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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., JUNE 28, 1856. No. 9.

"Young America."

CORN AND COB MILL.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of this superior mill which he will sell at the city price. Advantages of the Young American or Excelsior mill over all others,—1st, great strength and durability, 2nd, simplicity—having only one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand; 3rd, it will grind more corn or corn and cob in the same time, and of the same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th economy, that part of the mill which is most liable to wear being made separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed when worn out at the small cost of $3. Thus, in the Young America or Excelsior mill, we present the best, cheapest, and most durable mill ever offered to the farmer. This mill is of larger size and greater capacity than any other mill sold at the same price.

Price $50, with a discount of 5 pr. ct. off for cash, including an extra set grinding plates, which renders it equal to two entire mills, for $50 and new plates can be furnished at the small cost of $3 per set, which can be attached in the same manner that new points or shares are put to a plough, when the old ones are worn out; delivered in any part of the county.

B. B. PERKINS.

April 5, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

JAMES ARTHUR

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with an assortment of *ELEGANT GOODS*, adapted to men's wear, to which he invites the attention of his customers and all persons in want of such Goods. The stock consists of fine and medium French Cloths, cassimeres, vestings, Doap D'Eta, white and fancy drillings, Linen duck, Tailors Trimmings, and fine linen cambric red silk Handkerchiefs, silk and lawn Cravats, stocks, stockings, collars, silk and gauze morena shirts, &c. Also

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of a superior quality, silk and soft hats, all of which were selected with great care from the Importers and Manufacturers and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Terms cash, unless otherwise agreed upon before the sale. Goods cut and made up as usual in the most fashionable styles. Call, see and buy. One door below the Post Office.

apr. 19, 1856.

JOSEPH Y. FOOD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ADJOINING THE FOUNTAIN HOTEL, LIGHT ST.

BALTIMORE,

WISHES to inform the citizens of Kent that he has received a beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Linen Goods for Spring and Summer wear, which he will make up in the most fashionable and durable manner, also an assortment fine Clothing ready made.

Mar. 8, 1856.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell 5 Brood Sows and pigs, 2 Fine Young Mares, 1 Jack—four years old in the spring, and wants to purchase about Twenty Head young Cattle. Persons in want of the above or who have stock to sell will do well to call on

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, Md., Jan. 19, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAKING.



THE subscriber still continues to carry on the above business, near McDaniel's Hotel, Chestertown, Having employed the best workmen, he is now prepared to make Carriages, of any style, at short notice, which will compare favorably with any in the State—terms reasonable. Repairing, of all kinds, done with despatch.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Feb. 2, 1856.—tf

WANTED—A boy to learn the Carriage trimming. G.J.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers (successors to Wilmer & For have this day associated themselves together und the name and style of *Wilmer & Golibar* for the conducting of a Lumber, Grain and ware house at George Town, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

They will keep on hand a well assorted stock, and hope to merit and receive a generous support. EDWIN WILMER,

JOSEPH GOLIBART,

Apr, 12, 1856.

ROAD NOTICE,

THE underrigned petitioners, thirty days after this notice, intend applying to the County Commissioners to open a road from the road leading to Eastern Neck Island to the waters of Greysin Creek and running through the lands of Thos. R. Brown, Robert Bogle or Samuel A. J. Wickes.

George Copper, *Geo. H. Willson,*
J. E. Blackiston, *R. B. Durding,*
Apr. 12, 1856. and others.

PAY UP AND BUY MORE.

All persons indebted will call and settle their accounts. "The harvest is past and I am not paid"—no further notice will be given.

Goods of all kinds in his line on hand and for sale low for cash. W. BACCHUS.

Just received, Super and Family Flour, at reduced prices. W. BACCHUS.

Aug 4 1855.—tf

ATTENTION FARMER!

Guano excelled by 'De Burg'

The great advantage De Burgs Super Phosphate has over Guano, is attributed to the large amount of fertilizing matter, Phosphates and Ammonia, which it contains.

It is a settled point with all chemist and scientific farmers that Peruvian Guano only supplies about one half of the phosphates that is required to grow wheat, rye, oats, corn, vegetables, &c., and that is the reason that land becomes exhausted and impoverished by its continued application. Whereas De Burgs Super Phosphate supplies more than is required, by the crops, and is quite as effective in its action of inducing early maturity as guano, much more durable and fertilizing to the soil and less volatile.

It is adapted for all crops and all soils, as a proof, we have testimonials from Maland to Georgia, and from *every county in this State*, from every variety of soil, and from gentlemen well known as intelligent farmers—some of whom have tried it for two years on fall and spring crops with pleasing results, in every instance. We name Hon. J. A. Pearce, G. W. T. Perkins, L. M. Strong, J. Urie, W. W. Stephens, Wm. Emory, T. D. C. Ruth, Esqs., and many others.

