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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 26, 1845.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert srreets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York. and No 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

PUBLIC Meeting.

The Whigs of Kent County are requested to meet in their several election districts, on Saturday the 26th instant, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating three persons from each district to meet similar committees from Harford, Cecil, Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, in the town of Millington, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, for the fifth Congressional district of the State.

The meeting of the lower district, will be held at Stone's Spring; in the middle, at the Court House; in the upper, at James T. Dunbar Esq's. Hotel.

Committee of Arrangements,
appointed in 1844.

Kent County, }
July 12, 1845. }

The absence of the editor on the western shore, on urgent business, we hope will be an ample apology for the appearance of the paper this week.

Fine Wheat.

A gentleman has informed us that the early wheat of Joseph T. Mitchell, Esq., weighed 64 1-6 lbs. to the bushel, and if it had been entirely free from extraneous matter would have weighed from 65 to 66 lbs. We do not remember to have heard of wheat weighing more than 63 lbs. and 62 is generally considered a very superior wheat.

The crop in Kent is only a good average one, not heavy. The larger portion of our county has not been visited by rain for 23 days. Corn has suffered materially and the early corn particularly.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF GREEN.

On Saturday last the jury in the case of Henry G. Green, at Troy, N. Y., charged with the murder of his wife by poisoning her four days after marriage, rendered a verdict of "guilty," when the following sentence was pronounced:

Judge Parker—Henry G. Green, stand up.

The prisoner rose, pale but preserving the same fixed and imperturbable look which he had maintained through the whole trial.

Judge—Have you any thing to say why the judgment of the law should not now be pronounced upon you?

Green—Faintly—"not guilty."

Judge—Notwithstanding this, an intelligent and honest jury have found you guilty, and it is not to be denied that there is no individual who has heard this trial, that does not concur fully in the righteousness of that verdict. You stand condemned as guilty of having murdered your wife. Your case exceeds in enormity any of which I have ever heard. It will no doubt stand out on the page of history, as the most criminal, awful case of murder that ever came before a court or jury.

You murdered her deliberately. You murdered the woman whom you had sworn but one short week, I may say but four days before to cherish through life.

Was it ever known that so interesting and holy a relation as that of a man and wife, has been followed thus soon by a result so shocking and painful to all the feelings of nature? Now, the law pronounces your sentence. You are to be executed—cut off in the prime of life, or rather just as you are entering on life—where you had rich and powerful friends to aid you—when you might have been respected—but from which you are to be cut off and consigned to an early grave.

It is the judgment of the law, that on Wednesday the 10th of September next between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning, and 5 in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you be dead.

Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner.

MELANCHOLY.

On Tuesday, a young son of James Harrison late Postmaster of Bristol, Pa., was drowned in the canal at that place. This is the last child of four, all of whom have been drowned in the same canal.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS OF LIFE.

The lower part of New York is a heap of mouldering ruins—a terrible conflagration having occurred there on Saturday last, which commenced about 3 o'clock, A. M., and raged with awful violence until about noon, when it was fortunately got under and subdued.

It originated, we believe, in a soap Chandlery in New street and communicated to the store along side and thence to the rear of building in Broad street, which contained a large quantity of salt petre. The explosion which took place from the ignition of this combustible matter was tremendous and was seen and heard in almost every part of the City.—Blue flames issued through the ruins and extended over the entire street, broad as it is, say 100 feet, and communicated the fire to the stores on the opposite side.

The Evening post says:—The area swept over may be thus described: On the east side of Broadway, it commences with the great establishment, the Waverly Hotel. On the corner of New street, which is utterly destroyed, and from this point southward to Marketfield street below the Bowling Green, and for three or four houses on Whitehall street, every house is destroyed. This line is about a quarter of a mile in length, and the number of buildings is about forty five or fifty, including two among the most splendid hotels in the city, the rest consisting of stores and dwellings. The Adelphi House on the corner of Beaver street was six stories in height, and was one of ornaments of that ancient part of the city. It is level with the ground.

