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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. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. FEBRUARY 28, 1846. No. 44.

THE GOLDEN SWAN.

The subscriber having taken that excellent and commodious HOUSE in Millington, formerly occupied by Mr. Sherron, called

"THE GOLDEN SWAN,"

respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the two most public streets in the flourishing town of Millington, in Kent county—is nearly new, with a suitable parlour and dining room, where travellers can be as retired as they may desire. The chambers are also of good size and pleasant.

The undersigned, having been engaged for many years in the occupation of tavern keeping, flatters himself that he can give universal satisfaction. If a good table—good beds, and the best of liquors, with perfect order and decorum in the establishment; fine stabling, an abundance of provender and feed, and the best of hostlers, be desirable considerations with travellers, no one will ever leave his establishment without being gratified.

Single meals, cold snacks, suppers, &c. can be furnished at any hour, upon short notice, and if the desire is pleasure, with the exercise of every means in his power, to do so, can give satisfaction, he feels confident that no one will ever complain, either of his fare or of his charges.

REESE MERKITT.

Millington Kent co. January 17th, 1846. 3m

NOTICE.

ALL PAPERS relating to the official business of the late Veazy Sutton, Constable, have been placed in the hands of A. W. Sparks, Esq with authority to close all such unsettled business, as speedily as practicable. Persons holding receipts of Mr Sutton for claims for collection will be pleased to exhibit them to Mr Sparks, and where no receipts for claims placed in his hands, have been given, the creditors will make known to Mr. S. the amounts and nature of such claims. All payments on official business will be made to Mr Sparks who is authorized to receipt for all such payments.

Justice to the securities of Mr Sutton on his several bonds, as well as to his family, make it necessary that the true condition of the estate should be known very soon. It is therefore earnestly desired and requested, that those who may be interested, in any manner, in the official business of the deceased, will give prompt and efficient attention to this notice

GEORGE VICKERS,
Adm'r Veazy Sutton.

Chester Town, Jan'y 24th, 1846 }

N. B. All persons indebted to the late Veazey Sutton on private account or note are requested to call on the subscriber by an early day. Those having claims of a similar character against the deceased, are requested to exhibit them, duly authenticated.

G. V. Adm. V. S.

Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

The subscriber is thankful for past favors and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction. His object is to do their work in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

L. GRISWOLD,
Belle Air, Kent County, Md

Those wishing their Clocks repaired can have it immediately attended to by leaving their names at the following places, viz:

Chester Town,—Capt. Strandberg.
Urie Ville—Charles T Lusby.
Chesterville—T. H. Boyer, F. Foreman L. S Vansant.
Millington—John McDaniel, Reese J Bell.
Massey's X-Roads—Charles R Hackett
Head of Sassafras—Benedict T. Newland.
Georgetown X Roads—James T. Dunbar E. E. Miller, T. E. Gooding.
Hephrontown—John Wilson
Still Pond X Roads—Daniel Haines, Jr
Worton Heights—Benj. Geers.
Belle Air—Thomas Bordley.
Quaker Neck—Mr. Gregory.
Rock Hall—Dr. Brevett, Henry Blackston.

The subscriber is an authorised agent of Mr F. Murison for the sale of the Patent Endless Bee Hives, in Kent and Cecil counties. L. G

May 17, 1845

NOTICE.

WAS taken up adrift, in Longford's bay, about 20th December last, a large old SCOW, 30 or 40 feet long, her sealing and one end of her nearly gone. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAM'L CLARK, Quaker Neck.
January 10th 1846 3w

Information Wanted.

A FRIEND wishes to learn the residence of EDWARD P. COYNE, a School Teacher who left this county in 1843, and has not since been heard of. Any information will be thankfully received at the office of the Kent News.

January 17th, 1846. 3w

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.

From Morris's (New York) National Press.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

BY MISS SARA J. CLARKE.

"I'm thinking, Charles, 'tis just a year—
Or will be very soon—
Since first you told me of your love,
One glorious day in June.