Francis Cann, Esq. says: "I never had so fine a field of corn as I have at present. The corn and potatoes grown by "De Burg" were much superior in quality and quantity to those grown by No. 1, Peruvian Guano, at the same rate per acre. I think it the best fertilizer I ever tried and cheaper than guano."

Josiah Ringgold, Kent co. says: "I applied De Burg and Peruvian Guano separately, each at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, on same quality of land in corn, oats and vegetables, and I think where DeBurg was used that my crops were much the best."

Wm. T. Skirven, Esq., Kent co., says: "There was a manifest difference in the growth of the corn where I applied "De Burg" over that which was guanoed.—My wheat sown with "De Burg" looks better than my guanoed wheat."

☞ Every lot we receive is inspected and analyzed by the Chemist to the Md Agricultural Society, who draws samples himself from entire cargo, and rejects all that does not come up to the fixed standard, thereby guaranteeing to the farmer a uniformity not to be found in any guanoor other manure.

The best proof of the value of this fertilizer as entertained by the agricultural community is the greatly increased demand for it, which is beyond precedent in any other manure. In consequence of which many imitations have been put upon the market. Farmers should be particular and buy none but "De Burgs Supher Phosphate" and to secure the genuine article, order it direct from us.

Price $43 per 2000 pounds, in 8 bbls.

J. J. & F. TURNER,

42 Pratt st. Balt.

☞ Send and get analysis and testimonials.

Feb. 23, 1856—tf

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of *Wilmer & Ford*, at George Town and Wilmer Point, is this day dssolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are fully authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its business.

All persons indebted on the books at George Town will please settle with Mr. Wm. Rogers. Those indebted at Wilmers Point will please call there and settle with the undersigned.

EDWIN WILMER,

STEPHEN B. FORD.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore at *Wilmer's Point*, under the management of S. B. Ford, Esq. and solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the business of said place.

E. WILMER & CO.

April 12 '56

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

1,000 TONS Mape's nitrogenised super phosphate of Lime, an article which has been fully tested by farmer, and is believed to be the cheapest and and strongest fertilizer in the market. 1,000 barrels superior Pondrette, especially adapted for the corn crop, also Tafew, a new and powerful fertilizer; all of the above for sale wholesale and retail by

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Cor. 7th and Market Sts. Philadelphia.

Mar. 8, 1856.

EATING HOUSE!

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, &c.

IT has been reported that the undersigned, has "*shut up shop*," such is not a fact—he is prepared at his old stand Cape May, to furnish his customers with the best Oysters the market will afford, and cooked in all the various ways: fried, stewed, broiled, roasted, or scalled.

Also, Terrapins in season. Beef steak and Coffee furnished at all times He will prepare suppers for gentlemen to order.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

The public's humble servant,

LEVI RODGERS.

March 8, 1856.

GARDEN SEEDS.

PRIME RUTA BAGA and other Turnip Seed, Turnip Drills, also seed Buckwheat, for sal wholesale and retail by

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Stor,
Corner 7th and Market streets Philadelph

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 Louisville Journal.

FORGET NOT MY LOVE.

Oh! forget not my love when thou rovest afar,
With the same dreamy light in thy mournful blue eyes,
Let the thought of thy truth still shine on like a star,
Solemn, lonely and lovely in life's stormy skies,
Though the winds wail around or the stars shine above,
Oh! forget not my love, oh! forget not my love!

When the sunset's deep glory is bright in the West,
Will thou think how I'm dreaming and wishing thee near,
When the twilight's low music lulls nature to rest,
Will thou give my lone spirit a sigh or a tear?
And when sweet flowers are blooming in valley and grove
Then my heart will be sad—oh! forget not my love!

When the lost storm comes wailing across the dark wood,
And the night bird's sad ringing is heard from the hill,
When no spirit seems throned in thy heart's solitude,
Then forget not, my love, for 'twill long for thee still,—
Though we meet not again while we're fated to rove
Through the dim vale of gloom, oh! forget not my love!

Yes, forget not my love, and I'll ask not again
To see thy fond glances or hear thy low tone;
And I'll mourn thee in silence, for words are too vain
For a lonely young spirit whose idol is gone!
But while weary below and when resting above
Oh! forget not my love, oh! forget not my love!

POLITICAL.

HENRY CLAY,

AND JAMES BUCHANAN.

We hope, says the Louisville Journal, what we are now about to write will command the attention of all honest and honorable men, and especially of Old Line Whigs, the former supporters of Henry Clay and the present reverers of his memory. The boast has been made that the old-line Whigs will as a general rule support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. We will see.