The fire then proceeds eastward along the middle of the block between Marketfield and Stone, until it bursts into Stone street, at the great strong warehouse, whose destruction we have described. It then proceeds along Stone street to Broad, and crossing Broad, consuming both sides of the way, the east line of the burnt district passes along the rear of the stores on the west side of South William street to Exchange street. On Exchange street the fire appeared close to the south west corner of the new Exchange. The fire crosses Exchange street, riddling the dry goods warehouses in its course, and approaching the rear of the Wall street banks, and comes into Broad street, at the iron warehouse of Davis, Brooks & Co.

It here crosses Broad street again just below the vast store houses belonging to the government, which happily escaped, and then follows up Exchange street to its junction with Broadway, at the Waverly House, the point at which we began to trace its ravages. The square thus bounded is not partially burnt, but it is one blackened mass of wreck. We have never seen destruction more lamentable or complete. It was nearly all covered, with the exception of the dwelling houses on Broadway, with the largest iron and dry goods establishment in the city. On the opposite side of Broadway, at the head of the Bowling Green, three or four of the largest and finest dwelling houses in the city caught at about six o'clock, and are wholly destroyed, but fortunately the fire was checked before it spread to Greenwich street. The inside of perhaps three or four fine buildings on this side of the street are ruined, beside those quite consumed.

The sight around the environs of the fire as well as within the space burnt over, is heart sickening. The families of at least fifty honses on Broadway, both sides of Greenwich street, on State, Whitehall, Stone, and Pearl streets and Battery Place, have turned into the street with their furniture, through the dread of their houses being burnt over their heads. Broadway, at that part where both sides were burning, is at least one hundred and fifty feet wide, yet so intense was the heat in the middle of the street, that for hundred yards not even the daring firemen could venture upon the glowing pavement.

The panic among the merchants on William, Pearl and lower part of Exchange streets, on the east side of the conflagration, wa equally great, and we suppose that one hundred stores were emptied of their goods, at prodigious expense and loss, which were not reached by the fire. Vast amounts of valuable goods were lost by being deluged with water.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—1 o'clk.

The fire is now completely subdued.

The following is the estimate made of the whole number of buildings destroyed by the fire:

Broad street, east side,	35
" west side,	34
New street, east side,	20
" west side,	27
Broadway, east side,	28
" west side,	6
Whitehall street,	2
Beaver street,	48
Marketfield street,	16
Stone street, north side,	7
Exchange Place, south side,	13
" " north side,	12
South William street, west side	18
" " east side,	2
	268

It is computed by one of our reporters who has examined the whole district, that about 310 houses in all are totally consumed.

It is estimated that the loss of merchandise is $2,000,000, we think it will prove much greater. We heard of two firms who lost $300,000 each; very many lose $100,000. We think the loss in buildings and merchandize will be not less than $6,000,000.

The large Depot of the Northwich and Worcester Railroad Company is destroyed—full of goods, but the value of which we could not learn.

The military are on duty.

The sidewalks and the Battery are piled up with goods.

We are sorry to find that there is almost a certainty of one or more deaths by the fire. The names of some persons are mentioned, who have not been since the fire broke out and it is conjectured that they are hurried beneath the ruins of their own property.

Mr. Augustus Cowderey, a member of Engine Company, No. 22, was killed by the explosion.

The explosion shattered nearly all the thick plate glass in the Exchange, in the Banks and Stores in the neighborhood, and even as far as Broad and Beaver sts.

The harbor, for ten miles below the city, was covered with floating fragments. Several pieces of burnt goods were picked up on Staten Island.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. ONE DAY LATER.

The steamship Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived at New York at an early hour on Monday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th instant, one day after the Britannia

There is very little news, and none of a political nature of any consequence.

A direct line of steam communication has been opened between England and China.

On the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, the American ships at Liverpool hoisted their flags, which presented a very gay appearance in the sunshine. Flags were also hoisted at Mr. Chas. Ware's and other American houses.

The total revenue of France for 1846 is estimated at 1,302,632,134 francs, being 5,785,351 francs more than the presumed expenditure. From this amount, however, the large extra credits granted, or to be granted, will have to be deducted.

M. Guizot has declared, in the chamber of deputies, that French government is opposed is the pretension of the son of Don Carlos to the hand of the young queen.

The Russian government has thrown open the markets of that country for a twelvemonth, and it is said that the English refiners are preparing "refined goods," that is, sugars for that market with so much vigor, that they will be able to send in a supply for two or three years. This is one of the present activity in the sugar refining trade.

