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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, June 16, 1849.

The Working-men's Association.

On last Monday evening we availed ourselves of the privilege of attending a meeting held by some of the citizens of this place for the purpose of organizing themselves into an association, the object of which is, so far as we could learn from the address delivered on the occasion and from others, to furnish means and facilities for their moral and mental improvement. The object contemplated is a commendable one, and commands itself to the attention of all who are friends to social comfort, and ought to secure the co-operation of every individual who feels interested in the perpetuity of our republican institutions which now challenge the admiration of the world. And as their existence depends upon the virtue and intelligence of our citizens, every available means should be employed in order to elevate them to a moral and intellectual standard which will properly quality them for the stations to which they may be called. In order then, that the institutions of our republic may be perpetuated, and youths must be educated and such influences thrown around them as will lead to virtuous action. But how is this to be done? Thousands have neither the means nor the time to devote to this object; and few, comparatively speaking, are able to meet the demands required in order to obtain a collegiate education; and though some may have a disposition to spend a portion of their time to self improvement, yet they are not in possession of the necessary *means* required even for this.—What then is to be done? The difficulties here presented, we apprehend are obviated by the formation of such associations as the one contemplated, and which possess means and facilities well calculated to improve the mind and morals of all who avail themselves of the use of them. But some who occupy humble positions in society, and who are forced by circumstances to devote the most of their time to physical labor are disposed to think, that it is necessary for them to interest themselves in this matter, that they have not got the abilities to make any very great attainments and consequently have no hope of ever becoming qualified for any other position than the one they now occupy. But such views as these are erroneous. They are not mere *machines* but intelligent being, at least, capable of being made such if they will cultivate the gifts God has given them. He has given them minds possessed with powers, capable of expansion—powers, which, when developed, give evidences of mighty intellect. Many of those who occupy humble positions in life possess natural abilities, which if properly cultivated, would elevate them to the highest honors in the gift of our country. Many of the greatest men our country ever produced sprang from humble origin, and by their own industry and perseverance surmounted difficulties after difficulties until they arrived at the very achme of greatness, and there are others who can do the same; but if they neglect to improve the talents God has given them for improvement, they subject themselves to the censure of the intelligent portions of the community.

The object of this association then is, as we understand it, designed for the mutual benefit of all;—for the formation of moral and intellectual charcater. What a noble object! and when all, especially the young may avail themseives of the privilege of acquiring general information; and if those interested are perseve ring in their efforts to carry out said object they will be successful, and an ameliorating influence, eminating therefrom, will spread through the community, and result in much good, both in a moral and mental point of view, especially to those who are just entering upon the active stage of life.

We say it is calculated not only to improve the mind, but also to form correct *moral* character, cultivate the *social* principle, and lead to *virtuous action*. Man is a social being, and this principle implanted in him by his maker, leads him to seek the society of his fellow men; and if he cannot have access to the company of the virtuous and intelligent, he will associate with those who are devoid of these principles. And, whatever may be the character and principles of the society in which men move, they will have a corresponding influence upon their own. If virtuous principles have been in stilled into their hearts by paternal lips and example in the sunny days of boyhood, and they associate with the vicious and imprincipled, they will yield to the pernicious influences thus thrown around, and hence be led from the paths of virtue into those of dissipation and crime. Idleness leads to dissipation, and once the mind becomes viciated it has no relish for any enjoyments but those derived from the associations of the licentious. Hence, to counteract this evil associations should be formed having for their object the cultivation of the *moral feelings* in connection with the improvements of the mental powers.

The one spoken of will have this tendency; for, while it will offer inducements to the mind to exercise its powers on subjects calculated to give it extension, at the same time it will afford facilities for the full play of the social feelings, and thus beautifully blended together one will act as a check to the other; and the evenings now spent by the young in bar rooms and other places of questionable morality will be profitably spent in the society of the virtuous where a moral influence will be thrown around them which will hold in check their evil dispositions, give ease to their manners grace to their deportment and polish to their minds. And in such an important subject as this all ought to feel interested, for all are more or less effected by it; and those who possess means and influence should not withhold them, but make use of them while opportunity affords, and thus contribute to the general good. It is to be hoped that this matter will be taken in hand by the citizens of our town without regard to those distinctions which constitute the different classes into which society is divided; those should not be barriers in the way of social intercourse, and will not, we apprehend, when the object of this association is properly understood.

The Cholera.

Every paper we receive adds to the convictions that this dreadful malady will, as the warm season advances, spread throughout our whole country.

