment of hats, of different kind from 1 to $4. 2½

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first sixmonths

☞For Prospectus, see fourth page.

POETRY.

From the Union Magazine.

ZARIFA.

Suggested by a Spanish story.

BY MRS. FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

I cannot keep the tears back!
The tears that should not flow
For one, who wantonly could grieve
A heart that loved him so!

I cannot keep the tears back;
The bitter, bitter tears,
For the sweet memories of the past,
The fond, fond love of years!

For many days I doubted;
Would God it still were so:
Would God there were a gleam of doubt,
O'er all that now I know.

For many days I doubted;
But when he soothed my grief.
With fond assurances of truth,
Could I deny belief.

It is not that another lures
His loyal love from me;—
Though well I know she's lovelier far,
Than ever I could be!

And well I know the little grace
That won his passion brief,
Is worn from my frail form and face,
By sickness and by grief.

No thought like this could make them flow
These bitter, bitter tears,
O'er the dear memories of the past,
The fond, fond love of years.

Not this—though it has blighted
The one sweet hope I knew,
That if a world beside were false,
His generous heart was true.

It is the unexplained distrust,
The studied, strange neglect;
Ah! only for a lover lost,
My pride these tears had checked.

But with his love, his friendship fled,
And that I scarce can bear,
For I would be a friend to him,
Through every joy and care.

And oh! I pine to see his face,
And hear his gentle tone;
And he is near—yet comes not here—
And I must weep alone.

I would not blame him by a look,
For if I e'er had met
A more heroic heart than his,
I also might forget.

But I cannot keep the tears back,
The bitter, bitter tears,
O'er all the memories of the past,
The fond, fond love of years.

I cannot keep the tears back,
And yet they should not flow
For one, who wantonly could wound
A heart that loved him so.

Mr. Philip F. Thomas and a Property Qualification.

The following is the letter of Mr. Philip Francis Thomas, denying the correctness of a report of his late speech at Hagerstown—

CUMBERLAND, August 27, 1847

DEAR SIR: Upon my arrival here on yesterday, I received your letter of the 25th inst., informing me that a charge was very generally circulated to the effect, that in that part of my speech at Hagerstown, in which I discucsed the Reform question, I advocated the doctrine of "property qualification," and that such an inference was drawn from the following language, said to have been used by me—"that the man who paid five dollars into the treasury ought to have more influence than he who paid nothing." As I have never entertained an opinion favorable to a property qualification, I can state, with the most positive certainty, that I did not, either at Hagerstown or at any other place or time, advocate a doctrine which I, in common with the democratic party, have ever viewed as odious and absurd.

It is utterly impossible for me to remember the precise language used in the course of a long speech. I recollect referring to the subject of taxation and representation, and the inequality both in the contributions made to the treasury, and the benefits derived from it by the large and small counties, contending that the larger counties *should possess in the popular branch of the Legislature a greater influence than they now have*, but how, in any manner, my remarks could be tortured into an advocacy of a principle which I abhor, I am at a loss to imagine.

It is quite possible that in the excitement of a long speech, a sentence may have been uttered, which in the abstract, was liable to misconstruction. I undertake, however, to say, that there was not one word or syllable uttered by me on the occasion referred to, which in the mind of any sensible or honorable man, or not one predisposed to misrepresent, if taken in connexion with the context and subject matter of discussion, could have induced even the remotest idea of any intention on my part to favor the doctrine of property qualification. The assertion, therefore, is a base and infamous falsehood, and one which no truly honorable man would ascribe to me.

I am, very truly, your friend,

P. F. THOMAS.

Hon. John J. Mason.

The charge against Mr. Thomas was that he said:

"I am in favor of representation according to taxation: that is, if pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have."

