msa_sc2901_scm2352-0382 ©Maryland State Archives

THE KENT NEWS.

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

E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNU, in advance

OL. 13. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852. NO. 24

UMBER YARD.
Shingles, &c.

HE undersigned has just returned from Port Deposit, with a large sup- of

umber, Scant-ling, &c.,

ch he will dispose of very low.
He also has on hand, a large quantity superior Shingles.
☞Office over Wickes' Drug Store.
CHAS. H. WICKES.
une 5, 1852.

Lumber! Lumber!

HE subscribers have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of ducting the lumber business.
N. WILEY,
B. B. PERKINS.
Mar 1, 1 52.
E have just received from Port Deposit the largest stock of
LUMBER
r offered in this market—comprising assortment of 1, 1½ and 2 inch ARDS, JOICE, SCANTLING, INGLES, &c., which we will sell at all profits, for cash, or on a short to punctual customers.
Our friends and the public generally, invited to call and examine our ck before purchasing.
Interest will be charged from date o bills, not paid within sixty days.
N. WILEY & PERKINS.
une 5, 1852.

Lumber,

ingles, Boards & Scantling.
T. W. ELIASON,
AS a large stock of Boards, 1½ and 2 inch Plank, Joists, Studding, alock fencing, Pine Pales, and
Shingles
ome of his Boards and 1½ and 2 inch k suitable for making Doors, Sash, weatherboarding, Flooring, &c., are soned and fit for immediate use. He will sell at moderate prices for cash or short credit to punctual customers will charge interest from date on all not settled in 90 days.—
une 19, '52

ort or Guano sample from cargo of Matilda, July 1851.

e and organic compounds of Salts taining Ammonia,	45.50
phates 22.70; Salts, Potash and Soda, 20	30.90
Stones 12.50, Sand and insoluble ity matter, 11.10	23.60
	100

e proportion of Salts of Ammonia ove one hundred parts is 14,50 or ly 15 per cent. If with reference e organic matter alone the proportis one third or 33 per cent. The amount of pure Ammonia in the parts, is 3.16 or more than 3 per nearly 3½ per cent of pure Ammo- if the average of Patagonia is th $28 per ton, this is worth $36 ton.
(Signed) DAVID STEWART,
U. S. Analyst Port Baltimore.
e have on hand a small lot of the e cargo of Guano which we wil sell very low price, and invite the ation of the farmers to it—it has been ully inspected by Dr. Poke the State ector and the weight is marked on bbl. Also Peruvian and other lots atagonian Guano which we offer sale at the lowest market rates.
THOS W. LEVERING & SON.
No. 113 Pratt St. Wharf Baltimore.
ar. 27, 1852.—6m.

WILLIAM G. SETH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF
BALTIMORE, MD.
HE undersigned, having retired from the late firm of Godwin, Seth & Co., leave to inform his friends and the lic, that he has taken the Counting om No. 4 Bowley's Wharf (up stairs) will give his attention exclusively he Commission Business.
e returns his thanks for the encouragement received, while a member of late firm, and offers his services for sale of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and ntry produce generally, and hopes strict attention to business to merit confidence and receive a share of patronage of the public
WM. G. SETH,
No. 4 Bowley's Wharf, Balt, Md
ay 22, 1852.

ALL, Tooth, Hair, Shaving, White wash and Blacking Brushes, at
W. N. E. WICKES'.

ISHING tackles, hooks, lines, snud- &c. W. BACCHUS.

LACK and White Hose—Thread, White, Brown and Mixed ½ Hose.
W. N. E. WICKES.

HORSE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP
—OF—
YELLOW DOCK ROOT.
Unrivalled for performing the following results:

Purifying the Blood.

THIS it will cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelous, Cancer, Scald Head White Swelling, Scarlet Fever, Measels Ulcers, Piles, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Itching and Burning Sores, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Regulating and Clensing the Stomach and Bowels.

It will cure Inflamation, Indigestion and Dispepsia, Sick Headach, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Constipation, Fainting, Loseless, Piles, &c.

Strengthening the Digestive and Regulating the Secretive Organs.

It cures all Bilious Diseases, as Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, or Chills and Fevers, Heartburn, &c., Diabetis, or Strangury, anc other painful disorders of the Kidneys.

trengthening and Quieting the Nervous System.

It cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics, Palsy, Epilepsy, and Nervous Diseases. It is also wonderfully efficacious in
FEMALE DISEASES.
As Weakness, Irregularity, Obstructions, and many others. It is also wonderfully efficasious in
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
As Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Tubercles, Pnuemonia, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Prepared and sold by C. MORSE & Co, No. 2½ Maiden Lane, N. Y.
☞For sale by Simon Wickes, Chestertown
June 26, 1852.

Report of Analysis of Quick LIME

DELIVERED by Messrs Ermentrout at my farm. The specimens were taken with my own hand from a number of cart loads after they were deposited in the field, and the sample was a fair representation of the whole:

Lime weight of, as pure Lime, or Oxide of Calcium,	60.37
Magnesia, weight of, as pure, or Calcined Magnesia, or Oxide of Magnesia,	22.38
Potash and Soda,	01.00
Iron and alumina, or clay,	06.60
Silica, or sand,	01.10
Silica acid, or soluble silica,	03.00
Bone earth, weight as Phosphate of Magnesia,	00.40
Loss, supposed to be carbonic acid and water,	05.15
	100

REMARKS—Every hundred bushels of this Lime contains Phosphates about equal to one bushel of Bones. When bones are dissolved and infinitely divided, it is said that the immediate effects of one bushel is equal to four; if so the value of these phosphates is more than one bushel.
Respectfully,
DAVID STEWART, M. D.
P. S. The above Lime is called the Epler's Rock, Reading Lime, proprietors, Zacharias & Ermentrout, Reading, Pa.
I have showed the annexed to our State Ag. Chemist, Dr. Higgins, and he says he could send you any amount of orders.
Extract from a letter of Fred. Wm. Heckell, M. D. of of New York.
"As under manure we understand a compound substance which restore to the soil, what previous or succeeding crops abstract. Therefore, it of course follows, beyond a doubt, that your lime must be beneficial to any soil and prevent its exhaustion." This Lime will be forwarded on accommodating terms.
Dr. R. T. Allen, of Kent county Md. has seen the original letters and report and has given us permission to refer to refer to him for further particulars.
ZACHARIAS & ERMENTROUT,
Reading, Pa.
July 3, 1852.

Le FEVRE, BLACK & Co,
GRAIN & PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No 71 SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
We possess every facility to transact the grain business to advantage, and long experience has given us a thorough knowledge of the trade.
By devoting close personal attention to the interest of these who consign to us, we are able to procure the best prices and give good satisfaction.
G. H. LE FEVRE.
JAS. J. BLACK,
GEO. W. MEARS.
REFERENCES:
Daniel Jones, Esq., Kent county, Md.
Dr T. C. Kennard, " " "
G B Westcott, Esq., " " "
Myers, Claghorn & Co., Philadelphia
**Liberal cash advances made upon consignments when stored.
June 26, 1852.—1y.

THE KENT NEWS.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics & Gen'l News.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1,50, payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2,50 at the end of the year—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

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

All communications must be post-paid.

POETRY.

(*From the New Orleans Campaign Republic.*)

CAMPAIGN SONG.

AIR.—"*Royal Charlie.*"

At Baltimore the Whigs agreed
Upon this proclamation,
That Winfield Scott, of Chippewa,
Be Captain of the Nation.
Cho.—Around him gather, with fuss & feathers,
And keep the ball in motion,
Then down we'll fling both Pierce & King
The Locofoco notion.

Old Jackson, too, thought Scott would do
To put down Nullification;
So sent him off, in thirty-two,
By *silent* proclamation.
Around him gather, &c.

'Tis Winfield Scott, of Lundy's Lane,
Our country's brave defender;
Then to the polls, ye noble sons,
At the election in November.
Around him gather, &c.

On the quarter-deck of an English ship,
Though captive, still so proud and brave,
He hurled it in the Britons' teeth,
"Hibernia's boys you're bound to save"
Around him gather, &c.

Said he, for every Irishman
Thy murderous hands will dare to slay,
A Briton's blood shall surely flow,
Though it should cost my life to pay.
Around him gather, &c.

So true it is, and all may read,
In history's brightest story,
The "twenty-three" returned to see
Their adopted Country's glory.
Around him gather, &c.

