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THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
EDWARD 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.

TRINITY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

That our daughters may be as corner-stones after the similitude of a palace.—Ps. CXLIV. 12.

Rev. EDWIN M. VAN DEUESEN, Rector of Trinity Church, Visiter.
Miss HENRIETTA DAVIS, Principal.
Miss H. S. GILBERT, Associate Principal.
Mrs. AMELIA FOOTE, Teacher of the Piano and Guitar.
Prof. AUGUSTE D'OUVILLE, Teacher of French, &c.

Trinity School will be re-opened, as a boarding and day school, on Monday September 2nd. The situation is one of the most elevated in the city—proverbial for its healthfulness, and being removed from the business part of the town, is quiet, and yet central and convenient. The boarding pupils will be accomodated with well ventilated dormitories, and always under the immediate care of their instructers.—They will have all the advantages of *home* in a Christian family; the great design of the institution being to train up the young in the faith and fear of God, and prepare them to fill their various situations in life, not merely as *of* and *for* this would, but as living members of Christ's body, the church, and children of immortality. The government will be based upon religious principle, appeal to the moral sense of the child, and aim to check and control the influence of that corruption of our nature, out of which spring all our sufferings.—Its uniformity and system in the discipline and instruction, are essential to the success of the school, it will be expected that all pupils will conform to its regulations. The Rector of the Church, as Visiter, conducts the devotions, and examines the pupils weekly, on Tuesday morning, when parents and others are respectfully invited to be present at 9 o'clock.

The Vacations are, one week at Christmas and the month of August.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition $150 for the Scholastic year—$3 per week during vacations the pupils remain at the institution.

DAY SCHOLARS' TUITION—$3 per quarter for Reading and Spelling—$4 for Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmatic—$6 for all higher English Branches.

Music—$10 per quarter; use of Piano, $2 per quarter.

FRENCH at Professor's prices—not over $5 per quarter.

Each boarder is requested to bring three napkins, a silver fork, and spoon.

REFERENCES;

The Rector of Trinity Church, Mrs. Joseph H. Price, Mrs James E. Price, Mrs Trimble, Mrs. J. E. Driver, Mrs. Nones, Mrs. Gosewich, Mrs N. Green, Mrs. E Rice, patrons, Wilmington, Del. Hon J. F. Chambers, Judge Eccleston, Dr Froth, Chestertown, Md.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 17, 1850.

The Centreville Times will please copy the above advertisement till 1st October next and send bill to H. DAVIS.

UNIVERSITY
OF
MARYLAND

The next session will begin on MONDAY, the 14th day of October; 1850, and close 1st March; 1851

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew. M. D., Therapentics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D. Midwifery Diseases of Woman and Children.
George W Miltenberger, M D, Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary; with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the students for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.
Baltimore, July 1st, 1850.
August 10, 1850.

Window Sash.

A lot of ready made SASH, a good article, *for sale low by*
JOHN BORDLEY.
May 11, 1850.

FRESH VENELLA BEANS, just received and for sale low by
STRANDBERG & CO.
ALSO Ice cream, of different kinds, always on hand.
July 6, 1850.]

THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 11. CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 31, 1850. NO. 18.



POETRY.

WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

ATTEND, oh Man,
Uplift the banner of thy kind,
Advance the ministry of mind,
The mountain height is free to climb,
Toil on—MAN's heritage is TIME!

Toil on!
Work on and win!—
Life without work is unenjoyed;
The happiest are the best employed!—
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth,
And grasps the destinies of earth!

Work on!
Work sows the seed;
Even the *rock* may yield its flower—
No lot so hard, but human power,
Exerted to one end and aim,
May conquer fate, and capture fame!

Press on!
Press onward still;
In Nature's centre lives the fire
That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire;
Through fathoms deep of mould and clay
It splits the rocks that bar its way!

Press on!
If Nature then
Lay tame beneath the weight of earth,
When would her hidden fire know birth?
Thus Man, through *granite* Fate, must find
The path—the upward path—of Mind!

Work on!
Pause not in fear;
Preach no desponding, servile view,—
Whate'er thou will'st thy WILL may do!
Strengthen each madly nerve to bend
Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!

Toil on!
Be firm of heart;
By fusion of unnumber'd years
A *Continent* its vastness rears!
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear;
Toil on and Nature's conquest share!