In New York it is making very rapid progress, and Philadelphia and Baltimore cannot expect to be long exempt. The authorities of these cities are making all needful preparation to guard, so far as possible, against its ravages.

In the country, and in our town, altho' we have no reason to anticipate the cholera even to the proportionable extent that it may be felt in our crowded cities, yet it is equally our duty and care to use all precautionary measures, and exercise as much prudence as if it were already in our midst. The greatest attention should be paid to diet—care should be observed in having all filth removed from your cellars, yards and premises, and they should be kept in the most cleanly condition during the whole summer.

These two points faithfully adhere to and our citizens need have no cause for alarm. We beg them strictly to attend to it!!

The Commissioners will examine the town on Monday next, and we hope they will find it in a good condition. As there are a large number of our citizens who are not able to buy lime to cover their cellars &c., we would suggest to the Commissioners, the propriety of appropriating a hundred dollars or more, to buy lime for the use of these people, and to spread on gutters and filthy places about the streets. Other towns have adopted this plan, and we cannot see any reason who ours should be behind the rest!

The Crops.—From all portions of the county we hear of the ravages of the fly. Forward wheat is not generally injured but a greater part of later has been destroyed. Harvest will commence in about ten days and it is the general opinion of farmers generally, that the wheat crop will fall far short of average one.

Corn and oats, looks well and is growing finely.

Madame Kowasky.—The performance of this lady on Thursday night last, at the Masonic Hall, highly amused *some* of the boys who were present. Her feats of legerdemain have often been seen here and was, of course, uninteresting. Our *devil* says he seen through every thing that was done, and with little practice might give a similar entertainment himself.

To Correspondents.—'Kent' is so lengthy we have not room for it this week. 'Wo' shall appear in our next.

Poisoned by Root Beer.—Five persons have lately died at Blairsville, Pa., by drinking root beer, made by mistake from wild parsnip instead of roots of sweet myrrh and sarsaparilla, and some 16 or 18 persons are still suffering from its effects. A Mr. Genter, the maker, was a victim, and Sam'l Hosac and Mr. Dougherty—also victims.

Death of Gen. Gaines.

The following official order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
No. 33. Washington June 9, '49.

I. The following order is received from the Department of War for publication to the army:

War Department June 9, 1849.

With feelings of deep regret and grief, the President announces to the Army the death of Brevet Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines. He died of the epidemic prevailing at New Orleans, on the 6th instant. Thus has terminated the long and eventful life of this veteran soldier and patriot, on the bank of his beloved Mississippi, a fit emblem of his character—placid as its wave, but, on occasion, resistless as its torrent.

General Gaines entered the service of his country on the tenth of January, 1799, with the rank of ensign. From this humble position he ascended, step by step, to his honorable and elevated rank. Opportunity only hastened that promotion, which his judgment, and courage, and patriotism won. His knowledge was the result of experience. He studied the character of the soldier, and knew his impulses and wants. The one he directed, the other he relieved. He was a man of generous and ardent sympathies.

Authority he always considered as an element for good or for evil. It exercise by him may be safely tested by that standard which combines firmness with kindness, and justice with clemency. He gave not an order in the execution of which he was not prompt to partake its perils. Of his gallant exploits it is not necessary to speak. They belong to history, and are safe.

The Adjutant General will direct proper military honors to be paid to the memory of the late Commander of the Western Division of the Army.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

II. As appropriate military honors to the memory of the deceased General, each military post within the Western Division, late under his command, will fire minute guns, (thirteen,) commencing at 12 o'clock M. and display the national flag at *half staff* from the same hour till sundown on the nay next after the receipt of this order.

The officers of the army will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. By order,

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Finances of the State—*Gratifying Exhibit.*—It is with unmingled pleasure, we refer to the present flattering condition of the Finances of our State. We learn from reliable authority, that the Treasury presents at this time, the following gratifying aspect:

Cash on hand, - - - -	$400 000
Balance Due Treasury, - -	400 395 56
Direct Taxes of 1849, - -	600 000

Showing the large amount of $1,400,395 56 as applicable to the demands against the State for the current year; an amount which will pay the interest upon the entire debt, and leave a very large balance to be added to the sinking fund, to which may be added the dividends from from the various Internal Improvement Companies which will enlarge the surplus materially.—*Argus.*

Use of Sulphur.—One fact is worth a dozen theories, especially on matters connected with the preservation of human life. In Chicago they are using sulphur in cholera cases with great success, administered according to the following prescription of Dr. Bird:

"*Cholera Specific.* One part of pulverized charcoal to four paris of sulphur. One dose of four grains uniformly checks premonitory symptoms, such as pain, slight diarrhœa, &c. The same dose repeated every three or four hours ameliorates the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours, entirely dissipates cholera symptoms."

The Cholera versus Consumption, Scarlet Fever and Measles.—The appearence of the cholera makes a panic, it is said, injures business, and tends to depopulate a city, while other diseases, although sweeping off twice as many more, scarcely excite a passing remark. Of the cholera the Boston Journal says:

It has now been here more than a week, and has carried off but five persons, all but one of whom were foreigners, and three had not been in the city a week.—The following are the deaths in Boston of consumption, scarlet fever and measles for the past five months: Consumption 293, scarlet fever 205, measles 206. Total of these three disorders 694, or over one third of the whole mortality of the city during that period.

☞The ships Grey-Hound and Grey-Eagle, from Baltimore, for California, were spoken off Cape Horn, in 47 days out. The ship Susan G. Owens, from Philadelphia for California spoken on the 17th of the same month, in latitude 51, W., having in the nine days she had been at sea made the distance of 1,200 miles, a average of upwards of 122 miles per day. They are all Baltimore built vessels, and have shown themselves by their fleetness to fully sustain the well earned and world-renowned reputation achieved by the ship builders of Baltimore.

Santa Anna has recently fulminated, from his retreat in Dingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of 300 octavo pages, to the accusations brought against him in the Mexican Congress by one of the representatives, Senor Gambia.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Official.

Washington, June 13, 1849.

Thomas M. Foote, of New York, Charge to New Granda.

Alex. K. McClung, of Mississippi, Charge to Bolivia, S. A.

Charles L. Fleichman, of the District of Columbia, Consul to Stutdgard.

Stephen D. Poole, of N. C., Consul to Turks' Island.

George F. Ushur, of R. I., Commercial Agent for Port au Prince.

George P. Massey, of Vt., Minister to Constantinople.

John Trumbull Van Allen, of N. Y., Charge to Equador.

Thos. W. Chin, of La., Charge to the two Cicilies.

John C. A. Davis, of Mass., Secretary of Legation to England.

Loronzo Draper, of N. Y., Consul to Havre de Grace.

Edward Kent of Maine, Consul to Rio de Janeiro,

Rev. Thos. Sewell, of Md., Consul to St. Jago de Cuba.

Wm. R. Hayes, of Conn., Consul to Barbadoes.

Elijah Paine, of N. Y., Consul to Panama.

Charles Benjamin, of Conn., to Demarara

Israel Andrews, of Maine, consul to New Brunswick, in Canada.

Bailey M. Edney, of N. C. Consul to Pernambaco.

A Good Story, with a better Illustration.—The Louisville Journal says that a democrat, named Burman, went to Washington City to get an office from Mr. Polk, just before the Presidential election. Mr. Polk designated an indifferent office which he could give the applicant then, but told him, that if he could wait till after the 4th of March, Gen. Cass, who would then undoubtedly be President, could give him something better. *He chose to wait till after the 4th of March.*

This reminds us of Pat's dream, continues the editor of that sprighlly journal "I once dreamed, said Pat, "I was with the Pope, and he ax'd me wud I drink? Thinks I wud a duck swim? and seeing the Innishowen and the lemons and the sugar on the sideboard, I tould him I didn't care if I tuk a dhrap of punch. *Could or hot?* ax'd the Pope. *Hot*, yer holiness, I replied, and be that he stepped down to the kitchen for the bilin wather, but before he got back I woke straight up, and now it's distressing me that I *didn't take it could.*"

Distressing Affair A painful occurrence took place last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, at the boarding house of Mr. Clarke, in South calvert st. It appears that Mr. Jones, a gentleman from St. Mary's county, en route for California, had been trying his pistols in the back yard, in company with one or two others, and that subsequently he proceeded up stairs to his room, and was followed by one or two children, (among whom was a son of Mr E. W. Larrabee, about five years of age,) whose curiosity induced them to come to the door of his room. Mr. Jones, who had been engaged in packing his trunk, soon after entering the room, took from it a new pistol which he had lately purchased, and at the moment of raising it up it unfortunately went off, and the ball took effect on Mr. Larrabee's son, just above the navel, and glancing round passed down to the hip, where it came out, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound. A physician was immediately in attendance, and dressed it, but at a late hour last evening, it was doubtful if he he could survive. Jones immediately offered to surrender himself, and will, we understand, appear before Judge Nisbet, this morning, to have all the facts investigated. It was no doubt purely accidental, and another lesson to be careful in handling fire arms.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

☞They hang people in South Carolina for arson A young man in Charlestown named James H. Sutcliffe, has been convicted of it and another, his accomplice, named Cantley, is likely also to be. The folks there would do much better to tear down the gallows and "educate their children in the way they should go." The unprotected youth in various parts of our country, are allowed to run, or, rather are driven, by the usages of society, to profligacy, and are then, by the same process, swung up to the gibbet to expiate their conduct. O, ye moral reformers, what *are* you, and what have you been doing, that such things are tolerated in this enlightened, nineteenth century.