Come all ye 'Coons,' and bring your spoons,
On the fourteenth of September,
To take Scott Soup and sing Scott tunes,
For the election's in November.
Around him gather, with fuss and feathers,
And keep the ball in motion,
And from you fling both Pierce and King,
That Locofoco notion.
September 9th, 1852.

Ex-Governor Lucas for Scott & Graham.

This distinguished Democrat, formerly Governor of Ohio, but now a resident of Iowa, has come out in a powerful letter declaring his determination to give cordial support of Scott and Graham.—Gov. Lucas was the President of the Democratic National Convention which met in Baltimore city in 1832, and nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election—The Charleston (Va) Free Press says:

Gov. Robert Lucas is an uncle of our worthy friend Robert Lucas, jr., one of the sheriffs of Jefferson county, (Va.) and cousin of the Hon. Wm. Lucas.

In publishing the letter the Columbus (O.) Journal says;—'Gov. Lucas is well known in Ohio as a genuine Democrat, and he knows the difference between Democracy and Locofocoism, and points out that difference so plainly in his letter below, that he that runs may read.—We call the particular attention of our readers to it, and ask them to "read and circulate." It will lead to right thoughts, and right thoughts will lead to rights action." The following is the letter:

PLUM GROVE, Sept. 3, 1852.

DR. S. M. BALLARD: *Dear Sir*—Your letter of yesterday "in a number of Whigs of Ohio and elsewhere," concerning the position which I now occupy, and your inquiries as to my "feelings and views," towards Generals Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce as candidates for the next Presidency, is now before me.

And, in answer to it, permit to say to you, that it is with no ordinary interest I now view the contest now going on between the friends of General Winfield Scott and Gen. Pierce—the two prominent men now candidates for the Presidential chair of the Union. One nominated by a Whig National Convention, the other by a Convention of the Democratic party. I have, sir, as you know, always been a Democrat, I was born a Democrat, and I expect to live the balance of my days as such, and then die a Democrat.

I supported Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency. I supported Mr Madison two terms, Mr. Monroe twice, and was one of the electors in Ohio that voted for Monroe at the time of his second election. In 1824 I was placed at the head of the Jackson electoral ticket, and gave my vote as such for General Andrew Jackson.

I was President of the Democratic National Conventional at Baltimore, in 1832, which nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election, and that recommended Martin Van Buren as a candidate for Vice President on the same ticket; I supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836 and 1840. I voted for Gen. Cass in 1848, and should freely vote for him again were he a candidate. These are so many proofs of my title to Democrat. This title has been well earned, and my right to it shall never be impaired. But I cannot support Franklin Pierce by word or deed, for the important office of President, consistent with principles which I have ever as a Democrat entertained, nor with the voluntary pledges that I made to the Democratic Convention of Ohio, which nominated me in 1831, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of that flourishing State; these pledges being as follows:—My motto has ever been, *principles, measures, and men that will carry principles and measures into effect*—and you may rest assurred, that whatever may be my station or situation in life, you may always find me in the ranks of Democracy, supporting the principles and measures that were professed and acted upon in the administration of a *Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson*, and such men as will carry their principles and measure into effect."

The position Mr. Pierce has ever occupied, in Congress or any other public station, in reference to questions vital to Western prosperity, has been antagonistical to those which were advocated and dearly cherished by those eminent statesmen whose election to the Presidency I most heartily and cordially advocated. They taught, and I have ever believe that the Constitution vested in Congress the power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and that it was expedient that Congress should exercise such power when such improvements are necessary for the common defence—for the promotion and facility of commerce for foreign nations or among the States—said improvements being national and general in their character I understand Mr. Pierce to superadd to the above doctrine, a proviso to the effect, that the waters on which these improvements are to be made shall be *salt* and and that they shall be moved by *tides*—He has, in effect, declared the depths of the waters to be improved, nor their capacity for trade among the States, form no criterion for a just demand upon federal protection. His political history as collected from his action in Congress, no less than from his letter to the Convention, accepting his nomination to the Presidency in the terms set forth in the Platform, furnish evidence of his hostility to all the prominent measures which tend to Western prosperity, of which Internal Improvments and Domestic Industry are the most important.

