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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus p.acere studet.—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. MARCH 6, 1847. NO. 45.

Cheap Watches and JEWELRY.

AT the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewl'd, 18 car. cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jew'd	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jew'd, 1st qual.	14 00
Superior Quarter Watches,	10 00
Imitation, quarter watches, not war.	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine silver spectacles,	1 75
Gold bracelets, with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 00

Gold finger rings, 37½ cts. to $8; Watch Glasses—plain 12½ cts, patent 18¾, lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quarters, lower than the above prices.

dec'r 19, 1846.

Steam Iron Railing Factory,

RIDGE ROAD,

ABOVE BUTTONWOOD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

AT THIS establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, a great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in this Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor,
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, February 6. 1847. 5m.

Hover's First Premium Ink.

No. 87

North Third street Philadelphia.

The celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Inks, Indelible Ink and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend upon its superior quality.

Hover's Adamantine Cement, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet, &c., useful to every Housekeeper. It is a white liquid, easily applied, and resisted by ordinary heat—warranted. Pamphlets, containing numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

Sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer.

February 6, '47. 1y

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Market St. (S. Side below Second.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they solicit the attention of Country merchants and dealers visiting the city.

Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints &c. cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout the town and neighboring states, as the best preparation for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, &c. Money refunded in all cases where no benefit is received.

Philad, Feb'y 6, '47. 6m

BLOOD CLOTHS—a lot of Fine Blues, for sack and over coats; just received and for sale cheap cheap by

WILMER & NICOLS.

TAYLOR CASSIMERE—a superior article, for sack and overcoats, just received and for sale cheap by

WILMER & NICOLS.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞For Prospectus, see fourth page.

POETRY.

OUR FLAG.

From the Republican and Argus.

AIR:—"*Good bye.*"

The Bugle calls to arms—to arms!
Its notes are heard afar,
It sounds through valleys and alarms,
Brave countrymen to war!

Hark! hark the trumpet calls, 'tis nigh!
Each soldier hears the sound—
And our commanders loudly cry,
To arms! the foe surround!

All silent now the azure sky,
Is beautifully shown—
As if no foreign foe were nigh,
Or freemen far from home.

In freedom's cause by sea and land,
Her sons have shown their might;
And proved themselves an honor'd band,
Firm, true and brave in fight.

At Monterey our troops array'd,
With swords ane muskets bright;
Then our brave soldiers well portray'd,
Their gallant deeds in fight.

When they formed on the battle day,
Orders to "charge" were brought,—
"Onward now soldiers, charge away!"
Awake the soul to thought.

The siege now o'er, our foes take flight,
We plant ou. standard there;
So ends the conflict—so the fight—
The laurels the soldier shall wear.

J. C.

Baltimore, Feb. 17, 1847.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1847.

Gov. Thomas and Judge Legrand.

The Speaker stated that he had received a communication from Ex Governor Francis Thomas, in reply to the order passed yesterday, in relation to his letter to Mr. Duckett, charging that a certain Judge had been guilty of high offences, &c. The reading of the communication was called for, and was read by the Clerk, as follows:

Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1847.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, Speaker of the House of Delegates:

Sir—In reply to the order of the House of Delegates, dated on yesterday, enclosed in a letter to me from its Clerk, I have to say—

First, I charge and believe that Judge John C. Le Grand, of the city of Baltimore, taking advantage of the blind confidence I had in his friendship, did steal from my trunk a paper of the utmost value to me, as a part of my means of defence against a prosecution instituted against me, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, by Thomas H. Benton.

Secondly, I charge and believe that said John C. Le Grand was accessary before the fact to the stealing from my former residence in Frederick county, of two vials (from which poison, I have every reason to believe had been administered to me,) that he might lesson the force of disclosures in my power to make, deeply implicating persons whom said Le Grand desired to protect from shame.