Not to remark upon the tone and language of the letter of Mr. Thomas, in which he so far forgets himself as to call a report of what he did say an "infamous falsehood," whilst he admits that "it is quite possible that in the excitement of a long speech, a sentence *may* have been uttered which in the abstract, was liable to misconstruction"—not to remark on this contradiction in his letter, in which he allows that he *might* have been misconstrued and at the same time, when he finds he is misconstrued, calls the miscon-truction—if it is one—an infamous falsehood—we submit the letter to our readers, that they may see how far he does deny the principle of the sentiment he is charged with having uttered.

We will remark in addition, that if this letter of Mr. Thomas is to be taken as an evidence of what he is capable, in the matter of conducting a controversy, the good people of the State will find in that fact an additional reason, of itself all sufficient, to deprecate his election to thn Executive chair of the State. We would rather hope that the letter is not a fair index of his mind and temper, but that the 'excitement' of his long speech at Hagerstown had not left him, when he wrote it; and that as he pleads that excitement in extenuation of what he might have said, or offers it as a reason for his not remembering what he did say, so may it avail to acquit him of knowing exactly what he was writing. If this be so, he will thank us for reminding him, that the rule laid down by Junius is in full force here:—"A false conclusion is an error in argument, and not a breach of veracity"—and further that where a man admits he does not remember all that he said, the law will not allow his evidence to weigh against those who charge that he did use certain words.—*Balt. Patriot.*

P. Francis Thomas and Taxation.

Mr. Bell the Editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light who listened to Mr. Thomas' recent speech at Hagerstown and who reported in his paper that in his late speech at Hagerstown on the 24th of August, Mr. FRANK THOMAS, the locofoco candidate for Governor, gave utterance to the following sentiment, which we wish to keep prominently before the people:

"I am in favor of representation according to taxation: that is if you pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have"

Has to sustain the correctness of his report, has referred to a number of Mr. Thomas' political friends, who heard the speech, in the following card:

As the testimony of his (Mr. Thomas') own party would probably be more satisfactory than that of whigs, I beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen and the circumstances under which they declared themselves.

George W. Smith Esq., one of the most prominent leaders of the Locofoco party, and a late delegate in the Legislature from this county, in the Torch Light office, and in my presence, as well as upon several other occasions, acknowledged that the language attributed to Mr Thomas was substantially and correctly reported.

Joseph J. Merrick, another and one of the most conspicuous members of the same party, made the same acknowledgement, (in front of Fowler's Tavern, on the same afternoon upon which Mr. Thomas spoke,) in conversation with the undersigned, and in presence of a number of gentlemen.—And upon another occasion, when the Hon. John T. Mason was attempting to explain, to a small crowd, Mr. Thomas' meaning, Mr. Merrick was appealed, and declared that Mr. Thomas had used the language attributed to him.

Col. Henry Lewis, a zealous member of the same party, has more than once acknowledged to the undersigned that the report in the Torch Light was candid and honest to an extent that he had no right to expect.

I could mention the names of many others, of the same party, who have made similar acknowledgements—but it is unnecessary. I regret that it has been necessary to allude to any names, and I only do so because my veracity has been questioned, and because Mr. Thomas has, in an inexcusable manner, attempted to avoid a responsibility which he has brought upon himself.

The above references will, I hope, be sufficient to silence Mr. Thomas and his friends in their bold and unscrupulous denial of "*the words*" of his speech. As for his *meaning*, that is a matter for the public, as well as himself, to judge of.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWIN BELL,

Editor Torch Light.

*It may be proper to add, that the gentleman above mentioned, all contended that Mr. Thomas *did not mean* to convey the idea which his words imported.

Col. Thomas' Explanation.

