msa_sc2901_scm2349-0335 ©Maryland State Archives

KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

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

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. OCTOBER 3, 1846. NO. 23.

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. }

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would sell at private sale all that FARM, lying in Worton, Kent county, called

"HERMITAGE,"

containing about

130 *Acres*,

joining the lands of Joseph Porter, Esq. William Wroth's heirs, and the Manor The Farm is divided into four fields, under tolerable fencing. There is sufficiency of WOOD on the farm, and a ridge of fine growing young Chesnut. Wheat, corn, oats, rye and clover, grow very well on the land.

There are from 12 to 15 acres of excellent

MEADOW.

There is a small DWELLING, STABLE and CORN HOUSE on the premises.

The price low, and terms easy.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Chester Town, Kent county, Md.
September 5th, 1846. tf

NOTICE.

In obedience to the constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, I hereby give notice, that an election will be held in the several election districts of Kent county, on Tuesday, seventh day of October next, for three Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland; and two members of the Levy Court of said county. The election to be held

The first District at the brick house occupied by Mr. ——— ———, (formerly Duncan Stone's;)

The second District at the Court House, Chester Town;

The third District at Dr J. T. Dunbar's house, in George Town X Roads.

The Polls will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE W. SPENCER,
Sheriff of Kent county.
Sheriff's Office, }
Sept. 19th, 1846 } te

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber, on Saturday night last, a black HORSE, without any white spot; about 15½ hands high —high hip bones; a small with scarcely any foretop; but a heavy tail, which he carries on one side rode under the saddle. He racks and well, and goes well in harness; but and not considered very safe.—ble reward will be given on recov the horse, or on information being so that I can recover him. It is be that he was stolen.

JOSEPH T. MERRITT,
Quaker Neck, Kent county.
ember 12th, 1846. 3w

In Chancery,

15TH SEPT. 1846.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Albert Webster Cordelia Crew and others, made reported by the Trustee Joseph Wickes, ed and confirmed, unless cause be to the contrary on or before the 26th November next, provided a copy of be published in some newspaper county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 26th day of October.

report states the amount of sales to 00.

copy; Test;
LOUIS GASSAWAY.
9th, 1846. 3w

WANTED,

OVERSEER, for the next year, on a large farm, a single man, of industrious and steady habits, who will not work," and who can bring good recommendations.

Apply at this Office.
1846. tf.

Tavern & other Houses in Chester Town

TO BE RENTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The Tavern on High street, now occupied by Mr. A. Roeder.

Also, the Tailor's Shop (near the Tavern) now occupied by Mr. S. P Carroll

Also, the Dwelling on Church alley, now occupied by Mr. Elliott

Also, the Office on Queen street, formerly occupied by Dr T G Wroth.

Also, the White House on Fish street, formerly occupied by Mr J L Ringgold—large enough for *two small* families.

Also, the two adjoining Dwellings, on Calvert street, which formerly belonged to Ira F Younger.

And also, the two small Dwellings on High street, situate between the dwellings of Capt R Baker and Mr T W Eliason.

The terms will be moderate Apply to
JOS WICKES.
Chester Town, Sept. 5th, 1846

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENUING YEAR,

THAT part of the DWELLING HOUSE which was occupied the last year by Mrs. Elizabeth Hurtt.

ALSO, the large frame SHOP, on Queen st. in the occupancy of Mr. B. B. Evans.

ALSO, the SHOE SHOP on the Front street, occupied by Mr. J. J. Elliott.

ALSO, the small DWELLING, on Queen street, occupied by Samuel Perkins.

ALSO, the brick and frame DWELLING in the upper part of Cheter Town occupied by Mr. Thos. Lee, and Mr. A. Usilton.

GEORGE VICKEKS, Agent.
Chester Town, August 29th, 1846
4w

For Rent.

The BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS at my Mills is offered for rent for the ensuing year, or a term of years. These shops have been established about ten years; they have been supported with a good run of custom, and have many conveniences connected with them. Competent mechanics, that would attend to business, might do well there. Comfortable dwellings can be had with them. For terms, apply to James F. Taylor, on the premises, or to the subscriber

JAMES URIE,
Near Goose Hill.
August 29, 1846. 4w

TO RENT,

FOR the next year the Dwelling House on Front street now occupied by W. H. Blackiston, Esq. Apply to
W. B. WILMER, Jr.
Chester Town, Aug. 15, 1846. tf

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the *HOUSE* on the Main street, at present occupied by Mr T C Pinkind.

