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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 24, 1855. NO. 47.

A Great Bargain!

A Large quantity of Wood

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the WOOD LEAVE on



Six hundred Acres of Land,

situated on James River, in James City County, Virginia, about forty-five miles above Norfolk.—The said land lies from three quarters of a mile to two and a half miles of a landing, where Boats can load, carrying two hundred cords of wood. The wood is estimatdd at from twelve to fifteen thousand cords—is principally of the long leaf pine, and commands at the present time from three and a half to four dollars per cord on the shore, or can be conveniently shipped to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.—Steam Boats are constantly plying twice a week from James Town, near said land, to New York and Philadelphia.

There are several houses very near the land that will, if desired, be rented to the purchaser on moderate terms.

Persons wishing to purchase can apply to Mr. Richard Wynn, near the land, or to the subscriber, Chesterville, Kent County, Maryland.

JOHN F. NEWNAM.

Feb. 10, 1855.—tf.

ESTATE OF DAVID J. SOMMERS Maryland, *Kent* county, Orphans Court, February 27, 1855.

On the application of Richard Hynson, Administrator of David J. Sommers, late of Kent county, dec'd,

Ordered that they give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that th same to be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper, prinied 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 and (Seal) the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of February, 1854.

Test, JACOB FISHER,

Register of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order this to give notice, that the subscribers, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of David J. Sommers, deceased. All persons having claims agaist the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of October 1855, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of February, 1855.

RICHARD HYNSON, Adm'r of D. J. Sommers, dec'd.

Mar. 3, 1855.—4w.

Notice.




THE subscribers having purchased the vessels and granary of Captain Hiram Brown, are prepared to commence regular trips to Baltimore as soon as the weather will permit. One of their vessels will be sent to Philadelphia whenever their customers may require it. As they are determined by diligence and punctuality to merit the confidence of the community, they hope to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the old customers of the establishment, and of the public generally.

THOS. D. C. RUTH, ROB'T S. EMORY.

Feb. 10, 1855.—tf

THE SCHOONER



Jenny Lind.

THE undersigned having purchased the Schooner JENNY LIND, will in her regular to Baltimore or Philadelphia to suit customers. He will leave the County Wharf every Monday morning and return on Thursday.

He has rented the granary on Queen street, near the Bank, and having put in order for the reception of grain; he hopes to receive encouragement.

Mr. William H. Palmer may always be found at the granary, and will attend to the delivering of all grain that may be sent.

JAMES F. TAYLOR.

Feb. 17, 1855.—tf.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF LAND, near the Union Church, adjoining the lands of Wm. Vannort, John F. Yearley and others—About 20 Acres of it is cleared, the balance in Wood, which could be easily cleared. The soil is sand and susceptible of improvement.

Adjoining this property is 60 or 70 acres, which could be purchased cheap Apply to E. MANSFIELD.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Spring Arrangement.



THE STEAMER

LADY WILMER,

CAPT. WILLIAM WILLSON,

HAVING been thoroughly repaired and neatly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, will resume her route on the Sassafras river, commencing on the 1st of March, and run as follows, until further notice:

Leave Philadelphia on Wednesdays, at 3 o'clock, P. M, for Wilmer's Point, touching at the various places along the canal and Elk river, at Turner's Creek, Cassady's, Fredericktown, and Georgetown. Passengers for Turner's Creek will be landed there early on Thursday morning.

Returning, leave Wilmer's Point on Thursdays at 9 o'clock A. M, Georgetown and Fredericktown at 2 o'clock P. M, Cassad.'s and Turner's Creek at *about* 3 o'clock P. M, stopping at all intermediate places and arrive in Philadelphia early on Friday mornings—thus affording a *cheap, pleasant and convenient* communication between the Sassafras and Philadelphia. As this is the only steamboat on this route, the patronage of all persons interested in sustaining a line to Philadelphia is respectfully solicited. No efforts will be wanting to render satisfaction to all persons freighting or travelling on this boat.

EDWIN WILMER, Feb. 24, 1851—tf. President.

Lime.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public in general, that he is still prepared to supply them with Schuylkill Valley Lime in a quick or slack state, at any good landing on the Delaware or Chesapeake Bays, as he has increased his number of boats and has selected good captains, he therefore can assure them that he can fill all orders and give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom; he would further say that he has become acquainted with the business and knows the number of bushels which his boats will hold, which enables him to see whether they get measure or not, it being his wish that the farmers should get full measure and a good article. All orders promptly attended to. Please give at least three weeks notice before wanted, with directions where delivered, and to whom delivered. For further particulars address the subscriber.

N. B. APPLETON.

Wilmington, Del, Feb. 24, 1855.6m.

Road Notice.

IN compliance with a commission from the Honorable Commissioners of Kent county, authorizing the undersigned as Examiners to determine upon and locate a public road in the Second Election District of said county—beginning at or near the village of Harmony, and to run from thence in a South-easterly direction across the lands of G. W. T. Perkins, Mrs. Polk, the heirs of Mrs. Mary Rasin, Edward Osborn and others, to intersect the public road which connects the post road at Myer's (formerly Dill's) with the New Market road at the south end of Miss E. Thomas' or Ratliff lane: The undersigned hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they will meet at the village of Harmony on Thursday the 29th of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. to execute the duties required of us by the above mentioned commission:

HUGH WALLIS. GEO. W. SPENCER, SAMUEL COMEGYS,

Feb. 24, 1855.—tdm. Examiners.

VARIETY WITHOUT POETRY.

THE undersigned still holds on at No. 3 Cheapside, opposite the Market House, next door below S. Wickes' Apothecary shop, with his *VARIERY STORE*, ready to supply all who calls on him, with any thing in his line, which is GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, LIQUORS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,

A fresh supply of Apples, for sale by the doz. or bushel.

N. B.—I will give the highest price in trade or cash for all kinds of Furs, such as Otter, Fox, Mink, Coon, Musk rat, rabbit, and even down to Cat skins, which is given in the country.

I will also give in trade for Corn, Butter, Rags, Potatoes, &c., fair prices

S. W. CANADY.

Jan 27, 1855.—tf.



HORSE-BILLS, NEATLY PRINTED At Kent News Office, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

March 3, '55.

Cheap Clothing Store Up Town.

JOHN RUSSELL has moved from down town to his new store house up town and is selling his costomers GREAT BARGAINS in Clothing, his store may well be called "Cheap Store" for he is distinguished for keeping well manufactured Clothing, far superior to that merely basted trash which is rather thrown than sewn together in slop shops and bought up at auction and vended everywhere, "John" cannot be surpased in low price or good quality, and as for quantity, variety, assortment, color, beauty and fit, JOHN'S store is the place to find them: so be cautious and don't go to the wrong place.

Jan. 13, 1855.

CLOTHING!




BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CHEAPER THAN EVER!

I HAVE just returned from the city with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of Clothing for men and boys ever in Chester Town. I have adned to my stock a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children; Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. I have a fresh supply of extra chewing tobacco, also Cuba and Havana smoking tobacco, (a new article) and Cigars of the best brands, at reduced prices; and all other articles usually kept by me will be sold low at the new store up town.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Jan. 13, 1855—tf.

Carriage & Harness MAKING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to do *ALL WORK* in the Carriage-Making, Trimming and Harness business.



He keeps constantly on hand for sale Bridles, Collars, Traces, plough-lines, Cart whips, Martingales, Cruppers, Girths, Circingles and Sadlery in general at Baltimore prices.

Groceries, Shoes, &c.

He keeps on hand also Groceries, Tin ware, Tobacco, Segars, Penknives Razors, all kind of handkerchief and a general assortment of trimmings and notions, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. He also has on hand a fine lot Ladies Shoes, Gaitars, &c., of various sizes.

His place of business is on Main street, in Chester Town, opposite the dwelling of Judge Eccleston.

JOHN E. LAWRENCE.

Chester Town, May 6, 1854.

Wanted! Wanted!

500 bush oats,	500 doz. Eggs,
500 lbs. Feathers,	500 lbs Butter,
5000 Cotton Rags,	Poultry,
5000 Woolen Rags	Game,
5000 lbs. Bones,	Tallow,

Cedar, Locust, and Chesnut Posts and Rails, also Staves, Wheelwright stuff, old Iron; and in fact, anything that you have to sell will be purchased at our New Store House at Rees' Corner, by

ABEL J. REES & CO.

Jan 6, 1855—tf.

WHEAT DRILLS, CORN SHELLERS.—Pennock's celebrated Wheat Drills, with Timothy, Clover and oats seed screens, and guano attachment. Also Pennock's unequalled hand Corn Shellers, Reading's Horse power hellers. Single Shellers in variety.

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

SADDLERY.

A. M. RUSSELL,

HAS now on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, wagon, cart and plough Hainess, also Collars, blind Bridles, Hames; Halters, hitch reins, traces, Lead Lines, and all other articles usually kept in his line of busiuess, which he will sell at city prices.

N. B. Particular attention paid to epairing.

August 5, 1854.

To all Concerned.

THE subscriber would respectfully request those who have accounts unsettled to call and settle by paying the money or giving their notes. If this notice is not complied with by the twentieth of March, they will find their bills in the hands of an officer for collection. This notice is for my individual accounts.

HENRY W. EARNEST.

Mar 3, 1855.—4t.

MULE FOR SALE.—A first rate Work Mule, aged aged 8 years.—Apply to JOHN CHAMBERS.

Quaker Neck, March 3, 1855.

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.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

Thy neighbor! It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless,
Whose aching heart and burning brew
Thou soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim;
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou and succor him!

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man
Whose years are at their brim;
Bent low with sickness, cares and pain—
Go thou, and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan, helpless left—
Go thou and shelter them.

Whene'er thou meetest a human form
Less favored than thy own,
Remember, 'tis thy neighbor worm—
Thy brother or the soul.

Oh! pass not, pass not heedless by,
Perhaps thou canst redeem
The breaking heart from misery—
Go share thy lot with him.

Speak Not that Unkind Word.

BY MARY RITCHIE.

Oh! do not speak the unkind word,
That trembles on thy tongue;
Know'st thou how many a true heart
It has to madness stung?

If thou could'st feel, as I have felt,
The anguish and the woe,
Resulting from cold, cruel words,
Thou would forbear, I know.

Oh! bitter, bitter was the hour,
(Oh, would I might forget!)
When the harsh words of one best loved,
At first my bright heart met!

'Tis true my soul survived the shock,—
But, ah! that bitter word,
Where'er I am, whate'er I do,
Is still distinctly heard!

Then check e'en now, that unkind word,
E'er its keen barded dart
Ignites ire's maddening passion
In love's confiding heart.

COMMUNICATION.

(*For the Kent News.*)

To the Gentlemen who may Compose the Grand Jury for Kent County at the next April Term of the Court:

GENTLEMEN,—Your office as Grand Jurors is an important one—you are mainly the conservators of the public peace—Offences can only be punished through you, you initiate or commence proceedings against violators of the punitory and police laws of the State. The public transquility and order depend, in a great measure, upon you,—the public morals are, in some degree, committed to your hands, and in every aspect in which your position and duties may be viewed, they become essentially important to the best interests of the community, and a faithful, firm, independent discharge of your duties, will promote that interest—as a partial, imperfect, compromising course will prejudice it. The Legislature has invested you with the sole and exclusive power to grant or withhold licenses to sell spirituous liquors. The law under which you will be called to act was passed on the 10th of March, 1847, and is in these words:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of Mary, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of Kent county Court to grant a License to any person or persons for the sale of ardent spirits or intoxicating drinks of any kind, unless the party applying for such license, together with the usual fees, shall present an order to said Clerk, signed by the foreman of the grand jury of said county, purporting their assent to the issuing of such license, obtained at the term of the County Court next preceeding such application."

The signature of the foreman is merely as the organ of the Grand Jury, and you, as a body, must direct him what to do.

Why has the Legislature reposed in you this power? Why have they withdrawn it from the Clerk and given it to you? Surely there must be good reasons for the change. Formerly the Clerk granted licenses to any one who might call and pay for them. It was a mere revenue measure, and no moral interest was at that time considered to be involved in the matter. But the evils of intemperance that followed such an unlimited grant of power, became so great—the immense sacrifice of life at the shrine of King Alcohol—the impovished families—crowded goals and almshouses, and penitentiaries—the infinite amount of crime and suffering which the free establishment of grog shops produced, agitated the public mind to an intense degree, and the Legislature, to meet to a great extent, the demands of the people, and their petitions, took from the Clerk all power over License, except the ministerial one of issuing them, and committed to you, as the best, safest, and wisest custodians, the exclusive power to grant or withhold them. If it were intended that you should give an order to every one who applied, then it was useless to have taken the power from the Clerk;—but the reasons for bestowing it upon you were manifest. First—The vice of intemperance was intended to be restrained and checked Second—The vice of intemperance was not only to be restrained, but the demoralizing influence of the free use of liquor, by the slaves and free negroes, was an important subject that called for effectual redress. Thirdly—Your deliberations are secret, and all your acts—all information and evidence given you—all your declarations remarks, discussions, and views, are entirely hid from the public eye.—In your room you can express freely your own opinions, on any subject matter before you, and regulate your actions in the premises not only without responsibility to others, but without their knowledge except as the general result may be known from your official acts made known to the Court. By this change a moral element was thrown into the subject, and it ceased to be a mere financial measure.

In being asked to commit to a man the privilege of selling this liquid fire, several considerations arise as proper and essential to your determination—The law says your *assent* is to be first obtained. The privilege of *assenting* necessarily implies that of *refusing*.—Before we *assent* all the reasons and arguments that may be adduced are necessarily implied to *induce* us to assent Our judgments must concur, and that can only be so upon evidence, and the fitness of things. It is conceded that License should be granted under the law to a few persons, a very few—because as a medicine the article may be necessary, and it is proper that it should be within a reasonable distance in cases of emergency, but in conceding this, it would be doing violence to the law, its intent and spirit, if we were to say that the convenience for obtaining this deleterious agent, so destructive to health, morals, and estate, as a beverage, should be looked to; that the *health, comfort, convenience and interest* of the people, and the advantage of the free and slave population require that grog-shops should be established, a half-dozen in a town, and at the various Cross Roads and small villages in the county. Such a conclusion would not diminish the evil which the Legislature designed should be done by investing you with the power to restrain it.

We respectfully ask your honorable body, before giving your assent to the vending of this poisonous and destructive agent, to ask yourselves the following questions: First—Does the comfort, peace and good order of the neighborhood, require the establishment? Second—Will the health, and prosperity of the neighborhood be promoted by it? Will the industry of the community be increased, their morals be preserved—their pecuniary interest advanced—the young and the general interest of the neighborhood, be benefitted? Will the integrity, morals, and health of the negro population be improved? Will it advance the value of estates by inducing purchasers to seek for a county so prosperous and happy? And on the other hand inquire, whether it may not bring trouble and sorrow to many a homestead? whether it will not seduce the young, the industrious and unwary, to indulge in the intoxicating draught, and produce neglect of business, idleness, sickness, poverty and death? Whether similar institutions have not poduced these results, and whether that neighborhood, is not most moral, prosperous and happy, where the Monster Alcohol, is not suffered to enter?

We most respectfully ask you not to be diverted from these considerations by any motives of expediency—of being charged with favouriteism or unfriendliness. You have high and solemn duties to perform, which admits of no compromise. If you had an office to give, you would select one from the many applicants. Fix then, the small number who soould be permitted to sell ardent spirits—fix it with a view to obtaining it for medicinal and chemical purposes—three or four in an election district, would be ample, we think, for all necessary and proper uses. Having done this then select, as if you were bestowing an important office, those who are best qualified to discharge the trust—who, from their position, life, habits, character and manner of doing business would, in your opinion, be less likely to abuse the privilege and most likely to preserve the Law, and carry out its true meaning and purpose. In doing this, no one has a right to question your motives or purposes. If you should be mistaken in any case, it would be, what is common to all—the public will award you credit for exalted purpose and good action—but above all, you will enjoy the consciousness of having faithfully discharged your duty, and of having done much to advance the moral and pecuniary interest of your fellow men, which will be a reward that no gold or wealth can purchase or secure.

PUBLIC GOOD.

THE BOY AND THE BRICK.—A FABLE. A boy hearing his father say that it was a poor rule that did not work both ways, said:

"If father applies this rule about his work, I will test it in my play."

So, setting up a row of bricks, three or four inches apart, he tipped over the first, which, striking the second caused it to fall on the third, which overturned the fourth, and so on through the whole course, until all the bricks lay prostrate.

"Well," said the boy, "each brick knocked down his neighbor which stood next to him—I only tipped one. I will see if raising one will raise all the rest."

He looked in vain to see them rise.

"Here father," said the boy "'tis a poor rule that won't work both ways. They knock each other down, but will not raise each other up."

"My son," said the father, "bricks and mankind are alike made of clay, active in knocking each other down, but not disposed to help each other up."

"Father," said the boy, "does the first brick represent or resemble the first Adam?"

The father replied in the following

MORAL:

"When men fall, they love company; but when they rise they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate and below them. But my son, this is contrary to that Heavenly charity which we ought all to possess, and never let it be so with you."

PERSEVERANCE.—A provincial judge a great bore in his way, called upon Baultru, wishing to see him. A valet announced him.

"Tell him I am in bed."

"Sir, he says he will wait until you are risen."

"Tell him I am very ill."

"He says he will prescribe some remedy."

"Tell him I am at the last extremity."

"He says he wishes to say adieu to you."

"Tell him I am dead."

"He says he will sprinkle you with holy water."

"Confound him; let him in."

Newton invited a friend to dinner and forgot it.

The friend arrived and found the philosopher in a fit of abstraction.

Dinner was brought up for one.

The friend without disturbing Newton sat down and dispatched it.

Newton recovered from his reverie; looked at the empty dishes, and said—

"Well really if it wasn't for the proof before my eyes, I could have sworn I had not yet dined."

'Hans where do you leave?' 'Across de river mit der turnpikes by der school as you go up mit yer right hand on do odder side.'—As this is perfectly intelligable as it is we shall proceed to explain. It Hans pleases "he talks like der books.

A BASE CALUMNY.—In a recent article, Doesticks says:—"City girls are such touch-me-not creatures, that no one, understanding the nature of the animal would venture on a kiss, unless he wanted to get his mouth full of magcesia and carmine."

THE FORLORN HOPE OF LADIES.—Expecting an old sweetheart to marry you on the death of his third wife.