Inundation in Clair.—The Clair Journal gives the following account of destructive floods in that county:—"One of the most dreadful and extensive calamities with which it has pleased Providence to afflict any portion of this country lying between Broadford and Glenomera, a distance of nearly five miles on Friday last.—Over 700 acres of meadowing have been completely ruined, the mountainous waters leaving mud scattered upon it so as to render it perfectly useless for the present season. Of the amount of the damage sustained it would be difficult for the present to form even a conjecture; but we fear that years must elapse before the inhabitants of the neighborhood can recover from the effects of this awful calamity.

Sir William Follett, Attorney General, and well known as an able lawyer, died in London on the 28th ult. of consumption, aged 47.

It is contemplated to establish a line of steam communication between Liverpool and Brazil.

Mr. Green, the celebrated Æronaut, made his 301st ascension in his great Nassau balloon, from Cremorne House, Chelsea, on the 25th ult. accompanied by seven passengers. The descent was safely accomplished at Hornchurch, in Essex.

Madame Laret recently ascended in her balloon from Avignon. The balloon dropped into the Rhone, and but for the exertions of a young man who jumped into the river to her rescue, she would have drowned.

Madame Montgolfier died on Monday last in Paris, at the advanced age of 110 years. She was the widow of the far-famed æronaut.

A fisherman in Sussex, England, has been killed by pretending in jest to swallow a small sole alive; the fish got into his throat and choaked him

A Prince, connected with some of the highest families in France, has been arrested in Paris on a charge of forgery He had recently married a daughter of a rich banker.

One of the female Iwoa Indians, O-keour-mi, wife of Little Wolf, died at Paris on the 25th, of grief, for the loss of her young child in England.

An English ship, the Victory, which has just arrived from the Mediterranean, states that on the 18th ult. in lat. 36 40 86, and lon 13 44 36, immense balls of fire were seen to issue from the sea.

A French chemist strongly deprecates the use of saltpetre in curing meat, and recommends sugar as more wholesome, and equally efficacious. He attributes scurvy, ulcers, and other diseases to which mariners and other persons living on cured provisions are subject, entirely to the chemical changes produced saltpetre.

FIRE AT ROCHESTER.

A fire broke out in Rochester on Saturday, the 12th inst. in the cabinet shop of Robert Bell, on the east side of Front st. The flames extended to the centre of Chs. H. Carroll's block on the east side, and on the west side of Front street seven brick stores and a wood block, belonging to William Simpson, were destroyed; on Works street two wood dwelling houses and a blacksmith's shop belonging to Wm. Simpson, were also consumed. The buildings destroyed were occupied principally by mechanics, numbering about 23 stores, shops and dwellings. The loss is estimated at $30,000—insurance $12,000.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY IN NEW YORK

There were no less than 474 deaths in the city of New York last week. As was to be supposed, the increase by diseases incident to extreme hot weather. Eighty died of cholera infantum, fifty-five of apoplexy, fifty-two of convulsions, and sixty ty-seven of local inflammations. The deaths by consumption were forty-five; dropsy in the head, twenty, and by dysentary fourteen.

A Railroad from Michigan city to Detroit rivet is talked of.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

PRESERVATION OF PEACH TREES.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Wakeman—There may be some ingredient in certain soils, which mixed with soot, ashes, or lime, may be disagreeable to the worm. At all events, we are looking for useful results in all our inquires. Contradiction is itself often highly useful, in bringing out the truth which we desire.

Chairman—I have adopted the following plan for my peach trees, during the last four or five years. *I* bound a piece of sheet lead, about six or seven inches wide, around the bottoms of the trees—putting the lower edge of the lead about an inch in the ground. I then filled the space between the tree and lead with anthracite or wood ashes—or with sand. My trees so treated are healthy and bear well.

Col. Travers—Mr. Woolsey put wooden boxes around the roots of his peach trees and filled the space between the box and tree with charcoal—these trees he says lived twenty years.

Chairman—Mr. Vose takes tarred paper, puts it around the tree, six, eight, or ten inches above the ground—takes it off in the autumn, he olso gives his trees special attention, his peaches are excellent. *I* applied the lead plan to at least 40 of my peach trees.

