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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 16. CHESTER TOWN, MD., OCTOBER 27, 1855. No. 26.

MORE NEW FALL AND
Winter Goods!!
W. N. E. WICKES

HAS again returned from the city and is now opening a large and varied assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS.* His stock embraces every article heretofore kept, with new styles of

LADIES GOODS, &c., &c., BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING,* to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public. Oct 13, 1855.

New Fall Goods!!
W. B. WILMER

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a general assortment of
Dry Goods*, also *Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
AND HARDWARE,
All of which I will sell very cheap for the cash. My friends and the public are invited to call and take a look, as I will sell them cheap. Oct 13, '55.

More New Fall Goods!
Very Cheap!
T. W. ELIASON

HAS returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of New Goods for the early fall sales, which he is now opening for inspection and sale, in his new Store. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and look through his assortment, which is made up in part of the following goods, viz:

DRY GOODS.

Black dress silks, alpacas, delanes, debage, ginghams, calicoes, cashmers, plaid and plain cambrics, Swiss muslins and lawns, lace and edgings, hdfs., cotton and worsted hose, gloves, cotton fringe, brown and bleached linen and cotton table diapers, &c.

French black, olive and brown cloths, black and fancy cassimeres, satinetts, tweeds, and jeans, red, white and yellow wool flannels, merino shirts and drawers, fine Irish linen, shirting stripes, long cloth muslins, brown muslins, ticking, drilling, domestics plaids, oil cloths, cotton yarn, carpet chain etc.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Silk, wide-awake and slouched hats, oil cloth and plush caps, men and boys' boots and lace boots of superior quality; laidies' gaiters, Jenny Lind ties, walking shoes, and boots; childrens' shoes of sizes, and a variety of kinds.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Nails, strop and butt hinges, shutter hinges, door and window bolts, turnbuckles, knob lock and latches, stock, pad, chest and trunk locks; screws, brads, coffee mills, hand saws of good quality, smith, mill, and hand saw files, rasps, brass and Japanned candle stands, knives and forks, table and tea spoons, squares, scissors, shears, etc., and a variety of tea trays.

GROCERIES.

Brown, clarafied and crushed sugars, Rio, Laguaria and Java coffee, molasses, salt, fish, chocolate, cocoa, soap, candles, spices, soda, fresh teas, &c.

Chinaware, stoneware, cedarware, saddles, bridles, collars, traces, lines, ploughs, castings, flour, &c., all for sale at moderate prices. Chester Town, Oct. 20, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, about

50 or 60 Acres of Land;

situated in Broad Neck, adjoining the lands of Jacob Maslin dec'd. It is all in

WOOD,

(except 3 Acres.) Twenty Cords of Wood to the Acre could be cut from the land. It lies upon the navigable waters of Langford's Bay—has a small House upon it. Any one disposed to purchase that quantity of land could not make a better investment.

For Terms address Jacob G. Maslin, Milk's Field Post Office, Kent county, Md., or

EDITOR KENT NEWS,
Chestertown, Md.
Sept. 29, 1855.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale,

160 *ACRES of LAND,*

adjoining Harmony. This land lies immediately on the public road, is highly improved, and in the most desirable section of the county; lies convenient to churches, schools, mills, post offices, &c. All necessary Buildings will be sold with the farm. Persons desirous of purchasing will apply to I. L. PRICE,
Near the premises,
or to EDITOR KENT NEWS.
Sept. 29, 1855.

☞ Del. Journal, Doylestown Democrat, and Salem Banner will publish three weeks and send bill and paper to this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having completed his Wharf and Granary, informs the public that he is prepared to receive grain for shipment to either Baltimore or Philadelphia, as may be desired, with despatch, at 3 cents per bushel on oats, and 4 cts per bushel on wheat, corn, &c., to Baltimore, and 4 cents per bushel on oats, and 6 on wheat and corn to Philadelphia. Persons shipping may rely on having justice done them, by good vessels and responsible captains.

He has also on hand and expects to keep a stock of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Fence Boards, &c. Hardware, as nails, locks, hinges, screws, cutlery, &c., &c. Glass, oil, paints, and building materials generally. Also Coal, Salt, Flour, &c. All of which having been purchased for cash, and at low rates, he is prepared and willing to sell at city prices.

R. T. TURNER.
Betterton, Sassafras River, 9mo. 29th, '55.3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified and forwarned not to gun or hunt upon my farm, as hereafter such persons will be dealt with according to law who disregard this notice. And as administrator of the late John D. Cruikshank the same notice is hereby given not to gun or hunt on the farm of which he died seized.

