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The Kent News.

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

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POETRY.

Mr. Editor:—You will please publish the following lines in your paper and oblige

Yours, &c.

* * *

Great were the hearts, and strong the minds,
Of those who framed in high debate;
The immortal league of love that binds,
Our fair broad empire State with State.

And ever hallowed be the hour,
When as the auspicious task was done,
In solemn trust, the word of power,
Was given to glories unspoiled son.

They all have passed away; the suns
Of eighty years have risen and set,
But the bright links those chosen ones
So strongly forged; are brighter yet.

Wide, as our own free race increase,
Wide, shall extend the elastic chain,
And hold in everlasting peace,
State, after State, a mighty train.

ORATION.

☞ We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Baltimore Daily Intelligencer, dated August 16, 1794, from which we extract the following:

AN ORATION,

Delivered at Chester Town, on the 4th of July, 1794, by Major Robert Wright, to a crowded audience:

My fair hearers and fellow citizens;—This is the triumphant period in the annals of America—this is the great American festival—on this day was executed the great charter of American liberties—a charter sealed with the blood of our patriots, and recorded in the blood of our heroes—a charter which delivered us from the domination of kings, priests, and nobles, and unalienably secured the rights of man, and the sovereignty of the people to the gallant sons of America—this then is the period we are called to the review of our former political wretchedness, to the confession of our present political happiness, and to the anticipation of our future political greatness —This is the period we with gratitude unlimited, and exultation unspeakable, contemplate the mighty contest we have sustained, and glory in that peace, which crowned our heroic labors, and delivered us from the painful scenes of blood and carnage, into the pleasing possession of liberty and of prosperity. That we may perfectly embrace the principles of our glorious revolution, and precisely understand the state of our political wretchedness, on that tremendous day, on which hung the fate of America, permit me to give you a view thereof, drawn from the original, in the language of Congress, who declare, that:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind required that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to altar or to abolish it, and to institute, new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same objects evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to altar their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused to ascent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governor to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depositary of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatigueing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation; have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean time exposed to the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage these emigrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary power.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren; or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow their usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States;* that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

My fellow-citizens, This is the true representation of our degraded political wretchedness, and this the black catalogue of crimes committed by the perfidous king of Great Britain, and his venal parliament, against the liberties of America, the weight of which would sink a navy—and this is the great charter of our infranchisement—by this charter were we liberated from the shackles of despotism; from the domiation of tyrants; and become a sovereign, independent people; this day gave birth to the empire of Columbia; on this day she took her rank among the nations of the earth; this day, therefore, ought to be held sacred to Columbians.

What reverence is due to those venerable, I was going to say inspired patriots in Congress, who appointed the illustrious WASHINGTON (selected by Heaven herself the saviour of his country) to command the armies of America, and who declared us independent, and conducted our arduous affairs through the tempestuous periods of the American revolution, clouded with every vicisitude, those touchstones to patriotism, which tried men's souls, and who with the wisdom of a Jefferson, the republicanism of a Clinton, and the firmness of a Warren, stemmed the torrent of ministerial vengeance, and secured us in the enjoyment of our civil and religious liberties.

The revolutions of other empires, have too often been the effect of a restless ambition, thirst of domination, or lust of power, and the change simply that of one tyrant for another, the rights of man being the desport of tyrants, and the sovereignty of the people being swallowed up in royalty, the principles of whose governments were brought down from the times of Egyptian darkness, when superstition and priestcraft had enslaved the mind, when kings were held to be of divine authority, the vicegerents of Heaven and when kings priests and nobles, that *hopeful* confederacy, had combined to enslave mankind.

Happy Americans! Our revolution was not the product of restless ambition, thirst of domination, or lust of power, but the genuine offspring of patriotism, *common sense* and *reason*, that enemy to tyrants, at whose shrine desposts tremble.

Thrice happy Americans! our revolution was effected at a glorious period of the world, when the rights of man were perfectly understood, and the sovereignty of the people unequivocally recognized, it was not a revolution of tyrants, but of principles, whereby the sovereignty of kings was overturned, and the sovereignty of the people established on its ruins.

What prefound respect is due to the illustrious Washington, and our virtuous veteran army, who, with more than Roman valor, defended our invaded liberties and compelled Britain to acknowledge us independent; who convinced the degenerated sons of Albion, that Columbia was the clime for man, and that Columbians had been regenerated by their emigration; and who proved to the world that republicans, fighting for liberty, could not be vanquished by mercenary hirelings.