"All nature seemed to share our bliss—
The skies hung warm above—
The winds from opening roses bore
The very breath of love.

"We sought the still, deep forest shades,
Within whose leafy gloom
Few ardent sunbeams stole, to kiss
The young buds into blooms.

"The birds caught up our tones of love,
In songs not half as sweet—
And earth's green carpet, violet-flower'd,
It scarcely felt our feet.

"But, *apropos* of carpets, Charles,
I looked at some to-day,
Which you will purchase, won't you, dear,
Before our next *soiree*

"And then remember you, how lost
In love's delicious dream,
We long stood silently beside
A gently gliding stream?

"Twas nature's mirror, when your gaze
No longer I could bear,
I modestly cast down my eyes
Yet but to meet it *there*.

"And *apropos* of mirrors, love,
The dream girl of your mother,
Is quite old-fashioned—and, to-day,
I ordered home another.

"Ah, well do I remember, Charles,
When first your arm stole round me;
You little dreamed how long your *soul*
In golden chains had bound me.

"But *apropos* of chains, my own,
At Bank's store, last week,
I found the sweetest, love!—so rich,
So tasteful and unique.

"The workmanship is most superb—
The gold most fine and pure—
I quite long Charles, to see that chain,
Suspend your miniature.

"I heard sad news while you were out,
My nerves are much affected;
You know the navy officer
I once for your rejected;

"Driven to despair by your success,
Made desperate by my scorn,
He went to sea, and has been lost
In passing round Cape Horn.

"Ah, *apropos* of capes, my love
I saw on in Broadway,
Of lace as fine, as though 'twas wove
Of moonlight, by a ray.

"You'll purchase the exquisite thing,
'Twill suit your taste completely;
Above the heart that loves you, Charles,
'Twill rise and fall so sweetly."

SPEAK NO ILL.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Nay, speak no ill!—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind
And, oh! to breath each tale we've heard,
Is far below a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown,
By choosing thus the kinder plan;
For it but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride,
To prove humanity but base?
No: let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill—but lenient be
To others' failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be no the first to make it known;
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then, oh, the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can!

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

CAPTAIN LEWIS AND THE SHOSHONEES.

AN INDIAN-YANKEE TRICK.

In a glass case in Peal's Museum, may be seen a plaster of Paris statue of the celebrated Captain Lewis, habited in the costume of a Shoshonee chief. Thereby hangs a tale, which is as follows:—

When Captain Lewis was on his route to the Oregon Territory, upon one of the head waters of the Missouri, he fell in with a roving band of Shoshonee warriors. They encamped together for the night, and the *calumet* of peace was smoked both by Lewis' party and their dusky acquaintances.

A friendly intercourse was soon established, and Captain Lewis believing that these Indians would be valuable auxiliaries, as guides and otherwise, entered into an engagement with them to accompany him over the great mountains. The terms were settled, and the expedition was about leaving its encampment when a sudden difficulty arose amongst the Indian allies: They refused to proceed. It appeared that the neighbouring country, through which the expedition was to pass, was inhabited by a tribe of Indians at deadly enmity with the Shoshonee nation. The suspicious mind of Comeahwait, the Shoshonee chief, had all at once conceived the idea that the white Captain was about to betray them into an ambuscade of their enemies, and for the present it was "no go." In vain did Captain Lewis beg, promise and expostulate—in vain did he, in Indian fashion, pledge his honor. The only answer he could get from Comeahwait was "no go!"

Now the Captain had offered tempting terms to the Shoshonees, and although they kept saying "no go," they kept wishing "to go," could they only assure themselves of the white man's good faith. At last an expedient suggested itself to the ingenious mind of the savage warrior, and he signified his readiness to accompany the expedition upon conditions.

"Let Comeahwait name his conditions," said the Captain, approaching the Shoshonee chief.

