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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., SEPTEMBER 29, 1849. NO. 23.

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 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.

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 Emergy.*

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 this2 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 quanties 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 o 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 exqualizing 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 Woster-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. PULING, 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.

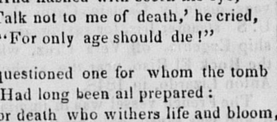
July 21, 1849. ly

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.

POETRY.



THE TIME TO DIE.

I ask the glad and happy child,
Whose hands were filled with flowers,
Whose silvery laugh rung free and wild
Among the vine wreathed bowers;
I crossed the sunny path and cried,
"When is the time to die?"
'Not yet! not yet!" the child replied,
And swiftly bounded by,

I ask the maiden, Back she threw
The tresses of her hair,
Grief's traces o'er her cheeks I knew,
Like pearls they glistened there;
A flush passed o'er her lily brow,
I heard her spirit sigh,
"Not now," she cried, oh no, not now!
Youth is no time to die!

I asked a mother, as she pressed
Her first born in her arms,
As gently on her tender breast
She hushed her babe's alarms,
In quivering tone her accents came,
Her eyes were dim with tears;
"My boy his mother's heart must claim
For many, many years,"

I questioned one in manhood's prime
Of proud and fearless air:
His brow was furrowed not by time,
Nor drnmed by woe and care;
In angry accents he replied,
And flashed with scorn his eye,
"Talk not to me of death,' he cried,
"For only age should die!"

I questioned one for whom the tomb
Had long been all prepared:
For death who withers life and bloom,
This man of years had spared.
Once more his nature's dying fire
Blazed high, and thus he cried,
"Life! only life is my desire!"
Then gasped, and groaned, and died.

I ask a christian—"Answer thou
When is the hour of death?"
A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath,
And sweetly o'er kis features stole
A smile, a light divine;
He spoke the lauguage of his soul—
"My Maker's time is mine."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Conventional Reform.
No. 5.

In concluding these articles on Constitutional and Conventional Reform, the editors of the Patriot will accept my greatful acknowledgments for their kindness in gicing them publicity, an act of generosity, the more signal, because they only, of the city editors, have had the fairness and magnanimity to do justice to those who hold opinions, in some respects, variant from their own. I do not think a press should be muzzled by the government, nor do I think they should muzzle themselves, when great constitutional questions are being discused at the bar of public opinion. It is a strange mode of obtaining a conclusion, by suppressing one half of the argument, and giving only an exparte argument on the subject. Some of the newspapers are boasting of the unanimity upon the subject of Conventional Reform, and like the milk maid, are elated at the flattering prospects created in their own fancy, while they endeavor to repress opinions of a contrary character, by putting locks upon their presses. The opponents of Conventional Reform will not be likely to forget their friends or such adversaries as these. To such of the country editors who have published my articles, I tender my unfeigned thanks.

I have endeavored to show in my communications, the unconstitutionality of the Legislature's providing for the call of a Convention; the absence of all necessity for the assembling of such a body, and the inexpediency of such a measure. In reference to the last proposition, I have a few additional thoughts to give, before I close this paper, and leave the subject with the people. It has been urged by some, and with no little zeal, that the constitution framed in 1776 is not now suited to the changed condition of things, and should, therefore, be remoddled! This declaration has so often been made, and repeated, that a stranger might suppose, if he were ignorant of our history, that no modifications have been made since the formation of the constitution! But what would his surprise be, when told that in almost every important provision, that instrument had been altered to suit the wants and wishes of the people, and that in the way pointed out by it, without increased expense, and in a quiet manner, without excitement or commotion. To prove this, I will advert to most, if not all the alterations made since 1776. Elections were formerly held in the county towns, and continued for three days—they are now held in districts, and are closed in a single day. formerly the vote was viva voce, now it is by ballot; formerly voters were obliged to possess a property qualification, and some of the candidates an additional one—now, no property qualification is required; formerly the Governor was chosen, with five councellers, annually by the Legislature—now the council having been abolished, the Governor is elected tri-ennially, by the popular vote of the State; formerly the Senate was elected for five years, (and composed of 15 members,) by an Electorial College—now the Senators are elected by the people for 6 years, one from each county and one from the city of Baltimore, one-third retiring every two years; the House was composed of four members from each county and two from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis—now Baltimore city nas a delegation of five, equal to that of the largest county, while a number of the counties is reduced to three, several to four delegates, and Annapolis has lost her representation; formerly the sessions of the Legislature were annual—now they are biennial; formerly the Judiciary consisted of county courts, general court, and court of appeals—now (the general court having been abolished) of county courts and court of appeals, the latter being composed of the chief judges of the county courts; formerly, in the county courts, only one judge was a lawyer—now all are required to be learned in the law; formerly, the clerks of the county courts were appointed by the courts for the term of good behavior, which was generally equivalent o a life tenure—now they are appointed by the Executive, with the Senate's concurrence, for seven years; the Registers of Wills were appointed by the joint vote of the two Houses, virtually for life—now by the Executive, in conjunction with the Senate, for seven years; by the old constitution Jews could not hold office, because they could not subscribe the declaration of a Christian belief—now that disability is removed; the office of Treasurer of the Eastern Shore has been abolished, and a change made in the Examiner General's Office.