☞The Baltimore Clipper of Thursday last in speaking of the cholera says:

"We are thankful that we have had, as yet no decided case of cholera in our city, although there have been some sudden deaths from cholera morbus, and the premonitory symptoms, generally prevail.—As the use of sulphur is said to relieve these symptoms, and in fact, to be a preventive of cholera, we think that the experiment might be safely tried by some of our physicians, so that the public may know from actual trial, whether the remedy be as potent as it is represented.—Where facts can be had, theories should not be relied on.

Robbery.—Two negro men—one belonging to Mr. Joseph Smith, and the other to Mr. James Williamson,—were lodged in jail on Sunday, for breaking into the store of Mr. Rochester, on Church Hill, on Saturday night. They took out about $150 worth of articles of various kinds, nearly all of which were recovered. After they were committed, and while on their way to jail, they made a full confession of their guilt, and stated that two white men were concerned. We did not learn their names.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

Written for the News.

Mr. Editor:—I was highly gratified when I read a notice in your paper, calling for a meeting of the working men of our town—and indeed my curiosity was so much raised as to who were the working men (?) that I resolved to attend the meeting myself. And you may well imagine my feelings, sir, as I expected to behold a band of our most industrious and useful citizens collected together for the purpose of promoting the common interest of each other. But to the point.

At early candle-light might be seen wending their way to the Court House, half grown b'hoys, whooping and yelling like so many hyenas; this drew my attention and I walked up. As I entered, and while standing upon the threshold of the door in conversation with a friend, I raised my eyes and beheld a Mr. —— ——, a man whose appearance denotes nothing very remarkable, except industry, of fine figure, forehead very prominent, face apparently clean, and dressed up with the intention of acting as President of the meeting, *nolens volens*, and no doubt this gentleman's great experience in parliamentary usages justly entitled him to that responsible position. And it would be impudence in me to say that he was not a working-man for he can be seen at all times walking the street with his coat off smoking a *long nine*, or loafing at some corner, and I am rather inclined to think that the most laborious kind of work he does during the day, is at dinner.

Upon his right sat the Secretary, in statuoquo, with a smile upon his countenance, and gazing first upon the audience and then upon the President would remark: 'I am a working man,' and the President would, with a very sarcastic look say to himself, 'I am one also, and the people know it.' However as our young Secretary has not been among us long enough for his qualities to be tested, we pass him by for the present.

Below on the desk of the clerk sat two more of our "most enterprising and industrious citizens," in high glee, rejoicing over the proceedings of the working-mens meeting, in a word, they seemed both to be out of their sphere, and tickled to death at the idea of being called industrious, and the bone and sinew of our land—one was so much delighted that he was soloiquising to himself and was overheard to exclaim, "that he gloried in being called a Mechanic and a hard working man The reputation of these two gentlemen (for industry) are so well established that they need no comment. In and around the room might be seen many more of the same stamp, attentively listening to the forcible, eloquent and masterly productions which were delivered on the occasion. And in conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would advise all those who were absent from the first meeting, to be present at the next, and loose no time in having their names enrolled in the great workingmen's Register.

PETER INCOGNITO.

The Overflow at New Orleans.—On the 6th instant, says the New Orleans Delta, the water was rapidly rising in the city, on account of a southerly wind that prevailed, and if it continued it was thought probable that St. Charles and streets would be at "the head of navigation." Mr. Dunbar was at work at the breach, and expected to be able to decrease, if not check the flood, as the river was falling rapidly.