Mr. Townsend of Astora—Being on a visit to a friend in Norfolk street in this city, last summer, I was struck with the fine healthy look of a peach tree in the yard; on enquiry, the lady of the house told me, that every spring she pouied a tea-kettle of hot water upon the trunk of the tree, which ran down to the ground. This had been done for fifteen years, and the fruit was always good.

Col. Clark—I have no doubt that lime in the boxes would have a good effect, when moistened it is powerful enough to affect the hand, and will destroy insects.

Ethan Campbell—Lime would prevent the approach of insects, I apprehend, and prevent them from depositing their eggs. I recommend a sprinkling of lime once a week around the roots of peach trees from the beginning of April.

Oliver Smith—Those insects which injure fruit deposit thoir eggs in the fruit itself.—Lime does not reach or prevent that. When the insect is hatched, it then desends the tree and enters the ground.

Col. Clark—The Curculo preys on pear plum and some others, but does not touch the peach. The worm which destroys emers at the bottom of peach trees and bores between the bark and the wood.—*N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.*

From the New York Tribune.

LETTER FROM CASIUS M. CLAY.

HORACE GREELEY, ESQ.—The deep and heartfelt remonstrances of friends, elicited by my *apparent* willingness to resort to the *Duel*, displayed in the first number of the True American, notwithstanding the very peculiar and trying circumstances in which I have been placed, have led me to give this much debated subject my most serious and deliberate reflection. Whilst I shall ever contend for the right of self defence where the civil power *cannot*, or *will not* come to my rescue; so where the laws are sufficient for protection and the public sentiment enforces them, there I am willing to confess that the Duel cannot be justified. Having fully tested the legal and moral power of my native State, to which I owe inviolate allegiance, I feel, that I owe it to her—to our National Religion—and to the Spirit of the Age, that I should subject myself to their sole protection. I therefore formally pledge myself never again to offer or accept a challenge, or in any manner to give Duelling my countenance or support. Believing that this annunciation would not only be agreeable to *you*, but to many *friends* who have been so kind as to manifest an interest in my humble fortunes, associated in some slight degree with the cause of Republicanism and national liberty, I venture to ask for this note an insertion in your wide spread columns.

Your friend and obt. sv't,
C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, Ky., July 4th 1845.

AN ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.

On the evening of the 9th, three men from Ohio, Mr. Letraine, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Thomas, all of Washington county, were seized on the Ohio Shore, by a body of men from Virginia, and lodged in jail at Parkersburgh, upon the charge that they aided the escape of slaves. It appears that they had agreed with a Baptist minister residing at Parkersburgh, of the name of Loraine, to meet six runaway slaves on the Ohio Shore, and assist them to escape from their masters. Whilst waiting for the slaves they were surprised by a party, of Virginians who got wind of the arrangement, and carried them off to Parkersburgh In Virginia, half the inhabitants of Parkersburgh are armed, and prepared to repel any attempt to release the prisoners. In Washington county Ohio, meetings have been held in four town ships, and several others are to meet, with the the object, mainly, to ensure a fair trial to the Ohioans, though in two of them threats have been made to cure lawlessness by a violation of law—in other words, to tear down Parkersburgh jail, and so give freedom to their townsman.

DROWNED.

A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last over the body of Mr. Zebdiel Pratt, who was drowned on the preceding afternoon in King's Creek (about 6 miles from Easton) while bathing. Verdict death by accidental drowning. Mr. Pratt and another person were swimming across the creek, the latter being ahead, and when about half way across, turned to look after Pratt, when he discovered that he had sunk, and the rapidity of the current carried him beyond reach before any assistance could rendered. Mr. P. leaves a family.

The steamer Hard Times, arrived at Louisville on Wednesday last, with a cargo of ice from Boston via. New Orleans.

ITEMS.

Vinegar boiled with myrrh of camphor sprinkled in a room, corrects putridity.

The Whig County of Beaver has paid the full amount of its quoto of the State tax.

Three fires occured at Baltimore, Saturday and Sunday. Neither very serious.

A body of Toroto Fireman recently visited Rochester, and were handsomely received.

No less than 25 persons were committed in New York on Saturday, for stealing property at the great fire.

The friends of Col. Davenport have offered $1500 reward for the apprehension of his murderers, or $500 far each of them.