GEORGE VICKERS,
JAS MANSFIELD.
Chester Town, }
Sept. 12th, 1846. } 4w

To Rent,

The HOUSE on the Main street of Chester Town occupied by Phineas Jones.

G. VICKERS,
Agent for Jno. Wood.
Sept. 19, 1846. 3w

A Final Dividend.

BY ORDER of the Orphan's Court of Kent county, a final Dividend on the personal estate of Phineas H. Jones, late of Kent county, deceased, will be struck before the Orphan's Court, on Tuesday, the 13th October, 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.

SAM'L E. BRISCOE,
Adm'r. Phineas H. Jones, dec'd
September 12th, 1846. td

SADDLES $4,00 *TO* $12,00.

Riding bridles, 50c to $1.75; leather collars 62½ to 75c; blind bridles 62½ to 87½c; martingales; whips; thongs; girths, &c.—large st ck, just received and for sale by
T. W ELIASON.
Sept. 19th, 1846.

CLOTHS. CASSIMERS,

Cassinetts and Flannels—a large stock, just open and for sale lower than they have ever been offered in Chester Town, by
T. W. ELIASON.
Sept. 19th, 1846.

CIDER VINEGAR WANTED.

T. W. ELIASON wishes to buy 6 or 8 barrels of strong Cider Vinegar.
July 18th, 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.

[BY REQEEST.]

From the Easton Star.

THE BACHELOR'S PLAINT.

I'm alone, I'm alone, upon life's stormy ocean,
No friend to console me—no object to love;
Forlorn and neglected,
Despised and rejected,
Unloved and unpitied, I'm destined to rove.

I'm alone, I'm alone, upon life's stormy ocean,
Around me are gath'ring, in fearful array,
Clouds, tempest and lightning,
In league all uniting,
To mar my enjoyment, and embitter life's way.

I'm alone, I'm alone, upon life's stormy ocean,
No pleasure is mine—no respite from care;
Oh! heaven, protect me,
In mercy select me
A wife, nay a woman! I'll have her, I swear.

I'm alone, I'm alone, upon life's stormy ocean,
Ye gods! have compassion—oh pity poor me!
No more would I tarry,
But hasten to marry
(I care not how ugly,) the first woman I see.

I'm alone, I'm alone, upon life's stormy ocean,
A *world* for a woman! a woman I pray!
I'll have her and love her,
And kiss her all over,
Flatter and fondle—do all (but obey.)

I'm alone, all alone! upon life's stormy ocean,
The crisis is coming! I tremble, I fly;
Fair reader, in pity,
Give ear to my ditty,
Oh! hasten to have me! haste, haste, or I die.

JUST THIRTY-FIVE.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE WHIGS.

At the great Whig Convention recently held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mr. Webster was for a few moments present. His presence was acknowledged [illegible] in part:

"I deem it a great privilege to be present, even to be present for a few moments in so large an assemblage of the representatives of the Whigs of Massachusetts.—Wherever the Whigs of Massachusetts assemble, and wherever their representatives assemble there is an odor of liberty that I love to inhale. There is attachment to the Constitution of our country and the institutions of our fathers which warms my heart—that heart which shall not cease to beat, (while it beats at all,) with everything favorable to human liberty.

"Gentlemen, of such a party as the Whig party, made up of intelligent, independent, conscientious men, it is not to be supposed or expected, and that on great and interesting questions, and in all the divisions of such questions, there should be an entire unanimity. But experience shows that there is an unanimity of feeling and of purpose which brings about in the end a unity of action and co operation in effect.

"There are topics, upon the expediency of which, there are gentlemen present, high in my regard, who see a line of duty which is not entirely apparent. Others may look to other sources for succor or aid, others may rely upon other foundations and other hopes; but for myself, I confess that at this period of my political life, full of high hope of the general feeling that actuates all good men in the country, I confess that for my part, in the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I see no star above the horizon promising light to give us, but the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig Party of the United States."