We publish the letter of Col. Thomas, explanatory of his speech at Hagerstown. It will be perceived that he denies having advocated the doctrine of "property qualification." No one ever charged him with having done so. No one ever imagined that a candidate for any office in Maryland, unless actually demented, would openly advocate the adoption of such a principle. But it has been charged—and cannot be denied,—(or if denied, can be proven by the oaths of scores of the most respectable gentlemen of Washington county) that Col Thomas in his speech did contend that the *counties of the State should be represented according to taxation*,—and it is further charged that the ultimate effect of such a principle, if carried into practice, would be equivalent to the doctrine of "property qualification." We call the particular attention of our readers to the following sentence from the letter of explanation:

"I recollect referring to the subject of Taxation and Representation, and the inequality both in the contributions made to the treasury, and the benefits derived from it, by the large and small counties, contending that the larger counties should possess in the popular branch of the Legislature a greater influence than they now have!!"

Here then is an admission of what has been charged. It will be seen that the gentleman speaks of taxation as the true basis of representation. He makes no mention of population. "Taxation" and "contributions made to the treasury" are to determine the relative representatives of the counties in "the popular branch of the Legislature." Now let us look at the practical results of the principle. Let us look at the representatives of the counties as they now stand, and then inquire how they would be effected by the operation of the new doctrine.

At the Presidential election of 1840 Caroline county polled 1222 votes—and Prince George's 1620. If we allow to every 400 votes one delegate to the General Assembly, Caroline would be entitled to 3 and Prince George's to 4, which is the number these counties now have. But let the rule be changed and five representatives apportioned according to taxation, and how would they stand? The assessment of Caroline county, under the Direct Tax law of March session, 1841, amounted to $1,407.628,00—while that of Prince George's amounted to 9,872.047 95. Now supposing that every $469 209,00 of property should entitle the owners to one representative, Caroline would still have 4, but the representatives of Prince George's would be increased to 21! Give Caroline one and Prince George's, by the same rule would have seven! The latter, with but one fourth more of "free white male citizens above the age of twenty one years" would be entitled to seven times as many representatives as the former, because, forsooth, the citizens of Caroline happen to live upon a poorer soil and own few r slaves. And again, compare the influence which Baltimore city would enjoy in consequence of her having 80 millions of taxable property—and the people will find that Mr. Thomas' doctrine in Hagerstown is still worse than that preached in Carroll.—*Rough and Ready.*

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The able London correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following comparative system of government as practised in the three countries of most importance in the world, in a political and moral view. Thus—

"In Great Britain, a population of 26,711,069 in 1840 contained 1,066,860 electors, or about one person in every twenty-five had a vote.

In the United States, a population of 17,063,258 in 1840 gave 2,403,485 votes at the Presidential election, or about one in every seven had a vote.

"In France, a population of 35 000,000 contains about 200,000, or very nearly one in every one hundred and seventy-five have a vote!"

EAGLE CARRYING OFF A CHILD.—A little boy, 10 years of age, in the canton of Geneva, was lately seized by an eagle at the moment at which he had taken some eaglets from a nest. The bird carried him to a height of upwards of 600 metres to the summit of a rock, where luckily some shepherds were engaged, who immediately rescued the poor boy. He had sustained no other injury than a violent fright, and the profound impression of the eagles claws.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE.—The legislature of Rhode Island having pledged a certain sum for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, on condition that $70,000 be raised by private subscriptions. Miss Dix the philanthropist, has set about to raise the amount, and a few days ago procured the handsome donation of $40.000 from an old and wealthy miser of Providence, who was never known to give a cent for any public purpose.

THE WRONG JOHN SMITH.

A friend writes the following amusing incident, which he witnessed while travelling on a Pennsylvania canal a short time since, in company with a friend, who bore the very *odd* cognomen of "John Smith":

One of our fellow passengers, a matronly old lady, who had probably heard me call my friend by name, came up to us as we were sitting 'on deck" quietly puffing our regaliar, and accosting him, inquired—

"Your name's Smith, is it?"

"So they call me, madam."

"*John Smith?*"

"Exactly."

"Why, how d'ye do, Mr. Smith?" said the old lady, quite overjoyed, and grasping my friend by the hand; "how's all the folks down in Middletown? Now, there, I told the gals 'fore I left hum as how you're alors sure to meet some old 'quaintance when you git out among all strangers. I'm going to see darter Nancy, down to Beaver. Now I want you to tell me all about the folks in Middletown, down in old Connecticut, 'cause you know there's where I used to live."