It will be seen, even with "a bird's-eye glance," that the most radical and important changes have been made in every department of the Government, and that so far from the Constitution being as old as 1776, the wonder is, that so little of that venerable instrument has been left. It may suit politicians or those who desire a convention to talk about the constitution of 1776 as antiquated, and unsuited to the altered and improved condition of the State. It may pass with those who are not much addicted to reading and examining for themselves. The only material change in our condition is, that the population in the city of Baltimore and the upper section of the State has greatly increased, while other portions have not increased in the same ratio: This has created the demand for "Conventional Reform," for the main purpose of giving to the populous section a greatly increased representation, and by reducing that of the other sections, to give to the city and upper section the entire preponderence in the councils of the State. We call it "representation, according to population," which we say in the country, is contrary to the spirit and genius of the government, and would place the landed and agricultural interests of the State completely in the power and at tha mercy of the commercial and upper interests, and might subject us to ruinous taxation. But the point now is, that if any further reform be necessary, let it be done, as all the other modifications have been, by legislation. If so many and such essential reforms have been brought about by legislation, why cannot others be effected in the ssma manner by similar action, without the onerous and unnecessary expense of a convention? It was said by the celebrated John Randolph, in the Virginia convention a few years ago, that all "*change was not reform*"—he warned the convention against widely changing the constitution of Virginia. and predicted that the new constitution would not last. We believe that an effort is now making to obtain another convention to remodel the new constitution. In Delaware a convention was called and a new constitution was called and a new constitution was formed; but it has failed to satisfy the people, and many are now advocating another convention. Let us be admonished by the examples of others, and respect the work of talented and patriotic ancestors, who nobly fought and bled for human rights.

Some who are friends of Conventional Reform declare, the advantage would not be taken of the small counties in a convention, and that they are disposed to be liberal. I do not question the disposition of those, but let it be borne in mind that *they* cannot control the convention, and that those who may be less liberal and more ultra than themselves may have a controlling influence, and may sacrifice the rights of the week. There will be no security for the rights of the small counties in a convention; there can be no cheeks; but once go into a convention, we might as well surrender at discretion!

Again—In a body without restraints, the present relation of master and servant may be changed and affected.—This subject is one which would doubtless be brought to the consideration of such a body. Its discussion, in some manner, would be inevitable, and what the result might be, no one foresee. The times, the excitement elsewhere, and the appliances of fanatics, which would be brought to bear upon this subjects would be productive of high agitation in our State—of heart-burnings and contentions, and might shake the State into its original elements. Where is the necessity for a means so easily avoided, and where legitimate objects may be accomplished, if necessary by peaceful legislation? A few discreet persons might attempt to allay the excitement, but they would prove powerless to restrain ultra and mischievous measures, for the intense feeling and agitation consequent upon an election, would probably return members of extreme views—the red republicans, and we might expect to see spirits of hues and appearance as different as those raised by the weird sisters in the play. The *people* are not demanding a convention, a majority of the counties refused to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and if extraordinary pains were not taken, we should hear but distant and low mutterings of the reform thunder.