Ye gallant sons of France, who assisted with your patriotic exertions in the establishment of our liberties, and who are treading in our footsteps, and contending for the establishment of your own; who are now fighting the battle of republics against kings, and deciding the fate of America in France; you who but the other day by satisfying the despot of Britain, of the injustice of his orders for capturing of our vessels, for *adjudication*, with your persuasive rhetoric on the Rhine, and convincing logic at Toulon, obliged him to revoke it.

To you, I say, that every republican in America is truly thankful for your services, and frankly confesses his obligations to you, and most sincerely prays, that prosperity may crown your virtuous struggles for liberty, and that the combination of tyrants may feel the peoples justice.

Ye fair daughters of Columbia—the pride of nature and country—the noblest work of heaven—creation's master-piece—without whom all human pleasures lose their relish, and pall the senses, and life itself becomes a drug—You who spurned the poisonous tea *intended* to beguile *you*—hence; let humble imitation cease to be your foible, and may your native pride disdain to learn the art of dress from those fair dames, whose sons *your* sons have taught the art of war—disdain to learn from those whom you would blush to imitate.

Hail WASHINGTON!* He answereth like to god of war, and in the very language he convinced Britain of our rights Methinks I see the laurels growing on his venerable brow—may they never fade—long may he live the favorite of his country, the guardian of her liberties, and may his great name be eternized, by the honest historian, when the monuments to be erected to his memory shall sink beneath the stroke of time—Oh! may the recording angel engrave his virtues on the tablet of heaven!

Hail *Warren*, *Montgomery*, and *Mercer*, *Veazey*, *Bracco*, *Walters* and *Hackett*, *Anderson*, *Polaski*, and *Wilmot*, *Decalb*, *Gold* and *Thorn*.†

Hail all ye hosts of departed heroes!‡ In vain you have not been immolated on the altars of liberty; we now enjoy that charter which you purchased with your blood, and we swear to defend it to latest ages, with our lives—may your memorable names, ever dear to America, by the historic page be handed down to latest ages, with immortal honor—Oh! may they flourish in eternal day!

Ye more fortunate sons of America, who survived our glorious contest for liberty, and who yet live, long may you continue the guardians of our civil and religious rights, the ornaments to society; as statesmen, may you be as vigilant in protecting our liberty from every encroachment, as you were as soldiers, firm in establiahing them; may your country crown you with every merited civil and military honor, and may your swords steep in their scabbards until the councils of America shall sound the alarm, and bid you draw them, and then, my fellow-soldiers, may you come forth again, the gallant defenders of those sacred rights, your swords have been so often stained to purchase and teach the perfidious savage, those lawless sons of the woods, and their more perfidious confederates how to war, and mar their wicked plots and make them feel your tutored steel, and bite the crimson ground.

It might be thought indelicate in me to make strictures on the British government since the peace, for retaining our western posts, for robbing us of our slaves for exciting the Indian savages to cut the throats of our peaceable frontier inhabitants, of all ages, sexes and conditions, and aiding them in the murderous work—for letting loose the Algerines upon us to capture our vessels, and enslave our people—for licencing a set of sea-robbers to carry on a predatory war on the commerce of America, under the equivocal order of capture for adjudication, in direct violation of the faith of treaties—as these subjects are constitutionally submitted to the delegated authorities of America, who, I doubt not, will apply a constitutional remedy, obtain ample redress for every wrong, and protect our national honor from every stain, disregarding the clamors of an indelicate gallery, or the foundations of a self-created society, however virtuous their intentions, or republican their title.

Let us now take a more pleasing view of the rise and progress of America—with what tender care does she nurse the sons of science; with what a liberal hand does she establish seminaries to instruct her youth in the knowledge of the arts and sciences, and in the principles of virtue and civil and religious liberty, and State with State contends which shall excel in statesmen to guard our liberties, and in soldiers to defend them, as well as in philosophers, who, from the rapid progress in philosophy, may ere long, be expected to bring down the sun, moon and stars, to our perfect comprehension, and rescue us from the dominion of ignorance.

Now let us take a view of the increasing population of America—behold its commercial towns rising into cities, and those cities increasing to astonishment—behold the rising spires stately edifices and populous towns, rising amidst the woods on the ruins of Indian huts, where but the other day we were disturbed by the howling of wild beasts, and the yelling of the untutored savage—but, above all, behold the city of Washington, on the banks of the Potowmack, now rising in triumph amidst the clouds, whose dimensions and briliancy ere long will as far exceed all the cities of the earth as the the great luminary that enlightens the universe exceeds the smallest planet, and is a just type of their future greatness.