The reply of Comeahwait was as follows:

"The Shoshonee fears not his foes when they come in the light of the sun, on the open prairie—but he fears the hidden snake. The Shoshonee fears the ambuscade of foemen. Let the pale chief and his men change their arms and dresses for the red man's furs and moccassins—the Shoshonee will wear the coats of the white warrior, and Comeahwait will guide the stanger to the great mountains of the west!"

The gallant Captain remained for a moment silent, astouned by the strange proposition.

Comeahwait continued—

"If the pale chief means no treason, then Comeahwait will be very sorry for his suspicions, and will ask forgiveness for the wrong he has done the white warriors."

After this generous speech Captain Lewis replied as follows:

"Brother, I accept your conditions. It is the object of my heart to promote amongst you our neighbors, peace and good-will, that you may bury the hatchet deep in the ground, never to be taken up again—and that henceforward we may smoke the calumet of peace in perpetual harmony with each other."

At the end of his speech, the gallant Captain commenced undressing, having given orders to his party to do the same.—The Indians, on their part, soon cast off their "skins," and almost in the twinkling of an eye, a complete change had taken place, each white man putting on an Indian dress, and *vice versa*. The Captain himself "changed clothes" with Comeahwait, and in place of a military coat, was now enveloped in an otter and deer skin shirt, with pearl clasps, while no less than 150 ermine skins depended from his left shoulder, making his costume, if not an elegant, at least, a very valuable one. The identical dress worn by Captain Lewis on this occasion, may be seen at present in Peale's Philadelphia Museum, where it is preserved suspended upon a figure representing Lewis as he addressed the Shoshonees.

The travellers and their Indian allies, being thus accoutred in their new, and to each somewhat awkward dresses, rode off in high spirits. It is said of Comeahwait, that he became so attached to the Captain's uniform coat, that he shortly afterwards made overtures for a trade." Whether the Captain closed a bargain with him does not appear, but it is to be presumed that he did, as Comeahwait's splendid costume, now in the Museum, came through Captain Lewis into the hands of Mr. Peale.

THE EAU BROCCHERI.

So much has been said in favor and against this water as to leave attentive observers in the dark relative to its curative effects, and the fact that a very distinguished professor has pronounced it a humbug and considered cold water as efficient an agent as this, very sensibly diminished public confidence in its utility. The Chevalier Gallardet, who has reposed entire confidence in its efficacy, defending it against the attacks of unbelievers, invited a number of physicians, amateurs and gentlemen of the press to witness an exhibition of severing the carotid artery of a sheep and the application of this water as a styptic. Accordingly a number of gentlemen assembled at a slaughter house in Forsyth street, near Stanton, when a sheep was tied and placed on a table in the yard, so that the operation might be closely observed.—The wool from the neck of the sheep was sheared, and shaved clean with a razor.—Several pint bottles of the water sealed were ready for use, besides a quart bottle which the operator said he had brought from Naples some fourteen years since.—The water being emptied in a bowl, with wool, &c. for a sponge, the carotid artery was cut, not wholly severed, and the blood spouted to a considerable distance and ran freely. The water was poured copiously on the wound—three or four pint bottles and most of the quart bottle were used, when in about twenty minutes the hemorrhage stopped and the sheep recovered and walked about. So far, therefore, as the water operating as a styptic produced the effects stated, there can be no doubt. We are only left to infer that the same results would be produced on human beings. If so, it is a remarkable discovery. We should think for wounds and cuts the result of its application must be highly satisfactory. The discovery is valuable to medical science.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Seven hundred and ninety drunkards were committed to the Jail in Cincinnati during the past year.

Hon. Henry Clay.—This gentleman was still at New Orleans on the 9th inst. in good health.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH DAY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON,

ON THE EVENING OF THE 21ST INSTANT, BY THE MECHANICAL WAYNE CORPS.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Company set down, at half past seven o'clock P. M. to a sumptuous supper, prepared by Mr. Aaron Roeder.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS:

1. The day we celebrate will never be forgotten while the smallest spark of liberty exists.

2. The President of the United States—May he demand what is right—reject what is wrong.

3. The Heads of Departments: They should separate when their heads disagree.

4. The Navy—May means be given her until she can compete with the combined force of the world.

5. The Army of the United States; from which has eminated our greatest statesmen.

6. The Governor of the State of Maryland—May he govern and be constitutionally governed.

7. The Militia of the State of Maryland—Needs, deserves and demands reorganization. May the proper authorities think likewise.

