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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. JANUARY 30, 1847. NO. 40.

"SUGAR COATED" PILLS.
Beware! Caution!!

The increasing popularity of Dr. G. Benj. Smith's improved Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills, has induced a number of persons to make something they call Pills and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine, while they do not possess a particle of the goodness, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original Dr. Smith's Pills. In short, they are an intended fraud upon the community.—A minister who at first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in Albany N. Y., has given them up, as he says, on account of the miserable dishonest parties concerned in manufacturing them. The same party are now industriously circulating reports calculated to injure Dr. Smith and to affect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than notice them in public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceeding against them for their slanders, as he has in another case against a similar party, in which he recovered a large amount of damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominably means to palm off ther counterfeit pills, as the public know that Dr. Smith's are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the unfortunate use of the counterfeits. It is *Dr Smith's* Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following plainly show.

More Ministers

Use and Recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills, manufactured by G. Benjamin Smith, of New York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine; and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore is entitled to the benefit of the invention.

S. WILLIAMS,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken, (Del.)

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, in relation to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills, one of us having used them and experienced great relief from them.

The above is the best paper in the State of Delaware.

The "Improved Indian Vegetable Pills," (Sugar Coated,) are certainly doing much good in the whole country, and are highly esteemed, if one half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the Northern State Journal, (one of the largest and best papers in the Stat of N. Y.,) writes as follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846.

Dr G. Benj. Smith—

Dear Sir: I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from from N. Y. and during my my illness I made trial of your pills and I must say I found them excellent. They are the best medicine for the purposes they are intended, that I have yet seen, I seldom take pills, but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you as I doubt not they will be a means of relief to be afflicted on a lage scale.

Yours truly,
J. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Fa, Sept. 18, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—

Dear Sir: Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given entire satisfaction. I have taken them myself and I consider them the best pills I have ever used; and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once.

Yours respectfully,
JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington, Ind., June 21, 1846.

Dr Smith—

Dear sir: I am most out of your "Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately—They give such general satisfaction that people come at least twenty miles for them and as it is generally known I am agent for them, I would be very sorry to get out.

Yours respectfully,
SAML MOORE & CO.

BEWARE!!!

If G. Benj. Smith, be not written with a pen on the bottom of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are Counterfeit!

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block, N. Y. Price 25 cents a box.

For sale in Chester Town, by John L. Stam.

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 of 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

HEMSLEY'S WORM DESTROYING SYRUP,

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr.
Attorney at Law.

Easton, March 30th, '44

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

JOHN TILGHMAN.

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

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

July 11th, 1846. tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's

Vermifuge, or "Dead Shot," for Worm A highly concentrated and chemicall combined preparation, capable, from the promtitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm

The exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of fits, spasms or convulsions, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. Peery, and sold by S. Wickes, Apothecary, agent for Chestertown and wholesale and retail by Chas. Wiseman Druggist, 331 Market street, next the Globe Inn, Baltimore.

nov'r 28, '46 3m

Too important to overlook!!!
Too profitable to neglect!!!

There is not a man living but may, at some time or other, owe his life to the mighty, saving power.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor.

This *wonder of the age*, is capable of curing almost every sort of affliction that assails the human body, as well as relieve and restore it from *all kinds* of suffering and pain, even from the excruciating agony of the severest Burn, Pile, Scald, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreaux, &c. It has saved hundreds of lives in *dreadful cases*, where the Physician has stood aghast, by its imparting instant ease and rest to a victim, and arresting, by its magnetic and electric instantaneous fluid, inflammation and mortification.

It will also prevent Poison taking effect on persons bit by venomous reptiles, or rabid animals, bees, hornets, musquitoes, spiders, or from having come in contact with poisonous plants—*and cure every case*

Will likewise prevent and cure Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, chafe and sores in children, cancers and carbuncles.

Sold by S. Wickes, Apothecary, Chester Town, and Chas. Wiseman, 331, Market street, next the Globe Inn, Baltimore.

nov'r 28, '46. 3m

DRAB CLOTH, a beautiful article, for sale low by
WILMER & NICOLS.

MARYLAND,
Kent county, Orphans' Court, January 12th, 1846

On the application of Robert Usilton, Administrator of Pere Beck, late of Kent county, deceased,

Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the *Kent News*, printed in Chester Town

In testimony that the foregong is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed. this 12th day of January, 1847.

{Seal.}

Test, EBEN'R WELCH,
Register of Wills for *Kent* county.

