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THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
*Is Published every Saturday.*
**dward 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 0 1-4 cents.

Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger ones 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.



DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
**SARSAPARILLA.**

*Wonder and Blessing of the Age.*
The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!
*This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warrented superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickning or debilitating the Patient.*

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

*Spring and Summer Medicines*

Ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood:* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 10,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 *cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.*

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting towards that fatal disease. Consumption, can be entirely restored by thi2 pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

*Invigorating Cordial,*

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

*Consumption Cured.*

*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs. Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., &c', have been and can be cured.*

*Spitting Blood.*

*New York April*, 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life.—I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night Sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time. I am now able to walk all over the city.—I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine st

*Female Medicine.*

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation. Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. it immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with fine healthy offspring.

*To Mothers and Married Ladies.*

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "*The turn of life,*" should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period *may be delayed for several years by using this medicine.*—Nor is it less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which woman are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

*Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.*

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease, increase and enriches the food, those who have used it think it is dispensible.—It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe; and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia, is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this med'cine, will always ensure a safe and easy confinement.

*Notice to the Ladies*

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of woman, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaint incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease and undermine the caution. Dr. Townsend's is the only and best remedy for the numerous female complaints—it rarely if ever fails of effecting a permanent cure.—It can be taken by the most delicate females, in any case, or by those expecting to become mothers, with the greatest advantages, as it prepares the system and prevents pain or danger, and strengthens both mother and child. Be careful to get the genuine.

*Scrofula Cured.*

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect controle over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

*Three Children.*

Dr. Townsend—*Dear Sir:* I have pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 186 Wooster-st.

*Opinions of Physicians.*

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases, prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

*Caution.*

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements—they are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton Street, Sun Buildings N. Y., Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright &c., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada.

☞For Sale by Simon Wickes Chester Town.

July 21, 1849. ly

SCHUYLKILN
**Lime! Lime! Lime!!**

THE subscriber will deliver quick or unslacked Lime, on the Chester and Sassafras rivers, during the following fall in quantities from 2,000 to 50,000 bushels as per order. For price and terms apply by letter to

J. N. TROTH,
Christiana, New Castle co., Del.
Aug. 25, 1849.

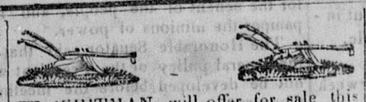


# THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 10 CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 22, 1849. NO. 22.





E. WHITMAN will offer for sale this season, the largest Stock of *Agricultural Implements and Seed* ever found in an Agricultural Warehouse in the city of Baltimore; consisting in part of

100 Whitman's Premium Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse powers. Price of the Double Power, $100, single ditto $75

100 various kinds of Sweep Horse-powers, viz: Fitz's Allen's, Kirkpatrick's and others, from $65 to $120.

200 Whitman's Improved Threshers.—cylinder of this machine will last 100 years in constant use. Price, $45 to $50 If the Straw Charrier is attached, $15 will be added; and if made to thresh and clean at one operation, price $100.

50 Common Threshers, as low as can be purchased in any part of the country.

**6,000 *Ploughs,***

Consisting of every kind sold in Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. The first Premium on Ploughs in the Ploughing Match of the State Fair, holden at Baltimore, last November, was looked upon as a matter of great importance to every one engaged in agriculture; and this made the contest a spirited one and brought in ploughs from all parts of the country, among which was the Wiley, Moor & Chamberlain, "Maryland Self-sharpener," and a host of others. The Committee, *after trial,* had no hesitation in awarding the *first* premium to E. Whitman, Jr., for the work done with his Pouty & Mears' Centre draft Plough.

300 Cultivators, which also received the first premium at the State Fair and at various other Fairs. Price, $4 to $6.

50 Corn and Cob Crushers, which received the first Premium at the State Fair and also at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at various other Fairs. Price $50.

200 *Wheat Fans,* of various kinds and patterns, among which is I. T. Grant's, which is now used in this country, and in Europe with great success; and we consider it the best Fan in use. Price, from $26 to $40.

500 *Whitman's Premium Corn Shellers* Price, $10, $16, $30.

200 *Straw Cutters,* from $7 to $45.