8. Gen. Geo. Washington—May his illustrious example characterise the heroes of the present day.

9. Gen. Anthony Wayne: a hero of the Revolution—May we adopt his virtues, as we have his name.

10. Our young sister, Texas, needs no brother's arm—her own proper conduct will protect her from violation and insult.

11. Oregon, if justly connected, may separation take place with death alone.

12. Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts—the only true sources of our country's wealth. They do more and receive less.

13. The Fair—Doubly *fair* when not too *far*.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

By Col. Simon Wickes—The memory of Washington, the great leader in forming the only free government in the known world. It furnishes the only asylum and constitutes the last hope of oppressed humanity.

By Capt. Vanhorn—Mexico should first learn to govern herself, before she assumes dictation to others.

By Lieut Russell—Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, would do well to notify his home Government that the Wayne Corps is mustering all their forces, and advise them to consent to a settlement of the Oregon difficulty by a compromise on the 49th parallel.

By Lieut. Greenwood—May Secretary Buchanan, at Washington, out-general Minister Pakenham, as Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, out general'd Gen. Pakenham.

By Sergeant Evans—Our Country—the best in two, and if invaded we will play Johnny Bull the tune of Yankee Doodle a third time.

By Sergeant J. Parsons—Col. Simon Wickes, the Captain of the first Rifle corps in Kent—May we all, if called upon, prove as brave in battle as he

By Sergeant Ringgold—The Waynes—always wide awake—David Crocket like, they can't be beat.

By Sergeant Pinkind—Our Foreign Relations—may they always remain peaceable—but if otherwise, let us "stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder."

By Corporal Conver—The Education of the People—the only true basis upon which civil and religious liberty can stand.

By A. A. Usilton—May we all prove as active in battle as we have at the supper table.

By Lieut. Russell—Oregon—Should Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan take a wrestle for the prize, may Johnny Bull not only fall, but may he never rise

By S. George Neal—America—Land of Liberty. Our fathers fought for it—they bleed and died for it; and we, their sons, will contend for and defend every inch of our title to the last extremity.

By Sergeant Evans—The Ladies: May they be characterised as much for their heroism, as for their beauty, virtue and intelligence.

By Mr. Myers, (a guest)—The Waynes—If our country should call them to arms, may the gods give them power.

By the Committee of Arrangements—Our Host: An excellent Quarter Master.

By a Guest—The Committee of Arrangements—They know well how to provide for the comfort and accommodation of their company and guests.

By C. F. Baker—May the great American Eagle spread her wings, overshadow and extend her pinions from the Northern Ocean to the Isthmus of Darien, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

By a Member—The memory of Generals Jackson and Harrison, former Presidents of the United States—Patriots they lived; Christians they died.

By Lieut. Russell—Attention, Waynes. Again **O. K.** Old Kompany of Old Kent, Oil Koming; Oil Korrect. March.

The Richmond Star says that Mr. Heckler, near that place, has killed a hog which weighed 1400 lbs.—the largest hog of which we have record.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS LATER.

The news is of the most important and gratifying kind.

Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's speech, as well as the tone of the Press, with regard to the United States, is of the most pacific character.