"Mistaken in the person, madam," replied my friend, as soon as the loquacious old lady would allow him to slip in a word: "I never lived in Middletown."

"Never lived in Middletown! why, aint your name *John Smith*? I certainly know'd a man by that name down in Middletown."

"Quite likely, madam, the name isn't an uncommon one."

"Well, there now, aint it queer? Only think," said the old lady as she rose and left us, 'only think, he's the wrong John Smith, and their names are 'zactly alike, for all the world!"

MR. CALHOUN AND THE WAR.

We have, from time to time given the opinions of the great leader of the Democracy in the *West*, Mr. Benton in regard to the War—here is the opinion of the great leader of that party in the *South*, upon the same question. And yet the Wigs are charged as "tories," "federalists," when the *two strongest men of that party* have put forth such sentiments as the following,—and others equally decided. In a speech made in the United States Senate on the 24th of last February, Mr. Calhoun said:

"Every Senator knew that he was opposed to the war; but no one knew the depth of that opposition but himself. In one short hour after the act of recognition of the war passed, he had said to his friends that a deed had been done from which the country would scarcely recover. A curtain had been dropped between him and the future and for the first time in his life the futvre was shut out from his view."

A LEGAL TRIAL.—At a trial held at an English shire-town, during the last summer, the counsel for the defendant found it would be necessary to excite the sympathies of the jury rather more than usual.—Assuming a most doleful air, he took a little child of the client's in his arms, who immediately began to cry. The lawyer went on with his plea, using all the melancholy expressions he could think out, and pausing every few moments to wipe his eyes. The poor child shrieked louder and louder—the jury began to waggle in their seats, and feel particularly uncomfortable—the plaintiff turned very pale, and the lookers on considered the matter decided. Just as the excitement had almost reached its highest, and needed but one more groan from the lawyer, and one more shriek from the child, to render the defendant victorious, the opposing lawyer rose in his seat, and calling the child by name, asked him what he was crying for. "Cos Mr. —— keeps pinching me," said the urchin. Mr —— dropped the youngster, and the case forthwith.

SWAPPING HORSES.—An Indianian was travelling down the Ohio River in a steamer, with a mare and a two year old colt, when, by a sudden careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river. The Hoosier, as he arose puffing and blowing above the water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt that the natural instinct of the animal would carry him safe ashore. The old mare took a "bee-line" for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current, with its owner still hanging fast.

"Let go the colt and hang on the mare," shouted his friends.

"Phree, booh!" exclaimed the man, spouting the wates from his mouth and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog, "it's all very well, your telling me to let go the colt, but to a man that can't swim, this aint exactly the time for swapping horses!"

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Boston Odd Fellow tells a story of a young clergyman, of very imperfect education, who went out one Sunday to preach for a neighboring minister—Mr. H——, settled not far from Boston—and astonished his congregation very much by the following passage:

"If we sin against light, my friends, we cannot escape the awful consequences; for we all have a villainous monster within, which will reveal to us all our guilt, and send us forever to the tribunal of retributive justice."

He had borrowed a sermon, and not being familiar with the chirography, he mistook vigilant monitor for villainous monster.

INDOLENCE leaves the door of the soul unlocked, and thieves and robbers go in and despoil it of its treasures.

ACETIC ETHER.—1. Take strong alcohol, three parts; acetate of potass, three parts, concentrated sulphuric acid, two parts. Mix and distil: then take of the product, four parts; sulphur cacid, one part and draw over a quantity equal in weight to the alcohol employed.

2. Take acetate of lead, 40 parts; alcohol, 20 parts; strong sulphuric acid, 23 parts. Mix and distil into a large refrigerated receiver.

Silent spirit, flavored with this ether and the other articles usually employed, forms the most wholesome substitute for foreign brandy that can be made, and at the same time has much of its flavor.