The N. Y. Sun says that six dead bodies were found in the ruins, up to a late hour on Sunday evening.

The Charleston Courier contradicts the reported appearance of yellow fever in that city, and says thae the public health is good.

The "burnt district" covers over a space of at least twenty acres, and the number of buildings destroyed is now estimated at three hundred and forty-five.

The Hon. B. S. Pigman, formerly a member of the Senate of this State, died in Cumberland on Sunday night, in the 70th year of his age.

The Locofocos of Caroline County have nominated Robert B. Culberth, Robert T. Keene and Richard C. Carter, Esqrs. for the next House of Delegates.

Commander Frederick Eugle has been appointed to the command of the U. S. seamer Princeton in place of Captain Stockton.

ANNEXATION.

It is said that the Canadian French are, nineteen out of twenty, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

It was so hot yesterday that the fish in the deleware floated on the top of the water, already broiled. Some of our citizens enjoyed the scaly treat.

NOMINATION.

The Whigs of Georgia have nominated George W. Crawford, as their candidate for Governor. They are going into the work with energy. Success to them!

It has been found necessary to hold a public meeting in Newark (N. J.) to consider the alarming increase of intemperance in that city, and to devise some means of checking the rapidly spreading evil.

A CAMP MEETING.

The Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence on the ground near Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, Md., on the 1st of August next.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, is now on a visit to Mr. Clay. He arrived in Lexington yesterday week, and was received by an address from General Coombs, and a military escort.

The U. S. Treasury contains a surplus of $6,000,000, yet the hands in the Navy yard at Brooklyn are compelled to sell their bills against the government at a great discount to keep their families from starving. Sham.

A Washington letter writer asserts most positively that the President is not indisposed to accept the 49th degree of north latitude as her bounday line in Oregon; but that Mr. Buchanan is opposed to yielding anything.

The disease called the black tongue has made its appearance in one of the female schools of Bardstown, Ky. Two deaths have occurred, and the physicians in attendance have recommended a dispersion of the pupils, which has been done.

MURDER.

On Friday night, at Washington city, Thomas Naylor stuuck Thomas Cook several times with a bludgeon, the result of which was that Cook died in two or three hours. Cook was quite drunk when Naylor struck him. The murderer was arrested and imprisoned.

CREDITABLE.

The proprietors of the different papers in Richmond, thinking that Sunday work ought no longer to be encouraged, have determined, here after, to publish the paper for Monday on Saturday night—thus doing away the necessary of working on the Sabbath.

TO CURE A COUGH.

The editor of the Baltimore Farmer, says the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold throughout the day.

NEW WARDS.

Baltimore has been divided into twenty new Wards, the first fifteen of which belong to the 4th Congressional District, and the other five to the third Congressional District. Every Ward sends one member to the first branch of the City Council, and every two Wards one member to the second branch.

DEATH OF LORD VINCENT IN BOSTON.

—The English "Nobleman," Lord Vincent, who was before the Police the other day in Boston, died in that city on Thursday, at the Tremont House, from the effects of extreme heat, intemperance and imprudence.

Mr. Green, of Sudbury, has suggested a method of purifying wells, &c., from foul air. The plan is simply to throw into the well a quantity of unslacked lime, which, as it comes in contact with the water, throws up a column of vapour, driving before it all the deleterious gasses.

PAUPER LUNATICS.—It appears from a parliamentary return, that there are chargeable to the parishes comprised in all the unions in England, the population of which amounts to 13,026,664, in the month of August last, 7271 lunatic paupers of whom 3271 were males, and 0911 were females; and 6882 idiots, of whom 3271 were males, and 3611 were females. Thus the grand total of lunatics and pauper idiots amounted to 14,153.

SUDDEN SICKNESS AT CAPE MAY

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Accounts from Cape May state that fifty or fifty-seven visitors to that place, boarding at Ludlam's Hotel, suddenly sicken on Monday, after dinner, and that some of them were seriously affected. The cause had not been ascertained, but it was supposed to have been something of a deleterious nature contained in a portion of the food partaken at the dinner table.

A son of Mr. George Fales, of this city, about fifteen years of age, who sickened at the time, came home on Tuesday, and lies quite ill, and a younger son of the same gentleman, attacked in like manner, was brought home yesterday afternoon a corpse. Of the others who were taken we believe at present none are seriously ill. A thorough examination of the cause of this melancholy event has been instituted, and will, no doubt, be learned by the next arrival from that place.

