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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. SEPTEMBER 5, 1846. NO. 19.

500 Negroes Wanted

In exchange for CASH! CASH! CASH!

I have a plenty of cash, and will pay the very highest prices for Negroes,(in gold, silver or bank notes) slaves for life or for a term of years, with good titles, and none others. Persons having slaves to dispose of who desire them to remain in the State, can do so. I will give good bond not to send them out of the State, and will come to the Eastern Shore and take them free of cost to their owners.

All communications will be promptly attended to, if directed to me, at my office and residence, No. 34 Exeter street, North of Pitt street, Baltimore.

JOHN N. DENNING.

August 8th, 1846. 1y

FOR RENT.

A Valuable Farm for rent the ensuing year, where John Wareham resides, near Bell air. The above farm is susceptible of great improvement—has a valuable meadow and apple orchard. A large quantity of wood and chesnut rails would be sold off it, which would give an active tenant with a strong force profitable employment—as also in hauling lime for the improvement of the land. The situation is healthy five to six miles from Chester Town, and within two miles of a public landing.

To a suitable tenant, a lease for several years would be given Application to be made to

JOHN W WILMER, Baltimore,
or Wm B WILMER, near the premises

Aug 15 8w

NOTICE.

I HAVE undertaken to close up Dr Wharland's books to January, 1846—those whose accounts, previous to that time, remaining unsettled, are requested to call and settle them before the middle of September next. Many of these accounts have been standing since 1839, and unless they are closed by the specified time, by payment, note or otherwise, it will be my *duty* to adopt such measures as will *insure* a settlement.

There are, also, a number of *notes* which have been due him some time, which I hope will be promptly attended to.

All who attend to this notice *may expect* a reasonable and satisfactory settlement.

CHARLES H. WICKES, Attorney.

August 8th, 1846. 6w

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

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. 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.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the MILL and MILL SEAT, commonly called

"PERKINS' MILL,"

one hundred and fifty or sixty acres land attached, lying in Kent county, four miles from Chester Town, on main road, leading from the latter place to Rock Hall.

For further particulars, inquire o the subscriber residing in Chester Town.

August 8th, 1846.

TO RENT,

For the next year the Dwelling House on Front street now occupied by W. H. Hinton, Esq. Apply to

W. B. WILMER, Jr.

Chester Town, Aug. 15, 1846. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's slippers 25 to $1 00 pair—fine calf skin boots only $1 75—good boy's face boots—for sale low by

T. W. ELIASON.

July 4, 1846.

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.

A PARADUN.

To dun—or not to dun? That is the question.
Whether it is better that the purse should suffer
From lack of cash by baneful emptiness,
Or by a gentle dun to fill it up;
To dun to get the money, and be enabled
To live—and pay our debts—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished.—To dun to be denied,
Denies with call again. Aye, there's the rub—
For in that "call again," what evils come—
What disappointment—sore chagrin—and woe—
What time is waisted—and what shoes worn
In consequence—it must give us pain.
——————————It is this—
That makes so many debts not worth collecting:
'Tis this which sickens business to despair,
And keeps from honest labor its reward.

While thus in language of complaint we speak
We don't forget our many, many friends—
To them a debt of gratitude we owe:
To them our gratitude we freely pay,
Enjoyed by their kindness, still our bark shall sail,
Enjoy the pleasing calm, nor dread the boist'rous gale.

ADVICE TO LAND BUYERS.

First see the land that thou intend'st to buy,
Whether the seller's title clear doth lie,
And that no woman to it doth lay claim,
By dowry, jointure, or some other name,
That it may cumber. Know if bound or free
The tenure stand, and that from each feofee
It be releas'd; that the seller be sold
That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold.
Have special care that it not mortgaged be
Nor be entailed on posterity.

THE CUSTOM IN THE ARMY.

A letter from the Brazos, July 31, to the Wilmington (Del.) Journal tells the following story of the "habits and customs of the Army:"

"The officers and privates, generally have pitched fights as soon as they land on shore. A very ridiculous affair occurred on board one of the troop ships off the harbor. It appears that one of the officers bought a piece of ice, and one of the privates also, and by accident one or the other's treasure was lost, and thereupon the officer and private simultaneously seized upon the other piece, to determine by force of argument or arms which should possess it. After a few words and sundry blows they concluded to leave it to arbitration, and the mate of the ship was called upon as umpire.—Upon due deliberation he decided in favor of the officer, and on expressing his decision, he was instanly knocked down by some eight or ten volunteers. The crew of the ship witnessing this shameful outrage on their officer immediately came to his rescue, and a general fight between the crew and volunteers ensued, the *denoument* of which was the mate's appearing from the cabin with a pistol, which he levelled at the breast of his antagonist, and was prevented from shooting him by a gentlenman throwing up his arm.

