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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 16. CHESTER TOWN, MD., APRIL 19, 1856. No. 47.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN virtue of a Decree, in Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, at Mr. Millington's Hotel, in the town of Millington, on

Saturday,

the 19th day of April, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that

FARM

of which Thomas Walker, late of Kent county, died seized, situated in Queen Ann's county, about one mile and a half from Millington, on the road leading to Church Hill, and containing by recent survey

87 Acres And 25 Perches,

more or less—being the same land which was conveyed to said Walker by Benjamin Coppage and wife, by deed dated the 18th day of October, 1850, and recorded among the land records of Queen Ann's county, in Liber J. P. No. 1, folio 46.



The improvements consis of a good *Dwelling House,* and the ordinary farm buildings.

ALSO at the same time and place, a parcel of Land, part of a tract called *"KILL-MANNERING PLAINS,"* situated in Queen Ann's county, and known as the "Jacob Bell Lot" containing

30 Acres,

more or less, which was conveyed to said Walker by Jacob Bell and wife by deed dated the 21st June, 1846, and recorded among the land records of Queen Ann's county.

The Terms Of Sale

Prescribed by the decree are that one fourth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, and security approved by the Trustee.

☞ All the residue of the lands of which said Walker died seized, remaining unsold, are offered by the Trustee at private sale, and liberal credits will be given to suit the convenience of purchasers.

HENRY W. ARCHER, Trustee.

Bell Air, Harford co, Md. March 29, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the P. O. Chestertown, Md., March 31st 1856.

J S Brinton,	Benj. sohnson
James Bealen,	Wm. Kennedy
John T Briscoe	Rev. J. H. Kennard
James Barnett	Mrs Sane Kirkland 2
Rev. D Ball	Doct Kiraidy
Davik H Brakly	C M McKinney,
Patrick McCloskey	Wm Lindsy
Carolina Coniger	Jas. J Lewis
John Carbery	Joseph Mitchell
Peters Chambers	L M Miller
Thomas Crawford	Lizzie J Mowbray
George Chambers	Morr-s Nickson
Thomas P Daniel	John W Quay
William Earskine	Thos. Primrose
George Fowler	Charlotte Peakey
James Frisby	L F Richards
Rev. S. N. Gorden	Peter Ross
Samuel Grevies	Dr. J A Robinson
George Gibbons	Milton Sawyer
Daniel Gidkis, f.n.	Alphonsa Sheppard
Joseph A Harper	Wm S Shaw
W Heland	Henry Sheats
Ella J A	Martha F Turner
Allen Haines	Henry Wolf
Thomas Haslett	Thomus Wilgins
Joseph Hopkins	Thomas Whittuker
Adka Hotchkiss	James Woolford
Joseph Hamit	Samuel W Walker
John Journey	George Watts
C W C Johnson	Mrs. Martha J Warmsley

Apr. 5, 1856. J. L. STAM, P. M.

NEGRO Blankets, Horse Blankets, home made Blankets—with a large assortment of such articles for sale at REES' CORNER.

Nov. 24.

POETRY.

THE THREE FRIENDS.

Translated from the German of Meiter Karl.

I have two friends, too glorious friends—two braver could not be,
And every night when midnight tolls they meet to laugh with me.

The first was shot by Carlist thieves two years ago in Spain,
The second drowned near Alicante—while I alive remain.

I love to see their dim white forms come floating through the night,
And grieve to see them fade away in early morning light.

The first with gnomes in the Underland is leading a lordly life,
And the second has married a mermaiden—a beautiful water-wife.

And since I have friends in the earth and sea—and a few I trust, on high—
'Tis a matter of small account to me, the way that I must die.

For whether I sink in the foaming flood, or swing in the triple tree,
Or die in my grave as a Christian should, is much the same to me.

MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON

Sharing his Blanket with a Negro.

The following anecdote we find in Nell's "Colored Patriots of the American Revolution," where it is credited to Godey's Lady's Book, and to the pen of the Rev. Henry F. Harrington.

Throughout the Revolutionary war, Primus Hall was the body servant of Col. Pickering, of Massachussetts. He was free and communicative, and delighted to sit down with an interested listener and pour out those stories and absorbing and exciting anecdotes with which his memory was stored.