☞We are gratified to learn that the son of the late Professor Ducatel, a lad of 15 years, who accompanied Col. Fremont in his late expedition across the Rocky Mountains, is mentioned by Mr. Kern in his journal, as one of the "strong men" of the party who survived that perilous journey. Much uneasiness was felt for his safety, his name having been accidentally omitted in the list of arrivals previously published.—*Sun.*

Thomas A. Walker Acquitted.—The Jury last evening rendered a verdict of "*not guilty*" in this case, and Mr. Walker was accordingly restored to his liberty. The public judgment seemed to have anticipated this result and, we believe, approves of it.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Gone to the Penitentiary.—Shuster alias Hand, and Stone, both convicted at the last term of the Washington Criminal Court, were on Sunday last removed from the jail to the penitentiary, pursuant to their sentence—the petition of Mrs. Shuster to the President for the pardon of her husband to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Illness of Ex-President Polk.—The Nashville papers of Saturday says that ex-President Polk was still lying dangerously ill. He is suffering from an attack of diarrhœa, and not cholera, as erroneously stated.

The Shot at Hyer.—The report that Thos. Hyer, the pugilist, had been shot at by a woman in New York, through jealousy, the Herald says, arose from the fact that a pistol in the hands of his wife accidentally went off, inflicting a slight flesh wound upon herself.

DIED.

At his residence, near Sassafras River, on the 11th instant, of the disease of the heart, Colin Ferguson, Esq., aged about 68 years, a respectable and esteemed citizen.

Delaware and New York papers please copy.

On the 11th inst. at the residence of her father, Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Bramble, aged seven years.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, for Kent Circuit, will commence on Friday, 27th July, in the woods of Mr. Josiah Ringgold, near Chester Town.

June 16, 1849.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Sloop Washington, Capt. Browne!

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Crecent City arrived at New Orleans in six days from Chagras, bringing one hundred and twenty six passengers, including Col. Mason, late Gov. of California.

Dates from San Francisco to 1st May, state that gold at the placers was as plenty as ever.

The Cresent City brings one million of dollars in gold. James Sinclair, who was returning from California with a fortune, died on board.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, June 15, '49.

White Wheat—$ 1 10a1 15
Red do.—10 5a1 10.
Yellow corn—58a60.
White do. 55 57.
Oats—27a30.

CELEBRATION.

The Still Pond Division, No. 83 Sons of Temperance, will celebrate their Anniversary, at Still Pond Meeting House on Toesday evening next, the 19th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Several addresses may be expected.

By order,

GEORGE GALE, R. S.

June 16, '49.

To the Medical Faculty of KENT COUNTY.

THE Medical Society will meet next *TUESDAY*, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Chestertown, at Mr. Chas. B. Tilden's Hotel Punctual attendance is requested of the members, and all who desire to join the Association.

By order,

THOS. WILLSON Pres.

L. M. Ricaud act. Sec'ty.

June 16, 1849

Sons of Tempe ance TAKE NOTICE!

THE members of *CHESTER DIVISION*, No. 47. S. T., are earnestly invited to attend the Stated meeting of the DIVISION, on

WEDNESDAY

Evening next, the 20th inst, at 8 o'clock, as business of the utmost importance will be submitted for their consideration. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Division,

THOS. J. WILLIAMS, R. S.

Chester Town, June 16 '49.

Ice Cream, &c.

Stranberg & Co. respectfully inform the Citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that they have their **SALOON** neatly fitted up, and have for sale

Ice Cream, Confectionary, AND ALL the delicacies of the season which are served up in a superior style.

June 16, 1949.

☞Fresh Venella Beans, just received and for sale by.

STRANDBERG & Co.

Personal Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Hiram Bent, that a personal discharge hath been granted to said insolvent debtor, and that the 19th day of September, being the first Wednesday of our county Court next succeeding this date, hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case where his creditors may attend and shew cause if any they have why a final discharge shall not be granted said debtor.

Test; JOS. REDUE.

Clerk of Kent co. Court, Md.

June 16, 1849.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas, issued by John T. Briscoe, one of the Justices of Peace, in and for the State aforesaid, one at the suit of James Canann, one at the suit of Stephens & Cocknill, one at the suit of James N. Sutton use of John M Biddle, one at the suit of C. S. Holden use of Charles T. Lusby, one at the suit of Peter Marsells, surviving partner of R. Scott & Co., one at the suit of Isaac Solomon, one at the suit of R. Collins use of Charles T. Lusby, and one at the suit of Charles T. Lusby, against the goods and chattels Lands and tenements of Benedick S. Nowland, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Benedick S. Nowland, of, in and to a

Lot of Ground,

and improvements thereon, situate in the village of the Head of Sassafras;—the improvements are a Dwelling and Store house. And I hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,

the 13th day of July, 1849, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Reese Merritt, at the Head of Sassafras, I will offer for sale the property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debts, interest and costs due and to become thereon.

THOS. K. STEPHENS,
Constable.

June 16, '49. 3 75