As a Western man, therefore, and as an original Jackson Democrat, as a friend to Internal Improvements, and to the protection and encouragement of American Industry, I cannot and will not support such a man as Franklin Pierce for the Presidency And as there are now but two prominent candidates before the American people, namely, General Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce one of whom will necessarily be elected the next President, I shall most cheerfully and freely give my vote and influence to General Scott. I believe him by far the best Democrat, of the two, and one whom every friend to the West particularly, and to Internal Improvements and to the promotion of American Industry, ought to prefer and cordially support.

Before I conclude I wish to call your attention to a short article which is taken from the Iowa Capital Reporter of the 1st inst. It is as follows:

EX GOVERNOR LUCAS AND GENERAL SCOTT.—"We see the Whig papers are glorying over what they suppose to be one instance of a Democrat who will support Gen. Scott. We think their glory will be much diminished, when they are informed that it is still doubtful whether Ex-Gov. Lucas will vote for Scott. He assures us that he much preferred Mr Fillmore's nomination and would have voted for him cheerfully.—That he dislikes Scott, personally and politically, and it will be with reluctance if he votes for him at all. Ex-Gov. Lucas' sympathies are with the Whig party, induced by what he considers injustice to himself personally by the leaders of the Democratic party of this State, so that the Whigs need not flatter themselves that the personal popularity of Gen. Scott has any influence on Gov. Lucas' vote."

Now, sir, I wish to state that the editor of that paper has never been authorized by me, or any other peron for me, to take any such statements as those contained in the above copied article.—It is true that I have often expressed my admiration of the administration of Mr. Fillmore, but never have I said that I entertained personal dislike to General Scott. On the contrary, I have ever admired his bravery as a soldier and his skill and qualifications as a commander in the various battles in which he has been engaged from the commencement of the war of 1812 down to the close of the Mexican war. He is a brave and true soldier. In every prominent attitude that it has fallen to my lot to observe him, I never doubted his being a pure patriot, as well as efficient, capable and honest man.

My "*sympathies*" have always been with honest men and with genuine old-fashioned Democracy. I am not a progressive Locofoco, and the editor of the Reporter ought to know the difference that I believe exists between the doctrines of, Democracy and those of Locofocoism, for some time since I repeated to him, in substance, the following:

"The advocates of true Democracy always act with pure and upright motives, and in the selection of men and the adoption of measures, they strive for such as are calculated to enhance the welfare of the whole country and the great mass of the people. Honesty, faithfulness, and unswerving integrity, as well as enlarged capacity, have ever been considered as essentials upon the part of their officers, and no true Democrat should ever knowingly support such as do not possess these qualifications On the contrary, Locofocoism selects such men and advocates such measures as will insure to the leaders the seven principles referred to by John C. Calhoun, to wit, 'the five loafs and two fishes.''

The tried and faithful Democrats they discard, unless they will, at the dictation of King Caucus, make party spirits and party discipline the *ne plus ultra* of their principles, standing ready at the word of party command to advocate any and everything to secure the spoils of office, not heeding the claims or fitness of tried and faithful public services. They subtitute party *platforms* for the constitutions, laws and established usages of their country, and all who will not sustain these platforms are considered as unfit to be the recipients of public favors."

Trusting that my position and views may be fully understood, and with the warmest wishes for the success of the friends of western improvements, and for suitable protection and encouragement to American industry, I remain truly your friend and obd't servant,
ROBERT LUCAS.
To S. M. BALLARD Iowa City, Iowa.

From the Columbus (O.) State Journal.

A VILE SLANDER REPELLED:

Brilliant Speech of General Scott to the Germans.

Judge HEYL waited upon Gen. Scott, and on behalf of some of our German citizens referred to a paragraph from the *Westbote*, a German paper published in this city, and containing the statement that General Scott tied to one tree and flogged fifteen Germans while in Mexico.

Other charges of his having hanged others, cruelly and unjustly were also referred to.

Never have we witnessed a scene more imposing than when the old chieftain, with quick and indignant response, repled the false and malignant charge. Lofty in stature, and standing at least 4 inches above the tallest of those among whom he stood, his formed seemed gigantic, as with heightened color and flashing eyes, and a wave of his hand that expressed a calm defiance of all such assailants as that paragraph presented

"New, and before unknown to me, are such things as have now been told me. They surprise and they pain me. They at once concern all that I value personally, and aim a blow at all that, wherein if I know myself, I have the highest prize. They attack my own identity! The principles for which, I had believed, I need never search my own bosom in vain, are here undermined or denied me! I am met with charges of injustice and cruelty while leading an American army through Mexico, and while participating alike in its trials and its triumph!