"The President of the United States has been often heard to remark, since he has been President, that all the institutions of Providence were wise, but none of them more so than the institution of a Sabbath."

Union.

Is it possible! There is, then, we suppose, some hope for the 'institutions of Providence,' and especially the *Sabbath*, now that the President of the United States, who is a 'working President'—'not a man of robust appearance,' and who 'always attends church'—has been pleased to extend to them his gracious patronage. We congratulate all concerned.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A THRUST.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Tariff, Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, a leading Polk-man, took an occasion to give "Sir Robert Walker" a severe thrust, as follows:

"He said he had no confidence in the financing statements of the Secretary of the Treasury. He had no faith in them, and based no calculation upon them whatever. The financial affairs of the Government were in a sad and deplorable condition. In my conscience I believe this."

WHAT IS MEANT BY A "QUARTER" OF GRAIN?

We see it quoted in regard to the price of grain that it is so much per qaurter, or so much imperial quarter. An imperial quarter of Indian corn is 480 pounds, which is equal to eight bushels of 60 pounds each. Wheat is sold by the bushel of 70 lbs. each so that eight bushels or an imperial quarter of wheat is 560 lbs.

FEMALE VOTING.

A proposition is circulating in New York, urging the Convention to insert a clause in the Constitution allowing women to vote, but whether single or married is not said. Single women formerly voted in New Jersey, but, for some cause, the law was repealed.

A Mrs. Jordan, of Boston, quarrelled with her husband on Thursday last, about cooking a beef steak, and in order to spite him, she swallowed laudanum and died within an hour.

THE WIDOW OF FIVE HUSBANDS.

Translated for the Boston Atlas from the Paris "Siecle" of the 25th ult.

There has recently arrived in Paris a young English lady, already the widow of her fifth husband. This remarkable chance, this uncommon series of widowhoods, is the more extraordinary, that the lady in question has not yet reached her 25th year. The history of her several marriages is so strange, both as a whole and in its particulars, that we should hardly dare to relate them, if the world had not already given credit to them. The saloons of the English almost the only ones to remain open in this season of general desertion, dispute for the honor of this young widow, and from them we derive the following narrative of her conjugal adventures.

Mrs. *** was not quite 16 years old when she contracted her first marriage at Gretna Green. This matrimonial locality is sufficient evidence that it was a purely sentimental union. Two rivals disputed for her young affections; one was favored by her family, the other by herself. The latter of course, was the successful one. In order to set aside all obstacles, our two young people had recourse to an elopement; and put in requisition the famous blacksmith, who unites enamoured English couples, at a moment's warning, and without asking the consent of their relatives. The nuptial benediction had just been pronounced, when the unsuccessful rival appeared. He had followed the fugitives with all the speed his gold could obtain from the postillion; but the fugitives had a whole night's start of him; and the rival was only able to arrive just soon enough to be two hours too late.

"You have had a useless chase, my dear sir," said the bridegroom, happy and proud of his success, "for we are already married."

"It may be so," replied the other, "but I have, at least, come in time to be revenged!"

In accepting this challenge, the bridegrom requested that the meeting might be postponed to the next day, but his jealous rival would not consent to afford him this gratification. They must repair at once to the spot, with the first seconds they could meet; the duel was fought with pistols, and the bridegroom, struck by a ball in the forehead fell, never to rise again.

So Mrs. *** became a widow two hours after the celebration of her first marriage.—This adventure made s much talk, and led to so many scandalous rumors, that a second marriage only could allay them. Besides, the young widow had known so little of the married life, that she very naturally desired to continue the chapter from the interesting point where it was so unfortunately broken off. This time, in order to efface as much as possible the consequences of her first fault, for which she had been so severely punished, Mrs. *** submitted to the wishes of her parents in the choice of her second husband. They made for her a reasonable choice, selecting a man of mature years, and offering every possible guarantee. He was an old retired merchant, possessing a large fortune, honorably acquired. This was not probably the happiness dreamed of by a soul so poetical and enamoured; but then Mrs. *** adapted herself to her new situation, and had not yet encountered those hollow deceptions, and bitter deceits of life, before her husband found it necessary to attend to some business which required his presence on the continent. He left alone, and in crossing the channel, the steamboat was overtaken by a tempest and dashed upon the rocks of the coast. This shipwreck made Mrs *** a widow for the second time.

