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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 9. CHESTER TOWN, MD, NOVEMBER 4, 1848. NO. 27.

TO FAMILIES AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Baltimore Fall Trade—1848.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

altimore Street, East of Calvert street.

☞The undernamed Merchants, Manu-cturers and Dealers, respectfully unite calling the attention of families and ountry merchants to the extensive and va-ed assortments of Goods in their respec-e lines, which they are prepared to sell as low prices as the same goods can be rchased for in this or any other market.

URGELS, DALE & CO., Manufactur-ers, Importers and wholesale Dealers China, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, ltania, Plated Goods, Lamps, Bronzes, c., 147 Baltimore st., 1 door from Cal-rt.

L McPHAIL & BROTHER. No. 132 Baltimore street, (next door to Clip-office) Wholesale and Retail Manufac-rers of and Dealers in Hats, Caps, and Ladies' Fancy Furs.

AMOS LOVEJOY & CO., Dealers in *Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, Under Shirts, Drawers and Trimmings*, No. 123 Balti-more st., between Calvert and South streets.

BOSTON & PRICE.

Hat Manufactu ers and Dealers in Furs,

uth East corner of Baltimore and South streets.

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Emporium

FOR MEN & BOYS WEAR.

L. JARRETT,

No. 160 Baltimord street, corner of Hol-liday street.

T. S. Dulaney

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Lace Goods, Embroideries, Artificial wers, Ribbons, Hosi ry, Gloves, Fancy ods, &c. No 97 Baltimore street.

RS. A SISCO,

75 *Baltimore-st* opposite Holliday, anufacturer of Odd Fellows, Masonic, ons of Tempsrance and Red Men's Re alia, and Ladies Dress Trimmings.

Dorsey & Garretson,

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY Goods. No 85 *BALTIMORE STREET*, 3 *doors West of Tripolets Alley.*

LOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, with every descrip-of Ladies Dress Goods. House Lin-ish Linens, Linen Cambrick Hank-fs, Marsailles Q ilts, and DOMESTIC ODS.

JOSHUA ROYSTON,

lesale and Retail Dealer in French, RITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, 31 *Baltimore-st., Corner of Tripoletts Alley*

arge assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, nd Vestings—Linen Goods of every ption; *Domestic* goods at Factory s. Ladies dress Goods of the new-yle—Linnen Cambric Handker'fs, s, Hosiery, Housekeeping Articles, constantly on hand.

D & WILSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN EIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 69 BALTIMORE STREET.

OMAS C. SHOLES,

UPHOLSTERER & PAPER-GER No 80, *Baltimore-st* (near On hand Venitian Blinds, Pain-ades, Paper Hangings, Fire Screens, rs, &c.

Thomas T. Nelson,

HOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,* 5 Baltimore street, 3d door west of reet.

DY MANUFACTORY AND FRUIT STORE.

UEL SIDES, Wholesale and Retail ealer in Candies Fruits, Cordials, &c., 56 Baltimore street.

no. W. Richardson,

39 BALTIMORE STREET, corner Bal-more and Frederick streets, Dealer s, Cassimeres and Vestings. Keeps aple and Fancy Goods generally.

LF-PRICE COOK STORE.

W. BOND & CO., Booksellers, Sta-oners & Blankbook Manufacturers, ale and retail, No. 44 Baltimore st., door east of Frederick st.

HENRY BAYLEY,

OLESALE and retail dealer in Chi-na, Glass and Queensware, No. 3 r.) Harrison st., and 37 Baltimore one door from Frederick st.

TOUCH, *Baltimore-street Bridge, pposite Washington Hall*, wholesale ail dealer in the various kinds of Girandoles, Candelabrass, &c.— Store, & other Lamps, the cele-Etheræl Oil.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, AND GENERAL NEWS

Is Published every Saturday.

Edward Mansfield,

PROPRIETOR.

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Gen. Taylor's Principles.

As it has become fashionable with some to declaim against Gen. Taylor for an alledged want of principles, and who would oppose the old soldier to his principles what they might, and published in every paper and pamphlet in the Union—yet for the purpose of preventing misconception, we subjoin some of the avowed and published opinions of the war-worn and consummate hero:

1. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party objects to build up, no enemies to punish nothing to serve but my country.

2. I have cardinal principles which will regulate my political life—I have no concealment and hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office.

3. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

4. I am a Whig—but not an ultra Whig—if elected I would not be the mere president of a party.

5. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress.

6. I have thought that the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government, and from this cause, I have thought our system in danger of undergoing a great change in its true theory.

7. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy.

8. Nor ought the President's objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

9. THE TARIFF.—The will of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

10. THE CURRENCY.—Same opinion as No. 9 on the Tariff,

11. THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR GREAT HIGHWAYS, RIVERS, LAKES AND HARBORS.—Same opinion as No. 9 on the Tariff.

12. THE MEXICAN WAR.—My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor.

13. ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY BY CONQUEST The *principles* of our government, as well as its *true policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, "why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground,"

As an offsett we append Gen. Cass' opinion in the Senate U S. in a speech delivered by him:

"*We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it.*"

14. TERMS OF PEACE.—In the Mexican War, our national honor has been vindicated and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

15. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know we well enough to believe me, when I declare I shall be content, I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

[The above views are extracted from Gen. Taylor's letter to Capt. Allison, dated 22nd April, 1848.

16. THE UNION.—The firmness and duration of the Union materially depend upon the purity of the Supreme Executive authority, and that imbued with the true spirit of the Constitution, the Chief Magistrate should be a Patriot President, intent upon the moral glory and solid prosperity of our country.

17. The true welfare of the Republic requires an Executive Chief, not committed to extreme opinions, but who will temper past animosities, and by an example of wise conciliations regulate the rising differences, with which new and vast events are about to test the durable worth of Republican Government.

18. That the platform of the Constitution, upon which Gen'l Taylor stands before the people furnishes a sure and ample basis upon which all our fellow citizens may unite in his support and participate in the benefits of good government under his administration.

(The 16, 17 and 18 are extracts from the resolutions passed at a public meeting in Baltimore, on the 20th March 1848.—Gen. T. in his letter of the 1st May 1848, acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions and approves of the political sentiments contained in them.)

19. If the good people think proper to elevate me, at the proper time, to the highest office in their gift, I shall feel bound to serve them, if not from inclination, from a principle of duty, honestly, faithfully and to the best of my ability, in accordance with the principles of the constitution, as near as I can do so, as it was construed and acted on by our first Presidents; two of whom acted so conspicuous a part in framing and completing that instrument.—[Gen, Taylor's letter to J. R. Ingersoll, dated 3d August 1847.]

20. Permit me to add, that should such high distinction be conferred upon me, the constitution in a strict and honest interpretation and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by the earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide.—[Letter from Gen. Taylor to O. P. Baldwin or R. H. Gallagher, Esq., dated April 20, 1848.]

21. "The joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and war, after all, is a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who can terminate it."—[Extract speech of Gen'l Taylor at N. O. in Dec. 1847.

22. I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry, that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our republican institutions On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American people. Indeed, I think I may safely say, that no man can put more implicit faith than I do, in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged upon us the propriety of always standing upon "our own soil."—[Letter from Gen. Taylor to the Hon. Truman Smith member of Congress and U. S. Senator elect from Connecticut, dated 4th March, 1848.]

23. The following are the concluding remarks of a published letter from the Hon. Truman Smith, dated Washington, June 20, 1848:

"I declare my utmost confidence in Gen. Taylor. I feel that I have a thorough insight into his principles and his character. As he is an honest man, I confide in him; as he is a moderate man, I respect him; as he is a humane man, I admire him; as he is a man of unsurpassed bravery I honor him; as he is distinguished for good sense and sound discretion, I think he will make a safe President; as a high sense of justice has ever characterized his conduct, I am willing to trust him with all the rights and interests of all parts of the country, and particularly those of the free States; as he has ever been remarkable for firmness and decision of character, "asks no favors and fears no responsibility," I believe he will, with a steady hand, guide the country safely through all the perils which may environ it; as he possesses the utmost purity and excellence of character, I shall take pleasure in seeing him at the head of public affairs; as he is truly republican in his habits and manners being one of the people, and sympathising thoroughly with the masses, I think there is a fitness in making him the chief magistrate of those same masses of whom the humblest can exclaim with truth, "he is one of us!" And as he is a good, sound, conservative and reliable Whig, abominating War and condemning meanness, fraud, chicanery and trickery, who will put far from him all evil doers, political or otherwise, I am for him from the beginning to the end of the chapter.—I consecrate my hand and my heart to the good old cause as represented by Zachary Taylor, and will do all within the range of my feeble abilities to make him the next President of the United States.

