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THE KENT NEWS.

Hirsta laborat, quiomnibus, placere studet: --" He labors vainly, who endeavors to please every one."

VOL. 10. CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 11, 1849. NO. 15.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
Edward Mansfield,
PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion.—A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications must be postpaid.

COSTUME HALL
Spring and Summer Clothing!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

ON hand and for sale the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, at prices very much reduced.

COATS.

Coats of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75 cts. to 1,2,3,4,5,6,8, $10, and upwards.

PANTALOONS.

Pantaloons of all kinds, from 75 cts. to 1,1.50, 1.75. 2, 2.50, and also a very fashionable style, the Lamartine stripe, as low as 3, 3.50, $4, and upwards.

VESTS.

Vests of every variety, comprising Silk Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles, Valencia from 50 cts., 75 cts. $1, $2, $2 50, $3 and upwards.

BOY'S CLOTHING

Always on hand the largest and best assortment of Boy's Clothing ever offered in this city.

A splendid assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres of the best make, together with a large and handsome variety of Silk and Marseilles Vestings, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 20 per cent. less than the accustomed prices, and in all cases a neat and beautiful fit guaranteed at

COSTUME HALL,
Corner of Pratt and Centre Market Space
H. H. COLE.

☞Attached to the above, is one of the largest and most extensive Shirt Factories in the country, embracing every variety and make, at prices which cannot fail to please any one wishing to purchase.

ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 31,'49—1y.

REMOVAL.
LABORATORY OF THOMSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES.

EPH'M. LARRABEE. No. 20 South Calvert street, Baltimore, has removed his Laboratory to his new building No. 24, and has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the United States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing THOMSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES. All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labelled, with directions suitable for retailing, and upon better terms than the same article can be had in for the U. S. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon his.

☞A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c. before purchasing.

☞The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy. Aug 26.

☞*This Bath took the Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute Philadelphia October 1848 the only Bath that ever took a premium at that In titute. And also took the first premium at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore November 1848.*

THE NIAGARA SHOWER-BATH
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE FOR SHOWER BATHING,
With old or Warm Water.

A great and important improvement is made in this Shower Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head unless at the will of pleasure of the bather; but greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bathean be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order.—The Bath can be adjusted to suit any heighth, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid and the outside appearance s that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several midical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Pantetee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING Read What Armstrong says:
Donot omit ye who would health secure,
That daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skinn, enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth,
You daily pairs: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe
With this external virtue, age maintains.
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome." Aug. 26

Book, Paper, and Stationary
Store.
J. W. BOND & CO.
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 41, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

KEEP constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Paper, Commercial and Law Books Stationary, &c. All of which they are prepared to sell, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, on the most accommodating terms.

School Books and School Requisites.—A large stock of the most approved Works constantly on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Books Suitable for Premiums.—Colleges, Seminaries, &c., will find their stock of Books, in this line well worthy their attention, as they are selected with care, as regards contents, as well as style and prices.

Miscellaneous Books.—Comprising a well selected stock of historical and other standard works, kept constantly on hand and sold at very moderate prices,

English, French and German Books.—Comprising a good assortment.

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Canadas will meet with prompt and strict attention.

☞The Lowest prices and most liberal terms may be relied on in all cases.

March 3, 1849. 6m

THE STEAMER

CAMBRIDGE.

For Annapolis, West River, Cambridge and Easton, Chestertown and Corsica.

The Steamer Cambridge leaves Baltimore every MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for Chestertown and Corsica, and return the same day.

The Steamer Cambridge will leave Baltimore on TUESDAY MORNING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock for Annapolis West River, Cambridge and Easton and return on Wednesday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M.

The Cambridge will leave Baltimore every THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clk for Chestertown and Corsica and return same day.

The Cambridge will leave Baltimore every FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis West River, Cambridge and Easton and return on Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M for Baltimore.—The above routes will be continued throughout the season.

Freight for the above places taken at low rates.

