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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Vol. 16. Chester Town, Md., June 23, 1855. No. 8.

NOTICE.

I, B. B. PERKINS, has declined leaving Chester Town, and will renew business at his OLD STAND. He has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large stock of seasonable

GOODS

purchased entire for *CASH in the largest and best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, after a thorough examination of goods in both cities.*

His advantages for buying goods on the very best terms will be much greater than formerly, and by strict and prompt attention to business, he has no doubt *that he can sell goods as low as they can be sold in the place.*

It is unnecessary to enumerate the different articles his stock comprises a general assortment of such Goods as are kept in the town.

His old customers are solicited to renew their patronage and the public invited to call and examine his stock—goods will be shown at all times with pleasure.

June 2, 1855.

EAGLE HOTEL.



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE sign of the above house can be seen by looking west from the Platform of the depot about one minute's walk.

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

If you want to be well attended to and feel like you were at home, for moderate charges, call at the Eagle. If you want a good breakfast, dinner and supper, call at the Eagle. If you want a cool, airy place, call at the Eagle. If you want clean, nice beds, and well ventilated rooms, call at the Eagle. If you want a good bath, call the Eagle. If you want to see a good, fat landlord, call at the Eagle. If you want to see this representation is no humbug, call at

THE EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner of Eutaw and Pratt Streets,

This house can accommodate two hundred and fifty persons, and cannot be excelled by any house in Baltimore for good accommodations, in every sense of the word.

T. B. ROBEY.

May 19, 1855.—3m.

WOOLEN FACTORY,
NEAR MILLINGTON.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the Woolen Manufacture at the Unicorn Mills, in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, where they are prepared to fill promptly all orders from Mechanics and Farmers.

Their machinery being in the best order, they are making up most superior Cotton and Wool and all Wool Keyseys, heavy Tweeds, Wave Cassimers, Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, &c. They are also prepared to card rolls, buy wool, or exchange for it manufactured goods, so that farmers having Wool to sell would do well to have it exchanged or manufactured into cloth, &c.

MALLALIEU & BRO.

Agents for Kent County:

Collins & Hynson—Chester Town.
Abel J. Rees & Co.—Rees' Corner.
B. H. Start—Worton Heights.
William Watts—Still Pond X Roads.
John L. Bowers—Kennards' Corner.
G. W. Price—Harmony.

June 2, 1855.—6m.

ESTATE OF A. M. MEDFORD.

Maryland, Kent County, Orphans' Court, May 22nd, 1855.

ON the application of James B. Ricaud, and Thomas C. Kennard, Executor of Anna M. Medford, late of Kent county, deceased,

ORDERED, That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of May, 1855.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Anna M. Medford, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of December, 1855, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 22d day of May, 1855.

JAS. B. RICAUD,
THOS. C. KENNARD,
Ex'r A. M. Medford, dec'd.

May 26, 1855.—4w.

Lightning Rods.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Kent and Queen Ann's counties that he is prepared to put up LIGHTNING RODS at the shortest notice. His rods are said to be the best in use. All orders left at the Kent News Office will be promptly attended to.

U. S. A. GARRETT.

April 14, 1855.

FISH, FLOUR AND SALT.—No. 1 Herring by the barrel, also different grades Mackerel, bls. and halves, some very low priced. Those wishing to secure some of them, will call *soon*, as they are going off rapidly. Superfine flour by the barrel. Ground Alum and Liverpool Salt by the sack.

WILMER & FORD.

March 17, 1855.

BOUNTY LAND.—WM. S. LASSELL will attend to all claims for Bounty Land, under the recent act of Congress, on reasonable terms. No charge for services until claim is secured.—Warrants bought and sold on commission.

March 17, 1855.—tf.

GRAIN.—Liberal prices offered for grain, and cash paid on delivery either at Wilmer's Point, Georgetown or any good landing on the Sassafras river or others adjacent, where it can be conveniently shipped by vessels.

WILMER & FORD.

1855.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, and General News.

