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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra,laborat, qui omnibus, placere, studet—"He labours vainly, who endeavors to please every one.

BY E. MANSFIED. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANUM, in advance

VOL. 13. SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852. NO. 13

Shell Lime for Sale.

SHELL LIME delivered anywhere on Chester or Sassafras Rivers, or on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7 cts. cash, or notes payable in 3 or 4 months with interest, by T TOULSON. & JOS. USILTON.

April 10, '52—6m

House-arpentering.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the citizens of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, that they are still carrying on the above business in Chestertown. Their shop is in Church Alley, opposite the Court House, where they are ready to execute all orders with despatch. ☞Buildings erected in the best manner, and upon moderate terms.

JAS A. HAMILTON,
GEO. ATKINSON.

Jan'y 3, 1851.—tf

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of John Hawkins, (f n) dec'd for goods purchased at the sale of his personal property in November last, are hereby notified that their notes are now due, and are requested to made immediate payment.

THOMAS CUFF,
Ad'mr. Jno Hawkins, dec'd.

June 18, 1852.

LUMBER YARD.
Shingles, &c.

THE undersigned has just returned from Port Deposit, with a large supply of

Lumber, Scantling, &c.,

which he will dispose of very low.

He also has on hand, a large quantity of superior Shingles.

☞Office over Wickes' Drug Store.

CHAS. H WICKES.

June 5, 1852.

Lumber! Lumber!

THE subscribers have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of conducting the lumber business.

N. WILEY,
B. B. PERKINS.

May 1, 1852.

WE have just received from Port Deposit the largest stock of

LUMBER

ever offered in this market—comprising an assortment of 1 1½ and 2 inch BOARDS, JOICE, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, &c., which we will sell at small profits, for cash, or on a short time, to punctual customers.

Our friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

Interest will be charged from date on all bills, not paid within sixty days.

N. WILEY & PERKINS.

June 5, 1852.

Lumber,

Shingles, Boards & Scantling.

T. W. ELIASON,

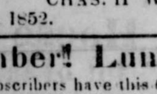
HAS a large stock of Boards, 1½ and 2 inch Plank. Joists, Studding, Hemlock fencing, Pine Pales, and

Shingles

Some of his Boards and 1½ and 2 inch Plank snitable for making Doors, Sash, Weatherboarding, Flooring, &c., are seasoned and fit for immediate use. He will sell at moderate prices for cash or on short credit to punctual customers, and will charge interest from date on all bills not settled in 90 days.

June 19, '52

The Steamer



CECIL

Will leave her wharf, Light Street, near Camden, every SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for SASSAFRAS RIVER, stopping at KENNARD'S LANDING TURNER'S CREEK, FREDERICKTOWN, and GEORGETOWN returning by the same route on MONDAY, leaving Georgetown at 9 o'clock, A. M.; every TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for all the above places, returning the same day.

For Taylor's Island and Church Creek.

The steamer CECIL will leave her wharf, Light street, near Camden, every *Wednesday morning* at 7 o'clock, for the above places, and land and take off passengers also on the river, returning next day, leaving Church Creek at 7 o'clock.

☞On TUESDAY, Excursion Passengers will be taken the round trip for one dollar.

E. G. STURGEON,
Captain.

June 5, 1852.

J. B. GADDESS,
MARBLE CUTTER,
No. 12 Light, near Baltimore Street,

AND OPPOSITE THE FOUNTAIN HOTEL,
BALTIMORE MD.

WOULD respectfully call the attention to persons wishing to purchase

GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.

to the large assortment he has just finished, and on hand which will be sold *Cheap for Cash*, boxed and delivered to wharf free of an extra cost—guaranteed safe to any distance and to give entire satisfaction or no charge made.

Any order entrusted to me will be faithfully executed and meet with prompt attention.

Address J. B. GADDESS,
No. 12 Light St.
Baltimore Md.

Feb. 14, 1852

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

CORNER NORTH AND MONUMENT STS., BALTIMORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to furnish all orders in their line, viz:

MARBLE MANTLES, TOMBS, Monuments, Grave Stones,

Tiles for Floors, Garden Statuary &c.. on hand as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, and at the shortest notice, and would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their large and extensive stock now on hand.