'Gentlemen, it was my lot to lead an American army upon a foreign field. I went, resolved to sustain, in the forefront of my progress, the *high tide water-mark* of *our own civilization*, in all its moral and civil virtue. The standard of our *own*, and not the *practices* of that foreign country, was the standard which I sought for the government of men's persons and the control of the license and excesses of war. Alike to Americans, whether native or of foreign birth and to Mexicans, I declared my purpose, and exhibited my principles of action.

'I promulgated the martial code—Doubtless you all have read it. I deemed it *necessary*. I could do nothing without it. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to punishment *all* who forgot manhood and threatened to bring shame upon our flag dishonor to our arms, or a reproach upon our virtue! Without it we had not conquered, or if we had conquered, the brightest trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph; and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulged that order. Read it, and read it again, gentlemen and then bear me witness that it was in *my heart*, as it was almost hourly on my lips, for continued months, to carry with American arms, and under the American flag, even into an enemy's country, all the elements of social order, and that regard for personal right that belonged to our own free institutions in the U. States.

"Yes I sought to carry with me, and resolved to maintain, at *all* hazards among my own command, and also that people among whom we should be thrown, that high stand of virtue and honor which we boasted *at home*. Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity, and the age we rejoice in, if I had done less? They say I *hangen some Germans*, and tied up and flogged others. Gentlemen, *some* persons *were* hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any were Germans or not, I know not. But for *what*—yes, for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen; I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked church robbery. *All knew the law* that was over them. Every man of them knew he would be held as answerable for vile misdeeds against the laws of God and man, as if he were then upon American soil!

"For *such crimes they suffered*—for such crimes as *here*, in your own Ohio—a land of law—would have brought down upon them severe penalties, and with *equal justice*. Some did *suffer death*—But their trial was fair, impartial, and upon the same principles of solid law upon which they would have been adjudged guilty here among you. Do some say I hanged fifteen Germans, and that others were arraigned and flogged without cause or trial. Gentlemen, I know nothing of it. It is false—it is a *lie*—an invention, gentlemen—a LIE. I see aged citizens before me. I see eminent lawyers here. And, gentlemen you see me much excited. But is it not for cause? *For one who for fifty years, has scarcely ever walked, rose, slept, or eaten, or even taken a cup of cold water, in the field, the town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country—her virtues—her renown—her honor; to be this assailed*—it is MONSTROUS—it is INTOLERABLE! Gentlemen, I *did* with a high hand, sustain the law, which, with uprightness in my heart, I *determined* to sustain. I did hang for *murder*! I did hang for *rape!* I did hang for treason! and I flogged thieves and pickpockets! For, gentlemen, let me again say, I not only carried with me, but I resolved, with every rescourse I could, command, to *sustain, fearlessly* and *effectually*, in its virtue and its choicest blessings, not not only my own command, but to defenceless and peaceable Mexicans, that civilization—yes, that *Christian* civilization of which I was proud to believe that army might appear a worthy representative.

"But, gentlemen, I was no respector of persons. *American* or *Mexican native-born or foreign-born; whoever knew the law and obeyed it not—whoever* reckless of his own responsibilities, and the rights others, *trampled under foot* and *set at naught* the law that was over *all* I PUNISHED. I did hang for the crimes stated, and I would have hung an hundred seekers of innocent blood, and violators of female chastity if so many had been the offenders! And for this, perverted and misshaped, I am made answerable to a charge against which my every feeling revolts, and which my whole nature and my whole life repel.—No, gentlemen, it is a lie, (the charge as made, or that any were wrongfully punished,) a *false* and GROUNDLESS lie. I am not unthankful to my good friend who has told me of these things.—It was right. But, gentlemen, I stand here, before you, and declare as I have *already* declared, and again declare, that the principles that governed my command in Mexico are those of my life.—To *that* life in my country's service I need not appeal in vain for an answer now. With equal freedom and confidence do I throw myself upon the honest verdict of every man who with me served his country in the fields of Mexico."