J. THOS. TRAVERS, Agent.
Light Street Wharf.

July 21, 1849

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends that we have commenced opening our **SPRING GOODS,** and will continue receiving all the *new styles* during the season. Our stock consists of every variety of ***Dry Goods*** suitable for the Spring and summer trade. We will name in part the following goods:

Hand'e French Lawns,	Swiss Muslins,
" " Barages,	cam. "
" linen Ginghams,	Jac. "
p'n col'd mos. d'lanes,	Mull "
French Chintz,	Book "
bl'k and col'd Alpacas,	Bishop Lawn
linen cambric hdl 's	Linen Cambric
worked Chemizetts,	pl'd Muslins,
" Collars,	Long Lawn,
Lace Capes,	Demity.
" Veils,	

All kind of Edgings and Pursetys in every variety. Also on hand a good assortment of domestic muslins which we are selling at the very lowest prices. As we do business entirely on the cash principle persons will do well by giving us a call.

A. G. MATHIOT & CO.
27, N. Gay st. Baltimore.

March 10, 1849.

Hats & Caps.
WM. S. GREENWOOD,

No. 40 Baltimore street, a few doors below Frederick street, has on hand and intends keeping a *complete* assortment of

HATS & CAPS

at Wholesale and Retail prices that cannot fail to please all who may favour him with their custom. Orders directed as above will be thankfully received and attended to with all possible despatch.

He would also state to his friends on the *EASTERN SHORE* that his attention will be given to a Commission Business, for the purchase of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, STOVES or any other article needed by the Merchants or private families, at the very moderate Charge of one per cent, from his known facilities in this business, he hesitates but little in saying that he can save to the purchaser at least 5 per cent—any orders by mail will be received in one hour after their arrival & all goods will be forwarded according to order.

Baltimore July 14, 1849.

Brandreth's Pills.

SUDDEN CHANGES.—From warm to chilly weather, are unfavorable to health and it is a fact universally admitted that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease. and that constant dry and constant wet weather, are both favorable to its generation; it does not signify what we call it; it may be ague; it may be bilious fever; it may be yellow fever; it may be dysentery; it may be rheumatism; it may be bronchitis; it may be colic; it may be the constipation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the stomach; it may be a nervous affection; but still it is a disease, and a disease curable by the Brandreth Pills, because they remove all impurities from the body, all that can in any manner feed the further progress of the malady, no matter how called; thus these pills are not only the most proper medicine, but generally the only medicine that need or ought to be used.

Dr. Brandreth would call the special attention to the following letter from Arnold Buffum, the Philanthropist:

"N. Y. Third Month, 28, 1848.

DR. BRANDRETH—My dear friend—If to be good and to do good is the highest duty of man; and if to do good is the best evidence a man can give that he is good, then *I* feel bound to address thee as one who has come up to the mark of man's destiny.

"As a testimony that this is not vain flattery, I give the following brief sketce of my own experience:

"When I was twenty years old, I was very sick for about two months. with what my physician called "slow fever," during which time I took much medicine; from that time, for thirty-four years, I was very often sick ane under the care of a physician. About twelve years ago, I had a very severe attack of inflammaory Rheumatism, during which I was attended by Doctor Moore, of Philadelphia. I then regarded myself as an old man, with a broken down constitution, swiftly descending to the grave. Soon afterwards, however, I purchased a box of Brandreth's Pills, and finding them, on trial; to be more effectual in removing disease than any medicine I had ever tried before, I replenished my supply from time to time as occasion required. Since that time I have spent three years in the western country, where I was very much exposed to vicissitudes likely to produce disease; twice I have crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and have now spent the last four years in an office in this sickly city. Once, while travelling in the west, I was taken suddenly very ill. The friend at whose house I stopped, called in a physician, who made a very careful examication of my case, and then proposed to commence a process, which he stated would so reduce my system, as to confine me to house for at least six weeks; but I declined his prescriptions, took a dose of Brandyth's Pills, called the next day and paid the physician for his visit, and pursued my travel; and this is the only instance of my being visited by a physician since I purchased the first box of Brandyth's Pills, twelve years ago.

My health is now vastly better than it has been for thirto-four years, before I commanced the use of these Pills. They have been my constant companion whereever I have been, by land or by sea, and my only medicine; I am now ten pounds heavier than I was before I used them; when I take a cold now, I have no cough; and I attribute all this charge, under God, for the substitution of Brandyth Pills for the frequent bleeding rnd the calo mel dosing to which I was before subjected. My wife, too, by the same means, enjoyed the same uninterrupted good health. Our doctor's bills, for both of us, have not amounted to five dollars in twelve years. When we find our health impared from any cause, we take a dose of Brandyth's Pills, and the difficulty is removed, and, judging from my own experience, I believe if every family should adopt the same practice, the health and longevity of community would be greatly promoted.