JOSIAS RINGGOLD.
Oct. 13, 1855.

For Sale.

THE representatives of the late Harriet Copper, will sell at private sale, all those several

LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND,

situated at Goose Hill, in Kent county, Md., on the public road leading from Chestertown to Georgetown X Roads, about three miles from the former. These lots are suppose to contain about

7 ACRES OF LAND.

The improvements are a FRAME DWELLING and necessary *Out-Buildings,* all in good order, and a very superior *Apple Orchard.* For further particulars apply either to Thos. F. Copper, Lynch's Corner, or David A. Benjamin, Chestertown.
Oct. v, 1855.—tf.

NEW & SEASONABLE
GOODS.

W. N. E. WICKES, has just returned from the city with a beautiful assortment of **FALL GOODS** which he is now opening. His stock comprises a variety of *Ladies Dress Goods,* beautiful patterns; fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, Hats and caps, boots and shoes, ladies and children's shoes, perfumery, fancy articles, hardware, queensware, stoneware, groceries, &c. &c. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Sep. 22, 1855.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his nursery near Odessa, Del., thirty thousand Peach Trees, ready for this fall or next spring's planting, embracing seventeen varieties of selected fruit and budded from bearing trees. Letters by mail will be promptly attended to.

J. B. FENNIMORE,
Prospect Hill Farm, Del.
Oct. 6, 1855.—tf.

CORN SHELLERS & STRAW CUTTERS.

A LARGE assortment of superior Corn Shellers, including Readings Patent capable of shelling 1000 bushels of Corn per day, also Hand and Power Shellers with various other Patterns at different prices. Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, of the most approved construction, and in great variety. Sausage Choppers and Stuffers. Double Michigan, Eagle and Bar share PLOWS.—Superior Ox-Yokes and Bows; Grain Fans, Farmers Boilers, Corn and Cob Mills, Lime and Guano Spreaders, &c., &c., for sale wholesale and retail, by

PASCHALL MORRIS & Co.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
N. E. Cor. 7th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
Oct. 13, 1855.

LAND FOR SALE.

A lot land adjoining Thos. W. Hynson, John Duyer, and John F. Yearly, Esqs., containing 10 Acres. Apply to
EBEN JONES,
Near the premises.
Oct 13, 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.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY J. HOFFMAN.

Our country! oh, our native land,
The hallowed birth place of the free;
Oh, mayest thou while the world shall stand,
Be firm and fixed immovably;
One undivided, happy land,
While ocean laves our country's strand.

Our country! let the strain go out,
And echo through earth's wide domain;
Let angels join the inspiring shout!
And echo it back again;
One undivided, happy land,
While ocean laves our country's strand.

The Union! join the jubilant cry,
Let mantling youth and tottering age,
Join in the strain, as passing by,
And frighten back with sure presage,
The traitors be they near or far,
Who'd rob our banner of one star.

The Union! there our safety lies,
The world's last hope is fixed on thee,
It watches thee with longing eye,
Thou land of Heaven born liberty,
United firmly, let us stand,
While ocean laves our country's strand.

United! and the hirling'host
Of Europes potentates shall quail—
And flee before Fredonia's hosts
Like waves before the gale—
United firmly, let us stand,
While ocean laves our country's strand.

Our country! oh, our native land!
Our hearts exulting, clings to thee;
Thy children as a brother band,
Shall guard thy dear bought liberty,
The starry ban ner of the skies,
Shall be the cynosure we prize.

POLITICAL.

AMERICAN PLATFORM,

Adopted by the National Council, at Philadelphia, June 5th, 1855.

I.—The acknowledgement of the 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.

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

3rd. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interest 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 avoidance, 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 party 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 corollory of 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 statesmenship which are to be contradistinguished 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 immigraut who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seek an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transportation to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws:

The repeal by the Legislature of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retractive 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 parties have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterize the age.

These on the one hand. On 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 the 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 privileges 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 unselfiish 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 partisan 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 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. And as experience has shown it 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 on 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 this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognise the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting 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 by 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 the District 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 henceforward every where 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,
President of National Council.
C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
Jas. M. Stephens, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

The Foreign Platform.

The foreign press has been so busily engaged in stigmatizing and abusing the American party, they have entirely failed to give an exposition of their platform—if they have one—other than could be found in their opposition to American principles. They are opposed to the American platform in toto and of course are favorable to exactly what it opposes. The following then we suppose would be a synopsis of their principles:

I—Opposition to the sentiment that there is an Almighty being who rules over the Universe.

II—Opposition to the cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly American feeling, of passionate attachment to our country, its history and institutions.