The trade furnished with SLABS, BLOCKS, &c., cut to sizes at New York and Philadelphia prices

SISSON & BAIRD.

Apr. 3, 1852.—3m.

Report on Guano sample from cargo of Matilda, July 1851.

Water and organic compounds of Salts containing Ammonia,	45.50
Phosphates 22.70; Salts, Potash and Soda, 0.20	30.90
Pebble Stones 12.50, Sand and insolable earthly matter, 11.10	23.60
	100

The proportion of Salts of Ammonia in above one hundred parts is 14,50 or nearly 15 per cent. If with reference to the organic matter alone the proportion is one third or 33 per cent. The total amount of pure Ammonia in the 100 parts, is 3.16 or more than 3 per cent, nearly 3½ per cent of pure Ammonia. If the average of Patagonia is worth $28 per ton, this is worth $36 per ton.

(Signed) DAVID STEWART,
U. S. Analyst Port Baltimore.

We have on hand a small lot of the above cargo of Guano which we will sell at a very low price, and invite the attention of the farmers to it—it has been secently inspected by Dr. Poke the State inspector and the weight is marked on each bbl. Also Peruvian and other lots of Patrigonian Guano which we offer for sale at the lowest market rates.

THOS W. LEVERING & SON.
No. 113 Pratt St. Wharf Baltimore.

Mar. 27, 1852.—6m.

MOSES'
COMPOUND SYRUP
—OF—
YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

Unrivalled for performing the following results:

Purifying the Blood.

THUS it will cure Scrofula, Salt Sheum, Erysipelous, Cancer, Scald Head, White Swelling, Scarlet Fever, Measels, Ulcers, Piles, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Itching and Burning Sores, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Regulating and Clensing the Stomach and Bowels.

It will cure Inflamation, Indigestion, and Dispepsia, Sick Headach, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Constipation, Fainting, Loseless, Piles, &c.

Strengthening the Digestive and Regulating the Secretive Organs.

It cures all Bilious Diseases, as Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, or Chills and Fevers,, Heartburn, &c., Diabetis, or Siranguary, and other painful disorders of the Kidneys.

Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System.

It cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics, Palsy, Epilepsy, and Nervous Diseases. It is also wonderfully efficacious in

FEMALE DISEASES,

As Weakness, Irregularity, Obstuctions, and many others. It is also wonderfully efficasious in

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,

As Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Tubercles, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Prepared and sold by C. MORSE & Co, No. 2½ Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞For sale by Simon Wickes, Chestertown

June 26, 1852.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics & Gen'l News.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1,50, payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2,50 at the end of the year—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve 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. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications must be post-paid.

POETRY.

(Written for the Kent News)

I should like to Find it,

O! for some lonely Island—some silent dell or shade—
Some far off nook, where foot of man a track has never made;
Washed by the troubled ocean, whose waves, like mountain swell,
Wish I could find a spot like this, and and there alone to dwell.

For I am sick of human kind, my heart is pained to know,
The falsehood and the treachery that lurks in spacious show;
The smiles they give—the tears they shed—are all alike untrue,
While every word and every look is made of falsehood too.

I made a vow—I kept that vow—but ah! it cost me dear,
For he to whom that vow was made, like all men proved a bear;
And with his paw of baseness and discrimination dark,
He struck a blow which nearly sunk my little feeble bark.

And can it then be wondered, that I wish to take my flight,
To some far distant region, to lose of man the sight;
The truth and candor well I know of every one I see,
Be ther pre'ences what they may is *tron-conne coupe.*

MYRA.

Kent county, Md., July 19, 1852.

The Men of Churubusco.

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

They'll point them out in after years—
The men of Churubusco fight!
And tender hearts will name with tears
The gallant spirits quenched at night,
When each who under WINFIELD fought,
And kept the field alive,
Was equal, in the deeds he wrought,
To any common five;
They'll point them out, those veterans then,
As far beyond all common men,
And each to each, with stern delight,
Will name the Churubusco fight.

They'll sing their praise when they're no more—
The men of Churubusco fight!
And when their latest march is o'er—
As one by one is lost to sight—
Then girls will beg his friends to spare,
From off that hoary brow,
A shred but of the scattered hair
Which waives so richly now;
And loiters by the inn-side hearth
Will pause amid the tavern mirth;
And, filling, fear since he has passed,
They'll drink "to Churubusco's last!"

They'll paint their deeds in statued hall—
The deeds of Churubusco fight!
And on the smoked dried cottage wall
Will smile their pictures, brave and bright;
Who fought with stalwart SCOTT of yore,
That storied field to win—
When every warrier bosom bore
Five hero-hearts within;
They'll legends tell of heros then,
Far, far beyond all modern men;
And still in song will grow more bright
The deeds of Churubusco fight.

☞When you meet a Whig now he looks as though he wanted a *bout of soup.—Locofoco Paper.*

Very natural. And when you meet with a locofoco he looks as if he'd taken *too much soup* and had *"fell from his horse."*

The late Loco Foco Convention adopted a resolution declaring the opposition of the party to a United States Bank. At its next session it is expected to pass one declaring its opposition to Noah's flood.

(Written for the Kent News)

By their Fruits ye shall Know them.

So said our blessed Redeemer; and it is certainly a good rule by which to judge of the actions, or rather the intentions that prompt the actions, of those around us. I am well aware that those actions of men do not always betray the motive by which these actions were dictated; for a man may be externally all that religion could possibly make him appear, and still have none of the love of God burning his heart and inspiring him with love and good will for all his fellow creatures; and thus the estimable conduct and course of such a man is prompted solely by selfish motives and worldly designs, while those motives and designs are beyond the ken of his fellow men, and are known only to him who searches the hearts and the veins of the children of men. But while the conduct of the worldly minded and self-loving sinner may be such as to conceal a heart black with dissimulation and deceit from the observation of short sighted mortals like we are; this being the case with persons of this character it is not my intention to write at present respecting those whose exemplary deportment and moral character are alone dictated by worldly and selfish considerations, for I am well aware that it is quite possible for an unconverted man to be a moral one; but it the same time I am as fully convinced that it is impossible for a converted man to be an immoral one; and it is of those who have professed to have tasted that the Lord is gracious, that I now intend to speak. 'By their fruits ye shall know them!' And what are the fruits of the spirit? (the holy spirit I mean, for there are spirits both good and bad.) I answer in the words of the inspired pensman that the fruits of the spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance. And now let me ask if those who are truly born of the spirit of the most high will not manifest those fruits to the world as emblems of their regeneration and acceptance with God? Will not such follow as nearly as their finite nature will admit of, the meek and lowly example of the Lamb of God, who, "though he was reviled reviled not again?" I contend that no man can be a branch of the true vine and bring forth wild grapes. For instance, here is a man who professes to be a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, a member of the household of God, and yet gives loose rein to his passions; suffers them to master him upon on all occasions; endeavors not to cultivate a spirit of gentleness, meekness, and love; neglects the means of grace; is seldom seen in the sanctuary of the Lord; hesitate not to profane God's holy day; and acts and speaks as if his only aim was to live for this world; the voice of prayer and thanksgiving is never heard to ascend from his family altar; but in the place thereof, railing and and reviling, bursts of uncontroled passions which be the provocation ever so great is wholly inexcusable in one who professes to be a disciple of him, who, when loaded with reproach, contumely and suffering cried, "father forgive them, for they know not what they do" Now will any man in his senses conclude from fruits exhibited by persons of this character that they are Christ's and have crucified the flesh with the lusts thereof? Certainly not; we are rather brought to the conclusion that are stumbling blocks in the way to Zion; for many actuated by heir example will transgress the laws and commandment of God, and then will point to those professing christians and say their course is no better than mine, and surely is they, who are of the household of God, can allow themselves such perfect liberty in the ways of the world, certainly I who pretend to do no such thing, may indulge in an equal extent of latitude." Such cannot be of God, for those who name the name of the Lord are commended to depart from iniquity "By their fiuits ye shall know them." The spirit teacheth humility. Meek and lowly was the blessed Saviour, moving in what men call an humble sphere of life, yet doing the will of his father in heaven.

Gentle his language, humble, mind and meek,
While mighty words the incarnate God bespeak!

Well suppose follow some of the professed disciples of his lowly Saviour still more closely in their career of life, observing the fruits which they bring forth: here is a sister, ("out upon you," some will say, "why cannot you write without giving odious examples with which I have no patience?" for the very reason that giving examples suits my purpose better, because they contain or bear the fruits I wish to analyze: and so maugre your interruption, I will proceed with my example: this sister professes to be a child of God, she omits no opportunity of attending upon his public worship; she declares that she loves all God's people and feel that they are her brothers and sisters: she leaves the church and mixes in what the world terms refined society; alas! that language should be so perverted, and persons who are guilty of all kind of vices, yet having the wealth of this world, should be called refined! but so it is: she mixes in this society; a poor brother or sister probably is introduced into the circle, who, perhaps in points of piety, principles, usfulness and talents, is as much above her as the sun is above the moon in brightness, yet her refinement and delicacy is shocked at the innovation; she can by no manner of means deign a word or even a nod of recognition to persons of so low a grade; what! she who has been brought up in elegant indolence and who lives a drone in society keep company with persons who for a living depend upon their own exertions—the thing is preposterous and not to be thought of. Pride, arrogance, imbecility and vanity are the fruits of her religion. But, Oh, self deceiver, read thy Bible and see if thy boasted religion correspond with that taught by the precepts and example of the lowly and humble Jesus who knew no respect of persons, and who bid us learn of him who was meekly and lowly in spirit that we might find rest for our souls; how many precious souls have been lost eternally through pride? O! pride,

Thou baneful and pernicious passion—
Companion of our fallen race,
That appears in every form and fashion;
Thrust out from heaven—God's dwelling place.

Thou that was't never make for man,
And is to God an abomination,
How hast thou so enlarged thy span,
As to embrace all human creation?

Who aids thee in thy dark progression?
Who stations thee in bosoms fair?
To exhibit thee on all occasions,
But he they call prince of the air?

Listen—let the fallen angels be an example of the sad consequences of pride for

"How art thou fallen from Heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground which didst weaken the nations! For thou hast said in thy heart, I will ascend into heaven; I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds: I will be like the most high. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell to the sides of the pit."

This is the fall of haughty inordinate pride and its fatal consequences. "But why this quotation?" some will say, "if we think ourselves above the poor of this world it does not follow as a matter of course that we would wish to exalt ourselves above God?" Verily I say unto you, in as much as you have it unto the least of them my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Then, O ye who profess to be children of the most high God, pray for divine grace to enable you to cast from your hearts all pride, malice, envyenings, and evil speaking, and so to guide and direct your future life that you may for the time to come bring forth the peaceable fruits of the spirit, which are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance; against such their is no law.

Always remember that the eye of a censorious world is upon you, and be careful to let the light of your pure lives so shine before man that they by seeing your good works may be constrained to glorify your father who is in heaven.

EVA.

Kent county, Md., July 16, 1852.

(From the Boston Traveler.)

Fruits of the Maine Temperance Law.

Prof. Stowe, whose observations on this topic are given below, has been residing in Maine, has had therefore, opportunities of personal knowledge, and is in all respects a strong witness. Let him be heard.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, May 6th, 1852.

REV. L. DWIGHT—My Dear Sir:—Your questions in regard to the working of the Maine Liquor Law in the State of Maine, I shall answer directly and without preface.

1. *To what extent has the law been carried into operation, ect.?* Ans. To the same extent as the law against theft, forgery, counterfeiting, and the like, in all towns in which I am personal acquainted with the operations of the law. There is a great difference among towns in this, as in all other respects, and doubtless some are very negligent; but I do not know of a single place in the State where liquor is openly sold.

2. *Has what has been done been done without violence?* Ans. A very few instances of violence, but no more than occasionally occur in the execution of other laws; and law and order have, in every instance which have come to my knowledge, been finally triumphant.

3 *What has been done with the alcoholic liquor?* Ans. Generally spilt on the ground where it cannot be gathered again, or kept under lock and key awaiting orders, and some times sent back to the original owners.

4. *What effect has the law produced already?* Ans. A most admirable, heart cheering soul-gratifying effect. I am traveling very frequently, and I have seen but three men drunk in Maine since the law was passed; and of those was in the cars, direct from Boston, and the other two were in Brunswick, the second night after Neal Dow's defeat in Portland. Neal Dow's successor, however, enforces the law.

5. *Will the law, in your opinion, be repealed?* Ans. No—not unless by foreign influences; for in the State it works praise it—and it gains rather than loses favor. I believe its friends numbers in the State 25 or even 50 per cent, more than they did when the law was passed.

6. *Has it been injurious to the friendly relations of society?* Ans. Not at all, but most highly beneficial; banishing the cause of almost all quarrels. Litigation and hard feelings have, indeed, in some instances grown out of it; but where it has made one quarrel, it has prevented fifty. This, at least, is my deliberate and sober judgment.

7. *Has it diminished poverty, vice, and crime* Ans. Diminished them all—in some places 25 per cent, in some 50, in some 75, according to the previous habits of the place, and the vigor and thoroughness with which the law has been executed. On this subject see the reports of the municipal authorities of Bangor, Augusta and Portland; and the letter of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, minister at large in Portland and other like documents.

In short, this law, though we do not claim perfection for it, any more than any other human enactment, has been a blessing, a blessing only, and an unspeakable blessing, ever since its enactment. I wish every State in the Union, and every country in the world, had the same law, or one still more effective and thorough.

Truly yours,

C. E. STOWE.

Scott's Treatment of the Catholic Religion in Mexico.

In honorable contrast to the tyranny and illiberality of the New Hampshire Loco Focoes, among whom Franklin Pierce is a leader and an oracle, is the magnanimious conduct of Scott to the Catholic population of conqured Mexico: At the head of a victorious army—having absolute power over the country—having Spanish, French, and Brittish example to justify the seizure of church property, and the appropriation of the gold and silver equipage employed by an enemy in the celebration of worship, Scott, like a true man, as he is sheltered the Mexican Catholic Church under the shield of toleration, guarded its property from violation, and treated its forms with respect.

By the General Order No. 287, issued from the National Palace, he published the code of laws for the government of the city of Mexico; particularly addressed, however, to the Americans. The 2d section of the orders, embracing the effences for which our troops would be rigorously punished, was as follows:

"3. Asassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either; malicious stabbing or maiming; malicious assault and battery; robbery, theft, *the wanton desecration of churches or other religious edifices or fixtures; the interruption of religious ceremonies,* and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property; are such offences."

Sec. 15 of this Order was as follows:

"This splended capital—*its churches and religious worship; its convents and monasteries, its inhabitants and property,* are moreover placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

Great as a Warrior, and great as a Statesman, Scott is made completely great as a Man, by such magnanimity and justice. How vast the tolerant Soldier looms along side the representative of the Catholic-hating Democracy of New Hampshire!

When in 1837 there was imminent danger of a bloody colision between her Majesty's Canadian subjects and American citizens on the northern frontier, President VAN BUREN sent Gen. SCOTT to the frontier to prevent invasion and bloodshed that must have led to a war between the two countries. Gen SCOTT maintained the laws and honor of the country, and, indefatigable exertions, preserved the peace between Great Britain and the United States. On his return from the frontier he was honored by the citizens of Albany and by the members of the New York Legislature with a public supper. Governor MARCY presided. The following were among the regular toasts:

"WINFIELD SCOTT, No less the scholar than the soldier, whose pen and sword have been yielded with equal skill in defence of his country."

"The soldier: Who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never in a single instance transcended its limits."

"Our Guest: The invincible champion of our rights: he triumphant vindicator of our laws."