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. To CLUBS—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.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines, will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.



POETRY.

From the Florida Sentinel.

THE ORPHAN.

"Where is thy mother?" once I asked
A little fair-haired child,
As o'er a new made grave he strewed
Fresh-gathered flowrets wild.
A tiny tear stole down his cheek,
As tremblingly he said—
"Alas! I have no mother now,
My poor mamma's is dead!"

"Where is thy father?" then I asked;
He bowed his little head,
And pointing to a grave clad mound,
Sobbed—father, too, is dead!"
"Poor orphan boy! is there not one
To dry that infant tear?
Hast thou no brother, sister, friend,
Are they, too, sleeping here?

"I had a little sister once,
But she is burried too!
See where I planted on her grave
The little violets blue."
"Where is thy home?" he upward turned
His childish face so fair,
And pointing to the azure dome,
Said he—"My home is there!"

"Who taught you thus, my angel boy?"
Ms lisped in accents low—
"I have a home beyond the skies,
My mother told me so.
And she is there and father too,
And little sister, dear,
They all have gone to that sweet home,
And left me lonely here!"

"And would'st thou like to go there too,
My fair and gentle boy?"
He clasped his tiny, dimpled hands,
And cried in childish joy—
"Oh yes! dear sir, much I would like
To go to that good place,
Where I should see papa again,
And my sweet mamma's face!"

"And my little baby sister, too,
My mother said I'd see;
Oh! none are left but strangers here,
To love and care for me!"
"Sweet babe!" I cried—"thou teachest well.
By the unsullied art,
That wheresoe'er the treasure is,
There, too, will be the heart!"

"The fashion of this world may pass,"
And all its joys decay,
But there's a Hope immortal given,
That ne'er shall fade away.
And like this fair and helpless child's,
Thus soon of all bereft,
There is within the saddest heart,
A ray of gladness left.

Though friends, like shadows, fleet away.
And fortune's favors fly,
The gloom they leave but trims the lamp
That lights us to the sky.

MISCELLANY.

THE PRETTY APPLE GIRL.

A CINCINNATI STORY.

Some years ago, when I was a rambler through the streets of Cincinnati, for the purpose of picking up trifles to interest the readers of the local column of a city paper I often purchased apples nuts and candies of a young girl who had a stand near the junction of two business streets.

She was not handsome, in the common acceptation of this much abused word, but there was an artlessness, and yet a winning grace in her manners, which convinced me that her station in life *should* be above the one she then occupied. She wore, invariably, a close-fitting calico dress. I felt that her parents must be very poor; and, as I saw her day after day in the same attire, I had my suspicion that her wardrobe could not be very extensive; yet, as she always appeared scrupulously neat and tidy, it was a great mystery to me how this striking neatness was secured, and why there was never any variety in her apparel. I had an interest in knowing why this simple girl was so marked an exception.

I have always delighted to study character, either in high or low life, and I took it upon me to investigate the pretty apple girl's peculiarity. Her fruit was ever clean and tempting, but I often made purchases merely for the sake of forming an acquaintance. At length, known to her as a liberal patron, she began to have less reserve with me than when I first noticed her, and finally I was emboldened to make inquiries in reference to her family. It was sometime before she conversed freely, but by dint of perseverence I learned that she lived with her mother in a pleasant cottage on a quiet street in the suburbs of the city. I knew the spot—its attractiveness had often interested me, and I now became more curious than ever to hear the history of the apple girl in the pink calico dress.