"The Whigs may boast of their temporary gains in New Hampshire and Maine, but how can a liberal Whig triumph in any success which is owing to a combination of the Whigs of those States with the Abolitionists?"—*Union.*

It happens, we believe, that the Abolitionists of Maine cast their votes for their own candidates; at least we observe that some seven or eight thousand votes for Governor were given to a third party, neither Whig nor Locofoco, whom we presume to be the Abolition or "Liberty Party" candidate. But suppose the fact to be as the Union states it, would that conscientious print have felt any very strong aversion to the support of the Abolitionists, had that party thought fit to unite with the Democrats and have elected Mr. Dana? We do not remember that the editor of the Union expressed any objection to Abolition support when that support elected Mr. Morton Governor of Massachusetts; and we do not think that to this day he has admitted that the election of President Polk was any the less acceptable because it was effected by the vote of the Abolition party.

Nat. Int.

It is said that the result of certain experiments in Portsmouth, England, has been to show that a cannon ball will go clear through an iron vessel, and that orders have been given by the Admiralty to suspend the building of all such vessels of the navy.

The authorities of Charleston, South Carolina, have appointed Thursday, the 3d of October, as a day of Thanksgiving.

PHYSICAL NECESSITY OF THE SABBATH.

I have been in the habit, during a great many years, of considering the use of the Sabbath and of observing its abuses. The abuses are chiefly manifested in labor and dissipation. The use, medically speaking, is that of a day of rest. In a theological sense, it is a holy rest provided for the introduction of new and sublime ideas into the mind of man preparing him for his future state. As a day of rest, I view it as a day of compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. A physician always has respect to that preservation of the restorative power; if once this be lost his healing office is at an end. If I show you from the physiological view of the question that there are provisions in the law of nature which correspond with the divine commandment, you will see from the analogy that the Sabbath was made for man as a necessary appointment. A physician is anxious to preserve the balance of circulation, as necessary to the restorative power of the body. The ordinary exertions of man run down the circulation every day of life; and the first general law of nature by which God (who is not only the giver, but also the preserver and sustainer of life,) prevents man from destroying himself, is the alternation of day with night, that repose may succeed action. But although the night apparently equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect, by its repose, the animal system. You may easily determine this question, as a matter of fact, by trying it on beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the horse, and work him to the full extent of his powers every day in the week, or give him rest one day in seven, and you will soon perceive, by the superior vigor with which he performs his functions on the other six days, that this rest is necessary to his well being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the very vigor of his mind, so that the injury of continual diurnal exertion and excitement on his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute, but in the long run he breaks down more suddenly, abridges the length of his life and the vigor of his old age, which (as to mere present power) ought to be the object of his the bountiful provisions of Providence in the preservation of human life, the Sabbatical appointment is not, as it has been theologically viewed, simply a precept partaking of the nature of a political institution, but that it is to be numbered amongst the natural duties, if the preservation of life be admitted to be a duty, and the premature destruction of it a suicidal act. This is said simply as a physician, and without reference at all to the theological question; but if you consider further the proper effect of real Christianity—namely, peace of mind, confiding trust in God and good will to man—you will perceive in this source of renewed vigor to the mind, and through the mind to the body, an additional spring of life imparted from the higher use of the Sabbath as a holy day.—*De Fane.*

EPES THE MURDERER.

We learn from the last Lynchburg papers that Capt. Wm. A. Talbot, who pursued Epes from that place, has returned home without succeeding in overtaking him.—He went as far as Galveston, Texas at which place he lost all trace of Epes, who paid his bill and left several days before Capt. T.'s arrival; but it was not known in what direction he had gone. Capt. T. had handbills printed and circulated, which may yet secure his apprehension.

LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Talleyrand once addressed a letter of condolence to a lady who had lost her husband in words, "Oh, Madam!" In less than a year the lady had married again, and then his letter of congratulation was, "Ah, Madam!" A Quaker at Liverpool once sent a letter to a correspondent, asking the news, by a simple note of interrogation, thus, "?" His friends replied in the same vein, "0."

SICKNESS AT THE WEST.

