msa_sc2901_scm2354-0042 ©Maryland State Archives


# THE KENT NEWS.

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

BY E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 15. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855. No. 45.



*Ear and Eye.*

**DRS. LeBRUNN & DUFTON**

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

☞ *Deafness and Ear Diseases Radically Cured.* ☜

DR. LeBRUNN offers to the suffering from Deafness his INFALLIBLE AURAL REMEDIES, which have been successful in nearly 3,000 cases of confirmed deafness. These remedies comprise different courses for diseases o the internal, middle and external ear and have been pronounced by those celebrated aurists, Drs. Kramer of Berlin, Jtard, and Delau, of Paris, Curtis, Pilcher, and Yearsley, of London, as being the *most wonderful* and *effectual* ever applied for diseases of the internal and middle ear. Dr. LeB. WARRANTS A CURE in every case where the ear is perfect in formation. He has eighteen certificates of cures from those who had been

DEAF AND DUMB,

and whose hearing is now completely restored and are now enabled to learn the Language.

The names of 2,700 persons who have been cured by Dr. LeB. may be seen on application. Patients, by sending a description of the case, can have remedies sent to any part of the United States.

In case of mucus accumulation in the Eustachian Tube and Tympanum, in flamation of the mucus membrane, nervous affections, diseases of the membrane tympani, called "the drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of fevers or colds, the use of quinine or mercurial medicines, gatherings in the ears in childhood, &c., this treatment stands pre-eminent. When the auditory canal is dry and scaly, with little or no secretion; when the deafness is accompanied with noise in the ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, continual pulsations, a discharge of matter; or when in stooping, a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head had taken place; when the hearing is less accute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is infallible.

Dr. Dufton is the only Oculist in the United States who practices the new, painless and successful method in treating all the diseases to which the eye is subject. Where every other means have failed to afford relief, he asks from such a fair and impartial trial.

TERMS—$5 consultation fee; $10 fee to be paid when the hearing is restored to its original acuteness, or when a watch can be heard to beat at a distance of eighteen feet from either ear. Address

Drs. LeBRUNN & DUFTON.
Union Place, New York City.

N. B. A treatise on the nature and treatment of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear, with the treatment of the Deaf and Dumb—price, $1.

**Money letters must be registered by the Postmaster.

jan.20,'55 6m.

## Notice.

I HAVE moved my store to the brick store house formerly occupied by John W. Walker, and recently by Capt John Russell, where I keep on hand—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coffee, | Sugar, | Molasses, |
| Lard, | Bacon, | Liquors, |
| Candies, | Fruits, | Nuts, |
| Tobacco, | Cigars, | &c., &c.; |

Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, and many other articles, with a full assortment of

*GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPARREL*

consisting in part of fine Broad Cloth Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Hats, Stocks, &c. My friends and the public are invited to give me a call. The profits are small and terms cash or produce.

☞Rags, corn, oats, wheat, wood, eggs, butter, &c., taken in exchange.

W. BACCHUS.

N. B.—I would say to those whose accounts have been standing for two or three years, that I am ready to give them a receipt. W. BACCHUS.

Jan. 13, 1855—tf.

*HAY STRAW & FODDER CUTTER*

THE largest variety ever offered in Philadelphia—both for hand and horse power.

PASCHALL, MORRIS & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse, N. E. Corner Hand Market Sts., Philadelphia.
Feb. 3, 1855.

*COOPER'S LIME AND GUANO SPREADER.*

WE are sole agents for this Superior Machine in Philadelphia, and invite the attention of farmers to it.

PASCHALL, MORRIS & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse,
N. E Corner 7th and Market Sts.,
Sept 23, 1854. Philadelphia

## Wanted.

A HOUSEKEEPER, by a gentleman in the country—the situation would be a pleasant one, and very liberal wages given. Apply to the EDITOR.
Feb. 10, 1855.


ESTATE OF SARAH PERKINS.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, February 6, 1855.

On the application of Eben F. Perkins, Administrator of Sarah Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased,

Ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same to be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceeding of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid,

I have hereto set my hand and
(SEAL) the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of February, 1855.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Sarah Perkins, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of September, 1855, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1855.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Adm'r of Sarah Perkins.

Feb. 10, 1855.—4w.

ESTATE OF EDWARD RINGGOLD

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, February 13, 1855.

On the application of Thomas W. Eliason, Administrator D. B. N. C T. A. of Edward Ringgold, late of Kent county, deceased,

Ordered that he gives notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same to be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid,

I have hereunto set my hand
(Seal.) and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of February, 1855.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Ringgold, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 24th day of September, 1855, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
Adm'r D. B. N. C. T. A. Edw. Ringgold
Feb. 17, 1855.—4w.

## Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JOHN F. RINGGOLD.

Maryland, Kent county Orphans Court, February 13, 1855.

On the application of Thomas W. Eliason Executor of John F. Ringgold, late of Kent county, deceased;

Ordered that he gives notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same to be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Kent county

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid,

{SEAL} I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 13th day of February 1855

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John F. Ringgold, late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of September, 1855, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
Ex'r of John F. Ringgold, dec'd.
Feb. 17, 1855.—4w.


BOOTS and SHOES—A large stock well selected, and at small profits just received and for sale by

A. J. REED & Co.



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 one dollar; and twenty five cents for every 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.


# POETICAL.

## THE SABBATH.

BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Fresh glides the brook, and blown the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the slave of Want may be,
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to thy breast;
To breath the gale, to watch the wave,
And know—the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentles glide,
What image charms to lift thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide,
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler worth,
This rest from mortal toil is given;
Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth;
And pass—a guest to heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world!

Alas! since time itself began,
That fable has but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man,
But subjects man to power.

Yet on one day in seven, at least,
One bright republic shall be known;
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
Oh, Dives, from thy banquet hall!
The seventh—the Father opes the door,
And holds his feast for all!

# MISCELLANY.

## Napoleon's Russian Campaign.

Many able pens have been employed upon this subject, and the horrors of the disastrous retreat from Moscow have been described by writers whose command of language and vivid imaginations enabled them to present the terrible scenes with almost painful distinctness, but we have never met with a more concise, and at once graphic and comprehensive account of the campaign than the following, taken from a book just published, entitled "Wilson's Outlines of History." The subject derives some interest from events of the present day.

The "Grand Army" assembled in Poland for the Russian war amounted to the immense aggregate of more than 500,000 men, of whom 80,000 were cavalry; the whole supported by 1300 pieces of cannon. Nearly 20,000 carts or chariots of all descriptions followed the army, while the whole number of horses amounted to 187,000. To oppose this vast army, the Russians had collected, at the beginning of the contest nearly 300,000 men; but, as the war was carried into the interior, their forces increased in numbers until the armies on both sides were nearly equal.

On the 24th of June, 1812, Napoleon crossed the Niemen at the head of the "Grand Army," and entered upon the ever memorable Russian campaign As the enormous superiority of his forces rendered it hopeless for the Russians to attempt any immediate resistance, they gradually fell back before the invader, wasting the country as they retreated—The wisdom of this course soon became apparent. A terrible tempest soon set in and the horses in the French army perished by thousands, from the combined effects of incessant rain and scanty forage. The soldiers sicked in great numbers; and, before a single shot had been fired, 25,000 sick and dying men filled the hospitals; 10,000 dead horses strewed the road to Wilna, and 120 pieces of cannon were abandoned for the want of the means of transport.

Still, Napoleon pressed onward in several divisions, frequently skirmishing with the enemy, and driving them before him, until he arrived within the fortified walls of Smolensko, where 30,000 Russians made a stand to oppose him; 150 cannon were brought up to batter the walls, but without effect, for the thickness of the ramparts defied the efforts of the artillery. But the French howitzers set fire to some houses near the ramparts, the flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and during the night which followed the battle a lurid light from the burning city was cast over the French bivouacs, grouped in dense masses for several miles in circumference. At three in the morning a solitary French soldier scaled the wall, and penetrated into the interior; but he found neither inhabitants nor opponents. The work of destruction had been completed by the voluntary sacrifice of the inhabitants, who had withdrawn with the army, leaving a ruined city, naked walls and the cannon which mounted them, as the only trophy to the conqueror.

The division of the army led by Napoleon followed the Russians on the road to Moscow, engaging in frequent but indecisive encounters with the rear guard. When the retreating forces had reached the small village of Borodino, their commander General Kutusoff, resolved to risk a battle in the hope of saving Moscow. On the evening of the 6th of September the two vast armies took their positions facing each other—each numbering more than 130,000 men—the Russians having 640 pieces of cannon, and the French 590. Napoleon sought to stimulate the enthusiasm of his soldiers by recounting to them the glories of Marengo, of Jena, and of Austerlitz; while a procession of dignified clergy passed through the Russian ranks, bestowing their blessings upon the kneeling soldiers, and invoking the aid of the God of battles to drive the invaders from the land.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, a gun, fired from the French lines, announced the commencement of the battle; the roar of more than a thousand cannon shook the earth; vast clouds of smoke, shutting out the light of the sun, arose in awful sublimity over the scene; and 260 000 combatants, led on the gathering gloom by the light of cannon and musketery, engaged in the work of death. The battle raged with desolating fury until night put an end to its horrors.—The slaughter was immense. The loss on both sides was nearly equal, amounting, in the aggregate to ninety thousand in killed and wounded. The Russian position was eventually carried, but neither side gained a decided victory.

On the day after the battle the Russians retired, in perfect order on the great road to Moscow. Preparations were immediately made by the inhabitants for abandoning that city long revered as the cradle of the empire, and when on the 14th, Napoleon entered, no deputation of citizens awaited him to deprecate his hostility, but the dwellings of three hundred thousand persons were as silent as the wilderness It seemed like a city of the dead. Napoleon took up his residence in the residence in the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the czars, but the authorities had determined that their beloved city should not afford afford a shelter to the invaders. At midnight on the 15th, a vast light was seen to illuminate the most distant parts of the city; fires broke out in all directions, and Moscow soon exhibited a huge ocean of flame agitated by the wind. Nine-tenths of the city were consumed, and Napoleon was driven to seek a temporary refuge for his army in the country; but afterwards returning to the Kremlin, which had escaped the ravages of the fire, he remained there until the 19th of October, when, all his proposals of peace being rejected, he was compelled to order a retreat.

The horrors of that retreat, which, during fifty-five days that intervened until the recrossing of the Niemen, was almost one continued battle, exceeding anything before known in the annals of war. The exasperated Russians intercepted the retreating army whenever an opportunity offered; and a cloud of Cossacks, hovering incessantly around the wearied columns gradually wore away their numbers. But the severities of the Russian winter, which set in on the 6th of November, were far more destructive of life than the sword of the enemy—The weather before mild, suddenly changed to intense cold; the wind howled frightfully through the forests; or swept over the plains with resistless fury, and the snow fell in thick and continued showers, soon confounding all objects and leaving the army to wander without land marks through the icy desert. Thousands of the soldiers, falling benumed with cold and exhausted, perished miserably in sight of thier companions; and the route of the rear guard of the army was literally choked up with icy mound of the dead. In their nightly bivouac crowds of starving men prepared around their scanty fire, a miserable meal of rye mixed with snow water and horseflesh but numbers never awoke from the slumbers that followed; and the sites of the night fires were marked by circles of dead bodies, with their feet still resting on the extinguished piles. Clouds of ravens, issuing from the forests hovered over the dying remains of the soldiers; while troops of famished dogs, which had followed the army from Moscow, howled in the rear, and often fell on their victims before life was extinct. The ambition of Napoleon had led the pride and chivalry of Europe to perish amid the snows of a Russian winter; and he bitterly felt the taunt of the enemy, 'Could the French find no graves in their own land?'

Napoleon had first thought of remaining in winter quarters at Smolensko; but the exhausted state of the magazines, and the concentrating around him of vast forces of the enemy, which threatened soon to overwhelm him, convinced him that a protracted stay was impossible and on the 14th of November the retreat was renewed, Napoleon, still in the midst of his faithful guards leading the advance, and the heroic Ney bringing up the rear. But the enemy harassed them at every step. During 16th 17th and 18th in the battles of Kransoi, Napoleon lost 10,000 killed; 20,000 were taken prisoners, and more than a hundred pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy. The terrible passage of the Beresian, which was purchased by the loss of 16 000 prisoners, and 24,000 killed or drowned in the stream, completed the ruin of the Grand Army.

All subordination now ceased, and it was with difficulty Marshal Ney could collect three thousand men on foot to form the rear guard, and protect the helpless multitude from the indefatigable Cossacks, and when at length the few remaining fugitives reached the passage of the Niemen, the rear guard was reduced to thirty men. The veteran Marshal, bearing the musket and still facing the enemy, was the last of the Grand Army who left the Russian territory. Napoleon had already abandoned the remnant of his forces, and setting out in a sledge for Paris, he arrived there even before the news of his terrible reverses had reached the capitol.

It has been estimated that, in the famous Russian campaign, one hundred and twenty-five thousand men of the army of Napoleon perished in battle: that one hundred and thirty-two thousand died of fatigue, hunger and cold, and nearly two hundred thousand were taken prisoners

### How to Know the Age of a Horse.

The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeths have made their appearance the cold is twelve days old, and when the next four comes forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear, the colt is eight months, and the latter have attained the height of the front teeth, the colt is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernel (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) grown out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner ones in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the middle lower front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained their full growth At seven years, a hook has been formed on the corner teeth of the upper jaw; the kernel of the teeth next to the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the middle lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholy disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle fronts of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At the age of twelve years the crowns of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently presents a long narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point; grey hairs increase on the forehead over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

SENSIBLE.—In a list of premiums awarded at a County Fair, a reporter gave, under the head of "Demestic Articles," this item; "Best Bed Comforter, Miss Mary Hall."

☞The young lady who was carried away by the force of a remark, came in last night on a train of thought.

### INTERESTING STATISTICS.

A gentleman who keeps the run of facts, figures and babies, has just laid before "an inquiring world" the following statistics. The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,064—587 in Europe 936 in Asia, 270 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The average of human life is about 32 years. One-quarter part die previous to the age of 7 years, one-half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass this age enjoys a felicity refused to one half the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 only 6 reaches the age of 66, and not more than one in 500 live to 80 years. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,324 every day, 3,730 every hour. 60 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age than men have, fewer afterwards. The number of marriages in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Some of these statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy solution. That marriages takes place more frequently in June and December than other months of the years, was what we always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June do so because they can't help it, while those who connubalize in December, do so, doubtless to guard against the chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which comes off in June are commonly love-matches, and are brought about by green fields, and the contagious influence of bobolinks and yellow birds; while those which happen in December are brought about, in a great degree by mixing plain mathematics with the market value of flannel under garments.—*National Monitor.*

### The Belle and the Student.

At a certain splendid evening party, a haughty young beauty turned to a student who stood near her and said:

"Cousin John, I understand your eccentric friend L—— is here—I have a great curiosity to see him. Do bring him here and introduce him to me."

The student went in search of his friend, and at length found him lounging on a sofa.

"Come L——," said he, "my beautiful cousin Catharine wishes to be introduced to you."

"Well, trot her out, John," drawled L——, with an affected yawn.

John returned to his cousin and advised her to defer the introduction till a more favorable time, repeating the answer he had received. The beauty bit her lip, but the next moment said:—

"Well, never fear—I shall insist on being introduced!"

After some delay L—— was led up and the ceremony of introduction performed. Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catharine, L—— made a profound bow, but instead of returning it, she stepped backward, and raising her eye glass, surveyed him deliberately from head to foot, then waving the back of her hand toward him, drawled out: "Trot him off, John, trot him off, that is enough!"

ACORNS KILL BULLOCKS.—Robert J. Lamborn, of Chester Co., Pa., lost 15 head of bullocks, worth $1,000, as it was thought, from eating acorns, the tonic acid of which produced constipation and a disease resembling dry murrain. Wilted cherry-leaves, which contain Prussic acid, will produce the same effect. *Cure.*—Mix a pint of molasses with a pint of melted lard, and pour it down the animal's throat. If the body is much bloated, add a handful of soap suds. *Moral.*—This item may cost you a sixpence. It may save you—it would have saved Mr. Lamborn $1000.—*New York Tribune.*

☞When General Lafayette was in the United States, two young men were introduced to him. He said to one, "Are you married?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Happy man!" quoth the General.

He then put the same question to the other, who replied: "I am a bachelor." "Lucky dog!" said the General.

This is the best essay on matrimony we ever heard.

I went to t'other end of the city,
To seek a gal in a quarter shady,
And I'll tell you the trade I long'd to joker,
I saw the gal, and I felt the poker.