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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 9. CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 19, 1848. NO. 17.

WOOL CARDING AND MANUFACTURING.

THE subscribers thankful for past favors begs leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue at the old stand, Swantown Mills, to Manufacture CLOTHS, KERSEY'S BLANKETS 8-4 wide, FLANNELS and LINSEY'S at moderate prices, or 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:

Messrs. Hodges & Bro. Hale's Corner.
Jos. Harris, Rock Hall.
Wickes & Bro. Chester Town.
Geo. Crossley, Hepbron Town.

With instructions from which places it will be forwarded to Mill, made to order and returned.

Our Machinery having been thoroughly repaired this Spring and is in excellent working conditon, with experience workmen, and a knowledge of the business ourselves—and by paying strict attention to business we solicit a share of public patronage.

All orders in our line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

MAY & SAVIN.

Swan Town, Kent co. Md. May 6, 1848. 13w

SPRING FASHIONS!



THE subscriber embraces this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Shop to the corner of Queen and High streets, directly opposite of Mr. J. Russel's store, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING business, in all its various branches

Those calling on the subscriber will have their GARMENTS made in the most substantial and fashionable style, (he having recently received the latest fashions,) and from a practical experience in the business, he feels confident that all those who favor him with their patronage will be served in a manner NOT TO BE EXCELLED by any establishment in the county.

His terms will be found so exceedingly moderate that they cannot fail to be satisfactory to his patrons.

April 29—1y. EBEN. NEAL.

LUMBER.

I HAVE just received from Port Deposit 115,000 feet of very superior seasoned *WHITE PINE BOARDS, HEMLOCK RAILING, do. JOICE AND SCANTLING*; also a handsome assortment of

SHINGLES,

white pine $3 50—per m. cypress $5 50, per m. and Jamper $7 per thousand. I feel grateful to my friends and a liberal public for past favors, and assure them that I am determined to dispose of the above mentioned articles on reasonable terms, for the cash or on a short credit. I can and will sell them lower than they can be had from the city, and will for the cash make a liberal discount. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before they buy. I will deliver to the county wharf, Lumber sold by me to go to Queen Ann's county, or up or down the river without any extra charge.

A. W. SPARKS.

Seasoned Oak Wood, Chesnut Rails, Laths, Bricks and Bats, Lime and Hair, for sale by A. W. Sparks, Wood, delivered for $3.50, per cord.

July 15, 1848.

Ploughs, &c.



The subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of E. Whitmans, Agcultural Implements and have on hand, Prouty & Mears, Centre draft Ploughs—No. 3 and 4 Wiley Ploughs Minor & Horten 2 and 3 furrows ploughs, cultivators, cornshellers, &c. The above will be sold at manufacturers prices for cash. WILEY & PERKINS.

May 6, 1848.

OLD and pure BRANDIES, Port and Maderia WINES, suitable for sickness for sale by WICKES & BRO.

may 20.

SILK HATS.

The latest New York fashion, very fine and superior fish—a beautiful article. Also a variety of CLOTH and GLAZED CAPS, just received and for sale at the lowest city prices, at

JAS. ARTHUR'S

Hat Store, 1 door above Wiley & Perkins'

March 18, 1848.

A supply of good Segars and Tobacco for sale by

WILMER & NICOLS.

WHEAT FANS.

Grant's & Whitman's make of wheat Fans for sale by

WILEY & PERKINS.

July 1, '48.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
Edward Mansfield,
PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion.—A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications must be postpaid.



POETRY.

From the Bangor Courier.

ROUGH AND READY.

AIR—"*Who'll be King but Charlie.*"

The news comes in, on every hand,
From mountain top to ocean,
To stir the heart and rouse the land,
And keep the ball in motion.
With banners flowing and bosoms glowing,
And ranks all true and steady,
A nation's voice proclaims our choice,
Hurrah for Rough and Ready!
With banners flowing and bosoms glowing,
Come, Southerns and Northerns, we're all agoing
To join the throng and shout the song,
Hurra for Rough and Ready!

The Western lads are all alive,
See how the prairie blazes!
And rock and hill fling back the cheer,
The distant frontier raises.
With banners flowing, &c.

The boys of Maine will try again
What hearts and hands can do, sir,
And there's the Star, that never sets,
She blazes brightly too, sir.
With banners flowing, &c.

The ladies all ere on our side,
And urge us to our duty,
And where's the cause that ever failed,
When backed by truth and beauty?
With banners flowing, &c.