Some years since the Legislature of the State of Delaware, invited the Eastern Shore of Maryland to unite her destinies with that noble little State. It was done in great magnanimity—but if a Convention be called against the wishes and interests of the Eastern Shore, she can decline, if she sees fit, to send her delegation—and if a new Constitution be formed; it will be a repeal or rescinding of the old or present one—a disruption of the confederacy; and society, as to that shore being reduced to its original elements, the people of that section, will be obliged to form a new Constitution or attach themselves to some State. Althongh, I should deprecate the separation, and would make any reasonable sacrifice to preserve the integrity of good old Maryland, to whom, in weal or in woe, I desire to be attached, yet, with all the associations and recollections which crowd upon me, I would prefer the separation, to "*representation according to population.*"

To prevent such a catastrophe, let the people of the Eastern Shore lay aside, all minor differences, and rally, as a band of brothers around our rights and interest.—The advocates of Reform, on the Western Shore, are merging all party and political differences, and the members of the two great political parties, are there trying, who can embrace the subject more closely, or rather more eloquent and vehement sentiments of devotion to it—let us—and let the friends of the landed and agricultural interests in the State, on both shores, forget, all differences of opinion on other subjects, and with united hearts and voices, and actuated by a single purpose, come up to the rescue of the Eastern Shore and the small counties on the Western—Surely, no man who is not afflicted with a gangrene of party, and would not make it his political idol, can be treacherous to the rights and interests of his county, to those permanent and individual rights and interests, which soar far higher than the success of parties, and which claim from every true lover of his country, the hearty cordial and zealous support, which as a son, faithful to the allegiance which he owes her, he is bound to exert. Let every Eastern shore-man, be true to himself—to his shore—to his duty—on this great subject in which is involved the political weight and influence of his shore, which lays near her honour—in which is involved her only security and last hope of exemption from ruinous taxation and oppression—let every faithful son arise to action—none prove recreant to honor and duty, and present a firm, and unbroken phalanx, against force and injustice.

A CONSERVATIVE.

N. B. Some typographical errors have occurred in the course of the publication of these articles, arising no doubt from the illegibility of the manuscripts. It is hoped that the reader made the necessary corrections as he was passing. In my 2d number, after stating the number of votes on the proposition that the counties secede—it subsequently reads that a majority voted for it—it should have been from the Eastern Shore.

A Court in Tears.—At Dedham, Mass., on Saturday, three Greeks were placed on trial for stealing a horse in Medway.—From the inability of the prisoners to speak English, Dr. Howe of Boston was called upon to act as interpreter.

One of the number, on conviction, addressed the Court in extenuation of their offence, detailing the events of their lives, and the wrongs and sufferings they had endured in their own land. After endeavoring in vain to get employment in this country, they were recommended to go to California. To obtain means to do so, they stole the horse, upon which the charge was brought. The address being interpreted, threw the whole Court into tears.

Cider.—Here is a recipe worth to farmers the price of our paper for a year:—"Take a pint of pulverised charcoal and put it into a small bag, then put it in a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment—never contain any intoxicating quality, and the longer it is kept the more palatable it becomes."

TRIAL OF PERE GEDDES,
FOR MURDER.

Chester Town, Sept. 20, 1849.

State of Maryland vs. Pere Geddess, s.n. in Kent county Court.—The prisoner was indicted and arraigned for murder, in taking the life, with malice aforethought of Jake Caulk, s.n. on the 30th of April, 1849, at Still Pond X Roads, in Kent county, Md. Plea *not guilty.*