Thirdly; I charge and believe that said John C. Le Grand communicated to others my purposes and intentions, made known to him in strict confidence, and thus afforded to James McDowell, of Virginia means of knowing when and where he could safely and certainly encounter me—as he did at Staunton, in Virginia. On which occasion, I now firmly believe, my life would have been taken, if an expected opportunity had been furnished to the bystanders, and all I have since published, and all that I stand ready now to reveal, would have been safely buried in my grave.

When these incidents and occurrences took place, I was in a condition of moral being, disqualifying me to guard against treachery and stratagem. But I am now ready, if the house of Delegates please, to commit this subject to one of its committees, with authority to send for persons and papers, to point out the witnesses necessary, and to adduce other proof to justify the allegations here deliberately and solemnly made; and as the evidence required can be had in Baltimore city and in Frederick county, it may be collected at an early day, to be laid before the House for its action.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS THOMAS.

After the letter was read, Mr. Duckett rose and stated that Judge Legrand was then in attendance in the House, and if it were the pleasure of the House, would make a verbal reply at once, which he would afterwards submit in writing.

In a very short time, the following letter from Judge Legrand was received:

Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1847.

Hon. John P. Kennedy,
Speaker of the House of Delegates—

Sir: I have just had the honor of receiving your order of this day, directing the clerk of the House to put in my possession a copy of the charges made against me, to the Honorable, the House of Delegates by Francis Thomas.

In reply to these cherges, I beg to premise that I do not recognize them as coming within the power of the House to investigate; but I waive this point, and insist, with the approbation of the House, that they be fully and thoroughly examined, and the judgment of the House pronounced in regard to them.

In reply to the charges as a whole, I pronounce them basely false, and as establishing in themselves, as 'characteristics' of their author, insanity or stupendous villany, or perhaps a quality composed of both these ingredients.

In regard to the first charge, as in regard to all the others, I pronounce it a base falsehood; and insist that the party making it shall specify what paper, the theft of which he charges against me.

In regard to the second, I have only to say, I never was, in the whole course of my life, in his house in Frederick, nor do I know of any thing connected with the vials of poison mentioned in the said second charge, nor do I believe any such vials existed, but on the contrary firmly believe the whole story in regard to them is a coinage of his diseased brain and malicious heart.

In regard to the third specifications, I have only to observe, as perfectly conclusive of the falsehood, that I have not had any communication with Col. Benton, on any subject, since the year 1839 or 1840, and then, only such as would be likely to pass between persons for the first time.—At that time, my accusor was unmarried, and I unconscious, wholly so, that there was such a being on earth as the lady whom he subsequently married.

As regards Governor McDowell I never had the slightest acquaintance with him before last November, when we met at Frederick, as witnesses summoned by Francis Thomas to testify in the ridiculous prosecution which he got up against Dr. Tyler, of that place, for an attempt to maim and poison him. At that time, I do not think a half a dozen words passed between us, and those having no relation whatever to Mr. Thomas, or his domestic affairs.

I respectfully ask that I may be enabled to procure the attendance of those gentlemen, whose testimony will stamp the baseness of the falsehood. I also desire, and respectfully ask, that my accuser may be compelled to sweat to his charges, so that when their falsehood is proven, if that be not to all minds apparent on their face, he may be held responsible for the perjury, so if he escapes from the punishment awarded to such a crime on the ground of his insanity, he may be placed in a lunatic hospital.

If the Honorable the House of Delegates will deem it proper to furnish me an opportunity to do so, I will satisfactorily expose to the view of the world, the base motives which have influenced the conduct of Francis Thomas, both in regard to me and others. Without deeming it necessary now to specifically point them out, I will merely content myself by observing, that in my opinion it can be made perfectly apparent to every sane mind, that his conduct has for its purpose the prevention of the testimony which he supposes will be given against him, in the criminal case against him at Washington.

In conclusion, I beg leave to ask of the Honorable, the House, both as due to me personally and the high official position I occupy, that any examination wich may be had touching this matter, may take place in the House, sitting as a committee of the whole.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. LEGRAND.

