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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet---"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please very one!!

VOL. 8. CHESTER TOWN, MD. APRIL 1, 1848. NO. 49.

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AT

Wickes & Bro's.

WE wish to call the attention of purchasers to our stock of Goods—late additions have been made at rates greatly reduced, the stock comprises a variety of Goods as are usually wanted at this season of the year, and all of them will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to please. We have on hand a well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Checks, Plaid Domestics, Tickings, linen and cotton drillings, flannels, bleached and brown Muslins, (yard wide) brown Muslin at 6 cents such as sold last season at 8 and 9 cents, bleached Muslin for 10 cents that brought 12 1-2 last season, heavy Lowell Osnaburgs 12 1-2 sold last year at 16 cts, Shirtings that have been selling 12 1-2 for 10 cts, and almost every other description of Goods at like reduction. Swiss, Book, striped, plaid and Cambric Muslins, Ladies silk and Kid Gloves, (some of Leeche's,) Linen and cambric Handkerchiefs, cotton Hosiery, spool cotton, sewing silk and other Threads, cotton yarn and knitting cotton Tapes, pins; needles, &c Cambric and Swiss Insertions and Edgings, bobin, thread and Muslin Laces and Edgings, linen, cambric, &c.

Purse silks, Rings, tassels, steel and gold Beads, tooth and hair Brushes, combs, buttons, &c.

A general assortment of carefully selected family

GROCERIES.

HARDWARE.

Nails, shovels, forks, plough castings, pans, pots, skillets; tea kettles, nails, spoons and forks, spoons, locks, bolts, hinges, screws, sprigs, jacks, augers, gimlets, mill saw and hand saw files, rasps, chain traces, coffee mills, &c.

China, Glass & Queensware,

TIN WARE.

Riding and switch Whips, bridles, collars, traces, lines, tubs, buckets, brooms, shoe and blacking brushes, white-wash brushes, and butter prints.

ALSO,

A few of very choice Cavendish Tobacco, Segars and Principe Segars.

Our Goods have been purchased recently, we having taken advantage of "the tight money market pressure" where a ready cash will go a good way. They have been bought cheap, much cheaper than we have ever been able to buy before and will be sold, for cash, or Produce, at very small advance. A call is solicited as we are determined to sell any Goods we have, (as may be seen from the quotations made) at prices that can't be beat.

March 18, '48.

DIVIDEND.

By order of the Orphans' Court, of Kent county, the creditors of

PHINEAS H. JONES,

late of said county, deceased, are hereby warned to file their claims against the said estate of H. Jones, dec'd., duly authenticated, on or before Thursday the 23d of September, 1848, and to attend before the Orphans' Court and Register of Wills on that day for the purpose of receiving a dividend on the said personal estate, which will be made and paid according to law.

SAM'L. E. BRISCOE,
Adm'r of Phineas H. Jones, dec'd.

March 29,—'48. tdd

MORE

NEW GOODS.

We have just received from Baltimore a new lot of

GOODS,

for the early Spring trade. They in part of yard wide and 7-8 Osnaburg Muslins, Osnaburg Drills, Linen, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Flannel, Tickings, plaid domestic, Ticking stripe, Cotton Batts, Plough Lines; Chain traces. The Wiley, Concave, Chens and Minot Horten Plough Castings Bridles, &c.

WILEY & PERKINS.

CLOTHS.

Gentlemen are requested to call and look over assortment of French an American Cloths and cassimeres—these goods were purchased at very low prices and will be sold much below the usual price.

WICKES & BRO.

March 25, '47

Ladies and blanket shawls comforts, etc. Linen cambric and silk handk'fs, Irish linen, a good assortment and much cheaper than usual by

Wickes & Bro.

Flannels, white, yellow flannels. Linseys and domestic, bleached muslins, a large and very cheap by

Wickes & Bro.

LADIES HEAR.

Plaids, cashmere plaids, ginghams, and col'd alpaca's, de Lains cheaper than ever offered in this market, with a large assortment latest style just opened by Wickes & Bro.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS,

Is Published every Saturday by

Edward Mansfield.

Terms:

$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

Advertisements not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion.—A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications must be postpaid.

POETRY.

Speak Gently.

Speak gently—it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently, let not hard words mar
The good we might do here.

Speak gently, Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind;
And gently Friendship's accents flow;
Affections voice is kind.