Take a view of our increasing commerce which is now extending itself to the ends of earth; view the adventurous merchant extending his commercial connexions into the most distant climes and pouring into the lap of his country, the wealth of India the return for the produce of the industrious husbandman of America; compare but the exports of 1793 with those of 1791, and you will discover an increase of exports beyond eight millions of dollars and then must feel a just pride for our rising greatness, and discover every feature of America exactly as I have drawn it. And now my fellow-citizens, permit me to conclude with a scene still more pleasing, by drawing your attention to the rise and progress of civil liberty in America, where but a century and a half ago, the sound of the gospel had not been heard, where the earth had not been pressed but by the unhallowed tread of the savage, and where civilization had not reared its head. Behold us now in the enjoyment of the most happy government on earth, a government in which the energy of a monarchy without the pomp of kings, the wisdom of an aristocracy without the baneful poison of nobility, and the virtue of a democracy without the corruption of *borough elections*, are most happily united; a government founded on the purest principles of civil and religious liberty and equality, securing every man in his own confession of faith, in the shade of his own fig tree, and the fruit of his own vine—a government quoted by all Europe—as the model of perfection, whose principles the brave Frank the honest Hibernian, and the oppressed Pole, are striving to establish for himself. And when we consider the extraordinary progress of civil liberty in America, may we not without vanity hope, that under the presaging auspices of a Washington and a Madison, the day is not far distant when instead of the sword, the "*Ultima Ratio Regium*," a congress will be established from all the nations of the earth to settle all national controversies, whereby the horrors of war may be averted, peace and good will forever established among all the nations of the earth, and the sound of the trumpet, and the din of arms may be heard no more—which may God of his infinite mercy grant.

*Here a pause—and a cannon fired.

†‡ At these notes, a pause, and roll on the drum.

BRIEF DIRECTION FOR PRESERVING FRESH FRUIT, TOMATOES, ETC.—RHUBARB OR PIE-PLANT.—Cut up the stalks without peeling.—Stew with Sugar, as for pies, and seal up hot.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.—Use from a half to three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Sugar the strawberries, and let them stand for ten minutes; then put them into a preserving kettle, and let them boil for three or four minutes. Fill the cans or jars, and seal quickly, while contents are hot.

CHERRIES.—Stew, with or without sugar, ten minutes, and seal up boiling hot. Most persons seed them. No fruit is more easily kept in this way than cherries, and none retains the natural flavor more perfectly Either for pies or teable they are delicious.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Heat to boiling-point, in a preserving kettle, with sugar,—say from half a pound to three-quarters for each pound of fruit,—and seal up hot.

CURRANTS.—*Green*, same as gooseberries; *ripe*; same as cherries.

BLACKBERRIES.—Same as strawberries.

Whortleberries.—Same as cherries

Plums.—Make a syrup, using from half to three quarters of sugar for every pound of fruit. After taking off the skins boil the plums in this syrup for ten minutes, or until the fruit is tender. Then fill the cans or jars, and seal up hot.—These are very fine.

Peaches.—There are various ways of putting up this delicious fruit. We will give several recipes, and housekeeper can try all, or select the one she likes best.

1. Make a syrup, using half a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Pare and halve your peaches. Boil them five or ten minutes in the syrup. Fill the cans or jars, and seal up while hot,

2. Pare and cut the peaches in halves. As they are cut up, place them in a convenient vessel in layers, putting as much sugar as is regarded desirable between each layer. Cover the vessel containing the fruit, and set it into a boiler of water. Let the water boil until the fruit is heated through: *be sure that the fruit at the centre is heated, as well as that at the sides.*

Then fill the cans, first heating them by rinsing with boiling water, and seal up without delay. It is better to heat a quantity of the peaches together, and then transfer to the cans, than to heat after the fruit is put into them. The large mouth of these vessels allows this to be done without injury to the fruit.

A LARGE CASTING.—Tehre was much excitement and a large crowd of spectators at the Noveity Works yesterday, occasioned by the casting of a mammoth bed plate for the Collins steamer Baltic. It was one of the largest castings ever made, weighing about seventy five tons; the failure or success of the casting involving the sum of $20,000. As the moment approached, the workmen especially manifested an interest and anxiety not surpassed by their employers.