Then here's to him the brave old man,
The soul of truth and honor,
He leads us in our country's name,
God's blessing be upon her.
With banners flowing, &c.

Then freemen, up, to all you love,
Be firm and true and steady,
And every man resolve to stand
Like men, by Rough and Ready.
With banners flowing, &c.

POLITICAL.

THE LAND SPECULATIONS OF GEN. CASS.

That Mr. WISE was correct in the charges which he made against General CASS, of being engaged in speculating in the public lands, while Secretary of War, is confirmed by the following statement. Remember, reader, that what is here presented is upon good Locofoco testimony—the Hon. HENRY HUBBARD—one of the parties engaged in the speculation, since United States Senator from that Locofoco State.—New Hampshire, and the man that nominated Mr. Polk four years ago—and is now, we believe in full communion with the party, if he has not gone off with the Barnburners. Let every honest man in the country read and ponder upon this matter!

From the New York Tribune.

GEN. CASS A LAND SPECULATOR.

Lewis Cass has now been nearly half a century out of paternal guardianship, and in that time has probably done less than fifty days' work at any *bona fide* productive labor. He has been nearly all the time in office, having changed his politics at an early age to get in. He has become very wealthy in two ways—first by official salaries, holding for a long time two well paid offices at once; not content with this, he trumped up a claim, in 1836, when his friends were in power, and the Treasury flush and open, for *extra services* to an enormous amount— services alleged to have been performed while he was in the receipt of these two salaries—which claim was lobbied through Congress, and the amount paid over to him.

At this time, Gen. Cass was a very rich man, having made one fortune by office, and another by land Speculation, facilitated by office. "The Cass farm," just below Detroit, and now mainly included within the limits of the city, was sold by him for more hundreds of thousands than it cost him hundreds of dollars. And it now appears that he was at that time digging into further and gigantic Land Speculations.—The *Louisville Journal* of the 20th brings us the following:

A FINANCIAL OPERATION OF GENERAL CASS—EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT—LOOK AT THIS!—In 1836, Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr., and R. McHenry, all then at Washington City, formed themselves into an association under the title of the "Western Land Association," for the purpose of speculating in Western Lands. One of the association certificates of stock has been sent to us. It is as follows:

"WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION.

"Be it known that Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr., and R. McHenry, on the 28th day of April, 1836, entered into an association, with the combined capital of $220,000 for the purchase and sale of Public Lands, in certain Western States and Territories of the Union, according to certain articles of agreement bearing said date, and signed by said parties, and that————is proprietor of——thousand dollars of said capital, whereof the aggregate sum specified in the underwritten certificate has been paid; the said——thousand dollars being a portion of the capital assigned to said————in said articles of agreement, and subject to a deduction of one-third of the profits accruing thereon, and to the payment of a proportional fraction of the necessary expenses of the continued Agent of said Association, and to no other deduction.

"Be it known, also, that said stock is transferable in whole, or in parts not less than one thousand dollars, by an assignment of this certificate by said————or his attorney, and record thereof being made by the Secretary in the transfer book of the Association.

"Washington City,————, 1836.
"————, President.
"————, Secretary."

This Association, for purposes of land speculation, was formed when Lewis Cass was *Secretary of War* under General Jackson. Cass himself, the chief of the speculators, paid in $20,000, and others paid in $100,000, making a total of $120,000.—The contemplated capital of $220,000 was not obtained. The plan of the Association was to enter lands in West and hold them up for a vast increase of value. Cass being Secretary of War, and in virtue of his official station having important advantages over private individuals, the Association gave him the control of the whole business. He appointed the agent to make the entries of land, selecting his own agent and agreeing to be responsible for his acts.—The agent went to the West and made purchases, all under Cass's direction, and the latter, directly, and through his agent, continued to have the management of the lands.

After several years' delay, the members of the Association began to have strong suspicions that their ever getting anything for their money, were of no avail. Nothing satisfactory could be learned from him.—After a consultation with each other, they appointed Hon. Henry Hubbard one of their own number, and then or since, United States Senator from New Hampshire, to look after their interests and ascertain if Cass and his agent had dealt by them fairly and honestly. Mr. Hubbard opened a correspondence with Cass, but failing in every effort to get any satisfaction from him, he wrote a final letter informing the Hon. Secretary of War that he was a rascal, and the honorable Secretary was quiet and silent under the charge. Mr. Hubbard charged him with swindling his associates, and the Hon. Secretary, instead of exhibiting resentment, or attemping to prove his innocence, admitted by his silence the justice of the accusation, and even to this day the Association has not been able to get anything out of him.