In compliance with the above Order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of *Kent* county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of *Kent* county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Pere Beck, late of *Kent* county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th of July, 1847, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of January, 1847.

ROBERT USILTON.
Adm'r of Pere Beck dec'd

Jan'y 16, 1847. 3w

Cheap Watches and
JEWELRY.

AT the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewl'd, 18 car. cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jew'd	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jew'd, 1st qual.	14 00
Superior Quarter Watches,	10 00
Imitation, quarter watches, not war.	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine silver spectacles,	1 75
Gold bracelets, with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 80

Gold finger rings, 37½ cts to $8, Watch Glasses—plain 12½ cts, patent 18¾, lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quarters, lower than the above prices.

dec'r 19, 1846.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public that he has opened a shop as a

House Carpenter,

at the corner House in Chester Town, on the front street, near Mr. Jas Jurney's where he will be prepared to receive all orders in his line of business. In addition to such work as can be executed in his shop, he will be glad to receive orders for county work. His terms will be moderate, and in accordance with the scarcity of money and the shadness of the times.

☞Coffins will be made on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN MANSFIELD.

Chester Town, Jan'y 23, 4w

MD. KENT CO. TO WIT:

I hereby certify that William Graves, Esq. gave information to the subscriber a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, that he had taken up astray trespassing upon his enclosures 3 small, spotted male shoats, having no ear marks.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of January, 1847.

WM. S. LASSELL, [s. f.]

NOTICE.

The owner or owners of the above described shoats are hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WM. GRAVES.

Jan'y 23, 1847.

In Chancery,
6th Jan'y, 1847.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of David W. Joiner, against Thomas P. Sappington, and others, made and reported by the trustee, George Vickers, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $402 50.

True copy, Test,
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan'y 16, '47.

Lumber.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large quantity of LUMBER from Port Deposit, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Also, a quantity of Pine and Cypruss Shingles.

A. W. SPARKS.

Chester Town, July 11th, 1846

CALICOES

—Large stock of beautiful figure and fine texture—just opened and for sale at 4, 6 8, 10, 12, 16, 18 cts. &c. by

WICKES & BRO.

Oct. 3d, 1846.

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

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first sixmonths

☞For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.



POETRY.

SONG OF THE OLD YEAR.

Ah! my steps are heavy,
My knees are very weak;
And there little music,
In the wretched squeak,
That my tongue doth utter,
When I try to speak.

And I've lost twelve children,
Lost them, every one!
Neither kith nor kindred,
Have I 'neath the sun;
And my legs are weary,
With the race they've run

And my legs are weary,
Weary with the toil
Of this constant marching
Over on the soil;
My lamp of life groweth
Dim for want of oil!

March had lost his reason,
When a youngling fair,
And his look had awful
Madness painted there!
Ah! he died distracted,
Mad as a March hare!

May, she was the dearest,
Fairest of them all!
Flowers fell a weeping,
When they saw her fall;
And thin leaves were scatter'd
Over on her pall!

When July departed,
Shadows round his bed,
Waved the "Declaration"
O'er his sinking head;
And they ever murmur'd
"Glory to the dead!"

August slowly linger'd,
On a living rack,
Till the melting weather
Killed him off, good lack!
Whilst his shirt was wringing
Wet upon his back!

Woe's me! December
Used me like a slave,
He and young November,
Dug me out a grave!
He my very youngest,
Was the oldest knave!

So they all have left me,
Left me here to mourn,
And the years that follow,
Point at me in scorn;—
I'm like goods at auction,
Going, going, gone!

"THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF THE LORD."

Written for the Methodist Protestant.

The vaulted Heavens spread out above,
And circling round the earth and air—
In which ten thousands worlds revolve,
The glory of the Lord declare.

The blazing sun from day to day,
Obedient to his Maker's word,
Shines forth; and in each beaming ray
Declares the glory of the Lord.

The paced moon looks down from heav'n,
As smiling as a maiden fair;
And as she queenly reigns at even,
Her Maker's glory doth declare.

The trembling stars like jewels bright,
That deck the azure dome above,
Are distant worlds of shining light,
And teach God's wond'rous power and love.

Day after day, night after night,
These rolling orbs in beauty shine;
Proclaiming in each ray of light,
"The hand that made them is divine."

O mortal man! lift up thine eyes,
Behold! and wonder as you gaze—
Behold the glories of the skies,
And let thy heart their Author praise.

JAMON.

NEW MARKET, MD., Nov. 28th, 1846.