TRUMAN SMITH."

MATRIMONY

OR THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

There will be a great deal of marrying and given in marrying this Fall. Indeed the happy pastime has aleeady become a serious one—in extent only. We advise both sexes to be on the alert—for just as certain as a snuffer to a candle, all the girls or all the men, we don't know which, will be married and out of the way, before the year is out. A war of extermination—in a matchless sense—is going on, and loneliness be unto those who do not feel and acknowledge its influence. That heads of families are wide awake no one can doubt who reads the following:

Mr. Simthson (an improvement on the celebrated name of Smith) wished to take Miss Brownly (another improvement) to the opera. He had been on terms of intimacy with the family for about five years, but "never spoke of love;" on the contrary he had frequently declared his intention of leading a bachelor life. One morning he put his hand to the bell handle and was admitted.

"Oh, James," exclaimed Miss Jane, "where have you kept yourself so long?"

This took Simpson a little back, for he had spent the preceding evening with the family. Before he could answer, however, Jane' brothers ad sisters (eight or ten in number) had gathered about him. Summoning all his courage he said—

"I have come to ask you—"

"Not here, James—not now—oh!"

"Tha' is," stammered Smithson, "if your not engaged."

"Oh! oh!—water, quick," shrieked Jane.

"What's that," enquired her father, "who says she's engaged?"

"I didn't mean—" said Smithsoe in confusion.

"Of course not," continued Mr. Brownly, "you couldn't suppose such a thing when you have always been our favorite!"

Then advancing and taking poor Smithson' hand he said:

"Take her, my boy she's a good girl and loves you to distraction. May you both be as happy as the days are long."

Thereupon mother and children crowded upon Smithson and wished him joy and company coming in at the moment, the affair was told to them as a profound secret. So Smithson got a wife without popping the question, and almost before he knew it himself. But we cannot help thinking how he was hurried in matrimony.

POETRY.

ROUGH AND READY SONG.

TUNE—"*Dandy Jim of Caroline.*"

Come! Yankee boys who boasts the fame
Of Washington's immortal name—
Shout for the glory of your free land,
"Old Rough and Ready of the Rio Grand."
For American hearts now tell the tale,
"Old Zack" shall over Cass prevail;
On mountain crag in town or glen,
Victorious with his gallant men.

Fort HARRISON first carved his name—
No "Hull's Surrender" soiled his fame;
But dauntless 'midst the savage foe,
He snatch'd our infants from their blow.
For American hearts, &c.

In Florida, still brave and great,
Behold the Hero serve the State;
With mercy blending valor's might,
He triumphed in the deadly strife.
For American hearts, &c.

On Palo Alto's bloody field,
He made the bragging foeman yield;
While Monterey blaz'd forth his name,
And Buena Vista capt his fame.
For American hearts, &c.

But more than all his conquests glare,
A soul and genius, rich and rare;
A sage and patriot—modest—true—
Reveals A WASHINGTON to View!
For American hearts now tell the tale,
"Old Zack" shall over Cass prevail,
United as a free-born land,
Shout 'Rough and Ready of the Rio Grand."

Another Speech from Gen. Taylor.

A great barbecue was given at East Feliciana, La., on the 18th inst., to the returned volunteers. An immense concourse of persons, both ladies and gentlemen, including Gen. Taylor as an invited guest, were present. The preparations were upon a scale of superb liberality, and their festivities were conducted with the greatest propriety. Gen. Taylor's presence diffused joy throughout the vast assemblage. He was received with an enthusiasm which sprung from the heart. He was addressed by James H. Muse, Esq, on the part of the citizens of the Florida parishes.

After noticing many interesting incidents of the war, and many illustrations of Gen. Taylor's kind heartedness, Mr. Muse concluded in the following words:

In the name, then, not only of my fellow-citizens, as a community, but of the fathers and mothers who had sent their sons to fight the battles of their country, giving them the Spartan command to return with honor or not at all, he welcomed Gen. Taylor to the hearts and homes of his countrymen. Yes, General, we are happy to day to see you among us. We have brought our wives and children out to behold one who has done so much for the honor of the country. And our children's children shall remmember and praise your great deeds and noble victories upon the banks of the Rio Grand. On the shores of the Pacific and at the base of the Rocky Mountains they shall hymn your praises and recount your great deeds, as I have this day so imperfectly done on the banks of the Mississippi. Fear not that the bright pages you have added to the nation's history will ever be torn therefrom, or that your claims to the love and gratitude of your countrymen will ever fade from their hearts or memories. Posterity will never cease to hold you in grateful recollection, until time shall be no more, and all earthly glory shall sink into the tomb. Welcome, then! thrice welcome, honored patriot and soldier, to the simple hospitalities which a republican people extend to you.

The speech of Mr. Muse was happy in sentiment, fervent in style, and animated in delivery. The following is Gen. Taylor's reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with a feeling of deep embarrassment that I attempt to reply to the eloquent address just delivered, in which I feel my humble services have been too vividly portrayed and too highly estimated. During the long period I have been in the service of the public I have endeavored to keep in view, as the constant object of exertions, the honor, the integrity and the welfare of my country, and if I have been placed in situations in which I was able to promote those objects, it it attributable rather to the zealous aid and energetic cooperation of the gallant men, both of the regular and volunteer service, whom it has been my good fortune to command, than to any superior skill or ability on my part. To them, more than two myself, belongs the glory of any results which may have been achieved under my command.

But I cannot avoid the opportunity, whilst referring to the achievements of our arms, of expressing my deep conviction of the evils of war which here as elsewhere, my mind receives daily and mournful proof. Throughout my service, I assure you, the proudest moments of victory have been darkened and rendered sorrowful by the reflection of the painful occurrences which it produces—of the wives made widows, of parents made childless, of friends bereft of those bound to them by the dearest ties, for the awful results of war are not confined to the bloody scenes of the battle field, but disease—slow consuming disease—more than any of the instruments of war, scatters death among those engaged in the trying fatigues and exposures of military duty. Of those who have died in active service in Mexico, the proportion of those cut down by disease to those who fell on the battle field is about five to one. For these reasons, as a constant witness of all the stern and painful realities of war, I as sure you that there is no one who rejoices more in the conclusion of the war with Mexico, now happily terminated, than I do. It was not from any apprehension of the dangers, or any dread of the fatigues and sufferings to which I might be exposed that I so warmly desired the conclusion of this war, but it was because I looked upon war as a great evil, as a last resort which, when it can be honorably concluded, it is the first duty of a nation, especially a republic, to terminate

I believe it not incompatible with the honor and interests of both Republics, to terminate this war. And now that Peace has once more smiled upon our happy land, I assure you it is a proud and delightful feeling to meet at the hands of our fellow citizens the kind and friendly reception which has been extended to me on this, as well as on many other occasions, on which I have had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of my fellow-citizens of Louisiana. These demonstrations satisfy me that it is a calumny to call Republics ungrateful. Every where, have the soldiers of the Republic received the meed of popular applause and enjoyed the kindness of their fellow-citizens, but in no State have they been more handsomely treated than in our own State of Louisiana, to which my observation has been confined since my return from the war, not having been out of the State except on a flying visit to my plantation in Mississippi. The people of this State will compare with any in the world in patriotism and public spirit.—Their conduct in the late Mexican war, in rushing to the aid of the little army which I had the honor to command on the Rio Grande, brings to mind the patriotism of our fathers, when after the battle of Lexington they rushed to their country's standard, from the plough, the workshop, the desk, and even the pulpit, all eager to share in the glory and peril of defending the nation's honor. Such was the conduct of the large and gallant force of volunteers who rushed to our rescue on the Rio Grande.—And, I assure you, that it was to me the most painful occurrence of the war that I was compelled to part with that gallant body of volunteers, but it was invitably as the enemy had retired beyond our reach, into the interior of Mexico, and we had not sufficient means of transportation to follow them. Not desiring to keep them in inglorious inactivity, subject to the diseases of camp duty, I preferred that they should rejoin their families and homes, from which they had torn themselves under the influence of high and patriotic motives.—That occasion furnished an additional proof of the fact which has always been manifest to my mind that we are a nation of soldiery, possessing, more than any other people in the world, the virtues and resources of a great military nation. And, indeed there has been more reason to fear that our military spirit would carry us too far, and impel us to the invasion of our neighbor's territory, than that it would fall short of the defence of our own territory and honor.