III—Opposition to the maintenance of the union of these United States as the political good, and hence:

Assistance to all attempts to weaken and subvert it.

Love for every principle of policy that endangers it.

IV—Non obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land.

A feeling of contempt for those acts of Statosmanship, which are to be contra distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements.

V—No revision or modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants.

VI—No modification of the naturalization laws. No repeal by the legislature of the respective States, of State laws allowing unnaturalized foreigners to vote. In favor of the laws of Congress, making grants of lands to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the territories.

VII—Love for the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto given us, our rulers and political creed.

VII—Assistance to all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

VIII—The degradation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that responsible position, men of lower qualifications, baser morals, and more selfish patriotism.

X—The unlimited exercise of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointment to office.

XI—Opposition to the education of the youths of our country in schools provided by the State, which schools are common to all, without distinction of creed or party together with bitter opposition to the introduction of the Bible into those schools.

XII—Opposition to the existing laws on the subject of slavery, and in favor of Congress legislating upon it in the territories and States.

XIII—The right of our citizens to interfere with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV—Opposition to the open organization of the American party, &c.

The above we are forced to believe is a synopsis of the platform of the anti-American party, inasmuch as they oppose with might and main every principle laid down by the platform of the American Party. Now, we ask can any man subscribe to such a platform as the above. We hardly think it possible; and yet we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that the leaders of the so-called democratic party, who are so fanatical in their opposition to the principles of the American party, must favor just such a platform of principles. If they do not, let them specify which of the articles of the American platform they are opposed to, and not denounce the whole affair. We believe the principles laid down by the Philadelphia Convention to be the true principles of the country—eminently American in their tendencies and calculated to connect more firmly than ever the bonds that unite the many States in our grand confederacy. Those who oppose them have never done so on fair ground but are continually crying out "proscription, religious bigotry" &c. without coming up to the discussion fairly.—Let them deny their love for the principles which their actions,—not words—have enunciated for us, and they stand where we stand, on the platform of the American Party.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the People, That in Massachusetts, during the year 1853, there were maintained by the State, 12,000 Foreign Paupers, and that in 1854, the number was increased *one thousand* more by fresh arrivals!

Keep it before the People, That in New Orleans, during the year 1853, there were admitted in Charity Hospitals alone, Twelve Thousand Paupers—while the official records of the city show the increase ever since then, to be startling and almost incredible.

Keep it before the People, That the ratio of foreign population in this country, in 1850, as shown by the census, was as *one to ten* and that the additional statistics since then, augments this proportion, and shows that it is *one to fifteen*.

Keep it before the People, That in New York, there were one hundred and sixty-four thousand foreign paupers maintained by the State, in 1853, at a cost of $220,647 per annum, and the year following there was a two-fold increase, with all the attendant evils of such an increase.

Keep it before the People, That according to the census of 1850, *one* in every *thirty* Foreigners in the United States, was a pauper, whereas but *one* in every 450 Americans was a pauper, showing that the proportion of native and foreign pauperism was *one* to *fifteen*—showing conclusively, that the main source of pauperism in this country is *immigration*, and that it may be checked by legislation.

Keep it before the People, That the Native American Party, the forerunner of the present American Party, had its origin in an effort to counteract the wiles of that foreign influence which had been greatly increased by the bids made for foreign votes of the old Whig and Democratic parties—that the natural consequence of bidding for a floating vote was to increase the importance of that vote, and so powerful had the foreigners become, that the Native Americans were subjected to personal violence, and beaten down at the polls—these were the riots of Kensington, Philadelphia, 1844.

Keep it before the People, That the notorious Henry Wilson and *sixty other et omni genus*, seceded from the National Council of the American Party, at Philadelphia, because the National Platform adopted was favorable to the views of the South on the Slavery question, and avowed their purpose to act with the Democratic party, as less devoted to the cause of slavery.

Keep it before the People, That the late Democratic State Convention held in Ohio, passed resolutions denouncing the Know-Nothings, as the advocates of Slavery, and asserting it to be the duty of all good Democrats, to use all constitutional means to *eradicate Slavery wherever it exists.*

Keep it before the People, That the States of Maine and Michigan are both Democratic, and that their Legislatures were composed of a working majority of Free Soil Democrats, who denounced the Nebraska bill, and adopted resolutions favoring *Foreigners*,, as more sound upon the anti-slavery issue than the natives.

Keep it before the People, That the notorious Fred Douglass, an insolent, but talented *Free Negro*, is a Democrat in his politics, and repeatedly addresses Democratic meetings at the North and Northwest, by invitation of his white brethren