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# KENT NEWS.

*Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.*

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

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. AUGUST 1, 1846. NO. 14.



*HEMSLEY'S WORM DESTROYING SYRUP,*

*Prepared by R. F. Hemsley, Pharmaceutist, Easton, Md. and by Hemsley & Bros. 47 Ann street, New York.*

Various remedial agents have been resorted to from time immemorial for the expulsion of worms. Among the most popular of the present era, and one we may add, without ostentation, destined to stand unrivalled in the class of anthelmintic remedies, is that offered to the public under the title of "*Hemsley's Worm Destroying Syrup.*" Its qualities have already stood the test of years, and innumerable evidences of the most striking success in its administration have been from time to time furnished. The ingredients are at once safe and efficient, and the composition prepared upon strict chemical principles. The united testimony of eminent medical gentlemen, to whom it has been submitted, is a strong proof of its claim upon general patronage. But a stronger proof of its merits is the fact, that it has never, in a single instance, when properly administered, failed to produce a cure; and whenever it has been introduced, it has become with Physicians, as well as with all others, the only medicine prescribed for worms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, having prescribed "*Hemsley's Worm Destroying Syrup,*" frequently in our practice, and witnessed its uniform success, can confidently recommend it to be a safe and certain remedy for worms, and believe it to be superior to any thing ever used in such cases.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trist Thomas, MD | Chris. C. Cox, MD |
| J. A. Muse, MD | Jas. Dawson, MD |
| W. H. Thomas, MD | H. R. Pitts, MD |

I have tried in a desperate case of worms "*Mr. Wm. Hemsley's Worm Destroying Syrup,*" and it proved immediately efficacious. This case had baffled the skill of a Physician previously, and the disease must have killed the servant. I feel it my duty to give this certificate in favour of this valuable medicine.

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr.
Attorney at Law.

Easton, March 30th, '44.

Having freely used "Hemsley's Worm Destroying Syrup" in my family for more than two years past, I unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe and effectual vermifuge, and decidedly prefer it to any other worm medicine I have ever used.

JOHN TILGHMAN.

☞PRICE.—25 cts. per bottle, or $2 00 per dozen.

For sale by
SIMON WICKES, Jr. Druggist,
Chester Town.

July 11th, 1846. tf

## A Valuable Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated on the Sassafras river, in Kent county, called "*BLOOMFIELD,*" containing about

**750 ACRES,**

and at present occupied by Mr. James Wilson.

About **350** ACRES is covered by

**Timber,**

of a superior quality, consisting of the varieties of *OAK, HICKORY, LOCUST, CHESNUT and POPLAR.* There is rarely to be found on our shore, so large and valuable a body of Wood and Timber land, lying on navigable water.

The FISHERY rents for about $100 per annum, and might be made much more valuable.

G. VICKERS, Agent,
for Mr. M. T. Goldsborough and wife.
Chester Town, }
April 4th, 1846. }

## Carriage and Harness MANUFACTORY.

**T. & O. P. JONES,**

*Fashionable* COACH MAKERS,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly manufacturing CARRIAGES of almost every description style and patern, all of which they will sell cheap and on accommodating terms.—Persons in want of good Carriages are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Old carriages taken in exchange.

N. B. Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

Chester Town, May 30th, 1846. tf

## Lime! Lime!!

The subscriber is prepared to contract for the delivery upon the Chester and adjacent rivers, any quantity of STONE LIME, upon favorable terms. Letters addressed to him at Baltimore will receive prompt attention. Capt. Graves and Capt. Foster, are authorized to make contracts for the delivery of lime, and purchasers may rely upon the fulfilment of any arrangements they may make.

E. J. COOPER,
City Block, Baltimore

*CHEAP GROCERIES.*

W. ELIASON has N. O. Sugar 7, S. good Sugar 12½; Rio and LaGuyra 8 and 10; Molasses 31; Candles 10; 75 to $1; Spices; Indigo; Starch, &c.



THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

**Terms:**

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

☞For Prospectus, see fourth page.