I have ever cherished the sentiment of the Father of his Country, who cautioned us against leaving our own soil and territory for a foreign country—who inculcated as a cardinal principle of our republican institutions that we should eschew all foreign alliances and connections, and confine ourselves to the improvement of our own proper soil, and the advancement of peace and happiness within our own proper boundaries. But should war ever come upon us, I have seen enough of the zeal and eagerness of youth of our country, to believe in their ability and ardor to encounter any dangers and sacrifices to defend the honor and avenge the wrongs of the nation. This war has served to manifest the existence of a deep, unconquerable heroism in all classes of our people. It has not been by any means confined to the sterner sex, for no where has it shone brighter than in the conduct and sentiments of the softer sex of our country, so many of whom have honored us with their presence on this occasion. During my public service, I have become familiar with deeds which place the women of our country on a level with their Spartan and Roman mothers, of whose heroism history records so many interesting examples. I have known mothers to send their only sons to the war, telling them to return with honor or not at all. I have known sisters to part with only brothers, with words full of pride and hope of their return with bright laurels. I have known wives to tear themselves from the arms of devoted husbands, and to forget all their own cares and affections in a general and patriotic pride and devotion to their country's, and their husband's honor. Where such feelings prevail among those who are to be the mothers of the Republic, from whom the ideas and virtues upon which the future weal of our country will depend, are to flow, there can be no reason to fear that our people will ever be slow or weak in maintaining the rights of the Republic and sustaining the national honor.

With these desultory remarks, I beg ladies and gentlemen, to offer you my warmest thanks for this splendid and gratifying reception, extended to me by the patriotic citizens of East and West Feliciana, of East and West Baton Rouge, and other parts of this beautiful and interesting country.

TAYLOR.

Who was a republican in his youth?
Zachary Taylor.
Who received a captain's commission from James Madison in 1812?
Zachary Taylor.
Who with only twenty men defended Fort Harrison against fifteen hundred Indians and repulsed them?
Capt. Zachary Taylor.
Who was complimented by James Madison for his gallant conduct on that occasion?
Major Zachary Taylor.
Who distinguished himself at the battle of the Bad Axe in the Black Hawk war?
Major Zachary Taylor.
Who distinguished himself in the Florida War, by the splendid victory of Okee Chobee, over the Seminole Indians, 25th of December 1837?
Col. Zachary Taylor.
Who engaged the Mexican Army, 7000 strong on the plains of Palo Alto, with only 1700 men, and defeated it?
Brig. Gen. Zach. Taylor.
Who won the glorious battle of Resaca de la Palma on the next day, in which the Mexicans were routed and driven into the river?
Brig. Gen. Taylor.
Who laid seige to Monterey and after three days fighting captured it with twelve thousand Mexican prisoners?
Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor.
Who was the Hero of the ever memorable battle of Buena Vista, in which 4.000 Americans, after performing prodigies of valor, routed 21,000 Mexicans with a loss of 4,000 men?
Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor.
Who is a man of sound sense, unerring judgement and devoted patriotism?
Zachary Taylor.
Who says if elected he will not be the President of a party, but the people?
Zachary Taylor.
Who will administer the government as Washington, Jefferson and Madison administered it?
Zachary Taylor.
Who is opposed waging an unnecessary War?
Zachary Taylor.
Who is too Independent to be tied down by party pledges?
Zachary Taylor.
Who says the people in this country shall *rule*, and not the President?
Zachary Taylor.
Who has spent forty years of his life sleeping on the cold earth and fighting for his country, while Lewis Cass was dancing attendance upon the Kings and Queens of Europe?
Zachary Taylor.
Who if elected will make an honest and faithful President?
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

MICHIGAN.

A meeting was held on the 29th September, at Springwells, which was addressed by Hon. Jno. Norvell, formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator, and other distinguished personages, who have recanted Locofocoism, with all its destructive doctrines. An interesting incident occurred in the course of the proceedings, which we will relate in the language of the Detroit Advertiser:

Alexander Davidson, Esq., of Detroit, being present, was loudly called for. Mr. Davidson rose and said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen—I did not come here to make a speech; but, while I am up, I will say this much I ever *have been am now*, and, as long as I live, *shall be, a Democrat!* I never voted a Whig ticket in my life. I know Gen. Cass *well*, and have known him for years but, gentlemen, I *shall not* give him my vote at the coming election If I live until the 7th day of November next, I shall vote for that *true hearted genuine Republican*, Major General Zachary Taylor—the man who, while in the service of his country, asks [of his government] no favor, and shrinks from no responsibility."—*Rough and Ready.*