In her misfortunes she naturally looked about for consolation from others, which is any thing but difficult to procure for a young widow, who united to her own personal charms those of a very considerable fortune. Among those attentive to her she favored a young and showy youth, full of grace and wit, who seemed to her to unite all that would console her for the loss of her husband. As soon as the necessary delays were over the reign of the third husband commenced, under the most favorable auspices.

Nothing at the commencement seemed likely to mar the happiness of this union; but soon, even while devoted to his wife, the husband began to display vices beneath his graceful exterior. Gaming was his ruling passion, and he gave himself up to it with so much ardor that in a short time he had dissipated the rest of his own patrimony and the whole fortune of his wife.—Then, no longer able to endure his shame and remorse, he shot himself.

Three successive calamities would have deprived Mrs. *** of the courage to make a new conjugal trial, had not her pecuniary matters made it necessary to marry again. Completely ruined by her third husband, and with no inheritance to look forward to marriage was the only resource by which she could escape the embarrassment and misery of want. There was no time to be lost; she must make the best of her advantages, and turn to a good account her youth and her attractions, to secure the best chance that offered. Our widow, therefore, bestirred herself; and heaven, as if to recompense her for her trials, sent her a husband of the first class,—a young, rich and handsome baronet, and quite famous on the turf. He had no passion for cards, but on the other hand, he gave himself up with unrestrained ardor to the horse racing, and in this exercise he made use of his purse and of his own person, staking large sum in bets, and risking himself with his horses in disputing for the prize in steeple chases. Fortune had not thus far affected finances. His profits and losses were nearly balanced; but he was less successful as a rider than he was in his bets. His own person was less favored than his purse. When he rode himself he was more often thrown off his horse than able to alight of his own accord. So far from being discouraged, these falls rather stimulated him to do better; and this noble perseverance had already cost him several teeth, as well as an arm and some ribs broken. His family and friends hoped that marriage would make him a little more prudent; and for a short time he abstained from appearing on the turf, in order to devote himself entirely to his wife; but as soon as he became used to this peaceful felicity his former passion retured, and he thought he could unite the pleasures of hymen and the race course. Several of the best riders in England had engaged in a contest, at the Newmarket races; he joined them, mounted his fleetest horse, darted forward in the race, and fell, this time, so disastrously, that he was left dead on the spot.

The unfortunate sportsman had appointed his wife sole heiress of all his property, but his will contained several errors of form, which made it of dobtful effect. One of the relatives of the deceased disputed the will; the case was brought before the tribunals, and being ably managed against her was threatening Mrs. *** with new ruin, when her adversary himself proposed to stop their suit, and to unite their interests by marriage. This was the most prudent course; the lovely widow adopted it, and changing her name for the fifth time, became the wife of a rich landed proprietor, who passed for the most intrepid fox hunter in Northumberland. The marriage had hardly been concluded six months, before the fifth husband, while hunting, was so imprudent as to leap a ditch with a loaded musket in his hand, which was accidentally discharged, when he received the whole contents in his breast. His death was instantaneous.

Such are the events which constitute the conjugal career of Mrs. ***, and it is in consequence of these catastrophes that she is a widow for the fifth time, in the very morning of her life. But that which must seem the stragest of all is, that after thus having, or rather lost, in the lottery of widowhood, she still persists in pursuing a chance which has so far been obstinately against her. The perseverance of this widow may be explained on several grounds. In the first place, having in each instance been married so short a time, she has had knowledge of only the bright days of marriege, the honey moon, and has seen only the bright side; she has never seen the reverse of the medal; she has never experienced the disappointment of destroyed illusions; her husbands have never caused her any suffering, except by their death; even the gamester himself was so amiable and so kind, that, in spite of all his faults, his loss was bitterly regretted. And then, as people have become confused by the many different names whice Mrs. *** has borne, they have nicknamed her Mrs. Blue-beard in cruel reference to her conjugal misfortunes. It is very natural she should wish to rid herself of this surname, by triumphing over fate! But her five widowhoods have somewhat cooled the ardar of her English admirers. Even the boldest experience a sort of superstitious terror; they fear lest they may meet the fate of their predecessors. Mrs. *** has realized how much courage is necessary for any one to venture to marry her, and she has therefore come to Paris. This is certainly complimentary to the Parisians, and she will not be disappointed. As we have said, Mrs. *** is not yet 24 years old, is exquisitely handsome, and her last husband left her, by a will, in which no flaw can be detected, an income of £120,000 a year. This is certainly more than enough to shut one's eyes to the chimerical dangers of the past. Mrs. *** would easily find in Paris a man who in spite of the apparent fatality, would esteem himself very happy to become her sixth husband.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The subjoined memoranda have been placed in our hands by a citizen of the United States very recently from Mexico, and who has spent much time in different parts of that country; the publication of which may not be without use in correcting some errors in the public mind in the United States, if it do not furnish some useful information to those high Civil Officials who are more responsible than the Military for the conduct of the war. The ideas of the writer are of course entirely his own, our connexion with them being confined to the publication of them upon his authority:

"It is the opinion of our countrymen that Mexico has no means to carry on a war with the United States. I am sorry to see that they labor under such a great mistake; for it is my opinion that she possesses every necessary to carry on a long and troublesome war with us, under the system upon which it is now going on. It is something like playing a game of *poker:* you *ante* a little to "go in," but it takes a great deal to get out. We have *ante'd* a few troops in Mexico; now, how many will it take to get them out of it? Mexico will "go better." We shall have to lose them or "go better," or bluff them off with a good round sum.

"I have been examining the statistical tables published by Mr. Tanner, and find many errors in them. I have resided a number of years in different sections of the country. In the State of Tabasco, for instance, I do not think they raise five hundred bushels of wheat. Its produce is corn, cotton, tobacco, logwood, sugar, rum, and cattle—the latter sufficient for the whole Mexican army for twenty years.—And so I might say of almost every State of Mexico. Our officers of the Army, if not on their guard, will be led into some great errors with the Travelling Map, copies of which have been supplied to the army, for it contains a great many errors in essential points. Mexico has at all times men and money to meet us, and, moreover, arms and ammunition supplied her by way of Honduras. Her mines give her more copper to make balls of than can be fired from all the guns in the world.—Her magazines contain over two thousand tons of powder, the city of Mexico over fifty millions of dollars in money or bullion; and the worst enemy of all to strangers is the sickness, while the Mexican soldiers can live on little more than corn and salt.

"To conquer Mexico the United States should take a different plan from the present—one less expensive and sooner concluded—otherwise it will not be finished for five years to come. It can be done only as follows: During the time that Gen. Taylor is marching his army to the westward, send another army of ten thousand men, under a good general, and take possession of the city of Tobasco, cut off their resources from Yucatan and Chiapas, and march on to the city of Mexico, passing through the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaco, Puebla, and thence into Mexico, a distance of about six hundred miles, and through the most valuable departments of Mexico. In taking possession of that valuable State of Puebla, Mexico is cut off from all communication with Vera Cruz and her southeastern States. Gen. Taylor should take possession of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Zacatecas, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Gaunaxuato, Queretaro, and both armies fall on the city at the appointed time. If not, when Gen. Taylor gets to Monterey, he will be as near to the city of Mexico as ever he will get. The next question, how this is to be accomplished and the winter season coming on in our Gulf, is simply answered thus: Let the Heads of Departments employ experienced Americans, who know the dangers of the Gulf of Mexico, its bars, rivers and ports, and its language, and fit out proper transports to conduct our brave hearts to fight their country's cause, which will land them in safety—instead of employing a parcel of flat boats and dug-outs such as our officers have been chartering, and thus risking their own valuable lives and destroying the Government property. The money that has already been expended in this war was sufficient to have whipped Mexico a half dozen times.

"The war with Mexico is not yet begun. It will cost our Government a great deal of trouble and money, and, after all, what do we gain? A bankrupt country, with three millions of whites and five millions of stark-naked Indians to support, as we are now doing for Texas, that owes all the world and has not one cent to pay her creditors—nor ever will have. Yes, there is another way to conquer Mexico. Let our Government give our Generals a *carte blanche* to draw on them. I will guaranty that in that case every Mexican officer will surrender, as Gen. Vega did, and take passage for the United States, and there remain as long as he has a banker to supply him with money and a passport to rove over the country."

SALARIES OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

The recent changes which have taken place in the Administration since the retirement of Sir Robert Peel from office, may render the following account (compiled from official documents, laid before Parliament,) of the salaries of members of the Cabinet, as well as of the salaries of other persons holding important Ministerial appointments (generally embraced under the head of "The Ministry"), interesting just at this period. We first proceed to give the salaries attached to those appointments which were filled by the members of

THE LATE CABINET.

