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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 20, 1855. No. 21.

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.

A VALUABLE Farm FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having concluded to remove to the West, will sell his Farm, within two miles of Chester Town, on the main road to Worton, containing

330 ACRES,

about 60 ACRES, of which is in WOOD and TIMBER, chesnut, white oak, ash, &c.

The farm is under good fencing, principally chesnut—it is divided into four fields of 60, 55, 70, and 85 acres—the land lies sufficiently rolling to drain.—The fields are all watered by an unfailing and abundant stream. *Eight or ten acres of fine MEADOW* may be made. The Farm is one of the finest for stock, and grows grasses finely. The location is an eligible one, for good neighborhood Churches, Schools, Post office, &c.

The soil is good for wheat and corn—has been limed with quick lime, which acts well and is now in fine heart and produces fine crops of grain.



The buildings are of frame—a new granary 36 by 24 of the best materials—new stabling for 12 horses—new carriage house. The dwelling one story frame. The situation is remarkable for health—my Physician's bill, for a large family of white and colored, not averaging over $15 per annum for the last 13 years. The drinking water is good.

Should the property not be sold at private sale by

TUESDAY,

the 23d day of September next, it will be offered at public sale on that day, at the tavern porch of John McDaniel, Esq. in Chester Town, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat, or the subscriber will sow it at the option of the purchaser. The property is unincumbered and title indisputable.—Address the subscriber, or his agent, George Vickers, Esq., Chester Town, Kent county, Md.

JOHN R. GRAY.

Kent county. July 19, '56.

☞ Del Republican and Smyrna Times copy 1awtds and send bills and paper and bills to the advertiser.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

MIDDLETOWN,

New Castle County, Delaware.

JAMES B. MCDOWELL, PRINCIPAL

Assisted by Thoroughly Qualified Teachers.

THE Winter Session of 21 weeks will commence on Monday, November 3d.

The course of Instruction is very extensive and thorough, including all the usual branches of a English Education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, &c.

Expenses for Winter Session, $85 or $90, according to branches studied with moderate charges for Modern Languages, Music and Drawing. Students from a distance Board with the Principal. In point of locality healthfulness and morals, it is believed that but few Institutions offer equal advantages. It has been under the charge of the present Principal since the Spring of 1836, and is now receiving an extensive patronage. The inquiries of Parents and Guardians are solicited. For references or particulars address the Plincipal as above.

Sept 6, 1856—2m

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

PREPARED FROM FORMULA,

BY DR. JAMES HIGGINS,

State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland,

Expressly for B. M. RHODES,

141 *West Pratt street, Baltimore.*

☞ Put up in bags, 150 bs. each, $42,50 per ton.

June 7, 1856.

SHOULDER and midlin Bacon, for sale by aug. 2, '56. WM. BACCHUS.

HOW AND WHERE TO BUY

Cheap Goods.

"Pay Cash to-day and get no Trust To-morrow."

TO find CHEAP GOODS, call at C. H. KENTON'S

CHEAP CASH STORE,

opposite the M. E. Church. He has a good assortment of useful articles, such as,—Sugars, Coffees, teas, molasses, flour, soap, candles Bacon, Lard, Starch, Crackers, wash and bread Soda, Ginger, mustard, mace, nutmegs, and Spices of all kinds; a large lot of liquors of various kinds, at prices to suit the times. Whiskey at 50 cts., $1, $1.50, $2, and $3 per gallon. Brandies, 80 cts., $1.00, $1.50 and 2.00, 3.00, $4.00 per gallon. Wines 2.00 to $300. Gin, 1.50 and $2.00 Rum 64 cts.

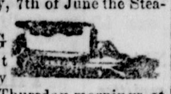
ALSO READY MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at *cost*, as the seasoned is advanced, viz—Coats, pants, vests, shirts, drawers, stockings, hats, handkerchiefs, gloves, also cotton, thread, silk, tape, cord, whale bone, needles, pins, hooks and eyes, thimbles, buttons combs, pens, knives, belts, fans, tooth and hair brushes, fishing tackle, and many other articles.

Aug. 16, 1856.

For Chester River!

ON and after Saturday, 7th of June the Steamer ARROW,



Capt. E. S. L. YOUNG

WILL leave Light stre't Wharf, Baltimore, every Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock for Chester River, returning, leaves Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, Chester Town, at 8, Rolph's Wharf 8½, Greys Inn Creek, 10½, Queenstown 11½, and arrive in Baltimore at 3½ to 4 o'clock.

☞ Passage $1—meals extra.

☞ All freight must be pre-paid. Capt. Joh North, agent at Baltimore.

H. B. SLAUGHTER,

May 31, 1856. Propietor

BAREGE AND LAWNS—a few left on hand which will be sold very low, by aug.9,'56. PRICE & FOWLER.

RAG CARPETS and Grass Matting, will be sold very cheap by aug.9,'56. PRICE & FOWLER.

WANTED.

A BOY from 12 to 14 years of age to stand in a store. He must have a knowledge of figures and be willing to make himself useful, such a one, of good character, will find a good home by applying to WM. WATTS,

jy. 12, '56. 3t. at Still Pond X Roads.

WANTED—Three or four young male negroes by a gentlemen formerly of Kent, for his own use. Apply immediately to the Editor. aug 2, '56.

JUST received and for sale sugar cured hams very superior quality, Family Extra and Super Flour; Herings, Mackeral and Shad, by aug. 2, '56. WM. BACCHUS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.



THE *DWELLING HOUSE* on Queen Street, occupied by Mr. Rockwell. For terms apply to S. W. SPENCER.

aug. 16, 1856.—3t.

FOR SALE.

A negro woman, aged about 19 years of age and child age 9 months. She is first rate washer and ironer, and house servant, and sold for no fault Apply immediately to the Editor.

Jul 19, 1856

Dr. A. S. Sappington,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Will furnish his own medicines and practice at reasonable rates.

OFFICE at Bacchus Mills, near Bellair.

June 14, 1856.—6m.

JOSEPH S. ROBSON, WM. GODWIN, JR

J. S. Robson, & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 6, BOWLY'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OFFER their services to the Farmers of Kent and adjoining counties, for the sale of grain and other produce. The strictest possible attention is at all times given to the best interest o our customers, while a long and practical acquaintance with every *peculiarity* of our grain trade, justifies us in guaranteeing the very highest market price for all consignments in that particular line. [June 14, 1856.tf.]

P.W. SCRIMGER. ZEBULON SKINNER

SCRIMGER & SKINNER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Grain and Country Produce Generally,

No. 4, Lowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

Feb. 2, '56.

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortmeur of Lumber which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.

In his absence B. B. Perkins or John L. Ringgold will attend to it for him.

N. WILEY.

Oct 20, 1855.

A Card.

JAMES B. RICAUD and EBEN F. PERKINS having formed an association for the purpose of practising law, will give their prompt attention to all business, that may be confided to them.

They will attend the Courts of Cecil, Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

All communications may be addressed to them at Chester Town, Md.

Office, next door to Register's office.

July 5, 1856—tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Pioneer is withdrawn and the Bay route between Baltimore and Philadelphia via Betterton, discontinued for the present.—The Steamer is now undergoing repairs and will probably be put on the line in the course of ten days of which due notice will be given.

Sept 6, '56 R. T. TURNER.



POETRY.

THE POLITICAL RIDE.

AIR—"*Dearest May.*"

A sight I saw the other night,
When all the world was still,
For then I saw the Wooly Horse,
A going down the hill.
He looked as if he wanted feed
And drink from out the fountains,
And oft turned back his eager gaze
Towards the Rocky Mountains.

Oh, Millard Fillmore!
You'll surely win the day,
The Woolly Horse has gone to grass,
So all the people say.

He drew a curious-looking chaise,
And Fremont set therein,
With Horace Greeley by his side,
Both on a friendly grin,
"The horse is getting very tired;"
Quoth Greeley, then, sub-rosa,
"I think we'll surely need some aid
From out your Mariposa."
Oh, &c. &c.

Fremont replied, "I have it there,
With that we'll make a run,
And talk of valor, gold and snow,
And slander New York's son."
Said Greeley, "That will never do,
Without some other figures;"
And, winking, both at once cried out,
"We have it with the niggers!"
Oh, &c.

Thus onward rode the gallant pair,
Of humbug matters talking,
Of Tariff, Bank, and special bills,
For bogus and defaulting,
When, lo! they saw, far in advance,
Fillmore was going in!
"We'll lose," cried Greeley in despair,
"Our horse can never win!"
Oh, &c.

"In spite of mountains, gold, or snow,
I tell you now 'tis flat,
This Milliard sure will win the day,
And I shall lose that hat.
The White house then came full in view,
And Milliard he rushed in,
While all the people loudly cried,
"Fremont, you cannot win!"
Oh, &c.

The American Platform,

Adopted at the Session of the National Council, February 21, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulkwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans shall rule America*, and to this end, *native* born citizen should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government emp'oyment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions, (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintainance of the reserved rights of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining sokly to the individual States, and non intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and natualized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the Unied State, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of natualization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensible requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintainance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as snown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnatualized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vascillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptness which pervades some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice: and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore to remedy, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

Important Disclosures.

Col. Fremont Offered the Presidential Nomination

BY THE DEMOCRACY

One of the most curious developments which has occurred at the commencement of a political campaign already crowded with startling eccentricities, is the statement recently made public by the Hon. Geo. C. Bates, of California, and the truth of which is endorsed by the New York Times. It appears from this narrative that, late in September, 1855, the leading men of the Democratic party, North and South, had fixed their attention upon Fremont, as their candidate for the Presidency, and overtures were made to him with a view to his assent to the nomination, by no less a person than Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, but the negotiations were finally broken off, by reason of a difference of opinion upon the Missouri Compromise.

Those, however, who will read carefully the whole story, as appended below, will find that this apparently heroic rejection of a tempting proposal, was not quite of so magnanimous a character as it appears at the first glance. In their eagerness to serve Col. Fremont, his friends have unintentionally let us into the secret of his political continence.—*He was in treaty*, at the time, with the *party by whom he was subsequently nominated, and adroitly made use of the mission of Governor Floyd to bring that party to terms, for we learn that immediately on the withdrawal of the Virginia commission, a telegraphic despatch was sent to* Mr. Banks and Senator Wilson, who at once hastened to New York, where they were closeted with the Colonel; and did not leave him until the scheme of his nomination, by the Republicans, was perfected All the preliminaries being satisfactorily arranged, the pathfinder unpacked his trunks—for it will be observed that, growing weary of delays, and perhaps, hopeless of bringing the negotiation to a successful conclusion, he was in the act of starting off to revisit his auriferous domain of Mariposa—and quietly settled himself in New York, waiting like the respectable gentleman delineated by Dickens—for "something to turn up.' It was a bold game to play, but he managed his cards so cleverly, that the knaves seemed to fall into his hands as if by instinct, and he could soon count trick for trick with the party whose nomination he had declined.

To a man of even ordinary sagacity it needed no exercise of profound thought to understand how slender the possibility of Mr. Fremont's nomination would have been had he suffered his name to go before the Cincinnati Convention as the competitor of Pierce, Douglass and Buchanan, and with the weight of the Government officials against him. As the Republican nominee, he had a clear field, and at least an equal chance of reaching the Presidency; while the mere fact of his name being brought before the Cincinnati Convention would have effectually precluded him from becoming the candidate of any other party. It is therefore clear that Col. Fremont not only sacrificed nothing by discountenancing the Democratic proposition, but that in fact it was of advantage to him in a different way, as the sequel proves that he forthwith made use of this very proposition as a lever by which to bring the Republicans to terms. The following are the disclosures to which we have referred:

Hon. Geo. C. Bates, formerly Attorney-General of Michigan, but lately of San Francisco, made the following highly important statement in a public speech at Calamazoo, on Wednesday last. We invite for it the attention of all honest Democrats. We quote from the Detroit Tribune:

When he (Mr. Bates) was expected to sail for California, in August, 1855, he was persuaded by Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., bankers of San Francisco, to remain until October, when he and Col. Fremont would accompany him thither. Mr. Bates postponed his departure as desired. But when the time for departure arrived, Col. Fremont, although his trunks were packed, did not go, but ordered his baggage to the Metropolitan Hotel instead. This was in consequence of the following facts:

"Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, had just arrived in New York city for the special purpose of having an interview with Col. Fremont, and the result of that interview was an *offer made to* Col. Fremont *by Floyd, in behalf of the Democratic party, he having advised with its leading men North and South, of the nomination for the Presidency.* He said that *party wanted a new man—a man of integrity and who had won distinction outside of politics.* Col. Fremont, after listening patiently, and knowing the platform he was expected to stand upon, replied: that while deeply sensible to the high distinction of the proposition made him, and flattered by the promises it extended, *yet with his opinion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous breach of plighted faith and should never desist denouncing the act and its authors.* Col. Fremont planted himself impregnably on this position.

"Mr. Palmer being cognizant of these facts, communicated them forthwith to Hon. N P. Banks, and Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachussetts, and they came and saw Col. Fremont, and to state in brief the result of that interview, he consented to lead the hosts of freedom, in this campaign if the people should call him to that position. All this happened in September, 1855, if we correctly recall Mr. Bates' statement. He gives times, names, and places, and vouches for the entire accuracy of the above statement; and although it did not come to him with the injuction of secresy, he stated he would not have revealed it had the facts not already been partly disclosed in last Saturday's New York Herald. Any statement made by Mr. B. commands implicit reliance in this community, where he has been known for years, and is universally respected."

THE CONDITION OF WHIG ADMISSION INTO THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD.—Some weeks ago, the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper of the South, published the following, significant abdendum to a previous appeal to the Old Line Whigs. More offensive language was unquestionably never addressed to free men.

"As some persons seem to have mistaken both the motive and object of our appeal to Old Line Whigs, it is proper that we should acquit ourselves of the unjust accusations to which such misconstruction exposes us. *We invite no man of Whig principles to join the Democratic party.* Such an overture would be as igsulting to him as unjust to our party. A person with Whig convictions cannot, CONSISTENTLY and HONESTLY profess to be of the Democratic party. *A person with Whig convictions cannot be admitted into the Democratic organization without to some extent corrupting its integrity and debauching its principles.* We have a creed which constitutes a test of Democracy, and to which no Whig can honestly subscribe, because it is absolutely irreconcilable with the principles which he professes. We object to fusion because it is neither consistent with personal nor political honesty. *We invite no Whig to come into the Democratic party unless he chooses voluntarily and from conviction to abjure his ancient faith and to profess allegiance to our particular platform.*

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—We have often been told that the Northern Democracy are the true friends of the South.—Now, it is well known that the Northern Democracy is composed, in a very great degree, of Germans, and other foreigners. Without their assistance, indeed, the Democracy of the North would be a name without a reality, the mere shadow of a shade. Well, the German Democracy vote to a great extent, has already gone over to Fremont, and thousands are weekly following their example. The "Red Republican" Germans and the Black Republicans of the North are affiliating daily. Will the South always be blind?—Will it never see through the artifices of those who, for their own purposes, represent the Democracy of the North as their best friends? Can the Southern Democracy, consistently with their own oft repeated declarations, continue their alliance with the Democracy of the North? Do they not see whither all this is tending?—*Brooklyn Star.*

FREMONT AT FORTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—The Fremont bubble having collapsed, the fragments 'float around loose.' and are offered in market like old iron at junk shops. Witness the following:

To the Editors of the New York Express:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1856.

Gentlemen: A note of Col. John C. Fremont's, for $1,000, two years to run, was offered at my office, this morning, at forty per cent. discount for cash. Can you inform me if the chances for his election are equal to the discount. The party who offered the note hails from the West, (Pittsburg.)

E. D. MOORE, 11 Wall street.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The greatest English philosopher was Bacon, and one of the finest Scotch poets was Hogg, and one of the pleasantest British essayists Lamb.

☞ The rags imported in the United States, in 1855, were valued at $1,172,885.

BOB CRANDELL'S SWIMMING.

Bob Crandell visited England last summer. While stopping in metropolis, he happened to drop into a coffee house, where a lot of cockneys were speaking about the swimming powers of different individuals. One gentleman said his friend William could swim five miles in forty minutes. Another allowed that Tibbetts could do more than this—Tibbetts in some fifty-three minutes and seven-eights. Just here Bob asked if he might "offer a remark?"

"Yes, certainly," replied they.

On this being decided, Bob opened:

"Your friend Tibbetts is some swimmer, gentlemen, but his performance would be considered nothing in America. On the Mississippi, men swim with such rapidity that they go ahead and pilot steamboats."

"Nonsense."

"No nonsense at all. To show that I'm not joking in this matter, I'm willing to make a bet with any person that will take me up."

"What is it?"

"That I can outswim any man in England and give him an hour's start."

"For what sum, sir?"

"Anything sir—from fifty dollars to a California gold mine."

"We'll take that bet, sir, and stake a hundred pounds that you can't beat Mr. Mullins, and give him that start."

"Very good, I will take the bet gents, and here is twenty sovereigns to bind the bargain."

"When will the swim come off?"

"Now—this instant."

"Thats preposterous, the day is too far spent."

"Day? Why, my dear sir, I intend to swim a whole week. In the U. States it is considered nothing to swim that length of time."

"Possible?"

"Yes, sir. Harry Slocum of New Orleans, once swam from Charleston to Cuba. But this is wasting time Let us proceed to business."

"Where do you wish to start from?"

"Land's End."

"Why there?"

"I intend to swim around the Island, and want lots of sea-room."

The idea of swimming around Great Britain was something that Cockneydom never heard of.

"Such a pull would kill a 'orse," said Mullins, but Bob was used to such things. Mullins persisted, however, in his refusal to undertake anything so absurd, in consequence of which Mullin's friends had to come out with a forfeit in the shape of a basket of champagne. During the remainder of Bob's stay in England he was looked upon as tha 'Merican prodigy—the man who talked of swimming from London to Nova Scotia.

OPIUM.

We never could understand how people can get a taste of opium fastened upon them. We tried a small quantity of it the other day for "pain internally."—We were ordered to take two pills a day.

The first dose was really delicious. It gave us a pink tinged sleep to the brim, with girls made of rose leaves. We indulged in dreams of the most oriental order. In one of them we had a mother-of-pearl sled with golden runners. With this we glided down a rainbow made of ice cream, and brought up on a terrace, the supports of which were great spars of emerald.

The second night things began to change. About the supports of the terrace anacondas began to appear, while in the distance a lot of green monkeys, with their tails burnt off, were quarrelling about making a pin-cushion of me.

The third night matters grew appalling. The terrace had gone, and so had the rainbow, and the girls made of rose leaves, and in their stead we had a bed filled with rattlesnakes, and on the headboard four grizzly bears, pulling a hawser, one end of which was fastened to our neck, and the other to an iceberg.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.

The Scientific American states that a broad field for genius and industry will open on and after the 6th of December next, on which day the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine expires, Congress having refused a further extension. It further remarks:

All inventors having improvements in planing machines, who have been driven to the caves by the Woodworth monopoly may now come forth from their hiding places. All mechanics who desire to enter into the lumber-planing business may now make necessary arrangements. All machinists may now prepare to take orders for the construction of Woodworth's Planing Machines. All improvements hitherto locked up because of alleged infringement may now be put into operation. The demand for lumber working machinery will be very large in December next. Those who are earliest prepared to take advantage of the great opening will be likely to reap the richest harvest. In addition to this Congress has refused to extend the patents for McCormick's grain reaper, which expired in '48; Haywood's patent rubber, in '53; Harley's iron casting pa cent in '49; Nock's padlock patent in '5