At a given signal, three immense reservoirs containing the molten iron were simultaneously opened; the liquid fire gushed forth in streams which filled the whole building with a blinding blaze of light. The workmen seemed to dash in and out of the fire like imps in Don Giovanni, the ladies screamed and nearly pushed their protectors into the fiery furnace, while the gentlemen endeavoured to shield their scorched faces behind hats and umbrellas. On flew the fiery floods, filling every crevice of the immense mould with waves of hissing flame, to simmer down into a compact mass of machinery. It was a splendid sight, and the success was perfect.

PERILOUS BALOON ASCENSION.—On thursday morning a man, whose name we cannot immediately ascertain, ascended from Erie in a baloon, with the intention of crossing over to Canada. He had made about sixty miles of Grand river, on the Canada side, when the wind veered round and blew him down the lake and towards the American shore. When about twenty miles distant from Long Point he saw the propeller Marie Stuart, and let out the gas in order that he might board the propeller. The unlucky aeronaut was soon immersed up to his middle in the water, from which position he was rescued by the boat of the Marie Stuart. The balloon was made fast to the boat, that it might be towed to the propeller and preserved, but the "machine" began to fill again, and, the wind freshing, the position of the boat and the balloon was changed, and the sailors found themselves flying through the water at the tail of this new-fangled cruiser. The ropes were quickly cut, and the balloon soon scudded out of sight. The propeller took the aerenaut into Detroit, from from which point he sent a letter by the City of Cleveland, to be mailed here, to his friends in Erie, announcing his arrival.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING.—A Baltimore correspondent of the Worcester county Shield, (a bitter locofoco sheet,) signing himself "Calhoun," thus unwittingly analyzes his own party, and seriously settles the question of its respectability:

"By such appeals and by packing the wards, they have succeeded in electing the worst Convention that ever assembled in this city. Most of the members are office seekers, and in some cases, at least, *there are men elected that I, as an honest man, would blush to be found in their company.*"

A YOUNG MAN of 18, in prison at Paris for theft, has made a watch of straw. This little masterpiece is 2½ inches in diameter, about half an inch thick, and will go for three hours without winding up. The dial plate is of paper, and a pretty straw chain is attached to the whole.—The instruments and materials the prisoner had at his command were two needles, a pin, a little straw, and thread.—Several persons of distinction, moved by this surprising genius for mechanics, are now endeavoring to obtain his liberation.

A cow, belonging to Lewis Cabell of Amherst county, died a few days since, in whose womb was discovered *one hundred and two* young calves. One of them was fully developed; but the others though perfectly shaped, were about the size of rats. This is a remarkable instance; but we are informed, on authority which we cannot discredit, that it is strictly and literally true.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

An Intolerable Punster.—Theodore Hook, once walking with a friend, passed a pastry cook's shop in the window of which was the usual inscription, "Water Ices and Ice Cream."

"Dear me," said Theodore, "what an admirable description of the effects of hydrophobia?"

"How can that be?" said his friend, "what have water ices and ice creams to do with the hydrophodia?"

"Oh," replied Hook, "you do not read it right. I read it thus: 'Water I sees, and I screams.'"

ABSURDITIES.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.

To judge of people's piety by their attendance at church.

To make your employers tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry at them because they lie for themselves.

To tell your own secrets, and believe that other people will keep them.

☞ Why will American's emblem outlive those of England, France, Ireland and Scotland?

Answer.—The rose must fade, the lily droop the shamrock die the thristle wither, but the *stars are eternal.*

☞ A wouldebe prophet down South lately said in one of his sermons that he was sent to redeem the world and all things therein. Upon hearing this, a native pulled out two five dollar bills on broken banks, and requested him to fork over the specie for them.

☞ "Mother, mayn't I have the big Bible in your room?" "Yes my son, and I am glad to see you desirous of pursuing that good book. What do you most want to see in it?" "I only want to see whether I can smash flies in it, like Bill Smith does at school."

☞ "Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a fellow to a brisk brunette; "give me your hand if you please."

"La, Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well go ask pa."

☞ Subject for a debating Club:—if a man had a grizzly bear by the tail would it be policy to hold fast or letgo?

☞ Patrick's testimony in the riot case: "Be jabers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brickbats!"

If a man should set out calling every thing by its right name he would be knocked down before he got to the corner of the street.

☞ If you want an ignoramous to respect you, 'dress to death,' and, wear watch seals about the size of a brickbat.