ANOTHER DUEL.

We learn from a New York paper that a hostile meeting took place on Thursday morning, on the old ground at Weehawken, near Hamilton's Monument, between a Philadelphian and a young gentleman from Columbia county, New York. They fought with small swords, and after a few passes the Philadelphian received a severe wound in the right side just below the shoulder blade immediately after a disarm, which ended the combat. The surgeon pronounces the wound not immediately dangerous.

By a recent ordinance, the dress of the Jews and Jewesses in Poland is declared "The locks of hair worn by the men, which are considered by them to be as sacred as their beard, to be discontinued, &c. Their unmarried women "not to wear any thing on their head, and to draw the hair to the front of their head, and to put it there by means of a comb." Disobedience of these and similar brutalities is to be visited with a fine of four silver roubles.

PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.

The following extract from a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12, is furnished by the New York Tribune:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., *and may frank letters containing such notice.*"

A MURDER.

The St Louis Republican gives a rumor of a murder said to have been perpetrated on the Des Moines river. A man, his wife and two children are said to have been killed by three men. One child only escaped. The cries of the family alarmed some wood choppers, who succeeded in arresting two of the murderers and killing one.

CALIFORNIA

The New Orleans Jeffersonian, of the 1st inst. learns from recent dates, that the people of the teritory of California, have declared themselves independent, have driven out the Mexican authorities, and have modelled and formed a republican government similar to our own.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—DISTANCES.—There are more post offices within 30 miles of Philadelphia, than any other city in the Union. The number is 151. Within 30 miles of Hartford there are 105, and of New York 82.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that the Hon. J. P. Kennedy is engaged writing the life of William Wirt. If such should be the case—it would be a most valuable and instructive book.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER,
For the Week, at the office of the Kent News.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
July 19,	77°	84°	85°
" 21,	80°	85°	92°
" 22,	83°	87°	92°
" 23,	75°	82°	82°
" 24,	70°	72°	76°
" 25,	70°	76°	79°

WORMS CAUSE DEATH—If there ever was a time when parents should be watched over the health of their little ones, or bear in mind the above saying, the present is such a time. Although worms are common in the young, and frequently the old and middle aged, at all times, at this season of the year when fruit is so plenty, and so little regard is had to the quantity and quality eaten, the danger from worms is very greatly increased, and too much caution cannot be used in detecting the symptoms which indicate their presence. Dr. Wright man has discovered a specific. His Worm Lozenges will eradicate them when all other means fail. They have been effectually tried for the last 10 years, and have never been known to fail; children take them without any difficulty, and those who have ever used them are dissatisfied with their effects.

For sale in Chester Town by John Ross & Co. and by agents in every village of the State.

CAUTION TO EDITORS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Information having been received from New Jersey and up the Hudson River, that a discharged agent of Dr. Brandreth, of the most questionable character, is industriously circulating malicious reports for the purpose of injuring my business, therefore this is to notify all who may see him, that they will be held responsible for *countenancing* the bearer of his reports. Our travelling agents are gentlemen of good-breeding, and they frequently hear of a fellow's incivilities He has succeeded in getting in debt to eight or ten papers.

City and County of New York, ss.—G. BENJAMIN SMITH, of New York, being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that he is the sole inventor, first manufacturer of "SUGAR COATED PILLS," and that he has made them more than one year. He further saith that C. V. CHICKENER, of New York, came to him about two months since, for the purpose, as he said, of obtaining the agency for the Pills and other medicines; that the said Chickener asked for a box of said Pills—which were given him—and stated that they were the first he had ever seen. G. BENJAMIN SMITH.

Sworn before me this 17th day of June, 1845.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!!!
PATENT OFFICE,

Received this 17th day of June, 1845, of G. Benjamin Smith, the fee of $30, paid on his application for a Patent for a "Pill Coated with Sugar."
H. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

Remember, we shall hold every man responsible who sells a box of "Sugar Coated Pills," not having on it the printed and written signature of G. Benjamin Smith.

N. B.—No travelling pedlars are allowed to sell these Pills.

☞For sale by John L. Stam, Chester Town. Price 25 cents per box.