We are authorized to make this statement by a member of the Association—a gentleman who paid $10,000 into the hands of Cass or his agent, and has never received anything whatever in consideration of his money. Our informant requests us, if the villainy is denied, to call on Hon. Henry Hubbard for a statement of the truth—to demand of him a publication of the letters that passed between him and Cass, particularly the letter to the Hon. Secretary of War, charging him with villainy in all its forms. We shall enclose a copy of this paper to Gen. Cass, and if he has anything to say, let him speak out or authorize some of his organs to speak out for him. Mr. Hubbard, the public are aware, is a prominent Locofoco, and was the man that nominated Mr. Polk in the Baltimore Convention four years ago.

It was bad enough in all conscience for the head of the War Department to become a member of an association for speculating in lands—to use the advantages of his high office, one of the very highest in the Government for monopolizing lands, through the use of an immense capital, to the great disadvantage and detriment of the poor emigrant. Such an operation on the part of a Secretary of War would have been in the extremest degree censurable, even if there had been nothing dishonest or unfair in his treatment of his associates; but if it is a fact, as charged, that the monstrus impropriety and shamelessness of enteting into such a speculation, the Secretary added the crime of cheating or over-reaching his associates, he deserves an immortality of infamy.

The man who, as Secretary of War, speculated so extensively in Western lands, and who, by that and other means, has accumulated property to the amount of a million of dollars, is now a candidate for the Presidency. If, with a high office and a salary of $6.000, he could operate thus largely as a land speculator, what might he not be expected to do with a still higher office and a salary of $25,000? If no sense of propriety could restrain him from connecting himself with a secret association for the monopoly of public lands when he was a member of the Cabinet, what could be relied on to restrain him from a similar proceeding if he were President?

Look at this thing, fellow-citizens, Whigs and Democrats, and decide for yourselves in your own honest minds if this land speculating Secretary of War, whether guilty of the crime, laid to his charge by Hon. Henry Hubbard and his other associates, of defrauding and swindling them, is the man you will elevate to the Presidency.

—

Now we cannot believe that General Cass has been guilty of any robbery of his associates in this business. The money may have been lost in the speculation, or wasted by unfaithful agents, but it is not credible that a Secretary of War would degrade himself to the level of a common swindler. We shall await an explanation with interest. But just look at the notorious and palpable features of this business. Gen. Cass comes down upon the Treasury with a clame of some $30,000 for extra services rendered in making Indian treaties, &c., years before, when he was in the receipt of two good salaries as Governor of of Michigan and Indian Agent respectively. Of the money so obtained, he invests $20,000 in a company to buy up public lands on speculation—not to improve lands, nor cultivate them, and thus give employment to Labor, but to snatch them away from Labor—to hold them out of the reach of the hardy settler unless he could be induced to pay an enhanced price for them. *Why* should he pay this? What had Cass & Co. done to earn it? It is quite common to reprobate all the business investments indiscriminately, as speculative, and pernicious, since many of them are beneficial to the community. But what public benefit could accrue from this investment of $220,000 in the purchase of Public Lands, by men who never meant to till the first acre, but only to hold them until they could be sold at from two to two hundred dollars per acre? Is this a business that the laws should favor? Is it one that a member of the Cabinet should be engaged in?

WISE, POLK, AND CASS—WISE'S TESTIMONY UNDER OATH.

When Henry A. Wise was in Congress, he habitually denounced Mr. Speaker Polk, day after day, as the most base, corrupt, and contemptible being in that body, and finally assailed him in the rotuna, using the language of personal insult to his face, and, some say pulling his nose. But when Henry A. Wise, less than a year ago returned from South America, he found Mr. Polk in the Presidential chair, the dispenser of patronage, and straightway he took the stump, eulogizing the object of his former denunciation and assault as one of the noblest and best of functionaries and of men. Knowing Wise as we do, we have no doubt that he would have eulogized the President with equal warmth, if, instead of having pulled his nose, he had been so unfortunate as to have his own nose fingered by the ungloved hand of that dignitary.

We see that this man Wise has consented to act as one of the candidates upon the Cass electoral ticket in Virginia, and that he is now upon the stump in that State, praising the Locofoco candidate in language of most disgusting sycophancy. If any thing was before wanting to complete Wise's degradation and infamy, this does it. Our readers may remember, that, during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, an investigation of the subject of official corruptions was instituted and prosecuted in the House of Representatives, and that Wise, than a member of the House, was one of the chief witnesses before the committee. All the witnesses were examined under oath, and their testimony was submitted in writing and published. We give an item from Wise's testimony, which may be found in the third volume Reports of Committees of House of Representatives, 1826-7, second session 24th Congress, Report No. 194, Journal of the Committee, page 15:

"I believe that Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands, whilst secretary of war; that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites, paid one for services not performed, another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his official signature; permitted commissions under him to be antedated and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer, who had gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposite bank, and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

To this, we repeat, Wise made solemn oath. He felt, unless he perjured himself, that he had sufficient evident of Cass' guilt in the matters charged to authorize him to swear thus before God and man. Most certainly he has since seen, no evidence to remove the presumption of Cass' guilt.—On the contrary he has seen, or can see if he chooses, additional evidence that what he swore to was true. We have recently presented evidence to the public, which not even Cass himself dares gainsay, that, whilst he was Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, he did speculate to a vast extent in Western lands in conjunction with four associates who have since denounced him as a *villian* for his alleged fraud in the transaction. Mr. Wise knows best what ground he had for the other damning charges set forth in his oath.—Either Cass is not fit to be President, or Henry A. Wise is not fit to be out of the pillory.

Mr. Wise has now the confidence of the Locofoco party. He is one of their candidates for electors in Virginia. But what do honest Democrats think of a candidate for the Presidency, against whom a gentleman enjoying their high confidence has under oath made such charges as are embodied in Wise's testimony cited above?—*Lou. Jour.*

☞Major General PILLOW seems destined to wer an equivocal character in many respects and he has given a new shade to the general darkness of it, by an occurrence on Sunday last in the cars on their way to Martinsburg. The Gazette tells the story as follows.

Major Gen. Pillow—A considerable number of our citizens assembled at the depot on Sunday last, it having been rumored that the Berkley volunteers would probably arrive at home in the train from Baltimore. The volunteers did not come, but the celebrated author of the "Leonidas Letter," who it will be remembered, was also the hero of that famous composition, passed in the cars for the West, thus affording the faithful Democracy an opportunity of feasting their eyes with a sight of Mr. Polk's favorite. Gen. Pillow was the hero of an adventure in the cars on that day, which he will hardly be at the pains to describe.

We are assured that on leaving Baltimore, General Pillow, who was accompanied by his wife, seated himself in the ladies' car, in which there were a number of gentler sex, and commenced puffing his Havana; upon the earnest remonstrance of the gentlemany conductor, the General was induced to relinquish his cigar, at that time. When the train left Harper's Ferry, however, and before reaching this place, Gen. Pillow again resorted to his cigar; again the conductor kindly but firmly remonstrated, referring the General to the positive inhibition by the rules of the company of smoking in the cars devoted to the ladies, and offering to show him a seat where he could indulge in his favorite recreation without annoyance to his fair fellow passengers. General Pillow refused to relinquish his cigar or change his seat, when he was told by the conductor that an ordinary aitizen would be turned out of the cars for such an offence against the regulations of the company, but that as he (General Pillow) occupied a distinguished position, he should not resort to such means of redress, but that the General should hear from him again; whereupon the gallant General (in the presence of the ladies) called the conductor's attention to his pistols, remarking that he knew how to take care of himself. Here the affair ended so far as we have been informed.

This was a beautiful example of gallantry and respect for the institutions of the land, to be exhibited on the sabbath day by an individual invested with the rank of Major General in the Army of the United States. What a striking contrast does it present to the polite yet dignified deportment of the accomplished Commander-in Chief, who is at present the object of bitter persecution from the Executive, of whom General Pillow is a prime favorite! We should be glad to be informed whether the pistols shown to the conductor on Sunday, were the identical brace with one of which Gen. P. *shot the Mexican.*

TRUTH AND FICTION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said one day to Garrick:—"Pray, inform me, Mr. Garrick, how it is that you, gentlemen of the stage, can affect your auditory with things imaginary as if they were real, while we of our congregation receive as things imaginary?" "Why, my lord bishop," replied Garrick, "the reason is plain: we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while too many in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary." The bishop tacitly acknowledged the justice of the remark, and bowed to the reproof of the actor.

MARIA MONK.—This woman whose statements of adventures in nunneries excited so much attention some years ago, is now an inmate of the alms house at New York. Two or three years since she married a man named St. John—moved with him to Montreal, and would have lived happily but for her evil habits. They finally returned to this city, when her husband left her and went to New Orleans, where he died. Maria has been frequently arrested for drunkenness. Since her admission to the alms-house she has behaved herself with much propriety. She is a small woman and has a shrewd, intelligent countenance. She does not wish to be recognized, and generally avoids conversing with persons who visit the Island.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING THE FARMER.

It is calculated that the division of the occupation of men in the United States is nearly in the following proportion:

Number engaged in Internal]

Navigation,		33,076
"	" Ocean,	56,021
"	" Learned Professions,	65,255
"	" Commerce,	119,605
"	" Manufacturers,	781,749
"	" Agriculture,	3,719,951

Thus it will be seen that those who are engaged in agriculture are three and a half times more in number than all those engaged in the other divisions. The agriculturalists consequently have the physical and numerical power, and can at any time control every Government in the United States and give tone to public opinion. But do they? No indeed; for however powerful they may be in number, they are week in influence, and this arises for want of proper education. The sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-five engaged in the learned professions are intellectually stronger than the three millions seven hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-one engaged in agriculture, and therefore rule them. If it were not so, seven-eighths of the officers in the country would not be held by lawyers and doctors; nor would all the colleges and high schools be endowed principally for the benefit of the learned professions.

Farmers, when will you arouse yourselves to the dignity and importance of your calling, and educate yourselves to that height of intellect which will make you the *rulers*, instead of the *ruled*, of the other professions? There is surely nothing to prevent this if you will only be true to yourselves. Look at the millions annually thrown away upon the horrid barbarities of war, or the preparations for it, and the honors that are awarded to those engaged in shedding a brother's blood, and compare these with the pitiful and downright contemptible sums which are grudingly doled out for your benefit. Every occupation in the country seems to be bountifully provided for, save that of the farmer, and surely no one is to be blame for this but yourselves, for you need only to speak to your servants, your rulers, and a reform might be had at once. Ponder these things, well, then, and in the Legislatures assembled this winter, speak out and demand equal benefits with the most favored of other professions.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

"Do you ever trust, Mr. Astor?" inquired Mr. K. "I no not trust strangers, sir," was the reply, "unless they furnish satisfactory city reference." "Then," quoth Mr. K., "the skins I have selected must suffice this time," and paying for the same, he departed. In the afternoon of the same day, just before the sailing of the New Bedford packet, the young trader returned for his lot of furs. Throwing the whole pack on his back, he left the store, but had not proceeded a dozen yards from the store when Mr. A. called his name, bidding him come back. "Sir," said Mr. A., "you can have credit for any amount of goods you require, provided they are to be found in my store." "But," stammered Mr. K., "but, my dear sir, I can give you no city references—I am a stranger here." "I ask no other recommendation," responded the rich merchant, "than that already furnished by yourself. *The man who is not above his business* need never hesitate to apply to John Jacob Astor for credit." Thus commenced a trade between two merchants, which was continued to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of both for a long term of years. Mr. K. is now one of the most eminent capitalists in New Bedford.

INTERESTING FACTS IN WAR.

John M. Scott, who delivered an oration in Philadelphia on the occasion of the return of the volunteers, institutes a comparison between the amount slain in some of the Mexican battles and the most desparately fought European engagements.

At the great battle of Ligny, between the French under Napoleon and the Prussians under Blucher, which was fought with the bitterest animosity on both sides, Napoleon, who was the victor, lost from ten to eleven out of every hundred men, according to the *English* accounts.

At Buena Vista, where Taylor routed the Mexicans against decided odds and after hard fighting, the American loss was a fraction over fifteen out of every hundred.

At the famous battle of Waterloo, upon the issue of which depended the fortune of Napoleon, and where his star set in blood, the Anglo attired army, under the Duke of Wellington, gained the victory, with a loss of killed, woundedond missing, of twenty three out of every hundred. This was one of the most murderous battles ever fought.

At El Molina del Rey, the american force engaged was 3,251, and the loss in killed and wounded 709, or nearly 26 in every hundred.

These facts speak for themselves.

☞"The best mark of courage," says some one, "is not to be afraid of a laugh." There is much point in this. Many a man, who has faced the cannon's mouth without flinching, has been hurried into ruin by the fear of a laugh. A fool's argument it may be, but there are thousands with whom it has a giant force.