CAPT. Bragg's Battery to which belongs the honor of having saved the day at Buena Vista, was, we understand, discharged, each gun, over two hundred and fifty times during the battle. We are told by one whose authority is unquestionable, that when the battery opened upon the Mexican cavalry as they were making their last and seemingly overwhelming charge, the horsemen were so near that as the ramrods were drawn from the guns for the first fire they struck the enemy's men and horses. The next discharge stayed the charge, and the next sent them to the right about.—*N. Y. Courier.*

HOW TO REPUDIATE.—Recollect, that the disbursement from the Treasury of Maryland for *civil* offices and the *Judiciary* amounts to only Fifty thousand dollars, and that by reducing this, perpaps ontenth the famous Locofoco candidate for Governor says he will enable the people to promptly pay seven hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars interest on the State debt. If this fails to work, the State credit must fail, for says he, "if God's my judge, place me in any position, and I will *never vote one cent more of taxation*." Can Repudiation be plainer?—*Hagerstown Democracy.*

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.—Clean your peaches by pouring hot water on them, and afterwards wiping them with a coarse cloth; put them into glass or earthen jars, cork them up and fasten the corks with wire or strong twine; then place the jars in a kettle of hot water until the atmospheric air is expelled from the jars; after which seal them up tight with wax. Peaches prepared in this way retain their original flavor, and are equally as delicious, when cooked in the ordinary manner, six months or a year after being put up, as if just taken from the trees.

VEGETABLE CURIOSITIES.—The Editor of the Advertiser, Rochester, says:—We were yesterday shown a limb of an apple tree which had upon it within the space of *seventeen inches*, no less than *sixty five apples!* They were placed upon the stick like kernels upon a corn cob. Yesterday we saw a cucumber which "beats all." The length is *three feet eleven inches and a fraction*. Also, a branch of a peach tree about two feet long, which bore sixty-three peaches!

DREADFUL AFFAIR.—A dreadful affair took place at Patterson, N. J. on Wednesday. Two men, father and son, named Campbell, had a severe quarrel, during which the former attempted to take the life of the latter. The son, to escape from his father, took to the river, but the father pursued him, and both getting beyond their depth, and not being able to swim, sunk, together in a watery grave.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.—If you take cold doctor yourself at once. Put your feet into warm water, and let there be a good quantity of mustard in it. It will draw the cold from the head. Then drink hot gruel lemonade, or whatever you may fancy. Pile blankets and coverlids upon your bed, and you will get into a violent perspiration. That, if not checked too hastily, will cure your cold speedily. All the doctors in the world can do no more.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that Miss Ann Beauchamp, daughter of Edward Beauchamp, living in Somerset co., near Curtis' Chapel, Md., while standing near the chimney, was killed by lightning about 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 2d inst. A colored girl living near Salisbury met with her death from the same cause on the same day.

MANY of our citizens witnessed on Tuesday morning the westward flight of pigeons. They were in such dense clouds as to cause the appearance of an eclipse, the atmosphere being quite dark for a short time.—But this is but a small specimen of what may be seen at the West.—*N. Y. Post.*

EXPLANATION.—The story of the woman living with ten husbands, in New Hampshire, without molestation, is explained in the following way:—The woman's name is *Husband*, and she has nine children; of course she lives with ten Husbands, and it is proper and right she should.

A TAILOR'S TOAST.—At the 4th of July celebration, in Georgia, a tailor gave the following technical toast:

"General Taylor—he never makes the back stitch, but teaches his men to forward stitch, and by means of the whip stitch, teaches the Mexicans the running stitch."

THE Carlisle rioters were sentenced on Tuesday. One to ten day's imprisonment in the county jail. Another to six months' imprisonment, and eleven to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The issues of all the morning papers in New York city amount to 75,000 sheets daily.

"I am a done sucker," as the child said when his mother weaned him.