Sdeak gently to the little child,
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild,
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the yonng, for they
Will hove enough to bear—
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of axnious care.

Speak gently to the aged one;
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run:
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh tones be heard;
They uave enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring—know,
They may have toiled in vain;
Perehiance unkindness made them so—
Oh, win them back again.

Speak gently—He who gave his life
To bend Man's stubborn will,
When elements were fierce in strife,
Said to them, "Peace be still!"

Speak gently—'tis a little thing,
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

"NOBODY BUT A PRINTER."

Such was the sneering expression of a person residing not a thousand miles from our sanctum, in reference to the profession we follow in pride, "Nobody but a printer," in sooth! It makes our free blood run rampant through our veins to hear such expressions from tha lips of those nursed on republican soil! And has labor become so disgraceful—and is the name of a Printer a reproach in the land? We cannot believe it. Whoever gains an conest liaelihood by toils is a noble man. Let those who scorn the laborer back to their grandfathers, and they will see noblemen after the marke of God's own hand—men who stood and sung among the waving corn—men who wore their human nature like a crown. "Nobody but a Printer?" Who was Benjamin Franklin, the Philosopher? Nobody, but a Printer!" Who was William Caxton, the farther of Literature?" Nobody, but a Printer!" Who was Earl of Stanhope? "Nobody, but a Printer!" Who was Samuel Wordsworth, the *Poet*? "Nobody, but a Printer!" Who was Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts? "Nobody, but a Printer George P. Morris James Harper, Horace Greely, Robert Sears, and Senators Cameron, Dix and Niles, and a host of noless, conspicuous names? Who are they? "Nothing, but Printers!" Let the mistaken souls of our land scorn those who honestly work out the penal condition prescribed by our Creator, and if justice has not gone forever, they will blister their lily hands with manual labor. We have justice even in our day.—[Madison Visitor.

THE HYPOCRITE.

He shows well, and says well, and himself is the worst thing he hath. In brief, he is the stranger's saint, the neighbor's disease, the blot of goodness, a rotten stick in a dark night, the poppy in a corn filed, an ill-tempered candle with a great snuff that in going out smells very ill; an angle abroad, a devil at home; and worse when an angel than when a devil—Bp. Hale.

☞ The *Albany Expres* states that up to the evening of the 11th inst., there were *only sixteen* candidates for the Mayoralty of that city, nine Whigs and seven Locos.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the resident members of the Whig State Central Committee in the city of Baltimore, on the 21st inst., Thos. Swan, Esq., chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the voters of the State, submitted the same for the consideration of the meeting; which, having been read, was *unanimously* adopted and ordered to be signed by the members of the Committee, and published in all the Whig newspapers of the State:

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF THE STATE OF MD.

Fellow Citizens:—The period is fast approaching when you will be called upon to select a candidate for the highest office in the power of the American people to bestow. In the discharge of a duty which involves so much responsibility, and is so closely identified with our common interests and prosperity, it is not so easy to overestimate the importance of your action.

Since the death of the lamented Harrison, this country has been suffering under the most marked imbecility in the administration of its affairs. That untoward event snatched from the Whig party, the fruits of a well-earned victory. On the eve of the realization of their most sanguine hopes, they found themselves prostrated by a blow, whose effects are even now apparent, in the confusion which envelopes the whole policy of the Administration.

The present Executive came into office; with confident declarations of important results to be accomplished, and benefits to be secured, by a wise and vigorous exercise of the power entrusted to his care.—No man certainly, could have been placed in a position better calculated to advance his reputation, and make good his extravagant pledges of devotion to the public weal. But the condition of our affairs at the present moment proclaims a striking commentary upon the past.

The elevation of Mr. Polk has been attended with sad and bitter disappointment to the whole American people. Almost without a party to advise and sustain him in his vacillating policy, he is now shivering in the uncertainty of weakness and distrust of his own capacity, and we are called to witness the humiliating spectacle of a great nation in the hands of rulers who have forfeited the public confidence, and brought discredit upon the national character at home and abroad.

Planting himself, in the very threshhold of his Administration, upon the policy of a distinguished predecessor, in his prohibition of foreign interference in the affairs of this continent, the present Executive transcended the prudence of the illustrious man, by throwing a useless defiance into the face of all Europe. But the pending controversy with Great Britain was near its settlement. The ardor of his misguided patriotism was destined to be cooled, and the Senate was ere long invoked, to relieve him from a position which would have involved two great and kindred nations in a war, the end of which no man could have foreseen.

Next in the order of his ambition was the unfortunate Republic of Mexico.—With unsettled obligations, which she had more than once acknowledged and endeavored to satisfy, she could not be permitted to pause for a moment in rendering that measure of justice which was claimed to be due. The fatal advance of our troops announced the Executive fiat. The events of the Mexican campaign belong to history.—Your victorious banner has floated over every town and hamlet, and the blood of your gallant army has crimsoned the soil of the ancient Aztecs from Matamoros to Buena Vista, and from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. But what have you accomplished? Where are the promised returns for the blood and treasures that have been so freely and generously poured out. Distrusting his own undecided and still faltering judgment, the Senate is again asked to come to his relief, and terminate the bloody drama, by the ratification of a treaty, negotiated by accident; and the people are to be subjected not only to the payment of the very claims for which we have been so long and successfully fighting, but an additional tax of fifteen millions of dollars, for a strip of barren and useless territory and without the accomplishment of a single defined purpose, whether it be indemnity for the past or securiry for the future," this unholy war leaves us with a burthen of near *one hundred millions* of debt.

In its domestic policy, the character of this Administration has been not less remarkable for weakness and indecision.—With all the commanding facilities of unobstructed power and patronage, they have originated nothing from which the slightest benefit could be expected to enure to the community at large. In their over-anxiety to strengthen their own position, they have looked beyond the more sacred obligations of duty. With a wanton proscription, they have swept every department of the Government, and we behold them, even now, engaged in an animated contest for the Presidential succession, in utter neglect of the claims of those to whom they owe their existence.

In the mean while, fellow-citizens, the effect of all this confusion and misrule is being proclaimed, in language too significant to be mistaken. Your resources are exhausted—appeals are being made to capitalists at home and abroad, to come to the relief of your sinking finances—the market is inundated with Treasury issues, fearful in amount, which must sooner or later operate as a direct drain upon the industry of the people and we behold a nation, whose redundant products have supplied the marks of the world, reduced to the necessity of borrowing in order to meet the extravagant expenditures which have been entailed upon us by a reckless and destructive policy.

The ability of the Government to negotiate loans, has been construed as an evidence of Executive triumph, and in the midst of the disheartening picture before us we have been reminded that the people never were more prosperous. But to whom are you indebted for that limited measure of success, which has continued to mark your progress? Is it not that element in your political system, which disarms opposition, and pushes you onward, in spite of the mal-administration your rulers, and the evil influences that are excited to retard it? It is this that has sustained you thus long, in defiance of those who have conspired to build theirs own visionary hopes upon the ruins of the national prosperity.

The committee have felt constrained to refer thus briefly, to some of the leading events in the progress of the dominant party, because of their unprecedented and extraordinary character, and the necessity which they impose for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Whig voters throughout the Union. The distracted condition of our affairs calls for *united action*, and in the exercise of the sovereign franchise which the constitution has left in our hands, we must look with a single eye to the vital issues involved. You are invoked by every consideration of public policy, to move in concert and harmony.—If we would place beyond contingency the cherished principles, on whose adamantine base we have been so long impregnable, we must act to gether, without alienation, and with a common motive.

It need hardly be affirmed, as a consequence of the multiplied abuses to which we have referred, that the numerical strength of the Whig party was never greater than at the present moment. New allies are flocking to your standard. Public demonstrations in every part of the Union have inspired us with renewed confidence in the success of those principles which have become so largely identified with whatever is valuable in the past history of your Government. They must go on to prosper; and it is not difficult to foresee, that by judicious and well directed efforts, the ascendancy of the Whig party may be secured, and the country rescued, from the disordered condition into which it has fallen.

Among the distinguished men, fellow citizens, to whom the public attention has been directed, as most likely to check this current of Executive misrule, and bring back the Government to its original purity, it would be difficult for this committee to undertake to discriminate. Where all are alike conspicuous, and entitled to the confidence and applause of their fellowcitizens, it were needless to indulge in individual preferences.