500 Premium Churns, from $2,50 to $7.

50 Corn Planters. One boy and horse with this drill will plant 10 acres per day. Price, $20.

50 *Cider Mills.* These mills grind the apple to a pulp, and are warrented to produce more cider, and of better quality, than any other mill. Price $20 and $25.

A large stock of Wheat Drills; Hay Presses, Gold Washers, and all kinds of Plough, Casting, Grain Gradles, Shovel's, Hoes, Spades, &c., &c.

E. WHITMAN, Jr.,
corner of Light & Pratt sts. Bal. Md.

☞Messrs. Wiley & Perkins, Chester Town, are the agents for E. Whitman, and will sell the above articles at Baltimore prices.

March 24, 1849.



SCHOONER CASKET.

CAPT. WM. SCONE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that the above is in complete order for the receipt of grain, or any other freighting that may be offered. Drawing a light draught of water he will be able to take in or deliver on Morgan's Creek, Chester River, or wherever he may have a call, promising those who may patronize him to use every exertion to give satisfaction. In the absence of the vessel from the wharf, John Russell will attend to the business.

July 21, 1849.—tf

LUMBER
SHINGLES, &C.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposite with a large supply of seasoned 1, 1½ and 2 inch white pine Boards. Also a quantity of panel Boards, Shingles, Scantling, &c.

The above have been carefully selected—bought low, and will be sold accordingly.

NATH. WILEY.

May 26, 1849.

TO RENT
FOR 1850.

THE large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, Garden and Carriage House and Stable now occupied by Miss Adilade Kennard on Queen street, opposite the Methodist Protestant's Parsonage, Chester Town. ALSO the Brick Dwelling House now occupied by Samuel Tomlinson on Queen street, for TERMS apply to the subscriber

A. W. SPARKS,
Agent.

Aug. 25, '49.


## POETRY.



*For the News.*

THE SUPPLIANT.

Written on seeing a Young Lady bow at the altar of prayer and to whom these lines are respectfully inscribed by the author.

Oh father in heaven!
I humbly bow
Before thy bright throne to
Worship thee now.

The offering I bring,
Small though it be,
Is offered in faith,
And humility.

A heart that is broken,
Contrite and free,
Is the gift that I offer,
Jesus to thee.

Wounded in spirit, I
Fall at thy feet,
Hopeing, dear Saviour,
Thy presence to meet.

From sorrows that grieve me,
Cares that oppress,
I pray thee relieve me
And my soul bless.

Apply the sweet balm that
Flows from above,
To my grief-stricken heart,
Saviour of love!

O let me see but one
Smile of thy face,
And taste the rich pleasures
Of pardoning grace.

O let me hear but one
Sound of thy voice.
At the music of which,
Angels rejoice.

Then will my glad soul in
Extacy rise,
And echo the song that
Rings through the skies.

From sorrow and sin, my
Heart shall be free,—
*Then* will I be happy,
SAVIOUR IN THEE.

F. M. A. J.

*Chestertown.*


**In Chancery,**
*AUGUST 28th,* 1849.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate of Jane Blake deceased, as made and reported by T. Parkin Scott, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed as reported, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th day of OCTOBER next: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, next: in some newspaper. The Report states the amount of sale to be $900.

True Copy,
Test;
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept. 8, 1849.

BUTCHERING.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business (without being in Copartnership with any one.) He feels competent that he can give entire satisfaction to all who will patronize him. He will be found in the *MARKET HOUSE, at STALL* No. 11, on *Wednesday and Saturday morning* until 9 o'clock, and will also keep best fresh meat that MARKET can afford every day, during the season; Sunday's excepted; during the balance of the week at the old stand of the late Geo. B. Usilton, up town. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

Farmers having Stock for sale, will find it to their interest to call on the *undersigned* before selling. In case of my absence, any orders left with Mrs. Usilton, will be promptly attended to.

WM. PERKINS.

Sept. 8, 1849.

*Lime for Sale.*

BALTIMORE Slacked at 8 cts. cash, or or 8½ at 4 months. Schuylkiln quick Lime at 17 cts. cash. Also for sale seasoned *WOOD* a very superior article, delivered out of my wagon at 3 25 cash, and $3 50 trade.