CULTIVATE KINDNESS by all honest and manly means. Life is but short; no time can be afforded but for the indulgence of real sorrow, or contest upon questions seriously momentous. Let us not throw away any of our days upon useless resentment, or contend who shall hold out longest in the stubborn malignity It is best not to be angry; and best in the next place to be easily reconciled.—*Dr. Johnson.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

His Plan for Prosecuting the War—His Defence of the Monterey Armistice, &c.

The New York Express publishes a letter from Gen. Taylor, said to be addressed to a friend and relative resident, in that city. It is a confidential epistle, in which the war ought to be carried on. The letter is dated at Monterey, November 9, and after a few remarks in relation to his advance on that town, and its subsequent capitulation, Gen. T. says:

I do not believe the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers.

"I have this moment received an answer (to my despatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same) from the Secretary of War, stating that it was regretted by the President that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to the giving up the city'—adding that 'the circumstances which dictated, no doubt justified the change.'

"Although the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued.

"The position on the part of General Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to his to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case with it knowing the result,) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he (General Ampudia) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace.

"If so, I considered the further effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could any night, have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat,—do what we could!

"Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded,—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one.

"I wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification a short distance from they city which, if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken at great sacrifice of life; and, with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required twenty or twenty five days to take it by regular approaches."

"That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skilful engineers—their works garnished with forty two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7,000 regular and 2,000 irregular troops; in addition to some thousand citizens capable of (and no doubt actually) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times."

General Taylor afterwards proceeds to give his opinions of the manner in which the war should be carried on. He is not for carrying the invasion any further than Saltillo. These are his views:—

"If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen. Scott) under the necessity of 'conquering a peace,' and that by taking the capitol of the country, we must go to Vera Cruz, take the place, and then march on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction I consider out of the question.

"But admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so—say at the end of the next twelve months—will the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so be compensated by the same? I think not, especially as the country we subdue is be given up; and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo—deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is to be done. It seems to me, the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation, will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua (which I presume General Wool has possession of at this time,) Santa Fe and the California,—and to Mexico, "Drive us from the country"—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on an offensive war,—at the same time, closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf.

"A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace—provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States—say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualities,) I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than 200 miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande,—a very long line on which to keep up supplies, (over a land route, in a country like this,) for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to contemplate, when closely looked into.

"From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico, is 300 miles—140 badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses.

I have informed the war department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure success if we move on that place, (a city containing a population of 60 000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50.000,) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordances and munitions of war.

"In regard to the armistice, which would have expired, by limitation, in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo, for, strange to say, the first wagon which has reached me since the declaration of war, was on the 2d inst., the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgment of despatch announcing the taking of Monterey; and then I received only 125, so that I have been, since May last, completely crippled, am still so, for want of transportation. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80.000 rations, (15 days' supply) with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c., to do which, all the corps had to leave behind a portion of their camp equipage necessary for their comfort, and in some instances, among the volunteers, their personal baggage. I moved in such a way, with such limited means, that, had I not succeeded I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the Administration."

Preamble and Resolutions

IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

The following resolutions, were introduced into the Illinois House of Representatives by Mr. Linder, a loco, on the 21st ult:

Whereas, as appears from the message of President Polk to the Congress of the U. States, Santa Anna has been guilty of the most black hearted treachery, in failing to perform and make good certain promises made to President Polk, (the consideration of said promise being a passport to Mexico,) one of which was that, on his arrival at Mexico, he would get up a fight with Paredes and thereby bring the war between the United States and Mexico to a close; therefore—

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That we deeply sympathise with President Polk, inasmuch as his reasonable expectations have not been realized in consequence of the treachery of the aforesaid Santa Anna.

And be it further resolved, That Santa Anna is unworthy the further confidence of President Polk, and that we most respectfully recommend to the President to place no further reliance upon the promises of Santa Anna to bring the war to a close.

And be it further resolved, That inasmuch as Santa Anna had heretofore, on all occasions, been governed by a strict regard to truth, fidelity, and honor in his conduct, that President Polk had good reason to believe that he would hold sacred his word, thus solemnly pledged, and which we still believe he would have done had he received the two millions of dollars as per contract with the President.

☞A barber in New Orleans wrote over his door:

With water hot and razor keen
Walk in my friends, I'll shave you clean."

A person having been shaved by this skillful operator, and cut in several places, wrote under it:

"So clean the beard is shaved, you'll find,
That ev'n the skin 's not left behind."

No man, says an exchange, should be ashamed of the occupation which secures to him an honest livelihood.

The bar of the tavern leads to the bar of the bench, and the prison bar speedily follows.