From all we can learn, we should judge that the present has been the most sickly season throughout the whole West, since 1838. The continued prevelence of hot and dry weather, acting upon the marshes and swamps where they exist, necessarily exhales a nuisance, which creates disease wherever it can reach. A large number of our far western exchanges come to us printed on half sheets.—*Alex. Gaz.*

WOOL.

We learn that considerable purchases of wool have been made here of late, for shipment to England. We know of one merchant who for some days past has been shipping at the rate of $1000 a day.—*N. Y Journal Com.*

A Pensacola letter says that a flag of trace was sent down to Commodore Conner, offering to exchange Commander Carpenter, his officers and men, for Gen. Vega, and the three officers taken with him. The proposition was refused.

The Washington (N. C.) Journal says that the present population of that town amounts to 9000—an increase of six thousand since the Railroad was built, six years ago, when it was only 3,000.

CAPT. CARPENDER.

Accounts have been received at the Navy Department from Commander Carpender as late as August 24th. He was then at Tuxpan, and, with his officers and crew, was in good health. He writes: "The people here continue their kindness to us, and the men are furnished with as good quarters as the place affords." The Washington Union says:

"His disaster did not result, as some have supposed, from any misplaced confidence in the Scotch captain whom he had on board, but from the peculiar character of the coast. He first anchored off the bar, in five fathoms water. Intending to send in his boats the next morning, he desired to get nearer shore for their protection, and found that he might safely anchor in three and a half fathoms. In attempting to drop the brig into that water, (under a jib and spanker,) she was lost. He was on the forecastle looking out, with the lead heaving constantly. "Deep four," having been called, he supposed the next cast would give him the desired soundings; instead of which, "quarter less three" was called.—Instantly seeing his peril, he ordered the sails to be loosed, to back her off. The maintop sail was hoisted, and aback, when she struck. The sails were then taken in, the weather anchor dropped, the vessel lightened by throwing overboard shot, and pumping out water; and the largest kedge got out astern, for the purpose of keeping her from forging further ahead. But these and all other efforts failed; and the boats were unable to live in the surf alongside.—The launch was stove by the force of the breakers. The two cutters were with Lieuts. Hunter and Berryman. Thus situated, with no chance to save the vessel—exposed to the elements, and with a prospect of destruction to all in case a gale, or even a heavy squall come on—he received a message from the shore offering them assistance, if he would surrender the vessel. He refused at that time to surrender the vessel, but the following day felt himself compelled to accept the offer."

FEARFUL FATALITY ON THE RIO GRANDE!

Battle or no battle, says the Columbus Journal, the Mexican war bids fair to hurry to their graves a large portion of the volunteers of Ohio and the other States.—Every letter from the seat of operations announces the death of a greater or less number. The Dayton Journal of Friday contains a letter from Camargo, announcing the of the Dayton companies, a young man of much worth. The same letter announces ten or twelve burials on the same evening Spiece was buried. In a postscript, the death of four others during the night is mentioned. The writer says "you can hear the muffled drum in every direction." Dr. Luther M. Beck, formerly of Cincinnati, attached to the Indiana volunteers, was recently drowned in the Rio Grande.

POINTS OF HONOR.

Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Col. Ramsay in one about a servant; Mr. Featherston in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an "acre of anchovies;" one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Capt. Smith for declining a glass of wine at a dinner on a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick; and Lieut. Crowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.—*Noah's Messenger.*

METHOD IN MADNESS.

A man named P. Rosier, was arrested in New York, a few days ago, charged with stealing a large number of watches. His counsel set up the plea of insanity. On an examination of his premises it was discovered that three cushioned arm chairs had been made so as to hide stolen property.—Three old French law books were also found tied round with a string. It appeared that a hole had been neatly made in the inside of these, by cutting the leaves, and in these cavities were found the stolen jewelry. This looks like methodical madness.

EARTHQUAKES.

We learn from late English papers that a violent shock of an earthquake took place at Syracuse, on the 6th ult. Several houses were thrown down, and twenty persons are said to have been killed. The heat is described as extraordinary A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Switzerland on the 17th ult. The commotion shook the houses at Morges and Yverdon, threw down chimneys, rang the public bells, and overthrew men and animals.

BIG APPLE

The editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser had presented to him, a few days ago, a golden pippin, which measured fifteen inches and a half in circumference, and weighed twenty five ounces. It grew in North Carolina, and the tree from which it was taken had on it a hundred apples in all, some twenty-five or thirty of them as large, or nearly so, as the one described above.