A. W. SPARKS.

August 11, '49.


*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

**Conventional Reform.**

**No. 1.**

In my lsat communication, I examined, briefly, the tendency and effect of the proposition to engraft in a new Constitution the principle of "representation according to population. This is a favorite theory with many and, especially of the populous, portions of the State; they, doubtless consider it their interest to assert this principle, and as self-interest is the strongest of all the affections, it is not my purpose to impeach their motives, but to show its fallacy, in a political view; how ruinous and destructive it would be to the majority of counties, and inconsistent with the principles and concession which entered into the compact which now unites us.—It must not be forgotten that the constitution waa a work of compromise, and that the landed and agricultural interests were especially and carefully guarded. No constitution can be formed which is not the result of compromise,—and if a Convention were called, and the Eastern Shore and the smaller counties of the Western Shore were to refuse to send their delegates, or recognize the legal existence of such an assemblage, the instrument promulgated might bear the name, it would not be in effect, the Constitution of the State, but a mere "rope of sand." The citizens of the populous portions must concede to us equal patriotism, an equal desire to promote the best interests of the State, to preserve our just and relative weight in its councils and to protect ourselves, and our property, from legislation which might prove highly injurious, if not destructive of our interests. We must, therefore, claim the indulgence of the public while we have endeavored to portray and contrast our present with a probable future condition. "Representation according to population," is the kuell of the Eastern Shore and the smaller counties of the Western.

In speaking, in my last, of the influence of power over the minds of the timid or weak, not the slightest allusion was intended to the present Senate, but to some future body, and we can contemplate, with interest, the probable effect of the moral power of numbers, and of talents, even upon minds constitutionally strong and of high cultivation. The next leading feature of reform, which a Convention is to produce, is the destruction of the Judiciary, and the substitution of another and a cheap system—in which the quantity, and not the quality, of what may be termed law and justice, is to be regarded! A wrong ceases not to lose its character when committed under the authority of law. I am not, even remotely, connected, by the ties of consanguinity or affinity, with a single member of the bench, and can therefore have no motive to speak otherwise than as influenced by my own conceptions of truth and right. What real objection can exist to our present Judicial arrangement? It must be conceded that the Judges should be independent of popular prejudice or feeling, and placed in a condition, where uninfluenced by "fear, favor, or affection," they can decide the intricate and important legal questions, which may be submitted to them. Is it not more important to the community to have a *right* than a *cheap* decision of the law? and can it be supposed that legal acquirements, sound and discriminating minds, habitual, close thinking, with sagacity, and profoundness of judgment, are so common among the legal faculty, as to render their cheap employment an easy and ready thing? On the contrary, does it not require many years of hard practice, of close application, and of profound research, to qualify one to become a Judge, who has, for his example, the eminent sages who have filled judicial stations? Who would be willing to trust his property, his reputation, or life in the hands of any but those who are qualified, by arduous study and discipline, and high mental and moral qualifications, to fill stations of such lofty and invaluable importance?

To effect a radical change in our Judicial system, might not only be fraught, with consequences unspeakably injurious, but it would be palpably wrong and unjust to the persons who now occupy seats upon the bench. There is an implied, but strong and decided, contract beiween the public and the Judges, that it would be morally wrong to violate. These gentlemen were offered Judicial stations—they were invited to leave, doubtless, lucrative practices—and were tendered situations, permanent in their character, and whose tenures could only be affected by their own personal or official misconduct. The salaries were held out to them as inducements, in addition to the length and security of their places, if they would only relinquish the cares and emoluments of business, and assume stations of greater and higher responsibility, where the remuneration would be less! They confided in these representations,—separated themselves from official business, broke up old and familiar associations, placed a barrier between themselves and political promotion; and entered upon a new routine of life, which abstracted them, in a measure, from the world.