It is well known that there was no officer in the whole American army, whose memory was dearer to Washington, and whose counsel was more esteemed by him, than that of the honest and patriotic Col. Pickering. He was on intimate terms with him, and unbosomed himself with as little reserve to him, as, perhaps, to any confident in the army. Whenever he was stationed within such a distance as to admit of it, he passed many hours with the Col., consulting him upon anticipated measures, and delighting in his reciprocated friendship.

Washington was therefore often brought into contact with the servant of Colonel Pickering, the devoted Primus. An opportunity was afforded to the negro to note him, under circumstances very different from those in which he is usually brought before the public, and which possess therefore, a striking charm. I remember two of these anecdotes from the mouth of Primus. One of them is very slight, indeed yet so peculiar as to be repeated with interest. The authenticity of both may be fully relied upon.

Washington once came to Col. Pickering's quarters and found him absent.

"It is no matter," said he to Primus: "I am greatly in need of exercise. You must help me to get some before your master returns."

Under Washington's directions, the negro busied himself in some simple preparations. A stake was driven into the ground about breast high, a rope tied to it, and then Primus was desired to stand at some distance and hold it horizontally extended. The boys, the country over, are familiar with this plan of getting sport. With true boyish zest Washington ran forward and backward for some time, jumping over the rope as he came and went, until he expressed himself satisfied with the "exercise."

Repeatedly afterwards, when a favorable opportunity offered, he would say:—"Come Primus, I am in need of exercise," whereat the negro would drive down the stake, and Washington would jump over the rope until he had exercised himself to his content.

On the second occasion the great General was engaged in earnest conversation with Col. Pickering in his tent until after the night had fairly set in. Headquarters were at a considerable distance, and Washington signified his preference of staying with the Colonel over night, provided he had a spare blanket and straw.

"O yes," said Primus, who was appealed to; "plenty of straw and blankets—plenty."

Upon this assurance Washington continued his conference with the Colonel until it was time to retire to rest. Two humble beds were spread, side by side, in the tent, and the officers laid themselves down, while Primus seemed to be busy with duties that required his attention before he could sleep. He worked or appeared to work, until the breathing of the prostrate gentlemen satisfied him that they were sleeping; and then seating himself upon a box or stool, he leaned his head on his hands to obtain such repose as so inconvenient a position would allow. In the middle of the night Washington awoke. He looked about and described the negro as he sat. He gazed at him awhile; and then spoke,

"Primus!" said he, calling, "Primus?"

Primus started up and rubbed his eyes. "What General?" said he.

Washington rose up in his bed.

"Primus," said he, "what did you mean by saying you had blankets and straw enough? Here you have given up your blanket and straw to me, that I may sleep comfortably, while you are obliged to sit through the night."

"It's nothing, General," said Primus, "it's nothing. I'm well enough. Don't trouble yourself about me, General, but go to sleep again. No matter about me, I sleep very good."

"But it is matter—it is matter," said Washington, earnestly. "I cannot do it, Primus. If either is to sit up, I will.—But I think there is no need of either sitting up. The blanket is wide enough for two. Come and lie down here with m."

"O no, General," said Primus, starting and protesting against the proposition. "No; let me sit here. I'll do very well on the stool."

"I say, come and lie down here!" said Washington authoritively. "There is room for both, and I insist upon it!"

He threw open the blanket as he spoke and moved to one side of the straw. Primus professes to have been exceedingly shocked at the idea of lying under the same covering with the Commander-in-Chief, but his tones were so resolute and determined that he could not hesitate.—He prepared himself, therefore, and laid himself down by Washington, and on the same blanket the General and the negro servant slept until morning.

SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

One of Peter Funk "Gift Enterprise" firms in a large city, sent a package of tickets to a postmaster in Maine, the postage upon which was fifteen cents, unpaid. They got the following hard rap over the knuckles, from the indignant official:

"I herewith return your tickets. You must be fools as well as knaves, to suppose that I will aid you in swindling my neighbors *and pay all the expenses myself.*"

To which he, in a few days received the annexed "settler:"

"*Sir*—We perhaps owe you an apology for sending the parcel, postage unpaid.

"As we infer from the phraseology of your note, that you are willing to swindle your neighbors if we pay all expenses, please give us your lowest terms on which you will act as our agent.

P. S.—All communications shall be strictly confidential."

This note was promptly returned with the following endorsement across its face by the postmaster:

"It seems that you are not only fools and knaves, but blackguards also. Ask my neighbors if they would think I would swindle them either at my own expense or that of any one else."

To which this answer came back by next mail:

"We *have* inquired of your neighbors long ago and that's the reason we applied to you in the first instance."

Here follows the post master's final reply:

"I acknowledge the corn. Send us your street and number, so that I can call on you when I come to the city, and I may conclude to aid your Enterprise."

FLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The recent occurrences in Boston form the text for a sensible sermon by that staid old journal the Hartford Courant. The improper "flirtations" of the two married women with young men has blasted their characters forever, caused the death of an amiable but weak young man and imprisoned the husbands on the charge of murder! Says the Courant:

"The 'innocent flirtation' of married women is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration is wrong in a wife.—The love of one and his approval should be all that she should desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting, an appaling sight to see her decorating that beauty for the public gaze—to see her seeking the attention of all the senseless fops around her, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, not for the gaze of the fools that flutter around her. There is always among the sedate and the wise, a sensation of disgust, when a married lady attempts to ensnare and entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unlicensed outlay of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathsome to the indifferent beholder—the trail of the serpent is over them all.

"Such wives should know, if they do not know it already, that their influence over the virtue and the prudence of young men is deleterious as if they were the most abandoned of women. They lead them to believe there is no purity in the sex,—that married virtue is but an outside show,—and that delicacy and propriety are but masks or outside dresses. The effect of their character is that of a silent corruption, sapping the foundations of honor and probity and truth. Let them beware! Let them reserve the charms and the fascination of their flattering attentions for their husbands to whom they belong, and if they must be admired, let it be as faithful wives, as self denying mothers, as the educators of a young generation of immortal. It was said in the praise of a woman in ancient times—*Domum mansit—laman fecit.*—Let such be the motto of married women now."

For the Kent News.

Mr. Editor:—Your subscribers in this section were much pleased on reading "All Aboard and Carriage Sir," which appeared in your last.

There was so much the appearance of leave taking in the number of waving handkerchiefs, flying flags and grinning darkies, which your talented correspondent saw, on his departure from the ancient and Baronial Town of C—, or C— Town. We feared least instead of a criminal pursued by the officers of the law, one of the gentlemen, who he so graphically describes with "white cravat," was about to unite him to the "timid girl with her mild blue eye," or to

"The tret-belle belle."
"Of the great *great* Hotel."

But finding he exactly describes himself at the extremity of the "long nine," and as in his opinion tobacco levels all distinctions, we hope by a moderate use of snuff or a cigarette to finally succeed in drawing him back from where

"A thousand hearts beat happily."

We cannot but admire the hospitality of his "kind clerical friend," and his own delicacy in refraining from making sisterly offices, and private conversations the subject of newspaper gossip, and we trust that the Rev. Mr. —— — —— did not extend his invitation with the view of making his attentions to the very fair Miss — — the subject matter in part of "all aboard and carriage sir." We are much pleased to find your correspondent take so moderate a part in politics as not to know when an old acquaintance is elected to Congress, and consequently be "agreeably surprised to see Morgan from his own State." An old acquaintance, nobody else up yonder in P—, B—, but Senators of M. C. to get acquainted with.

We cannot but admire the persuasive eloquence of Mrs. Speaker Banks in causing it to become necessary for the gentleman named by himself at the end of the "long nine' to trip it with her on the light "fantastic toe."

We regret exceedingly that the name of the Senator's wife with whom your correspondent danced was forgotton The act will immortalize her if her name can be plucked from obscurity.

We are glad to learn that Miss Louise Morgan still lives in his memory, and that he admires the eloquence of Mr. Everett; though notwithstanding all his encomiums on Mr. Everett, we confess it only differs from his own in this respect, Mr E's "in the clearness with which he follows out his figures;" his in the clearness with which he carries out his realities, as witness the *fine* house in M. St. and the private conversation which took place there, and the Rev. Mr. —— attentions to Miss. all of which are no figures but realities as some of us are aware of, Higho!

We are decidedly of opinion, that your correspondent is more beautifully illustrative than Mr. E. Witness himself and his "accommodating companion," at either extremity of the "long nine" and throughout the rest of the communication until he runs against a post, poor fellow! How sorry we are for him; wonder if he was hurt? would be glad to hear of his recovery.

Slip this in some corner of your paper and oblige LOUISE,

(Not Louise Morgan,) and several others.

P. S. My young friends at each elbow keep plaguein me to ask you if the Executive paw which your correspondent shook, looked like that of a Lion or Tiger and sister A. wishes to know the colour of that beautiful young ladies eyes, with whom he was dancing when he seen the (Elephant) lion Horace Greely.

The Riches of the Northwest.—It is not lead, iron and copper alone, which in such abundance are found in the West, that constitue its mineral wealth, but salt is to be included, without which—added to iron and coal—no people have within themselves the elements of solid advancement. It appears—disclosing a feature in the resources of the region not generally understood, we are sure—that among the acts of the Minnesota Legislature at its recent session, was on chartering a company to explore the salt regions about the head waters of the James river and on the tributaries of the Red river on the north, and if deemed expedient, to engage in the manufacture of salt. The best authorities put down the area of country abounding in salt springs and lakes, and in some cases, in crystalized salt, lying partly within the American and partly within the British possessions, at ten thousand square miles. A portion of this area is at a short distance west of the Red river of the north, and a portion of it lies on the Athabasca river, further westward.

The Eastern Shore Convention.

Many of our readers being, no doubt, anxious to know what was done at the Eastern Shore Convention, held at Easton a week ago, we transfer from the *Gazette* a report of the proceedings:

Easton, April 8, 1856.

In pursuance of a call heretofore published, a meeting of the delegates from the counties on the Eastern Shore to take into consideration the subject of internal improvements and other matters connected with the interests of the Shore, was held at 11 o'clock A. M. on this day at the Town Hall, when the following proceedings were had.

On motion of H. H Goldsborough the meeting was organised by calling Dr. Robert Goldsborough of Queen Ann's Co., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Griffin W. Goldsborough of Caroline county, Secretary.

The names of the Delegates were then called and the following gentlemen were present:

From Kent—Wm. F. Smyth and Dr. E. F. Rasin

From Queen Ann's—Pere Wilmer, W. I. Gibson, James T. Earle, John H. Thomas, H. Driver, and Dr. Robert Goldsborough.

From Caroline—Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, Henry Straughn, Wm. Roe, Dr. P. O. Cherbonnier, James H. Fountain and F. A. Sisk.

From Talbot—Isaac C. W. Powell, H. H. Goldsborough, Col. Sam'l Hambleton Gen T. Tilghman, G. W. Harrington, and Richard Arringdale.

On motion of Col. S. Hambleton, it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of six to recommend suitable persons as the permanent officers of this Convention and report business. The President appointed as said committe the following gentlemen:

Col. S. Hambleton, H. H. Goldsborough, Dr. P. O. Chorbonnier, James H. Fountain, James T. Earle, and Pere Wilmer.

On motiod the Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met at the appointed hour in the afternoon, when the report of the Committee nominating Dr. Robert Goldsborough, President; Jas. H. Fountain and Wm. F. Smyth, Vice Presidents; Dr. G. W. Goldsborough and Woolman I. Gibson, Secretaries, as permanent officers of this body, was received and adopted. The President was then conducted to the chair and returned his thanks to the Convention in a few appropriate remarks for the honor conferred upon him.

The following resolution was then submitted—

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of eight persons to draft a memorial to his Excellency the Governor of the State requesting him to call an extra session of the Legislature at an early a day as convenient, for the consideration of the many appropriation bills for internal improvements on the Eastern Shore, and other important and unfinished business.

The committee appointed under this resolution were Gen. T. Tilghman, Col. S. Hambleton, Pere Wilmer, James T. Earle, F. A. Sisk, H. Straughn, W. F. Smyth and Dr. E. F. Rasin.

On motion the Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. the next day.

The Convention met at the appointed hour and the following proceedings were had:

The committee appointed on yesterday reported through Gen. T. Tilghman, their chairman, an address to the Executive of the State, embodying their views as to the rights of the Eastern Shore, and the necessity at this time for an extra session of the Legislature to secure the payment of the just demand of said Shore on the State for the unexpected portion of the fund heretofore pledged to the cause of internal improvement.

Which report being received and entertained by the convention was after considerable discussion, referred back to the same committee, further action on the same being deemed inexpedient in consequence of several of the counties of the State not being represented.

The following preamble and resolutions were then submitted and adopted:

Whereas, The delegates from some of the counties to this Convention have been prevented by an accidental detention on the route from being present, and other counties have not been represented in consequence of the shortness of the time of notice, and other causes, it has been deemed most prudent that this convention should not take any decided action on the important measures now presented for its consideration, without a fair representation from all the counties of the said Shore. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Delegates from Talbot be and are hereby constituted a committee to prepare and publish an address to the citizens of the Eastern Shore, embodying the same views presented in the report of the committee, urging immediate action on the part of the citizens of the whole Shore, in reference to the subject of internal improvement—the policy of an extra session of the Legislature, and all other matters connected with the advancement of the best interests of the Shore.

Resolved, That the same delegation communicate forthwith with the citizens of the other counties on this Shore not now represented and urge their prompt attendance at an adjourned session of this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet again in this town at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 5th day of June next.

DR. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, *President.*

G. W. Goldsborough, } *Secrys.*
Woolman I. Gibson, }

LETTER FROM A SON OF HENRY CLAY.

Thomas H. Clay, Esq., who was a delegate to the American National Convention has addressed a letter to the Councils of the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, giving them an account of the proceedings of the Convention. As our readers are already acquainted with all that transpired in the Convention, we omit the greater part of Mr. Clay's letter copying only the closing paragraphs in which he speaks of the candidates, and expresses his opinion as to the course his illustrious father would pursue in the present crisis, if he were now living:

"Mr. Fillmore's best eulogy is to be found in the successful and prosperous administration of the General Government in the two and a half years immediately succeeding the death of General Taylor. That administration had my father's unqualified approval.

I have frequently been asked what, in my opinion would have been my father's course, in regard to the American party, had he lived? I answer unhesitatingly, he was national and conservative, and I have no more doubt but that he would have stood on this platform, than I have of my own existence.

One word as to our candidate for the Vice Presidency. I have known him for more than thirty years, and I believe him to be an honorable, patriotic gentleman.

It was our wish in obedience to our instructions, to have postponed the nomination until June; but a majority of the Convention were averse to such a postponement.

Brothers of the American Party, is there a man among you who is not satisfied with the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson? The national and conservative men throughout the Union will be with us. We have now standard bearers worthy of our cause. Our banner floats high and proudly in the breeze, and by the aid of the God of our fathers, we must and will succeed.

With great respect,
I am, your ob't serv't,
THOMAS H. CLAY.

Annoyance to Animals—*How to prevent it.*—In order to prevent the very great annoyance, which all of our most valuable domestic animals are subject to in warm weather from the attacks of the various species of flies and other winged insects, several very efficacious remedies may be made available. If such preventives exist, every feeling of humanity, as well as the more selfish consideration of our own comfort, require that we should use them.

As the result of our own experience, we would recommend the following receipes, which are simple and certain in their action:

1st. By washing or sprinkling the horses, oxen, or cows, with a decoction of worm-wood (*Artemesia Absinthium*,) they will not be attacked by flies or other insects.

2d. By washing or sprinkling the animals with a decoction made of six pounds of the leaves of the walnut, (*Juglans regia*,) and five pounds of the superfluous leaves of the Virginia tobacco plant, (*Nicotiana tobacum*,) with twenty-four quarts of boiling water. This liquid may be used either warm or cold, and when the animals have been washed with it allowed to dry, and afterwards rubbed down, (horses especially, with fresh walnut leaves,) they will be protected for a period of fourteen days.

3d The rubbing down of horses and cattle occasionally with the fresh leaves of the common pumpkin (*Cucurbite pepo*,) will also be found an excellent protection against the attacks of flies, &c.—*Farm Journal.*

To Make a Balky Horse Draw.—The London Times gives a remedy which proved successful. After all sorts of means had been tried and failed, it was suggested that a simple remedy used in India should be tried—that is, to get a small rope and attach it to one of the fore feet of the stubborn animal the person holding the end of the rope to advance a few paces, taking with him the horse's foot, when as a matter of course the horse must follow. The suggestion was at first ridiculed, but at last a rope was brought and applied as described, when the horse immediately advanced, and in a few minutes was out of sight, much to the amusement of the crowd. The experiment is simple and worth a trial