Most respectfully, thy friend,
ARNOLD BUFFUM.

☞For sale by John Russell, Chester Town, and by other agents throughout the county.

July 28,'49——1y

ROBT. L. SETH. THOS. P. B. SETH.
SETH & BROTHER
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 89, Pratt st. near Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

OFFER their services to the Farmers and others of the Eastern Shore, for the sale of Grain and other Produce.

ALSO,

Constantly on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please.

March 31, 1849. 3m

Personal Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby gived to the creditors of Thomas Carroll, that a personal discharge hath been granted to said insolvent debtor, and that the 19th day of September, being the first Wednesday of our county Court next succeeding this date, hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case whera his creditors may attend and shew cause if any they have why a final discharge shall not be granted said debtor.

Test, JOS. N. GORDON,
Clerk of Kent co. Court, Md.

May 5, 1849.—3m.

POETRY.

For the Kent News.

When Lovers Part.

BY W. WALLACE LAMBDIN.

When lovers part, their fond eyes speak
The meaning of the soul;
The lips may not in accents bow,
Portray the thoughts that roll
Within their breasts; the deep-drawn sigh
May not their love betray:
Yet read they in the glistening eye,
All that the tongue could say.

When lovers part, 'tis not alone
By words they pledge their faith—
The quivering lip—the faltering tone—
Seem promises of truth:
For other ears might hear the yows
However secret made,
And other eyes might see the scene
Enacted in the shade.

When lovers part, the burning kiss
Is felt upon the cheek—
A seal of love—a source of bliss—
A pledge of constancy.
"Good-bye my love" is softly said,
The hand is gently pressed,
They part in hope to meet ere long,
They part with true love blessed.

Rock Hall, Md., July 1849.

FEAR.

A TALE OF THE CHOLERA.

AT the time of the former visitation of cholera to these shores, our regiment (—th) was quartered at M———, one of the places visited with the utmost severity by the formidable disease. We had lost very few men, and not an officer had been attacked, when one evening, after mess, the conversation turned upon the nature and dangers of the pestilence, at that time believed by many to be contagious. Our surgeon had just returned from a harrassing course of duties, which had detained him from mess until long after the hour of dinner and he was recounting to us, during the interval of his hurried repast, various anecdotes of the cases he had just quitted.

He had been with one of the resident physicians into the quarter chiefly inhabited by the poor weavers connected with the manufactories of M———, and his accounts of the sufferings of these poor creatures, of the misery always keen, and doubtedly aggravated under present circumstances—was truly heart rending.

"Ah," he said, "what is most unfortunate is that these poor people are so terrified, I believe half of them die of fright.—In many instances they flee from the house containing their dying friend or relative. They refuse to assist in bearing the body to the grave, and literally kill themselves by the nervous state of agitation to which they excite themselves and each other."

"How foolish that is!" exclaimed Percy, a young officer who had but lately joined—a young fellow handsome and gallant; "how foolish that is! I cannot see what there is to fear in the neighborhood of the disease. Depend upon it, we are as safe with the cholera raging around as though it were still shut up in the marshes of Asia. We may die of the cholera, it is true, but that will be because such is our fate, not because we happened to be near some half dozen others who die of cholera."

It is astonishing. Percy," answered the surgeon, "how great is the influence of mind over body. I believe I could *talk* any man into conviction that he had the cholera, and probably talk him to death if I persisted in agitating him."

Percy laughed aloud.

"My dear fellow," he said, "you may talk yourself dumb to me; you will never persuade me into any complaint whatever."

"You are too rash, Percy," interrupted the major, a stern old veteran of some fifty years—Barton by name—"you are too rash, Percy; you little know the power of nervous impressions, or rather you affect to despise what you really feel. I can see you now shrink from close contract with Doctor M., because you know he has been all day with cholera patients."

Percy redened at this accusation, and springing to his feet, placed himself close to the doctor.

"Indeed you mistake," he exclaimed; "I have no fear of the kind."

"Oh! don't think it necessary to conceal it," continued Barton, laughing as he spoke; "old and wiser men than you, Percy—older and wiser, and as brave—have shaken in their shoes at the approach of the cholera."

"But I am not shaking in mine," retorted Percy, reddening still more; "what can make you think so? I tell you I have no fear of contagion, none whatever. I do not believe the disease is contagious. I should not mind, he continued, striking the table vehemently as he spoke—"I should not mind sleeping in a bed wherein a cholera patient had died within a few hours."

"Well," laughed Barton, with his low, peculiar laugh, "it is easy to talk in this way, but you would be sorry if we offered to put you to the proof."

"Indeed I should not be sorry. Put me to the proof, and I will sit up all night in the cholera ward in the hospital. Come, doctor, you are going there now; I will accompany you, and I will remain there too. I will act as nurse to the worst patient. No one shall say I shrunk from the proof."

"You need not do so much, Percy," answered Barton, again; "do only what you yourself offered to do, sleep in the bed of a cholera victim. Quarter-master Smith died four hours ago, and the bed in which he died is vacant. Come, I can easily procure you a night's lodging therein."

Poor Percy! I saw him turn pale, and he raised a glass of wine to his lips, draining it at a draught; but in a moment his courage returned, and he rose with a smile of gay animation.

"I am ready, Barton, come along. Good night—good night," and he waved his hand hurriedly to the doctor and myself.

I confess I was little pleased at this arrangement, but a look of intelligence which I perceived pass between Barton and the doctor somewhat re-assured me, and rose to accompany Percy to his unenviable resting-place. Barton proceeded us and we waited some moments at the door of the quarters of poor Smith while he parleyed with some persons inside. This concluded, we entered and Percy took possession of his bed-room.

We remained until he had denuded himself of some of his garments, and had actually retired between the sheets of the formidable couch; then we left him, repeating a good night, while Barton sneeringly informed him that he might consider his penance ended at any hour after two in the morning, it being then eleven o'clock.

"It is no penance to me," persisted poor Percy, speaking from a mass of bed-cloths; but Barton drowned the continuation of the sentence in a loud laugh and closing the door we finally retreated.

At four in the morning we were awoke by Percy's servant, who had sat up in the same building, although not in the same room with his master. He came to inform us that Percy was dangerously ill of cholera.

One by one we rushed from our beds, and hurried to the apartment of our comrade. The doctor was already there, applying all the remedies at his command; but Percy was evidently *very* ill.

For hours every effort was used. We all loved Percy—men as well as officers did their best; but what are human means against the will of Heaven? The paroxysms of pain became less, but he sunk into that awful state of collapse, from which it seems as though scarce a miracle could recover the sufferer.

Perfectly conscious to the last, he took Barton's hand. "It was foolish of me," he grasped; "dear Barton—I forgive you."

"Oh, Percy, Percy," sobbed Barton, "I never shall forgive myself; but believe me when I assure you no one has died in this bed. No one has slept in it lately, except Smith, who is not dead, nor has been ill. It was all a hoax!" and Barton wept aloud.

A gleam passed across the dying man's face. "All a hoax?" he murmured; "ah!—how weak!"

But he could say no more. Already the pulse was quite gone—already the gallant heart had ceased to beat—Percy was dead.

Doctor M——— persists that Poor Percy died from fright, and from no other cause—fright producing cholera. Certainly from that moment we lost not one man—a fact which favors this supposition.

It was also a fact that no one had died in that bed, nor in that quarter of the barracks. Even were cholera contagious, no contagion could possibly have existed in that instance. Barton felt the matter deeply. But he is now at peace. He died a death that might atone for a thousand errors—a glorious death upon the noble field of Sabraon.

PLAIN TALK

Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pittsburg Saturdry Visitor, goes for horsewhipping drunkards to the reform of them, and in answer to those who charge her with a want of womanly sympathy, quotes the passage—"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Of the tipling shops and their victims she speaks after this fashion:

"If we were a man—if we were a voter—we would vote down the groggeries. As we are a woman, if we had a husband, father or brother, who was likely to become a victim to the serpent of the still, we would take the disease in time—in the first stages—and warn the dram sellers within reach, not to encroach on our hearth; and if they persisted we would burn down their groggeries with as clear a conscience as we would make a fire to burn Junebugs and save our plums.