## POETRY.

### BY MR. ADAMS.

Miss Ellen M. Cockey, of John and Thomas Forest, Baltimore county, presented to Mr. Adams, a few weeks ago, a pair of knit gloves. In acknowledging their reception, the "old man eloquent" penned the following lines.—*Balt. American.*

Who shall say that public life
Is nothing but discordant strife?
And he whose heart is tuned to love,
Tender and gentle as the dove,
Must whet his talons, night and day,
For conflicts with the birds of prey?

This world is fashioned, lady fair!
Of joy and sorrow, ease and care,
Of sudden changes, small and great,
Of upward and of downward fate:
And whoso bends his mood to trace
The annals of map's fallen race,
May sigh to find that nature's plan,
Is ruthless war from man to man.
But nature cruel, to be kind,
Not to war only man consigned,
But gave him woman on the spot,
To mingle pleasure in his lot—
That if with man war cannot cease,
With woman reigns eternal peace.

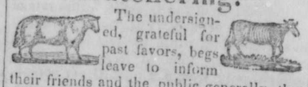
Fair lady, I have lived on earth
Nigh fourscore summers from my birth,
And hail the sorrows I have felt,
Have by my brother man been dealt;
And all the ills I have endured
By man inflicted, woman cured.
The glove from man to man, thou know'st,
Of fierce defiance is the boast,
And cast in anger on the floor.
To martial combat shows the doors:
But gloves from woman's gentle hand,
Of cordial friendship bear the wand,
And in return a single glove
Betokens emblematic love.

Thy gift, fair Ellen, then I take,
And cherish for the giver's sake;
And while they shelter from the storm
My hands, the heart alike shall warm,
And speed for thee to God above,
The fervid prayer of faithful love.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*Washington, April 19th, 1846.*


## Butchering.



The undersigned, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will have on hand every day in the week (Sundays excepted) FRESH MEAT. On Saturdays and Wednesdays they will attend the Market, and on other days they will keep their meat at Jurney & Brother's store room.

The highest cash prices given for fat stock, and the cash paid before taking it away.

*THOMAS CARROLL & CO.*
Chester Town, July 11th, 1846.

## *Drugs & Medicines.*

*WILEY & PERKINS*

Have opened, and intend to keep at all times a general assortment of **DRUGS,** of the best and purest descriptions, which they will sell at fair moderate prices.

BENJ'N B. PERKINS having had experience in the Drug business, will accurately compound prescriptions at low rates.

Chester Town, }
April 25th, 1846. } tf


## A Final Dividend.

BY ORDER of the Orphan's Court for Kent county a final Dividend on the personal estate of Nathan Hatcheson, late of Kent county, deceased, will be struck before the Orphan's Court, on Tuesday, the 4th Aug't 1846. All creditors holding claims or judgments against the said deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Register of Wills, duly proved and passed, on or before that day, as they will otherwise be debarred from any portion of the estate.

JOS. BROWNE,
Adm'r Nathan Hatcheson, dec'd.

July 11th, 1846. td


## Scrap Plates for Sale.

FORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book. Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

June 13th, 1846. 6w

## Bacon.

A lot Shoulders and Middlings, "Eastern Shore cure," for sale by
WICKES & BRO.

July 11th, 1846.

## WOOD

TAKEN at this Office for subscription or advertising.

Nov. 1st, 1845. tf


*From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, July 18.*

### MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. F. Adolphus Muir— an advertisement of which has appeared several times in our paper—has at last been accounted for. His body has been found and identified. He was murdered by Captain Wm. Daindridge Epes, of the county of Dinwiddie, who has, for the present, made his escape, but who, we trust, will be arrested and suffer punishment due to his enormous offence against the laws of God and man.

The annals of crime scarcely furnish as aggravated a case of cool and deliberate murder Whether we look at the character of the parties, the motives which prompted the deed, or the mode of its accomplishment, the offence stands out with an appallingly bold relief.