I ventured to ask permission to call on her mother, and make her acquaintance, under a plea of a love for birds and flowers, with both of which the cottage was surrounded. I did not receive the encouragement I wished, but still was left to hope that my curiosity might some day be gratified. As obstacles to my purpose increased I became more determined, and I resolved to change my tactics. I could not understand the girl's disinclination to allow our acquaintance to become, in any respect, familiar; but I knew that she would not dare to treat me rudely, and, watching my opportunity, one Sunday morning I addressed her as she stood at the street-gate of the cottage, and, as I admired some flowers which grew in a bed near the house, she could not escape, politely, from the necessity of inviting me to walk through the yard. Accidentally we met her mother. I had an invitation to enter the cottage; of course I accepted with pleasure, and finding the mother inclined to be more communicative than the daughter, I managed to learn that they were French folks, although they spoke English remarkably well. The cottage parlor was plainly but elegantly. There were upon the wall several pictures, and upon the mantle a number of delicate works of art, which I was satisfied could not have been purchased by the limited earnings of an apple girl.

Why a young girl, who lived in such a cottage, with such evident taste and cultivation, should invariably wear a pink calico dress, and sell fruits, nuts and candies on the street, was to me a perplexing mystery. There was a web of romance weaving around the mysterious apple-girl which became more and more interesting, and every day my resolution to unravel it became stronger. There was such modesty in the girl's bearing—she seemed so much afraid of scandal, should any one converse with her longer than was necessary to make purchases, that there was no way left for me to solve the mystery of her life but by visiting the cottage.—Again I went, without an invitation, and boldly made known the curiosity which led me to force myself upon their acquaintance.

The daughter laughed heartily and said gaily—

"We have been as much at fault to understand your curiosity as you have to reconcile our circumstances with my employment."

"Then we shall be mutual confidants," I observed. "I have been very frank with you and I hope you will reciprocate."

"But our relations are not similar," she replied archly. "We are not responsible for your curiosity—you are for ours."

"How so?" I cried.

"It was forced upon us."

"Indeed; and was not mine forced upon me, in such a manner, too, as left me no choice but to seek out the mystery? A truce to this bandying of words, you will not take advantage of frankness for any other purpose than to reward it with full explanations."

She looked at me a moment, as if questioning my apparant honesty, and then said pleasantly—

"Well, as you have been so good a patron of my apple stand, and have taken much pains to know the romance of my history, if you will promise secrecy I'll tell you."

"I'll accept any conditions that I can fulfil." I answered.

"Walk with me into the garden, then,' said the girl.

We had a pleasant seat under a rustic arbor, when the lady remarked—

"Mother told you that we once lived in a village near Paris?"

"She did," I answered, "on my first visit."

"We were not rich, but we had a pretty cottage, and an income sufficient to support us. Father died when I was a little girl. I had no brothers, but I had a playmate who was dearer to me than a brother. As we grew older, his parents who were rich, forbade him to visit our house. We met in the fields. We loved each other, and would not be separated.—His father learned that we still met and he was very angry. He told his son that if he visited me he should not stay his house. Our fathers had been bitter enemies, but we could not understand why that should make us enemies when we loved each other; and Emile declared that he would not neglect me, if his father did shut his doors against him. One day he said to me, 'I am going to run away, but not from you—from father, and you shall come to me, and then we shall never be parted again.' It was hard for me to consent, but Emile insisted, and we took leave of each other, and he did run away. It was a long time before we heard from him—then we got a letter which told us he was in America. I had changed very much since Emile's absence, and mother was afraid I would die; I coaxed her to take us to America; Emile told us in the letter he lived in Cincinnati. When we arrived at Boston, we inquired for Cincinnati and were directed to this place. Mother bought this cottage, and here we have lived, expecting to meet Emile."

"Have you never heard from him?" I inquired.

"Only once," she answered.

"Do you know where he is now?"

"No, indeed; if we did we would not stay here long!"

"Have you ever written to him?"

"We do not know his name. He has changed, as he told us in his letter, but he neglected to tell us what name he now bears."

"Do you think that you will ever find him?"

"Yes indeed, I do. I dream about him every night. I know he is not dead, and I shall soon meet him."

What makes you so confident that you will meet him?"

"That will explain to you the romance of my dress and occupation. When Emile and I played together in France; I often wore a dress very much like this one. If he should see me anywhere in this dress, he would know me. I might see him and not know him, but he would recognize me, and I would not dress in any other style, for fear we might miss each other."