Whig Gubernatorial Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis on the evening of the 15th of February, 1847, the following resolutions offered by Mr. Spencer, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, recommend to the Whigs of the State, to assemble in County meetings on or before Saturday, 29th day of May next, and elect delegates to a Convention to be held in Cambridge, on Wednesday 16th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That each county and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to such representation in said convention, as shall be equal to their representation in the Senate and House of Delegrtes of this State.

Resolved, also, That the proceedings of this meeting shall be signed by the officers hereof, and published in the Whig papers of the State.

The meeting then, on motion of Mr. Duckett, adjourned.

W. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
THOS. DUCKETT, } Secretaries.
D. M. HENRY, }

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, Feb. 26.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

RELIEF OF IRELAND & SCOTLAND.

Mr. Crittenden said the whole world was aware of the famine and scarcity now prevailing in Ireland. He came this morning to discharge what he considered a duty devolved upon him as representative of the people of the U. S. in the Senate. The calamity under which that people were now laboring was an act of Providence. It was one which was not the result of any idleness or folly on their part. It was unnecessary to describe it—it was known to the whole world. Was it any business of ours to assist these suffering people? Was it any *duty* of ours? He thought it was, and he had framed a bill to meet the case.

Mr. C. said his bill was nearly a copy of a law of 5th May, 1812, appropriating 50,000 dollars for the relief of the people of Venezuela. He had examined the journals and found that that bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, and that Nathaniel Macon was the organ of the committee that reported it. Mr. Macon was known in his day as "the watchman of the constitution." Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Randolph were members of that House at that time, and the bill was passed with a unanimous vote, and as far as appears from the journal, there was but one voice upon it in the Senate. What was the occasion which called for our benevolence at that time? It was an earthquake. The people of Venezuela were to us as a different race. They were strangers to us, and from no impulse but that of common humanity we had extended relief to them.—How much stronger were the claims upon us in the present instance.

Mr. C. said we were to a great extent the descendants of these very people whom he now proposed to relieve. Every day they were coming to our shores. It was therefore not merely the obligation of humanity, but of every kindred tie, which bound us to the act. As men and Christians we were bound to furnish relief. What had all our abundance been given to us for? Was not he to whom much was given to be accountable for much? He thought so. The very abundance with which we were blessed carried along with it an obligation to spare of that abundance to our suffering brethren.

As to any constitutional objection, Mr. C. said he did not believe that our constitution had been set up against the law of religion—that it undertook to repeal that high law—the law of the King of Kings.—No! no such thought as that ever entered into the hearts of those who framed that instrument. But there were other considerations almost as high and almost as sacred as those to which he had adverted. Could any one thing be more sublime than to see one nation holding out its hands to succor a brother nation in distress.

After some other remarks of a highly eloquent and feeling character, Mr. Crittenden submitted his bill, which is as follows:

A bill to provide some relief for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered in the name of the Government of the U. S. to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of $500.000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the U. S. be and is authorized at his discretion to employ and of the public ships of the U. S. for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid.

Father Mathew.

The New York Freeman's Journal gives the following letter from Father Mathew to the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Jersey City:

CORK, 11th January, 1847.

Rev. Dear Mr. Kelly—It gratifies me more than I can express, to hear from you, especially as your letter conveys such good tidings.

No sum of money, in the present state of this country, could afford such relief as shipments of Indian corn, and other breadstuffs—and to be sent immediately.

The individuals concerned in the Corn Trade of England and Ireland, have raised the price to an enormous amount. Indian flour is to-day in this city £19 the ton, and in the country £28. Our wretched population is rapidly pining away, and sinking into the grave. The only consolation we have, is the pious resignation with which they submit to this dire visitation of an all-wise Providence.

We have seven months of famine still before us. But with the bright prospect that now opens upon us, of having our markets reduced to reasonable rates, by the benevolence of our commiserating brethren in the States, we hope to stay the ravages of famine. Untoward, unexpected impediments, have obliged me reluctantly for the last two years to postpone my visit to your happy country.

Until the Lord, in His mercy, shall stay the hand of the destroying angel, that is now decimating the Irish people, I cannot promise myself the happiness of spending a few months in America.

Fev.

Salaries of British Government Officers.

The last number of the Bunker's Magazine contains the following list of salaries paid to the high officers of the British Government:

First Lord of the Treasury,	15.000
Lord High Chancellor,	14,000
Lord President of the Council,	2.000
Lord Privy Seal,	2,000
Secretary of State, home department,	5,000
Secretary of State, foreign department,	5.000
First Lord of the Admiralty,	4.500
Paymaster General,	2 500
President of the Board of Control,	2,000
The above are in the Cabinet.	
Secretary of War,	2.500
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	20,000
Lord Chancellor of Ireland,	8,000
JUDICIARY.	
Master of the Rolls,	7,000
Vice Chancellors (each)	6,000
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's bench,	10,000
Four Judges of the Queen's bench, (each,)	5,500
Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,	8,000
Four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, (each,)	5.500
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,	7.000
Four Barons of the Exchequer (each)	5,500
REVENUE OF THE BISHOPS.	
Archbishop of Canterbury,	129 746
Archbishop of York,	223.220
Bishop of London,	265,662
Bishop of Lincoln,	373.976
Bishop of Norwich,	331,750
The combined revenue of the two archbishops and twenty five bishops of England is computed at	3,153 550
The Bishop of Calcutta,	5,000
The Bishops of Jamaica and Barbadoes (each)	4.000
The Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Quebec (each)	2,500

☞Old Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesboroopgh, (Tenn.) Whig tells some sledge-hammer truths; of which the following may be said to be one:

"THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—In 1844 the Whigs told the people, on every stump in the land, as did their leader Henry Clay in his famous Raleigh letter, that if Texas were annexed to the United States, without the consent of Mexico and in violation of existing treaties, it would lead to a bloody and sanguinary war with Mexico. This the Locofoco party, one and all, declared to be a humbug, and scare-crow of Whiggery, gotten up to alarm the people and to prevent the accomplishment of a great Democratic measure. Well Texas was annexed and the war come—and these Democrats, who were organizing companies for the fight, in 1844 were the last to volunteer. Some of them had *families*—some of them were *indisposed*—some were *indebted* to others—and others by far the greater part were wanting the will to fight; while the Whigs who were anti-war, anti-republican, and Mexican allies, had to turn out and fight the war brought on by these patriots of 1844, and declared by their President, without the authority of Congress, and certainly against the will of the nation. These are facts within the recollection of every school boy in this land.

LOVE OF THE YOUNG.—The love of boys and girls is an object on which gray-bearded men vent much spleen and scorn; but depend upon it, reader, where it exists in reality, it is the sweetest thing that ever life knows; it is the violet of our short year of existence. The rose is beautiful, richer in hues, full of perfume and brightness, as she flaunts her gay besom in the ardent sun of June; but give me the violet, the dear early violet, that scents with her odorous breath the air of unconfirmed spring; the soft, the timid violet, retreating from the gaze with her blue eye cast down; the first sweet child of the sweetest season, the tenderest, the gentlest of all the flowers of the field, the emblem of earnest and innocent affection.

No, there is nothing like it! In all after years we may lay our hand upon what joy we will—pure and innocent it must be, to bear the comparison for a moment—but I say, we may lay our hand upon what joy we will in after existence, we shall never find anything on the earth like the first flower of the heart.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—The following is a literal copy of a bill introduced by a member of one of the Western Legislatures at its late session:—

Be it enacted by the General assembly of the State of —— that Jewrisdiction of Justises of the peace been extendid so as to try all cases of saut and battery and petty larsony and other Misdemeners.

the parties a cused of eny of the a bove Crimes Shall have the Rite of Jewry of twelve men whose Dessissin Shall Be final unless the convicted wish an appeal be it further enacted that the Convicted May appeal to the Circuit Court by giving bond with Sufficient security for his appearance at the Circuit Court and also Security for the cost of suit—

PROTRACTED VITALITY.—Dr. Alexander, of Charlestown, Va., reports a case of a person stabbed in an affray, the weapon passing entirely through the left ventricle of the heart, entering the pericardum and wounding the diaphragm, who lived 78 hours after this dreadful wound.

THE QUILTING.

Sung with great applause, by Mr. Spear at the Walnut Street Theatre.

'Twas down at Major Parson's house,
The gals they had a quiltin'
Just for to show their handsome looks
And have a little jiltin'.
Yankee lasses are the Universal world bewitchin,
They're good and true and handsome too,
In parlor and in kitchen!

There was deacon Jones' darter Sal,
Squire Wheeler's darter Mary,
And Giner'l Carter's youngest gal,
That look just like a fairy!

But if there was a handsome gal,
To make a fellows heart right,
I guess it was by all accounts,
Miss Carolina Cartwright!

Well, while we were a whirlin' plate
And playin hunt the slipper,
Jerusha Parsons went to git
Some cider in a dipper!

But just as she had left the room
And got into the entry,
She gave a scream, and stood stock still,
Just like a frozen sentry!

We all ran out, and there, I swow,
Both huggin like creation,
Miss Cartwright and Sam Jones we saw,
A kissin' like tarnation!

O such a laughh as we sot up!
You never heard a finer:
Says I, "I reckon kissin's cheap—
Don't you Miss Carolinar?"

I wish you'd saw Miss Cartwright blush
Jest like as if she'd painted,
She said—she had the —— and
In Samuel's arm had fainted!

A CROOKED SUBJECT.—A Matamoras correspondent of an Indiana paper, in giving a description of the Rio Grande river says:

Imagine four of the crookedest things in the world, then imagine four more twice as crooded and then fancy to yourself a large river three times as crooked as all these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this almighty crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber can't find its way far enough down to lodge two sticks together—but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in, and the fish are all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they can't find their way out. Birds frequently attempt to fly across the river, and light on the same side they started from being deceived by the different crooks! Indeed you may be deceived when you think you see across it, and some of the b'hoys say it is so darned twisting there isn't but one side of it.

THE QUEEN OF TRUMPS.—An old man who had been dreadfully *hen-pecked* all his life, was visited on his death bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson tried to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors.

"Hout tout, I'm not scarit. The King of Terrore! I've been living sax and thirty years with the Queen of them, and the King canna be muckle waur."

☞"Wonder what's de reason dis sawmill won't go now?" said a country nigger to another darkey who had travelled some.

"Dat sucumstance argufies easy 'nough nigga," replied the philosopher, "de reason is, cause dar am not suffishen number of water"

A PAIR OF VALENTINES.—Officer Valentine, of the seventh ward police, of New York, was on Tuesday last, presented with a pair of Valentines, in the shape of two fat and chubby Cupids, all alive and kicking.

"Why does father call mother *honey?*" asked a small boy of his big brother.—"Can't think, Sam, unless it's because she's got a large *comb* in her head."

THE ladies now, we are told, wear wired petticoats, as a substitute for the bustle. Old maids get them magnetised to make them *attractive!*

☞"Jeemes, who was the oldest man?"
"Doesn't know, sir."
"Well, who was the oldest woman then?"
"*Ann Tiquity*, sir!"

A woman's heart is the only true plate for a man's likeness. An instant gives that impression, and an age of sorrow and change cannot efface it.

PRETTY.—A French girl writes to her sweetheart, 'Would that Columbus had never discovered America, since it keeps you so long absent."

RATHER COARSE.—"Judy" recommends Hull's Trusses for a cure of the rupture between Mexico and the United States.

☞Why is a boot-maker like a generous jockey? ANS: Because he is ready to give you *boot*

"You look as if you were beside yourself," as the wag said to the fellow who stood by the side of his ass.

☞Why is a stray umbrella like a true Catholic? ANS: Because it *keeps lent.*

☞Why is Santa Anna like a bawling cow? Because he mourns the loss of his "*calf.*"