Now, after they have become inured to oil, become qualified for their elevated and responsible positions—when their former clients and patrons have formed other associations and given their confidence to other friends; now, when the old channels of business have been blocked up or changed, and younger men, with elastic spirits, have taken hold of the popular mind—now, when "Othello's occupation's gone," it is proposed to deprive them of office, and without ceremony consign them to the shades and retirement of private life! Can this be right? Is it in consonance with the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—and can anything be politically right, which is morally wrong? We all know that if a merchant or mechanic retires for years from active business, and with grey hairs, attempts to resume it, that he finds it a difficult and arduous undertaking—that other and younger men have filled the place he once occupied; the channels of business and profit which once led to his fountain of prosperity have been diverted, and now flow in other directions, and that it is by dint of hard and laborious application he can catch and appropriate a few rills of profitable business.—He may wonder why the younger, of less knowledge and skill than himself, can succeed against his competition; but the fact is manifest, and he may languish in want, but it remains unaltered. His experience holds good in legal as in other branches of business. The man who, after years of judicial labor, shall attempt to resume his old position, will find younger and less rble practitioners occupying the public mind and monopolizing the business of the community; but he cannot detach the confidence of that public, nor weaken the hold which the young man has upon their sympathies and support.

Would it be just or right, under existing circumstances, to demolish the Judiciary, when such consequences are to result? I have reflected upon this subject and have formed the deliberate opinion, that *able competent and good men* cannot be found to fill such stations at salaries less than those now paid. To confide our lives, characters and estates to the decision of a single judge, with our knowledge and experience of the frailties and infirmities of man and his fallibility would be injudicious, unsafe, and greatly to be deprecated. But if such were the wishes of the community, it could be effected in time by other means, which would work no injustice to the incumbents, and reflect no reproach nor dishonor upon the State. An amendment could be made in the constitutional mode, providing that whenever the associate Judges should die, their places should not be filled by new appointments.

I cannot see, however, the necessity of a reduction of the numbers on the ground of a saving of expense. By reference to one of the Reports of the Treasurer of Maryland, the whole expenses of the Judiciary is set down at $30,767 74. The State is divided into six judicial districts, and there are twelve associate judges.—The annual salaries of these associates aggregate the sum of $16,800. The population of Maryland by the census of 1840, was 470,019; the whole cost of the Judiciary is less than one cent per head per annum to the population of the State! and the redustion of $16,800 would only be a minute fraction over one-third of a cent per head annually!! Can the people of Maryland desire a convention for the purpose of obtaining such a desideratum, if it be one, which I do not concede. The insecurity to the rights of person and property by the proposed method of the 'one man' power, would far outweigh the trifling pecuniary consideration involved in the change! Surely the good people of Maryland cannot demand Conventional Reform for such a purpose, and which if expedient, could be accomplished sooner and cheaper by legislative enactments. What other salaries are to be reduced, I know not; certainly the Governor's cannot be properly diminished, for I am sure it is a scurce of regret to many who look at the dignity of the station, and the propriety of opening the door of the gubernatorial mansion to the meritorious, who may be in circumstances of mediocrity, already lament the parsimonious allowance made by our venerable and patriotic State!—What useless offices can be abolished, I am not apprised of. We must hrve Clerks of Courts, Registers of wills. Sheriffs, Orphans' Commissioners or Levy Courts, an Armorer, an Adjutant General, and the necessary Weighers and Inspectors.—None of these can be dispensed with—the necessary public business requires their existence. If they are too highly paid, (which I do not suppose) their emoluments can be reduced. The Law, and not the Constitution, fixed their compensation, and that remuneration is not properly a subject for constitutional provision, but of ordinary legislative action. No convention is wanted for such purposes. The Officers pay a tax annuelly of an aggregate of ten thousand dollars at least, which assists in paying the interest on the State debt.—Their offices are made contributary to the Treaeury, and in that proportion alleviate the burthen upon the landed and commercial interests.

But, a convention is inexpedient on the ground of expense. Already the people are taxed as heavily as they can bear—to use a common adage, "it is the last feather that breaks the horse's back;" and we of the counties do not wish that weight, however small, applied to our burthens. We think that in view of the the heavy State tax, in addition to our country assessments that we bear with philosophic composure the tax levied for the public debt, incured for works which are to bring Western products in competition with ours, and reduce the prices, and the benefits of which inure only to the city and upper county of the State!

I have prepared what I conceive to be a reasonable estimate of the cost of a convention Others have estimated it at $100,000. My estimate is:

100 members, equal to the representation in the two Houses, a session of 3 months at the or-