"But why sell apples in the street," I said, with a look of admiration for her devotion, which she could not mistake.—"There is certainly no necessity that you should be so occupied."

"Yes, there is," said she, "I must be where Emile could see me, if he were to visit this city. I dare not be on the street all the time, unless I was occupied, and I never knew there was any disgrace in selling apples."

"Certainly not," I exclaimed "but all who know your history will honor you.—Accept my sincerest wishes that your devotion to the lover of your youth may be fully rewarded by an early meeting and a happy reunion."

"Thank you—thank you—but he is my lover now; as much as he was when were in France, and I know I am going to see him soon. Mother says I'm foolish, but something tells me to hope, and I do hope."

"May you not be disappointed," I said almost involuntarily.

A few days after this interview, I missed the apple girl in the pink dress, from her accustomed stand. Fearing that she might be sick, I resolved to call at the cottage in the evening. When I went to the boarding-house at supper-time, a note was handed to me. It contained these words:

"DEAR SIR.—Come to our house this evening. We have something more to tell you about the romance, (as you call it) of my humble dress and occupation.

THE APPLE GIRL."

I went—the mother stood in the door to welcome me, but the daughter ran to meet me, and taking both of my hands in hers, in almost a delirum of joy, she cried—

"He's come—he's come."

In her pink dress at the apple stand, she had met Emile the day previous.

I stood that night as a witness to their union, and a happier wedding I never attended. The devotion of the simple-hearted girl was rewarded—her faith was not misplaced—her homely talisman proved a true one.

HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER.—An observing, intelligent and successful farmer informs us that he is in the practice of feeding his cows with hay in the summer, particularly if the season is such as to afford flush pastures. His reasoning is, that a full, rapid and vigorous growth of grass gives to cattle that feed upon it, a desire for something to absorb the excess of the juice in their food. Dry hay they devour greedily, and though in ever so small quantities, evidently with the most beneficial effects. Every farmer must have observed that in dry seasons, horses cattle and sheep in good condition upon herbage parched and apparently scant, while in wet seasons, in tall pastures, though always full, the process of fattening with them was slow. Dry fodder in such cases is required to give substance and tenacity to the green, and can be profitably used by feeding it to horses and cattle.—*Newburg Telegraph.*

BITES!—Two gentlemen fishing—smart boy appears—

Boy—"Well sir, git any bites?"

Gent—(unconcerned) "lots of 'em."

Boy—"Y-a-a-s—*under your hat!*"—*Dayton Gazette.*

The Know Nothing Convention.

This body concluded its business on Friday night, and adjourned *sine die.*

The 22d of February, 1856—Washington's birth day—was, it is said, fixed as the day for an American Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President. The delegates are to be selected by the State Councils—and each State is to have the number of its vote in the electorial colleges.

The last act of the convention was the passage of a resolution condemnatory of the present administration.

The next session is to be held in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in June next.

The following is the "Platform and Principles" adopted by the convention.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the councils of nations—who conducts the affairs of men and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The adequacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threatens its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political divisions founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidence, by the general government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corrollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether national, State or municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

VI. The essential modification of the naturalization laws. The repeal by the legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote. The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the territories.

VII. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds. Implicable enmity against the present demoralizing system of reward's for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. One the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training:—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America." The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special priviliges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office,—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character. And inasmuch as Christianity by the constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in despite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions, upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of the National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of the social system, and expressly pretermitted any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded it to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United States in its relations with foreign governments is to exact justice from the strongest and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
Presid't of National Convention.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

TO WASH SHEEP.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator says:

"I take a hogshead with one head out, water-tight, or a large meat, tub, and sink it in the stream where there is considerable current, and place a few rocks in the bottom of the hogshead. I take four stakes, with forks on one end, and drive them down until the forks come over the top of the hogshead to secure it from coming up. After this is done, I dip out the water, get into the hogshead, and have a man to hand the sheep to me, and can wash one hundred in a very short time, and be perfectly dry, except my arms."