The murdered man was one of the most respectable, amiable and inoffensive men in our county. He was connected with one of the most respectable families in our State, and possessed qualities which commended him to the esteem and love of all who knew him. There was not in Dinwiddie county a man more universally popular than F. Adolphus Muir.

His murderer is also connected with a family as respectable as any in the country. His own character, as far as we have heard, was unimpeached up to the period of this horrible affair, and he was upon terms of friendship with his victim to the very moment that he slew him— indeed, Mr. Muir had been at the house of Epes on the very day he was killed and had accepted an invitation to return there to dinner; but he came upon his victim in his hospitality became his murderer. What it will be asked, was the motive which prompted Epes to the horrible deed? The accursed love of money prompted the act.—Muir held a bond, or bonds, amounting to $3,200 against Epes—it being the ballance of which Epes owed for a tract of land bought by him of Muir. It was to get possession of this bond that Epes murdered Muir.

The circumstances which first created the impression that Mr. Muir had been foully dealt with, and which finally led to the detection of the manner of his death, and the author of it, are explained in the following extract from the advertisement, which appeared lately in our paper.

On the 2d of February last, F. Adolphus Muir left the house of his brother, John A. Muir, in the county of Dinwiddie. He had not advised his brother or any of his friends, that he contemplated a protracted abscense from the county. About the 11th of February his brother, John A. Muir, received the following letter:

"PETERSBURG, Feb 4, 1846.

"Dear John:—I have arrived in this place and will give you a small sketch of the times. On my way here my horse threw me, sprained my right arm, and got away from me. My hand is at this time so painful I am obliged to get a friend to write this letter for me. I hope my horse has returned either to your house or Peters Fortunately for me, a gentleman came along in a buggy and offered me a seat to town, which I accepted. ——— has paid me every dollar due upon his land, &c. I have had an offer to go into business in this place. I shall leave immediately for the north, where I shall remain several weeks and see the prospect of laying in a stock of goods. I shall not be in your part of the country for several weeks. My love to all.

"Your brother,
F. ADOLPHUS MUIR."

About the 27th Feb. a letter dated "New York, 12th Feb. 1846," and signed "F. Adolphus Muir," directed to John A. Muir, and post marked "Petersburg," was received. He still complains that his hand is painful, and says he has heard from his relatives in Missouri, and it is proper he should visit that state—that he shall travel by private conveyance the greater part of the way. He further says, that he will send the letter he is writing by an acquaintance, and get him to mail it at "Petersburg" for "Old Darvills." It is believed that this letter though purporting to be written by F. Adolphus Muir, is not in his hand-writing.

Nothing further was heard from or about him, until the last of May or first of June, when John A. Muir receivid a letter signed "Junius P. Rollins," and dated "Petersberg, May, 23d, (or 28th,) 1846" The writer states that he is by birth a Virginian—that some years ago he moved to Arkansas, and thence to Texas, where he now resides—that on his way to this place he met with F. Adolphus Muir in New Orleans—that he had known him in Richmond, and afterwards in Missouri; that he saw the same evening a gentleman who said he had travelled with F. Adolphus Muir, in February, from New York to that place—that he spoke going into business in New Orleans, and seemed to have plenty of money—that the next morning after this he understood a hat was picked up floating on the Mississippi river, and *underneath* the leather lining, "F. Adolphus Muir, Dinwiddie, Va." was written—that he neather saw nor heard of him afterwards. He states he feels it his duty to write, though it was painful to do so—that upon inquiry, he had found out that he (John A. Muir) was a brother of F. Adolphus Muir.

This awkwardly fabricated account of the cause of Mr Muir's absence from home, of course excited the suspicion of his friends. The blank, as it appears in the first letter, and which refers to the payment for the land, was, in the original, filled with the name of Captain Dandridge Epes.

On enquiry, it was found that, on the 2d of February, Mr. Muir had gone to the house of Mr. Epes—that after he had remained there some time, Epes remarked to him that there was a deer in the woods, and proposed that M. should accompany him and see him kill it, and return with him to dinner. To this M. consented, and they together left the house on horseback, Epes with a double-barreled gun and Muir entirely unarmed. This was the last time Muir was seen in life.