	Per Annum.
First Lord of the Treasury	£5000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	5000
Home Secretary	5000
Foreign Secretary	5000
Colonial Secretary	5000
Secretary of War	2450
First Lord of Admiralty	4500
Lord High Chancellor, paid from out of the Suitor's Fund, exclusive of his salary as Speaker of the House of Lords	10,000
Lord President of the Council	2000
Lord Privy Seal	2000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	——
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests	2000
President of the Board of Trade	2000
Postmaster General	2500
President of the Board of Control	3500

The Duke of Wellington was a member of the late Administration without holding any Cabinet appointment.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

THE TREASURY.

Junior Lords of the Treasury, each	£1200
Two Joint Secretaries to the Treasury, each	2500

HOME DEPARTMENT.

First Under Secretary	£2000
Second do	1500

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Two Under Secretaries, each	£1500

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

First Under Secretary	£2000
Second do	1500

WOODS AND FORESTS.

First Junior Commissioner	£1450
Second do	1200

ADMIRALTY.

Junior Lords, each	£1000
First Secretary	2000
Second do	1500

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Two Secretartes, each	£1500
Assistant Secretary	1200

BOARD OF TRADE, &c.

Vice President and Master of the Mint	£2000

ARMY, &c.

Paymaster General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy	£2000
Judge Advocate General	2000

WAR OFFICE.

Deputy Secretary at War	£2000

ORDNANCE.

Master General	£3000
Surveyer General	1200
Secretary to the Board	1400
Clerk of the Ordnance	1200
Storekeeper	1200

JUDICIAL.

Vice Chancellor of England	£6000
Two additional Vice Chancellors, each	5000
Lord Chief Justice of Queen's Bench	8000
Common Pleas	7000
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer	7000
Master of the Rolls	7000

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	£20,000
Lord High Chancellor	8000
Chief Secretary	6500

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	£2000
Lord Steward	2000
Master of the Horse	2000
Master of the Buck Hounds	1700
Master of the Household	1168

The whole of the above particulars are obtained from the official documents laid before Parliament.

The following are derived from a return presented to Parliament, immediately after her majesty's accession, at the time the household salaries of the Sovereign were determined upon, and the amount of the Civil List arranged:

Vice Chamberlain	£924
Treasurer of the Household	904
Comptroller of the Household	904
Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal	1000
Four Equerries in Ordinary, each	750
Mistress of the Robes	500
Eight Ladies of the Bedchamber, each	500
Ditto Maids of Honor, each	400
Ditto Lords in Waiting, each	702
Ditto Grooms in Waiting, each about*	336

*The gross sum under this item being £2685.

VARIETY.

Variety being the spice of life, a widow generally chooses a second husband as much unlike the first as possible.

LICENSE TO KILL.

How strange that a State, for a few paltry pence,
Grants license to *murder!* then for each offence,
Prosecutes the offender; and yet stranger still,
Will *hang* him for *murder*, though *licensed to kill!*

JACK'S CONCLUSION.

"Did you take the note, and did you see Mr. Thompson, Jack?"

"Yes, sir."

"And how was he?"

"Why he looked pretty well, but he's very blind."

"Blind! what do you mean!"

"Why, while I wur in the room, he axed whare my hat wur, and it wur on my head all the while."

The New York Tribune, alluding to the fatal consequences which often occur from inhaling steam when a boiler bursts on board a steamboat, recommends all steamboat travellers to remember the following advice:—"*Keep your mouth shut when the boiler bursts.*"

FAR-FETCHED.

"What course will lead to Panama?" asked a pedagogue of his class in geography.

"I don't know," answered a thick headed urchin: "but I guess if I was to hit mammy over the head with a frying pan, *she'd* find it out!"

That is certainly one way to *pan a ma.*

THE QUAKER AND THE COUNTRYMAN.

A Quaker passing through a market, stopped at a stall and inquired the price of citrons.

"I have none," said the honest countryman, "that will suit you; they are decayed, and their flavor is gone."

"Thank thee, friend; I will go to the next stand."

"Hast thou any good fruit to-day," said he to the dealer.

"Yes, sir; here are some of the finest nutmegs of my garden. They are small, but rich of their kind."

"Then thou canst recommend them?"

"Oh, certainly sir."

"Very well; I will take two." He carried them home, and they prozed not only unsound, but miserably tasteless.

The next morning he again repaired to the same place. The man who had sold him the fruit the preceding day, asked him if he would like some more.

"Nay, friend; thou hast deceived me once; and now although thou may'st speak the truth, still I cannot trust thee; but thy neighbor chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be his patron. Thou would'st do well to remember this, and learn by experience, that a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning, and a very unprofitable one in the end."