Public manifestations in many parts of the State of Maryland, have pointed to that successful leader, who, within the last few months, has occupied so large a space in the public eye. No man connected with our previous history, has furnished a more striking example, than is presented to us in the character of Zachary Taylor.—He entered the Mexican campaign a comparatively obscure man, and a few months have placed him among the most prominent and successful, in the annals of military renown. But it is not in his military sphere alone that recent events have made him conspicuous. In all the substantial elements of true merit—in sound discrimination—in a just knowledge of mankind—in practical wisdom—in unaffected virtue and benevolence of character, he has attained a rank which few men have reached, and which entitles him to the confidence and support of the American people.

Imbibing his political creed, as he has himself informed us, from the early fathers of our Republic—he has given his sanction to the principles which have governed the Whig party. There can be no better comment upon the soundness and purity of those principles, than the countenance and support of such a man, who has heretofore stood aloof from the rife of party and kept himself free from its controlling influence.

But, fellow-citizens, while you would indulge the expression of an opinion, which you may entertain in crmmon with a large portion of the Whig voters throughout the counrry, it should not be forgotten that there are other and not less prominent names, which are likely to engage the attention of the people in the coming contest. While it should be our policy to exclude none, it is our duty to concentrate upon that which is most likely to command the public confidence and support.

It has been the grateful task of your committees on previous occasions, to recommend to the suffrages of the Whig voters of the State of Maryland, that distinguished citizen, whose recent appearance among us has kindled anew the embers of popular enthusiasm, and whose achievements are too brilliant to be forgotten by the party with which he has been so long associated. Of Henry Clay it would be difficult for this committee to speak in terms of too great admiration. Entering the public councils at an early period of our history, his name is connected with every prominent event of the last half century. The united gratitude of the whole people, manifested in whatever form, could offer but inapequate returns for his generous and patriotic sacrifice. The Whig party have always delighted to do him honor. They have shared the glory of his great name, and they can never withhold from him that, measure of applause which he has so nobly won by a life devoted to the public service.

Alike prominent among his friends and true to the principles of the Whig party, is that gallant and warworn veteran, who, after a series of the most brilliant and astounding victories which history has been called to record, has been struck down by the Executive caprice, in the very midst of the army which he had conducted in safety, through so many perils and dangers, to the long wished-for Halls of the Montezumas. The past history of Winfield Scott is a record of patriotic devotion. His whole life has been spent in the public service.—The firm and uncompromising advocate of Whig principles, he has become the victim of a relentless persecution; but his fame is destined to live beyond the calumnies of those, who detract from the hard-earned reputation which he has won on so many fields of glory.

In view, then, fellow citizens, of the distracting claims, which are likely to arise—all entitled to the gravest and most serious consideration, it becomes the Whig voters of the State of Maryland, to keep an eye to the organization, and in whatever situation they may find themselves placed, to recollect they are all members of the same party—standing upon a common platform, and having common interests to subserve. If success attend our efforts it can only result from harmony and concert. The Representatives of the Whig party in the Legislature of our own State, responding to the recommendation of our brethren at the seat of the General Government, and in other States of this Union, have declared the expediency of a National Convention. This measure has been suggested by the importance of preserving the integrity of our party, in order that we may enter the contest with the decided advantage which a United organization must give us. With the various interests that are known to exist, it would be impossible to move, with any hope of success, without the interposition of a National Convention, whose decision shall have the effect of presenting the Whig vote in its unbroken strength upon whatever candidate shall be deemed most suitable, after a calm and dispassionate review of his merits and availability.—Such a Convention constituted as it will be, representing the voice of the people in their primary assemblies, cannot fail to respond to the wishes of the majority of the Whig voters of this Union.

Where the leading object is reform, and the enforcement of principles which are believed to be vital to the prosperity of the government, the members of such a Convention can countenance no individual preferences, which are not in harmony with their duty as members of the Whig party. Whoever is most likely to ensure success, it will be the duty no less than the inclination of such a body, to recommend to the suffrages of the American people. It would be difficult without the most serious consequences, to supersede at this late day, a usage which has become a part of the organization of the Whig party. If we distrust the action of a National Convention, as likely to defeat the clearly-expressed indications of public sentiment, with how much more reason should we avoid the universal confusion, which must ensue from an absence of all party concert? Where there are numerous favorites, claiming the support of large and important interests, it is not possible that all can be equally successful; and without that free interchange of opinion, in estimating the strength and availability of each, with a view to compromise, and submission to the will of the majority, it is useless to hope for results, which the united strength of the Whig party, and *this alone*, will enable us to accomplish.