This account was given by the amiable and most deeply distressed wife of Epes, before she was aware that her husband was suspected of the crime. She further stated that Epes returned to his house alone, and on being asked by her, why Mr. Muir had not redeemed his promise to return to dinner, replied, that Muir had found it necessary to go to Brunswick. The first letter, dated "Petersburg, Feb. 4th 1846," having stated that Epes had paid the money due on the land, E was asked where he paid the money. He replied that he paid Muir on the 4th of February, at Jarratt's Hotel, in this town. On making inquiry at Mr. Jarratt's, Muir's friends ascertained that neither Mr Jarratt or any one else had seen him there—nor could any one be found in Petersberg where Muir was well known, who had seen him in Town at that time.

A careful examination was made of the handwriting of the three letters mentioned in the advertisement, and it was ascertained that they were all written by the same person, though an attempt had evidently been made to vary the hand writing. These letters were next compared with the hand writing of Epes and a resemblance between them detected. Suspicion against Epes was now strong enough to warrant Muir's friends in searching E.'s premises, and charging him with the murder.

Accordingly, on Thursday of last week, a large party went to Epes' house. They found him at home, and told him that he was suspected of the murder He, of course asservated his innocence most strongly, but on being told that he would be sewed upon the bond or bonds for $3,200, which he had in his possession, he replied that rather than have any trouble about it he would pay the bonds over again. The plantation and woods were then searched, but no trace or vestige of the body could be found; and the friends of Muir not thinking that they had any right to arrest Epes at that time, permitted him to remain at large.

Matters stood thus until Sunday last, when Mr. Lumsden, a respectable watch maker of this town, stated that, in May last, Mr. Epes had sold him or traded to him, a gold watch, which watch he had in 1843 cleaned for Mr. Muir, and taken down the number. On examination the numbers corresponded, and the friends of Mr. Muir identified the watch as having belonged to and been worn by him at the time of his disappearance. This development, coupled with other circumstances, justified the arrest of Epes, and accordingly a warrant was issued for his apprehension. It was, however, issued too late, as Epes left his house on Monday, and has not since been heard from.

On Wednesday, a party went to the house of Epes, and were there informed by his Overseer that he believed a certain negro on the plantation could tell where Muir's body could be found. His reason for thinking so was that for sometime past Epes would not permit this negro to be chastised for his faults. The negro was called up and interrogated, and forthwith proceeded to a spot about 600 yards distant from the house, and pointed out the grave. On opening it the body was found, and although a good deal decayed, was readily identified by all the acquaintances of Muir who were present.

The account given by the negro is, that on the day after Muir was killed, his master took him to a spot near the grave where Muir's body lay covered up with pine burrs and trash, and ordered him to dig a grave. The negro says he was for sometime so much agitated as to be unable to proceed with his work—that his master assured him he killed Muir accidentally and regretted it deeply. The negro's silence from that period until Wednesday, was doubtless produced by threats from his master.

This is substantially an account of one of the foulest and most cold blooded murders that ever disgraced humanity; and we have been thus minute,—not for the purpose of ministering to a morbid appetite for the horrible, but for the purpose of spreading far and wide the facts, in the hope that a knowledge of them may aid in the apprehension of the murderer. And to this end the following reward has been offered:

$500 REWARD—ARREST THE MURDERER.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of Wm. Dandridge Epes, the murderer of F. Adolphus Muir, of the county of Dinwiddie. The said Epes was a resident of Dinwiddie county, is about forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of a florid complexion, blue eyes and dark auburn hair, with a high forehead, and of athletic form, slightly inclined to corpulency. He is reserved in his manners, proud, and haughty in his general demeanor. He is without doubt guilty of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed.

The Governor will also offer a large reward for his apprehension.

JOHN A. MUIR,
PETER BOISSEAU.

Petersburg, Va. July 15, 1846.

### GOVERNORS OF THE WORLD.

A writer in the last century observes, that when the cannons of the princes began war, the canons of the churches were destroyed. It was first nitrum that governed the world, and then nitrum—first St. Peter and then Saltpetre."

*From the Baltimore American.*

We annex a translation of the *project de loi,* or bill, reported in relation to the war, by the committee to which it was referred. Bocanegra and Valencia were among the members of this committee. After a short report upon the circumstances of the case, the committee proposed the following:

The Extraordinary National Congress of the Mexican Republic considering:

That the Republic of the United States of America, with notorious violation of all right, has instigated and protected openly and perseveringly the insurrection of the colonists of Texas against the nation which had admitted them upon its territory and generously shielded them with the protection of its laws:

That it has incorporated the same territory of Texas into its union by an act of its Congress, notwithstanding it has always belonged by undisputed right to the Mexican nation, has been recognized as such, by the United States themselves, as appears by the boundary treaties of 1832 and 1835:

That it has not maintained the solemn assurances and reservations in regard to the rights of the Mexican Republic, which by means of its agents it had made in conformity with those treaties:

That it has also invaded the Department of Tamaulipas, introducing an army upon the left bank of the Rio Bravo, giving occasion and origin to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May of the present year:

That in time of profound peace, and during established relations of amity between the two countries, it has invaded by land and sea the territories of the Californias:

That it has blockaded the ports of Matamoras, Vera Cruz and Tampico of Tamaulipas, opening its fire upon the defences of the latter:

That it has authorized a levy of troops against Mexico:

That it has declared war against the Republic, under the pretext that the said States had been invaded, when in fact they made the invasion:

And lastly, considering that the nationality of the Mexicans is seriously compromised by the power and the spirit of usurpation, flagrantly manifested by the neighboring nation of the United States—DECREES.

1st, The Mexican nation, in the exercise of its natural defence, is actually in a state of war with the United States of America.

2d. In consequence thereof, the Government will employ all its resources and powers to render the war effectual to the reparation of the injury done to the Mexican nation: it will complete the bodies of permanent militia, and levy new forces at once to the extent it shall deem necessary, both to fill up the bodies at present on foot, and to create others of the same description; and if it shall need other special powers, Congress will confer them.

This report bears date the 16th ult. but we find it in paper of the 27th, and we know not at all what action was taken by Congress upon it.

The following, which we find in the N. Y. Herald of Thursday, will serve to give some idea of the course which Santa Anna is likely to pursue if he should, as it is supposed he will if he has not already done so, return to his country:

EPTRACT FROM A LETTER OF SANTA ANNA.

"Should the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa second the many calls upon me from other portions of Mexico, it will be deemed decided evidence that my country is convinced that, in banishing, great injustice has been done to me. So direct a mode of announcing my innocence of having shaped my public course in no instance, except in the way believed most conducive to the good of the republic, must occasion me to feel it obligatory upon me to obey with earnest affection the wishes of the nation; and I will immediately proceed from this to the post in question. As, however, it has not been my desire to interfere with the measures of the present administrator of my country's destines, it will not be expected of me to enter Mexico unless I have the countenance and support of the gallant soldiery and citizens of the fortress and city of Vera Cruz.

"General Paredes was instrumental in supplanting my own government with that of Herrera; his having himself subsequently, supplanted the government which overthrew mine, is proof, on his part, that he also did me injustice; and, inasmuch as I am aware of the existing necessity for whomsoever is in power to consider it, by virtue of the oath of office, obligatory upon him to uphold his position, I shall deem the measures which General Paredes may consider requisite to avert my return, as in no way personal towards myself, but as acts, which, by law, he is called upon to perform, in order to sustain it. I shall not, therefore, deem General Paredes my enemy. My wishes are for the prosperity of my country."

SANTA ANNA.

The New Orleans Picayune, in connexion with the news from Mexico, has the following paragraph respecting the banished Ex President:

The advices brought by the Hope Howes, from Mexico and Havanna, lead us to infer that Santa Anna's schemes are, for the time being, entirely baffled. We learn verbally that he had disposed of his game cocks, sold his furniture and given up his house, preparatory to his return to Mexico, but that the news received from Vera Cruz by Clyde had changed his purpose, and that he will remain in Havanna till something more favorable to his hopes turns up. The election of Paredes to the Presidency by Congress, was, we suppose, unexpected by him—though in this quarter that event at least, was anticipated with certainty.

The election of Bravo to the Vice Presidency was also a blow to him. Bravo was once Santa Anna's best friend, but they subsequently quarrelled, and are now of opposite factions. The war has in a good measure united the people in favor of the Administration, and our correspondent informs us that Santa Anna's party is falling away apace. The investure of Paredes also with the command of the army has helped his popularity and concentrated public feeling in his behalf. The prospect now is that the revolution in Jalisco will be soon put down—such are the Government advices upon the subject. From these circumstances we consider it quite unfortunate for Santa Anna that he disposed of his fighting fowls and broke up his establishment so soon.

LETTER FROM SANTA ANNA TO GEN. VEGA.

The following letter, dated Havana, June 6th, was addressed by Santa Anna to Gen. Vega:

*My Dear Friend:* I have learned, from the public papers lately received from Louisiana, with great sorrow, that you have been taken prisoner, and brought to New Orleans as such, with three other officers, in consequence of the disasterous battle of the 9th ult. in the field of La Palma, a few miles distant from our city of Matamoras.

Being out of our country, and forbidden to return to its territory, it is truly painful to me to be unable to offer in person, at this time, the services which I have always offered in her greatest conflicts. It is equally painful to me to be unable to take a share in the dangers of the meritorious army of the republic, with whose blood I have mingled my own, in the defence of the sacred rights of the nation; and I have no choice left me, in which I can gratify my patriotic feelings, but to tender my resources as far as they will extend, to my companions in arms, who are in misfortunes like yours. This is what I now hasten to do, hoping that you, and the other three officers with you, will draw on me for monthly amounts equal to your respective pay, under the assurance that your letters will be promptly honored.

Present my friendly salutations to your companions, and inform me if I can in any other way serve you.

Your most devoted friend,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

## VARIETY.

One writer states that the population of Matamoras is 5000 people and 50,000 dogs.

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," as the boy said when he couldn't recite his lesson.

When the candle of prosperity shines upon us, we may light our neighbors who are in the dark, and have none the less light ourselves.

"I never knew," said Lord Erskine, "a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity."

RATHER SEVERE.

A Minister at a Camp Meeting said—"If the lady with the blue hat, red hair, and cross eyes, don't stop talking, she will be pointed out to the congregation."

"What a strange thing it is that with such a name you should be such a wicked fellow," said Mr Steel to Mr Good. "Not at all," was the reply, "seeing that you, notwithstanding your name, are so very soft."

GOING TO BE BURIED.

Last week an Irishman, who observed a crowd in one of the streets in Chester, asked the cause of it, and having been told that it was a person *going* to be buried, replied—

"Well, I will go and see him: for in our country we carry our dead to be buried!"

THE EMPEROR ADRIAN.

The Emperor Adrian meeting a man who had insulted him before he came to the government, said to him—

"Approach—you have nothing to fear—I am an Emperor."

This is an example worthy of being imitated by those who are called to return good for evil.

The following is an inscription on a tombstone in Massachusetts. It is beautiful:

"I came in the morning—it was spring,
And I smiled;
I walked out at noon—it was summer;
And I was glad;
I sat me down at even—it was autumn,
And I was sad;
I laid me down at winter—it was night,
And I slept."

NO WHERE'S.

"Where were you all this afternoon?" inquired the master.

"No where," answered the boy carelessly.

"No where?" echoed the master, assuming a very wise look, and casting his eyes around the room to see if the boys noticed him, his custom always when about to utter an expressive remark. "That *no where* must be a great place, for a good many boys go there, I find. But how came you to Go there, Patrick?"

"Because," answered the little delinquent, "I had *no where's* to go, and so I *went there.*"

A loud laugh from the whole school followed, in which the master heartily joined.