Girl, Mary Jane, Sworn—Lived with Mrs Rusin, at the time of murder; Jake Caulk came there on that night about 9 o'clock; Pere came afterwards and on coming in said to Jake: 'I've been looking for you old hoss." After a few minutes they went togethar towards the door; the moon was shining; prisoner said to Jake, "what are you doing here?" Jake replied "to see Mary Jane;" thereupon prisoner struck him once, which knocked him down, struck him again after he fell; told her that he would drag him out of the yard; that she must not tell, that she must sweep the yard, which she did; promised to give her a cent in the morning, and to send her something from Baltimore; told her he was coming out to the inquest, and if you tell I'll kill you, nobody in the kitchen except the two men and herself; her mistress had gone to bed just before Jake came; prisoner came some time after; prisoner had a wife at Mr. Joshua Copper's, where he staid at night; was not in the habit of coming at Mrs Rasin's at night. Pere was at the inquest on the next morning when she got there; clock struck 3 as Pere killed Jake; it must have been after 2 when Pere came; it was moonlight and prisoner pushed open the door to the left; had not been in bed with Jake, he was dressed and was leaning against a ley-hopper when prisoner struck him; no cursing or swearing between them; Pere struck him with a grape vine stick about as thick as a broom handle; Jake went as if strangled; prisoner didn't examine the body; said he would take the shoes off and throw them over the fence to keep people from knowing he had dragged him out; dragged him by under part of jacket; witness went out in the morning to see where he had dragged him to; next saw Pere about sun up; he didn't say any thing to witness; Miss Sarah Ann Rasin asked him if he had seen the dead body at the gate, at first he said he had not, afterwards said he saw a man there, but supposed he was drunk, prisoner told witness that she must take gunpowder and molasses to make her look brave at the inquest.

Cross Ex.—Does not know how long ago, thinks 6 months ago; clock struck 9 on that night before the whites went to bed; no light but moonlight in the kitchen, witness and Jake were sitting against a table; heard the clock strike from 10 till 3; didn't bolt the door after Jake came in; there was an iron latch on the door; prisoner came right in; witness went to bed after the murder; when called before the Jury, Pere was there; witness told the Coroner's Jury she knew nothing about it; was afraid he would kill her if she told the truth; witness told the Coroner's Jury, that she had seen prisoner on that evening but not on that night; prisoner came just after clock struck 2; didn't sleep any that night; did't tell her mistress Pere said next morning that he thought it was somebody drunk at the gate.

Negro Dan'l Johnson, sworn—Remembers the night; was with Jake that night about 9 o'clock, went in direction towards Mrs. Rasin's; they had walked two miles together; Jake said he was going to Mrs. Rasin's that he wanted to get there before the white people went to bed; had seen Jake there very often; Jake was a young, well grown man.

Negro, Mat. Hastings sworn—I lived with Mr. Dan'l Haines, just opposite Mrs. Rasin's; early on the morning of the murder, Mary Jane came over to Mr. Haines' crying, said a man was lying dead at the gate; asked me to come over; witness went over; saw the marks of the dragging, tracked them into the yard, to near the Kitchen door; witness did not notice the barrel; the corpse was warm, the shoes lying near him and the Jacket on hind part before.

Cross Ex.—Mary Jane came over just after clever day-light; deceased had on blue pants; sun was rising when she came.

Negro, Stephen Anderson sworn—I lived with Mr. Haines; saw where body had been dragged. Evidence same as that of Mat Hastings.

Jos. T. Copper—Am a son of Mr. Joshua Copper; Pere had a wife at my fathers; usually slept there; had been sleeping there for some time; and was in the habit of making a fire in the Kitchen very early in the morning; never knew him to fail in this witness went into the Kitchen on Monday morning, at about 4 o'clock in the morning of murder, Pere was sitting before the fire place, fully dressed, but without fire; leaning down holding his head with his hands; was accustomed to make the fire before putting on his Jacket, never knew him to have it on, before, until after he had made it.

Mr. Dan'l Haines sworn—Was standing at about sunrise on morning of the murder, within a few feet of the body; Mr. Hynson was also standing near the body; observed prisoner's pace, and turn in Mrs. Rasins gate; he did not stop to look or inquire about the body; simply gave a glance and passed in; the body about twenty feet from the gate; the marks of dragging were very visible from the gate to the body, and the marks must have been seen by the prisoner; deceased was lying with his face turned up, uncovered; prisoner knew deceased and must have recognized his face as he lay. The moon shown nearly all knight, on the 29th, 30th of April; Prisoner went to Baltimore, on Tuesday previous; saw Pere at Insent but not sent for. [illegible] morning of

Mr. Hynson sworn.—Went out and see a for by Mr. Haines road; upon view Monday 30th shorn to the nostril with body, [illegible] pronounced him dead; was [illegible] when prisoner passed into the [illegible] gate and observed the same unusual [illegible] nduct descri-