The potato crop in this region, according to the best information we have obtained, has so escaped the disease that there will be harvested two thirds of an ordinary yield, and those of a good quality. Some late planted ones only have received much injury.—*Eastport (Main) Sentinel.*

AN ODD CUSTOMER.

The House of Correction in this town occasionally has an old customer to deal with. A man about fifty-five years of age was committed a short time ago for some minor offence. When inquired of by the keeper as to his age, all the answer he would give was "ninety eight." He was sent into the workshop and set to stitching boots, but was so blind, or pretended to be that he could not work. Spectacles were then furnished him, but they gave no essential relief, as he stitched the boot all over at random without regard to seams. A wood saw and axe were then put into his hands, and he was led up to a wood pile, but he made more impression upon the saws and axes than upon the wood—breaking and battering several of each. Believing him to be more *ugly* than *blind*, the keeper at length determined to give him a cold bath as a punishment. After receiving a liberal shower he expressed his gratification, declared it the best bath he had had for a long time, and hoped they would give him as much again the next time. He was then sent to the dungeon for twenty-four hours, but when taken out he pronounced it the most comfortable room in the establishment—cool, free from flies, musquitoes and all other intruders, where a man could sit and think without being disturbed.—When we last heard from him the keeper was trying to renew his eye-sight by compelling him to push a wheelbarrow full of coal back and forth between two given points in the yard. He will probably renew his youth when he regains his freedom.—*Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.*

GREAT SIZE AND LONGEVITY OF TREES.

We learn from a late number of the North American Review, that there are cypresses in Mexico, whose ages vary from 2,390 to 4,024 years at the minimum estimate of scientific calculations; at the maximum, from 3,480 to 5,124 years, or almost coeval with the creation. These calculations are based upon the inspection of the layers of the wood as compared with the known age and relative growth of smaller trees of the same species. The growth of the cypress of Montezuma is forty five feet. That of the giant cypress of Santa Maria del Thule, the Nestor of the race, is, near the base, one hundred and twenty two feet, or forty feet in diameter. Its height is not given, but the tree as yet shows no signs of decay.

The Pinus Duglasi attains an altitude of from 200 to 260 feet; one specimen mea-

It was a beautiful thought of a beautiful woman who was complimented by the inventor of the telegraph with a request for the first telegraphic despatch, to dictate the passage *"what hath God wrought!"* It was a kind of consecration of the work to God and religion. We cannot but hope that the ultimate influences of this revolutionizing agent may be favorable to every thing good; and that when the last despatch flies on these lightning wings, it may be the record of the finished work of redemption—"What hath God wrought!"

American Messenger.

ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

Through some mistake, a gentleman in the South of Ireland led off the dance at a country ball out of his turn. The person appointed to the post of honor challenged the intruder and received the following reply: 'Sir, I cannot understand why, because I opened a ball at night, a ball should open me in the morning. Yours, &c.

VERY GOOD.

The True American says that when John C. Calhoun takes snuff, every body in South Carolina sneezes.

The Hon. Samuel Bigger, late Governor of Indiana, died at Fort Wayne recently of congestive fever.

VARIETY.

"Any thing for a change," as the boy said when he was chastised with the big end of a whip.

The first trait an acquaintance exhibits when meeting you, is his curiosity—isn't he certain to ask you "what's the news?"

"To send an uneducated child into the world," says Paley, "is little better than to turn out a mad dog or wild beast into the streets."

A wag, lately describing an elephant, remarked, that the sagacious animal took care never to be robbed, for he always carried his trunk before him.

"You are rather touchy," said the priming to the match.

"Then, go off with yourself," said the match, pettishly, in reply.

Two sextons meeting the other day, one of them remarked on the vast increase of mortality. "Well," replied the other, "you're luckier than me, for I haven't buried a *living soul* these three weeks."

"A young lady, on visiting the Post Office to deliver a letter to her lover, unfortunately threw herself into the box, and did not discover her mistake until one of the clerks asked her if she was single!

"Mother," said a little fellow, the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?"

"Certainly not, my dear, but why do you ask?"

"'Cause I dropt the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolks."