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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 10. **CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 25, 1849.** **NO. 17.**

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.

FOR SALE.

A good Security on real Estate for 660 Dollars will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser. Apply to Col. Jos Wickes, Chester Town.
July 28 1849.

TEACHR WANTED.

THE Trustees of Primary School District No. 6, in the 2nd Election District of Kent county wish to employ a Teacher to take charge of the School on the first of September; apply to
JAS. URIE Cl'k.
July 28, '49.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. A. M. DUGAN, has returned from Baltimore, with a new SUPPLY of ***Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.,*** which she offers *AT REDUCED PRICES.*
Chester Town, July 28, '49.

$10 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday the 16th July, Samuel Bennet an *indentured APPRENTICE* to the Shoemaking business, he is nearly 17 years old; rather delicate in his personal appearance and has an *ANCHOR and CHAIN* picked on the back of his left hand. He had on when he left a pair of BLUE CASSINET PANTS and a LINEN COAT. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and detention so that that I get him again.
☞ALL persons are hereby forwarned not to harbor said boy.
WM. CONYER.
Chester Town, July 28, 1849.

$3 Reward.

LOST, either in Chester Town, or the road to Hopewell, or on that to Fannels' Branch, a small gold fob cham. If left at this office the above reward will be paid.
Aug. 4, '49

NICHOLAS BREWER,
COLLECTOR AND PROPERTY AGENT.
No. 28 Second street, Baltimore,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he continues to collect House rents Ground Rents, Bills and Accounts. He also offers his services to Trustees and Administrators, in settling estates, and persons living out of the city, owning property or having claims in Baltimore, can have their interests faithfully attended to by applying as above.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Thos. K. Carroll, Wells & Miller, Samson Cariss, Esq, Noah Walker & Co.
James M. Buchanan, Esq.
R. Hynson, Esq., Chestertown.
August 11, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Notes taken at the Vendue of Wm. Anderson and George Parsons, dec'd, have been due for some time. All persons indebted to the estates are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle by the 1st September, as he is anxious to close the estates. Those neglecting to comply with the above request, may expect their notes to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
ISAAC PARSONS, Admr.
August 11, '49—3w—*

WOOL! WOOL!!

W. N. E. WICKES agent for May & Savin will exchange Kersey for WOOL, and also give the highest price for **WOOL** in trade for **GOODS,**
June 9, '49

LIME.

I WILL have delivered any where upon the shores of Chester river, Quick lime fresh from the Schuylkiln, or if preferred the Baltimore Slacked lime. Apply to the subscriber.
A. W. SPARKS, agent.
May 19, 1849.

☞ TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the houses now occupied by Mr Jno. Ford, Mr Thos. Carroll, Mr B. F. Calder and Mrs Solomon Barrett, also the shop occupied by Mr B. Evans.
G. VICKERS,
Agent
Chester Town, July 7, 1849. 3w

WRIGHT & GORDON,
Commission Merchants,
No. 10, Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
Feb. 24, '49.

BLANKS

FOR sale very low at the Kent News office.

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.

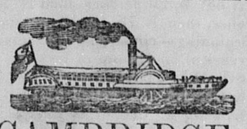
Miscellaneous Books.—Comprising a well selected stock of historical and other standard works, kept constantly on hand and sold at very moderate prices,

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, 26th 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.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE
SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES IS AT
No. 179 Balto. st. near Light,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen shirts always on hand

MERCHANTS and others visting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best stock of SHIRTS that has ever been offered, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed. More than usual efforts have been made to render the assortment complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON.
March 10, '49.—1y

THE OSIRIS



CAPT. JAMES TILGHMAN.

This popular and favorite steamer is now in complete order, having within the last three months had a new boiler and a thorough overhauling, she is better calculated for accommodation of passengers than she has ever been before.

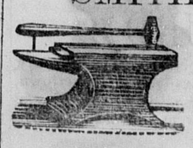
She has recently been purchased for the route here advertised. Her owners ask a fair share of the public patronage, and promise that no pains shall be spared on their part to accommodate those who may be disposed to travel with them.

The Osiris will leave Commerce St. Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, for Corsica and Chestertown returning the same day. She will stop at Kent Island on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings.
July 21, 1849.

ICE CREAM
AT CAPE MAY!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that they have their SALOON neatly fitted up and will keep during the day, and until twelve o'clock, at night, for sale
Ice Cream, Cake, Lemonade
Mineral Water,
Oranges, Candies, &c., which will be sold very low. Ladies and Gentlemen will find our refreshments made of the best materials and in a superior manner.
Ice-cream 50 cts per qt.
ALSO —Cake of various kinds, made to order, for parties, &c.
CLARA ALLEN,
ELIZA RODGERS.
Chester Town, June 9, '49.

Black and White
SMITHING.



THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Chester Town and the surrounding country in the above line of business. He has taken the Shop adjoining Mr. John Greenwood's carriage shop, where he will be happy to see his friends and all others wanting work done in his line.

Horse-shoeing and Cartwrighting and all kinds of jobbing done at the lowest rates.

He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
HENRY H. SIMMS.
Chester Town, Dec. 16, '48. 1y

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from Port Deposit a very large quantity of very superior seasoned *WHITE PINE BOARDS, HEMLOCK RAILING do. JOICE AND SCANTLING;* also a handsome assortment of
SHINGLES,
white pine $3 50—per m. cypress $5 50 per m. and Jamper $7 per thousand. I feel grateful to my friends and a liberal public for past favors, and assure them that I am determined to dispose of the above mentioned articles on reasonable terms, for the cash or on a short credit.—I can and will sell them lower than they can be had from the city, and will for the cash make a liberal discount. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before they buy. I will deliver to the county wharf, Lumber sold by me to go to Queen Ann's county, or up or down the river without extra charge.
A. W. SPARKS
June 2, 1849.

A CARD.
WILMER & FRANCIS

WILL be glad to see their friends and the public, as they are determined to sell
GOODS
cheap for the CASH or to punctual persons. The old stock of *GOODS* will be sold off, at nearly cost, for the cash.
August 11, 1849.

POETRY.



A LOT OF BREAKS.

BY L. SOUTHWICK.

Break up the haunts of vice and crime,
Break rocks with Dupont's powder;
Break up housekeeping, if you don't
Know how to make a chowder.
Break off bad habits, and break out
Into a fit of laughter:
But if you break the Temperance Pledge,
You'll rue it ever after.

Break not your promise or your pate,
Affection's ties ne'er sever;
Break not the Sabbath or your neck
In any case whatever
Break no glass lamps or wholesome laws,
No crockery or china;
But break all vessels which contain
The *stuff* that makes men *shiny.*

Break open letters, eggs and clams,
And oysters fat and greasy;
Break off ripe squashes and your sins,
And make your conscience easy.
Break lobsters' claws and nuts, to find
The meat that's in them hidden;
But never break the Temperance Pledge,
For that's a thing forbidden.

Break not a link in friendship's chain,
Break not your nose by falling;
Break not the broomstick o'er the heads
Of brats to stop their bawling.
Break not a window-pane or sash,
No shoe-string or suspenders;
But break away from *tippling-shops,*
And shun all *toddy venders.*

Break up a piece of ground to plant,
When all the ice and snow's off;
Then put an old rum bottle in
Your field to keep the crows off.
Break flag, break yearlings, steers and colts,
To make them kind and handy;
But never break the Temperance Pledge,
By drinking gin or brandy.

EXAMINATION OF ATTORNEYS.

The following racy examination of a candidate for admission to the bar is taken from the Western Law Journal, and is decidedly a good bit:

Examiner.—Do you smoke sir?
Candidate.—I do sir.
Have you a spare cigar?
Yes sir, (extending a short six.)
Now sir what is the first duty of a lawyer?
To collect fees.
Right! What is the second?
To increase number of his clients.
When does your position towards your client change?
When making a bill of costs.
Explain!
We then occupy the antagonist position—I assume the character of plaintiff, and he becomes defendant.
A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other bill?
Check by jowl!
Enough sir—you promise to be an ornament to the profession and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?
Perfectly.
Describe the duty.
It is to invite you to drink.
But suppose I decline?
(Candidate—scratching his head)—There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer that question.
You are right and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read the law attentively. Let's take the drinks, and I will sign your certificate.

☞We once heard of a negro who was so black that he was obliged to carry two lamps in the day time to find his way home.

This is not so quite hard a case as that of a negro in Baltimore. His legs were so crooked that he couldn't find his knee joints, and his heels were so long that he was obliged to go up and down stairs backwards, and he couldn't turn a corner of the street without knocking down a lamp post.

☞A colored servant sweeping out a bachelors room, found a five cent piece on the carpet which he carried to its owner.
You may keep that for your honesty, said he.
Shortly after he missed his gold pencil case and inquired of his servant if he had seen it.
Yes sir, was the reply.
And what did you do with it?
Kept it for my honesty sir.

An Irishman once said he was born at a very early period of his life, and if he lived until he died—and the Lord only knew whether he would or not—his soul woul see swate Ireland before it left Ameriky.

LAST HOURS
OF
EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

We find in the last Nashville *Christian Advocate*, a correction as to the closing scenes of Mr. POLK's life. The account which has been generally copied into the papers, written by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and which we copied, appears to be in many respects erroneous, and has called forth an explanation by the Editor of the *Advocate*, Rev. J. R. McFERRIN, who baptised him, and also officiated at his funeral. Bro. M. requests those papers that have copied the account written for the *Herald* to give his correction, and which is fully corroborated by another article in the paper signed by Dr. EDGAR. The following is Bro. McFERRIN'S account:

First, then, Mr. Polk *did send* for Dr. Edgar *nine* days before his death; at the same time he sent for the undersigned and the Rev. Dr. Green, of the Methodist Church. Dr. G. was absent from the city and did not receive the message. Dr Edgar and "M. McFerrin" met in the parlor at Mr. Polk's, and in company visited the sick room of the President, (being the first interview either of them had with him during his illness,) when they had a full, free and very interesting conversation with Mr. Polk.

It is *not correct*, that Mr. Polk desired Dr. Edgar to baptise him, nor did he make any suggestions of the kind to the Doctor—nor is it correct that his baptism was postponed "till the next evening because of his fatigue."

3d. It *is true* that when "Mr. McFerrin" took leave of Mr. Polk, that he was requested by Mr. Polk to "return in the course of an hour or two." He did not return that afternoon, when Mr. Polk, in the presence of his excellent and pious wife, stated to him, that he had fully made up his mind years since as to what church he preferred—that though he did not regard it essential to what branch of the christian church a man should attach himself, yet he had deliberately and and from solemn conviction determined to unite with the Methodist Church, and desired to receive the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and wished the undersigned to administer these ordinances; and in this he said, "there was perfect harmony between himself and his pious wife, though she belonged to another church."

4th. It is *incorrectly* stated, that Mr. Polk promised "his friend years ago when he was governor, that when he did embrace christianity that he (Mr. McFerrin) should baptize him." No such conversation ever occurred between Mr. Polk and "his friend;" nor did "his friend" know till the interview on his first visit during his last sickness that Mr Polk had not been baptised; on the contrary, knowing "his wise and pious mother" to be a Presbyterian, he supposed he had been baptised in infancy. This he however, learned that day for the first time, he had failed of accomplishment, by some accidental circumstance.

5th. It is *not correct* that he asked his mother's consent to be baptized by Mr. McFerrin; but his mother knowing his preferences for the Methodist, and upon her arrival learning that he had already spoken to the Methodist minister on the subject, and that he was to receive the ordinance at his hands, she voluntarily introduced the subject herself, gave her hearty approval, and like a truly catholic christian, rejoiced in his adoption into the family of Christ—expressing the liberal sentiment, that though christians are called by different names they are all one in Christ Jesus.

6th. It *is true* that the undersigned did baptise Mr. Polk in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar and the Rev. Mr. Mack, who were both present by the request of Mr. Polk and the family, and that he did likewise administer to him the Lord's Supper, Dr. E. and Mr. Mack both partaking of the emblems, with several other pious friends; and I take pleasure in saying that both of the Rev. gentlemen displayed on the occasion a truly genuine christian spirit, and rejoiced that their friend had been made partaker by faith of the benefits of the great atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ. The scene was solemn and deeply interesting.

I will conclude these remarks by stating, that in every thing the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, without, so far as I know, a single jar or discordant sentiment. Mr. Polk himself professed to have obtained pardon for all his sins, and the purification of his heart through the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, and from the time that he realized this great blessing and attached himself to the church and received the sacraments, he never expressed the slightest doubt, but with meekness and humility praised the Lord for his abundant mercy, and with unwavering confidence reposed upon the Saviour, and died in full assurance of a glorious immortality.

There were very many interesting particulars that I might detail, but I have already extended these remarks to a considerable length, and trust that this, accompanied with the statement of Dr. Edgar, will put this matter to rest, and be satisfactory to the numerous afflicted friends of our late distinguished and highly esteemed countryman and fellow-citizens.
J. B. McFERRIN.

From the New York Atlas.

TWO INCIDENTS
IN THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR.
"FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE."

A military officer with whom we have been intimate relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defence of Fort Stevenson; one of which affords a strong negative proof, of the above quoted adage,

As the British and Indians, in their operations had violated their pledge, and the usage of civilized warfare, by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the members of Croghon's little band, (only 100 strong with a single six-pounder and surrounded by about 600 British troops, and thrice that number of Indians,) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last, and sell their lives as dear as possible.

When all was ready, the British commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for the surrender of the Fort. Croghan pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed,

'It will not do to let him enter and see your weakness; who will volunteer to meet him?'

As it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the Fort on such a mission would be murdered by the dastard foe, there was a brief pause, when Ensign Shipp replied—

'I will, upon one condition.'

'What is it?' asked the Captain.

'Pledge me your word as an officer and man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the moment you see me raise my hand.'

'The pledge was given, and Shipp went forth.

To all the arguments and persuasions of the enemy, his reply was—

'I am instructed to say that we will defend the fort.'

Soon the Indians began to surround him. One clutched his epaulette, another his sword. Shipp was a man of Herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and turning to the envoy, boldly said:

Sir, I have put myself under the protection of your truce, without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun,' said he pointing to the solitary six pounder, 'it is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired at me the instant I give the signal. Therefore restrain these men and respect the law of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to another world.'

This was enough. Shipp was no more molested—he returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate action that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The counter instance referred to at the head of our paragraph, was told as follows:

After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man, (only one) who had belonged to his little band, and all efforts for his discovery were for some time unsuccessful. At length his remains were discovered in the garret of one of the block houses, where he had crept for safety, and was cut in two by a cannon ball.

All the rest considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escaped alive, from perhaps the most desperate fight on record. The only one that was killed, happened to be the only man that proved himself a coward.

☞Here how the editor of the Vermont Mercury, talks to the borrowing individuals:

"Got a paper to spare?"

Yes, sir; here's one of the last. Would you like to subscribe, and take it regularly?"

"I would, but I am too poor.

That man had just come from the circus, cost 50 cents; lost time from his farm 50 cents, liquor, judging from the smell, at least 50 cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alledging that he was too poor to pay for it.

That's what we call saving at the spigot and losing at the bung hole.

The Worst of Slaves.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper, writing from Tecumseh, Michigan, gives the following:

What won't avarice do? Near this village is the homestead of a rich farmer who counts his *nine hundred* acres, about all under improvement, with fine buildings. He has his package of bonds and mortagages, for loans to his poorer friends. All competence is supplied. He is a hard worker, and his children are "well to do" by their own industry. *California gold* has seized him. His sixty-five years of toil for lucre has not satisfied his thirst for grain. He has sold his last years crop for over $6,000, converted it into *yellow boys*, and started with his team for the valley of the Sacramento, leaving all his endearments in this world for the hope of adding to his already perplexing pile of dollars."

'Remember,' said a trading Quaker to his son, 'in making thy way in the world a spoonful of oil will go further than a quart of vinegar."

☞"Capital punishment," as the boy said when the schoolmaster seated him with the girls.

☞Coming out at the little end of the horn, has been polished into the following elegant phrase. Emerging from the diminutive termination of a trumpet!