"This will be called incendiary doctrine; but desperate diseases want desperate remedies: and when our happiness and the life and soul, and the honor of one dear to us, are at stake, it would not be well for the man who stood between us and his salvation, if we concluded that salvation possible. We would never advise any other to such a remedy; for the remedy would be imprisonment for life; but we would consider this a postive blessing compared to leathing the besotted face of one we had loved.

"To us no object on earth is so loathsome, so hateful, so abominable, as a drunkard. We could not live near one, for we should die of a sick stomach. It may be very angelic for a pure minded, virtuous woman to love and caress a great drunken beast, but for our share, we have not the slightest pretentions to being an angel, and the coil of an Anaconda would be quite as pleasant a corsage, as the entwining of a drunkard's arm. From the smell they have on the street one would imagine the angel that staid near them long, would require to be pretty strongly scented with brimstone. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and people are forbidden to be unequally yoked! We can think of no yoke so unequal as that which would bind a decent women to a drunkard; and we most firmly believe that so far from its being a duty for a wife to live with a drunken husband, it is a violation of the laws of God, and the dictates of common sense and common decency. A woman who will persist in so living, should be shut up in a lunatic assylum. Grant it, that she has a right to dispose of herself as she pleases! Has she any right to entail misery and degredation on a helpless offspring? Has she any right to furnish the State with paupers and criminals? Has the drunkard any right to hand down his vices and their consequences to posterity?"

GUANO.
Its Uses and Relative Value.

We copy the following practical observations on the use and value of the imported Manure called and known by the name of *Guano*, from a very interesting article in the June number of Mr. Skinner's periodical "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," by Edward Stabler of Montgomery county, Maryland, which will no doubt be instructive to many of our rural readers:

This is one of the most active of all manures, and if the price would justify the application in sufficient quantities, it might aid very material in "renovating worn out lands." But considering the evanescent nature of its most active principle, ammonia, and the present high market price viz: the Peruvian at $60 to 70, and more inferior kinds at $45 to 55 for a ton of 2,000 pounds, it is much doubted whether the ultimate advantage, calculated on by many, will be realized. If the Peruvian could be obtained at about *half* this price—and it is believad such would be the case with a fair competition in the Peruevian market—the case might be different.

The writer has made liberal of guano, and generally to profit, as to the immediate return, but in no case has much benefit been derived beyond the first crop, and rarely was any material effect perceived after the second year.

This opinion, so different from that entertained by some others, is not lightly formed nor without several years' careful observation, and also testing the matter by numerous experiments, and on a scale sufficiently extended to prove the truth or fallacy of the doctrine held by some, that it is only a stimulant. Reference to one experiment may suffice, as they all tend to the same result, and nearly to the same degree.

In a field of some ten acres, one acre was selected near the middle, and extending through the field so as to embrace any difference of soil should there be any.—On this acre 200 lbs, of Peruvian guano, at a cost of about five dollars, were sown with the wheat. Adjoining the guano on one side; was manure from the barn-yard at the rate of twenty-five cart loads to the acre, and on the opposite side (separated by an open drain the whole distance) ground bones were applied on the balance of the field at a cost of six dollars to the acre, the field equally limb two years preceding. There was no material difference in the time and manner of seeding except that the manure was lightly cross-ploughed in, and the guano and bones harrowed in with the wheat.

The yield on the guanoed acre was thirty-five bushels, the adjoining acre with bone, as near as could be estimated by dozens and compared with the guano was about twenty-seven bushels, and the manured about twenty-four bushels. The season was unusually dry, and the manured portion suffered more from this cause than either of the others, the land being considerably more elevated, and south exposure.

The field has since been mowed three times, the first crop of grass was evidently in favor of the boned part, the second and third were fully two to one over the guano, and also yielding much heavier crops of clover-seed. On a part of the land, eighteen bushels to the acre of the finest of the bone were used, on this the wheat was as as heavy is on the guanoed, and the grass generally lodged before harvest as it also does on much of the adjoining land with twelve bushels of bone.

The action and durability of guano probably very on different soils, and although it may generally be used to advantage in aid of a single crop, I have as yet no satisfactory evidence that its fertilizing properties are very durable, unless applied in such quantities as may in the end cost more than they come to."

Guano should not be used with caustic lime or ashes, nor very soon succeeding their application. It may with decided advantage be mixed with [illegible]