Expressions of regret are made on all hands that the difficulties between that country and the United States, about Oregon, are yet unsettled.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

But these preliminary remarks are keeping us from the object at which we desire to arrive—to point out to our readers the most striking features in the plan for the fiscal regeneration of the country, which Sir Robert Peel, in a four hours speech, introduced to the House of Commons on the 27th inst. In that speech he took an elaborate review of the fiscal condition of the country, and announced the reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interests. He impressed upon the manufacturers the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up whatever limited amount of protection they now enjoy from foreign competition in the shape of prohibitory duties; and the duties so imposed he announced his intention of reducing to a nominal amount. But this appeal to the manufacturers is useless; they have long since publicly repudiated the benefits of all protecting duties; have declared that they seek for no aid beyond free scope for the exercise of their talents in the open markets of the world; and have often said in substance to the agriculturist "do thou likewise." The timber duties are to undergo a revision, but into the details of the change he did not enter, reserving it for another day.

ALTERATION OF DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Our American readers will find, on reference to another column, that the British Ministry propose to make important reductions on many of the articles exported from America to England. The alterations comprise—

	PREVIOUS DUTY.	REDUCED TO.
Bacon	14s pr cwt	Free
Beef, fresh	8s do	Free
Beef, salted	8s do	Free
Hay	16s pr load	Free
Hides	2s pr lb	Free
Meat	8s pr cwt	Free
Pork	8s do	Free
Buckwheat	———	1s pr qr
Candles—tallow	10s pr cwt	5s pr cwt
Cheese	10s 6d do	5s do
Clocks	20 pr cent	10 pr cent
Hams	14s pr cwt	7s pr cwt
Hops	90s do	45s do
Indian Corn	heavy duty	1s pr qr
Rice	6s pr cwt	1s do
Tallow	3s 2d do	1s pr qr

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Lord John Russell said he was not about to allude to those subjects which had been before the House last night, but there were two questions in that part of the speech from the throne which related to our foreign relations which he wished for some explanation upon. First, with regard to the Oregon question. He entirely participated in the feeling of the right honorable gentleman, both that peace with the United States was most desirable, and that we ought to do nothing that was inconsistent with the honor of this country.

But certain statements put fourth in America, and had been reported to have been made to the Congress of the United States which made it desirable that some explanation should be given on the subject. He had thought that the President of the United States had last year made declarations to Congress on this subject which were not conformable to the uses of civilized countries, or to the friendly relations of the two States; but it would appear, however, that a proposition for a compromise had been made from the President to her Majesty's government, and he (Lord John Russell) conceived that proposition had changed the state of the question.

The proposition itself might be satisfactory, or not satisfactory; but, a ing been made, it did appear to him to require a statement from those in authority in this country, of the terms on which they would be satisfied to settle this question. That proposition, as he understood, had not been received by her Majesty's government, but had been declared to be totally inadmissible by our Minister in America. He (Lord John Russell) confessed he thought this was a hasty proceeding on the part of the representative of her Majesty in the United States.

Sir Robert Peel.—On the subject of the Oregon territory, I have to state that a proposal was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr Pakenham, and the proposal so made suggested a division of the territory.

Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn.

This is the state of the negotion at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan.—I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham; I have the greatest respect for his talents, and the greatest confidence in his judgment, yet I must say that it would have been better had he transmitted that proposal to the home government for their consideration, and if found in itself unsatisfactory, it might possibly have formed the foundation for a further proposal. (Hear.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament met on the 22d of January and was opened by the Queen in person. Her Majesty's speech which we give below, is not at all beligerent, and is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

It gives me great satisfaction to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice. I continue to receive from my allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurance of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. I rejoice that in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquility of the East.—For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare had afflicted the States on the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and atrocious barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French I am endeavoring to effect a pacification of those States. The Convention concluded with France, in the course of last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa. It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be enjoyed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of House of Commons—The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen. I have observed, with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland. It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime. I have to lament that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been effected has prevailed to the utmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity, and I shall confidently rely on your co operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature. I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend commerce and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation of protective duties.

The prosperous state of the Revenue, the increased demand for labor, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favor of the course you have pursued. I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers. Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country. I have full reliance on your justand dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the the public welfare. It is my earnest prayer that with the blessings of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts of the great body of my people.

On the next day in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume introduced the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He said he hoped the Prime Minister would be able to preserve the good understanding