Public meetings in some parts of our State have looked to new and independent organizations, with a view to the nomination of Gen'l. Taylor, without distinction of party, and without reference to the action of a National Convention. As the nominee of a Convention, it seems to be conceded that his election would be certain; but as an independent candidate, without such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his success would be utterly hopeless. How far then, such demonstrations are calculated to advance the objects intended to be subserved, is matter for grave consideration, with that portion of our Whig brethren, who have given them their countenance and support. If it be conceded, that Gen. Taylor can only succeed, as the choice of a Convention, is it not the policy of those who desire his nomination to unite in a fair and proper constitution of that body? A refusal on the part of his friends to participate in the proceedings of such Convention, can have no other effect than to increase the strength of other and perhaps available candidates. Such a party, constituted with a view to independent action, while it might contribute to the defeat of his nominations as the choice of the Convention, would be powerless as to any salutary influence which they could hope to exercise in such an emergency. They would occupy an anomalous position, between the two great parties, with the power perhaps to defeat the wishes of that with whom they have heretofore acted, and with whose principles they are identified, but with no power to control the independent action of either. The auxiliary Democratic aid, which is expected to be controlled, by an independent organization can hardly be realized to an extent, which would justify the losting injury which must be inflicted upon the Whig party. The Democratic supporters of Gen. Taylor require no conciliation at our hands. Such a combination may eventually wean us from our party obligations and attachments, but it could not control one cardinal principle of their political organization, or contribute to those necessary and salutary reforms in the administration of the General Government which are so loudly called for by the melancholy condition of our public affairs.

It becomes then, the solemn duty of this Committee to urge upon the Whig party of the State of Maryland, the absolute necessity of an adherence to their existing organization. Whatever may be the nomination of a National Convention, it is our duty to lay aside individual preferences, and look to the great object to be accomplished. We have paramount duties to discharge, and no man can disregard those duties who would be true to himself, and those great principles of public policy, which have so often heretofore contributed to the prosperity and renown of our common country. The achievements of the Whig party glitter upon every page of your public history. The battles that have been fought under that glorious banner, have been the battles of your constitution—a strife for equality and a just and proper understanding of the true Democratic principles, on which your institutions are based. That banner has not been always triumphant amid the storms of political excitement; but it must ever be, now and hereafter, the rallying point of the friends of constitutional government; and we call upon you, Whigs of the State of Maryland! to come together once more, under its broad folds, and to buckle on your armor for a contest, which involves so much of weal or of wo, to our common interests.

THO: SWANN,
I. NEVITT STEELE,
ISAAC MUNROE,
GEORGE BROWN,
J. P. KENNEDY,
JNO. PICKELL,
GEO. E. SANGSTON,
GEO. AV. SPRECKELSON,
ROBT. H. COLEMAN,
TRUEMAN CROSS,
O. C. TIFFANY,
S. COLLINS,
JOHN H. DUVALL,
J. MORRISON HARRIS,
COLEMAN YELLOTT,
WM. CHESNUT,
JOSEPH SIMMS.

In connection with the above we publish the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the State Central Committee on the 15th inst.

Resolved, that in accordance with the recommendation of the Whig members of the Legislature, the Whigs of the city of Baltimore be respectfully requested to assemble in their respective wards, on the second Monday in April next, to select delegates to a City Convention, with power to choose delegates to meet in State Convention in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the State in the Whig National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th day of June to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and for the purpose of nominating electoral candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved Tha the Whigs of the several counties be respectfully requested to assemble at their several places of meeting, on the second Monday of April next, to elect delegates to the Whig State Convention, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig National convention and nominating electoral candidates for the next Presidential election.

I. N. STEELE, Chr'n.
R. H. Coleman, Sec'ry.

An outrageous murder was committed near Weldon, N. C. on the 11th inst by a free negro, named James Brown, on the body of James Smith, a very worthy young white man. The murderer made his escape but was subsequently arrested in Petersburg, and carried back to Weldon.

A Western paper in announcing a steamboat explosion says.—"Three person were *slightly* killed.

Hon. Horace Mann has been nominated by the Whigs of the Eighth District for Member of Congress, to take the place of John Quincy Adams.—N. Y. *Trib.*