

KENT NEWS.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank of Kent County.

This Bank has now been in operation over three months. The New-Banking House built by the Institution has been completed and furnished, and is now occupied. It is erected on the main street of the Town—in the centre of business, and is a substantial fire proof building, of sufficient capacity. The Iron Safe, made for the Bank, expressly, is, we understand, one of the best of the kind, and complete in every particular—being not only fire, but thief, proof. It is secured by Hall's patent lock, and Jones' changeable lock, the merits of which are stated in an article subjoined.

The establishment of a Bank in Chester Town, has been manifestly advantageous to all classes, affording material accommodations during a period, almost unexampled, of pecuniary pressure, rendered the more stringent, by the early and continued close of the navigation. Grain ready for market could not be sent, and considerable quantities, were in vessels, intercepted in their passage to market, by the ice—thus closing the avenue of trade, and receipts—leaving the Bank to mitigate the severity of the pressure, and to supply necessary means to the community, which we learn has been done, to a liberal extent.

The Bank, we are informed, is doing a safe and substantial business, and although, of necessity, not large, in its infancy, yet it will be adequate for the wants of this and the nearer counties. No charge is made for receiving Deposits and surrendering them when demanded. The full capital Stock of the Bank has not yet been taken—Those who have means, would do well to invest, as they will receive their interest semi-annually, and we are persuaded, fully six, and probably a larger per cent. The shares, we believe are \$25 each—to be paid for in instalments in reasonable amounts, and at specified periods of time. The greater amount of stock taken, the more extensive accommodations can be had. The institution is under the exclusive control of our own citizens—the characters and business habits of the Directors and Officers, as well as their pecuniary responsibility, are sufficient guarantees of a solid Institution, and sure and steady operations.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF NEWARK MANUFACTURERS—Mr. H. C. Jones of this city, says the Newark Advertiser, the merits of whose famous locks are acknowledged throughout this country, has received the following gratifying letter from Mr. S. C. Herring of New York; who, it will be remembered took out of his salamander safes to the World's Fair, on which he placed one of Mr. Jones' locks. In the safe it appears, he placed a \$200 note, (\$1000) which he offered as a reward to any one who should pick the lock with the keys—the offer to remain open for 30 days. Forty-five days elapsed, but the money remained in the safe, although repeated trials were daily made to open it. No further demonstration, appears to us to be necessary; to prove the entire safety of this lock against the most expert burglar.

HENRY C. JONES, Esq. LONDON, July, 16th, 1851.

Dear Sir.—When I arrived here last May, much excitement prevailed in regard to locks and lock-picking.—And in order to test the ability of the science in the art of lock-picking and avoid long stories, newspaper challenges and controversies, I at once placed, in the presence of a committee (Mr. Hobbs, of New York, the great London lock-picker, being one of said committee,) \$200 or \$1000 in the safe at the Exhibition, locked with Hall's Patent, and your Patent Powder-Proof Bank Unchangeable Locks, and placed the following notice upon the safe:

"This safe contains \$200 in gold, the reward of any one who can pick the locks, or open the safe with the keys. The keys can be had by applying at the American Office." I agreed that the money should remain in the lock, nor open the safe until this morning, when I found all right and

added the following to the above notice: "The above £200 remained in the safe 45 days, but has been withdrawn for the present to give visitors an opportunity to examine the interior."

I will close by adding that whatever security other locks may possess, that I consider yours perfect security against picking and blowing with powder, as well against the maker, who has it in his power to keep or furnish duplicate keys, as against the scienced burglar or the thief who steals them.

Yours, &c., SILAS C. HERRING.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the February No. of this excellent Magazine—it contains a number of splendid engravings and is filled choice reading matter. Address L. A. Godey Philadelphia or call at the Post Office, Chestertown.

MR. CLAY AND KOSSUTH.—An account of that most interesting interview between Hon. Henry Clay and Kossuth may be found in another column. We commend it to our readers.

GEORGE ALBERTI, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, in Pennsylvania, we are glad to learn has been pardoned by the Governor of that State.

M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, publishes the following correct account:

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Feadall, of this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky. The last named gentleman has been indicted, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about 3 o'clock. On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, I owe you, sir, said Mr. Clay, an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview.— Besides, sir," he added with some pleasantness, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress, waving his hand toward two or three gentlemen who were present, 'that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principle in regard to the foreign policy of this Government which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to speak with sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and myself, and which is due to us both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me too, when I tell you that I entertain one of the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to dissent against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of its international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the matter.

"You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, of the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the Public, would be of little avail unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us, was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and the

operations of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time. Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her war marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce.

"Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference, which they have hitherto preserved towards us; after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and with an almost equally irresistible force of reason and arms, they may say to us, 'You have set the example, you have quit your own to stand on foreign grounds; you have abandoned the policy you professed in the days of your weakness; to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We in our turn, believing that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and the monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such obnoxious weeds; we will crush you; as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of our own people might, and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination, but the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but little import, as the expression of a dying man.

"Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the Republican Government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with care than ever the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and principles. By policy by which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent; we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness.— And if we but continue united as one people; and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing; and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better it is for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, and we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling Republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which fact he stated that hundred of thousands, when voting for the first time to elect Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought that the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia, of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, *landwehr*, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to effect anything in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospect of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bid him farewell forever, with the utmost cordiality and the kindest sympathy beaming in his face and sufficing his eye and grasping Kossuth's hand, and saying, "God bless you

and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free!"

Kossuth, apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and a country, profoundly bowed, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir? I shall pray for you every day that your health may be restored and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears, he again pressed the hand clasped his own, probable for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one having finished the course of destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's life time, and with its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; and with all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country; the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the father of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles, living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet one day profit his country in her pupillage; to portray that scene might well challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Hayden, could he transmit to this paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like the low melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom; or the trumpet-toned voice of the old Statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when in the days of old, its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

DOCTOR W. H. MEETER

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Chester Town and the surrounding country. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine for five years. Office on the main street, nearly opposite the Bank. Feb. 7, '52, 2m

To Builders.

Shaker's Patent Window Blind Hinge. WITH THIS HINGE THE BLIND or Shutter is opened or shut with ease, by simply turning the knob to the right or left, without raising the ash; and the Blind will be securely fastened in any position it may be placed. This is the strongest, neatest and most convenient article ever invented, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders for the above received and promptly executed by the undersigned, who have the exclusive agency for sales in Maryland, Delaware, District Columbia, E. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Models and samples may be seen at our Counting Room. MEACHAM & JACKSON, Corner Smith's wharf and Pratt street, Baltimore. Feb. 7, 1852.—6w

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ABOUT ten days since, either in A Chester Town, or between C. Town and Harmony, a \$30 note, on the Bank of Fortien Liberties Philadelphia. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. Feb. 7, 1852.

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To Builders.

Shaker's Patent Window Blind Hinge. WITH THIS HINGE THE BLIND or Shutter is opened or shut with ease, by simply turning the knob to the right or left, without raising the ash; and the Blind will be securely fastened in any position it may be placed. This is the strongest, neatest and most convenient article ever invented, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders for the above received and promptly executed by the undersigned, who have the exclusive agency for sales in Maryland, Delaware, District Columbia, E. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Models and samples may be seen at our Counting Room. MEACHAM & JACKSON, Corner Smith's wharf and Pratt street, Baltimore. Feb. 7, 1852.—6w

ESTATE OF EDWARD HARTLY.

Maryland Kent county Orphan's Court. February 3, 1852. On the application of Thomas Toulson, Administrator of Edward Hartly, late of Kent county, deceased. Ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Kent county.