All of our old politicians have a vivid recollection of the leading events of the election of President by the House of Representatives in the early part of 1825. Mr. Clay was then a member of the House and he cast his vote and influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was elected over General Jackson and Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay was subsequently selected by Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State. At a later period Mr. Clay was charged by his political enemies with having sold his vote to Mr. Adams for the Secretaryship, and we all know that this cruel and monstrous charge, though abundantly refuted in every form in which refutation was possible or conceivable, involved to a great extent the ruin of Mr. Clay's political fortunes. But for that charge, he would afterwards have been elected President of the United States almost by acclamation.

Foremost among those who charged that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State was Gen. Jackson. The General gave the name of Mr. Buchanan as his authority for the truth of the charge. Mr. Buchanan had held a private conversation with him upon the subject, making such statements as left no doubt upon the subject in the General's mind. In fact the General did not hesitate to say, after that interview that interview, that Mr. Buchanan had come to him with full authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to him in relation to their votes, that is to propose to vote for him for him for the Presidency if he could promise office to Mr. Clay. Of course Mr. Buchanan was called on to put into the form of a letter what he knew upon the subject and what he had stated to General Jackson. He accordingly wrote the letter which afterwards became famous in the controversy. That letter was most adroitly written with a view to relieve the author from the excessively painful position in which he stood. He dared not say that he ever had any authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he carefully so shaped his language as to afford Mr. Clay's political enemies a pretext for repeating the atrocious calumny against him. He expressed his own belief of the bargain and corruption story. He said: "*The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inference from such conduct and the circumstances connected with it.—They will judge of the cause from the effect.*"

Mr. Clay and his friends regarded Mr. Buchanan's letter as exculpating him and them from the charge of having authorized Mr. B. to propose terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes and so indeed it did. And yet it was so cunningly written that the whole of Mr. Clay's political enemies throughout the nation considered it and treated it not as a vindication of the Kentucky statesman but as "confirmation strong" of the truth of the accusation against him. Thus the whole calumny originated in Mr. Buchanan's statement to Gen. Jackson, and, when the author of the statement was required by Jackson or his organ to write it out in the shape of a letter, he so performed the appointed task, as, while shrinking from any direct confirmation of the impression he had previously given to Gen. Jackson, to afford a pretext to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay as a traitor to his country, and there was not a Jackson newspaper or a Jackson politician in the nation that did not treat Mr. Buchanan's letter of evidence of bargain, intrigue, and corruption between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

The specific charge, as already stated, which was made against Mr. Clay, and which Mr. Buchanan was cited as a witness to prove, was that Mr. C. had proposed to make General Jackson President if he himself could be Secretary of State. This charge, involving the inference that Mr. Clay did vote for Mr. Adams for the promise of the Secretaryship, was the charge by means of which the party, that Mr. Buchanan then acted with and ever afterwards acted with, broke down the greatest and best man of his age. And now, fellow countrymen, we ask you to mark the final development of facts. The real truth is, that instead of Mr. Clay's suggesting to Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the Presidential election, in the House of Representatives, in 1825, that he and his friends would support General Jackson if he could have the Secretaryship of State under him, Mr. Buchanan himself, actually sought Mr. Clay, and, in the presence of a third gentleman explicitly declared to him, that, in the event of his voting for Jackson and the election of the latter, he would have the Secretaryship.

Mr. Clay's intimate personal friends often heard him make this statement in the after years of his life, and we, with half a dozen others, heard him say in the Presidential campaign of 1844 that he would not be willing to die without leaving it on record. A few years ago, Malvin Colton published the life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private papers. He devoted a considerable portion of his book to the old bargain, intrigue, and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote out one passage with his own hand. That passage was incorporated in the volume word for word as it came from the venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people read it and ponder upon it. Here it is:

"Some time in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of Gen. Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, 'he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State,' looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself.

"Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence; but by the entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

This passage we repeat was written by Mr. Clay's own hand. We learned the fact from Mr. Clay himself, from Mr. Colton, and from an eminently respected relative of Mr. Clay. The great Kentuckian who had borne the weight of bitter calumny for more than twenty years, and seen his highest political hopes crushed and blasted by it, did not choose to submit to it longer out of tenderness to the reputation of an old political enemy; the deepest regret felt by his best friends is that he submitted to it so long. Mr. Buchanan, it appears, might, when called on for his testimony in 1825, have testified that Mr. Clay, far from having signified that he would support General Jackson for the Presidency in consideration of the Secretaryship of State, had positively rejected such a bargain, proffered to him by Mr. Buchanan himself. Whatever of dishonor, whatever of infamy, there could be in bargain, intrigue, and corruption, attached to Mr. Buchanan. We do not believe he had any authority from General Jackson to say what he said to Mr. Clay, yet he professed to utter fact and not opinion. He undertook to assert, as from authority, that Gen. Jackson would form the most splendid cabinet the country had ever had, and that Mr. Clay, if he should support him, would be his Secretary of State.

Mr. Clay stated in the passage he wrote out for Colton's biography of him, that, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain and corruption during the Adams administration, he notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the occurrence in question, but was induced by that gentleman's earnest entreaties to forbear doing so. Mr. Colton said in his biography that he had understood that several times in later years Mr. Clay had intimated to Mr. Buchanan that it might be his duty to publish the facts, and that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan. We also know that Mr. Clay often between 1825 and 1845 contemplated publishing the facts, and was vehemently urged by his political friends to do so as a matter of justice, not merely to his own fame but to his party, and that he was prevented only by Mr. Buchanan's entreaties. Governor Letcher who was present at the interview in January 1825, and heard all that passed, was always of the opinion that Mr. Clay ought to make the publication, and often told him so, but Mr Clay was long suffering and carried his generosity too far.

Mr. Letcher, it seems, after the interview of January, 1825, relieved Mr. Buchanan's apprehensions by the assurance that *he* would not publish the facts of the interview without Mr. Buchanan's consent. But so strong and deep was Mr. Letcher's conviction that the facts *ought* to be published, that he wrote to Mr. Buchanan upon the subject during the great Presidential conflict of 1844, declaring, however, in his letter, that he would not violate the pledge he had originally given. Mr. Buchanan replied, deprecating the publication and requiring the observance of the pledge. The reply was made with Mr Buchanan's characteristic cunning, and we give it below entire. One might think from the language of his letter, that he had no distinct recollection of the conversation with Mr. Clay in Mr. Letcher's room in January, 1825, and yet that very conversation, exceedingly emphatical as it was, had been, from the very first and through all the ensuing years, a matter of the deepest anxiety and even agitation to Mr. Buchanan, who, as Mr. Clay has testified under his own hand, had earnestly entreated that it might not be given to the world. Here is Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Letcher:

Mr. Buchanan to R. P. Letcher.

LANCASTER, June 27, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I this moment received your very kind letter, and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subserve Mr. Clay to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer; and much of this ancient feeling still survives notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice, both in my speech on Chilton's resolutions and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson.

I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for General Jackson, and if he desired it become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly, and patriotic motives.

This conversation of mine, whatever it may have been, can never be brought home to Gen. Jackson. I never had but one but one conversation with him on the subject of the then pending election, and that upon the street, and the whole of it *verbatim et literatim*, when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication, then, of this private conversation could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me and force me into the pending contest—which I desire to avoid.

You are certainly correct in your recollection. "You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so, under any circumstances without my express permission." In this you acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. Clay in Colton's biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact that, when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Mr. Buchanan was then no candidate for office, and on that account it created a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic papers especially those of Pensylvania. We copied into the Journal an article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring as several of the rest did, that Mr. Buchanan must respond to and refute the charge made against him or expect to be dispensed with by his party. And we and hundreds of other Whig editers called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry Clay and R. P. Letcher were both living to meet any denial or equivocation that he might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friends or the loud defiance and demands of political opponents to open his mouth. Humbly he bore from the greatest man then living upon the earth a published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the Old-Line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of James Buchanan and how they mean to act toward him? O what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alledged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan the real proposer of bargain and corruption, and spared him for nearly the lifetime of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

A "JIMMY" PER QUART. We were somewhat amused in passing through the Lexington market a day or two since, at the reply of a fruit vender to an interrogatory put to him. A gentleman approached his stall and asked—

"What's the price of your strawberries?"

"A Jimmy a quart!" was the response.

"A Jimmy a quart," reiterated the purchaser, "why I never heard of a coin by that name—of what value pray, is it?"

"Why *ten cents*" or, in other words, *a dime!*—just the amount that 'Jimmy' Buchanan wants poor men to work for per day, is the price that I charge for my strawberries a quart. At that rate I guess poor men would not be able to eat many—do you think they would?" retorted the seller.

"I am decidedly of your opinion," rejoined the gentleman, "and will take three Jimmy's worth."

"Ah," said he as he measured out the berries, "it will take the worth of a dozen Jimmy's to beat"——

"Stop! stop! my friend, your measure is not full. Fill more."

"Fillmore is exactly what I intended to say."—*Balt. Clipper.*

☞ An old gentleman, named Page, fell in love with a young lady. In a ball room the lady dropped her glove; instantly he took it up, and said in presenting it:

If from glove you take the letter g.
Glove makes love, which I present to thee.

HER ANSWER.

And if from Page you take the letter p.
Page makes age, and that wont do for me.

☞ A youngster who had just risen to the dignity of the first pair of boots with heels on, laid himself liable, through some misdemeanor, to maternal chastisement.

After pleading to get clear to no effect he exclaimed:—

"Well, if I've got to stand it, I mean to take off my boots."

"Why?" asked his mother.

"Because I won't be whipped in them new boots. That's so."