Toil on!
Within thyself
Bright morn, and noon, and night succeed;
Power, feeling, passion, thought and deed;
Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast.—
Things angels love, and God hath blest!

Work on!
Work on and win!
Shall light from Nature's depths arise
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,
Sit down with Fate, and idly rail?—
No—onward! Let the Truth prevail!
Work on!

THE DRUNKARD'S REGRET.

Where are the friends that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago—long ago?
Where are the hopes that my heart used to cheer,
Long, long ago—long ago?
Friends that I loved in the grave are laid low,
Hopes that I cherished are fled from me now,
I am degraded, for rum was my foe,
Long, long ago—long ago!

Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head,
Long, long ago—long ago!
Oh, how I wept when I found she was dead!
Long, long ago—long ago!
She was an angel—my love and my guide—
Vainly to save me from ruin she tried,
Poor broken-hearted! 'twas well that she died,
Long, long ago—long ago.

Let me look back on the days of my youth;
Long, long ago—long ago!
I was no stranger to virtue and truth,
Long, long ago—long ago!
Oh, for the hopes that were pure as the day!
Oh, for the joys that are purer than they!
Oh, for the hours I have squandered away;
Long, long ago—long ago.

Miscellaneous.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

In the year 1811, General Jackson had occasion to visit Natchez, in the territory of Mississippi, for the purpose of bringing up a number of blacks, a part of whom had become his property in consequence of having been security for a friend, and the remainder were hands which had been employed by a nephew, in the neighborhood of that place. The road led through the country inhabited by the Chickasaw and Chocktaw Indians, and the station of the agent for the Chocktaws was upon it. On reaching the agency, he found seven or eight families of emigrants, and two members of the Mississippi legislative council, detained there, under the pretence that it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had been sent forward to procure them. In the meantime, the emigrants were buying corn from the agent, at an extravagant price and splitting rails for him at a very moderate one. Indignant at the wrong inflicted on the emigrants, he remitting to the detention, and asked the agent how he dared to demand a pass from a free American, travelling on a public road. The agent replied by asking, with much temper, whether he had a pass. "Yes sir," replied the general, "I always carry mine with me: I am a free born American citizen, and that is a passport all over the world." He then directed the emigrants to gear up their wagons, and if any one attempted to obstruct them, to shoot them down, as a highway robber. Setting them the example, he continued his journey, regardless of the threats of the agent.

After concluding his business, he was informed that the Agent had collected about fifty white men and about one hundred Indians to stop him on his return, unless he produced a passport. Though advised by his friends to procure one, he refused to do so; stating that no American citizen should ever be subject to the insult and indignity of procuring a pass, to enable him to travel a public highway in his own country. Like all travellers among the Indians, at that time, he was armed with a brace of pistols; and having added a rifle and another pistol, he commenced his return journey. When within a few miles of the agency, he was informed by a friend who had gone forward to reconnoitre, that the agent had his force in readiness to stop him. He directed his friend to advance again, and again, and tell the agent that if he attempted to stop him, it would be at the peril of his life. He then put his blacks in order, and armed them with axes and clubs; at the same time telling them not to stop unless directed by him, and if any one offered to oppose them, to cut him down. Riding by their side, he approached the station, when the agent appeared, and asked him whether he meant to stop and show his passport.—Jackson replied, "That depends upon circumstances. I am told that you meant to stop me by force; whoever attempts such a thing will not have long to live;" and with a look that was not to be mistaken, he grasped his bridle with a firmer grip.—His determined manner had such an effect that the agent declared he had no intention of stopping him, and he and his party were suffered to pass on without further molestation or interruption. He afterwards reported the conduct of the agent to the government, and he was dismissed from his agency.

FAINTING ONCE TOO OFTEN.

"My dear child," said Miss Lillywhite to her niece, "you must give up fainting—it's gone out of fashion."

"Fashion, Miss Lillywhite! do you think that feelings"—

"Fiddlededee," said Miss Lillywhite; when I was eighteen your age, and that, my dear, is nearly thirty years ago, I used to faint too. I enjoyed fainting very much indeed, my dear, I question whether you take greater pleasure in fainting than I did. You see, it gave me a little consequence, it drew upon me general notice; it made me, as it were, the centre of a picture; and it, was a pleasure to enjoy so much sympathy about one. But we may faint once too often. Of this dreary truth I am a sad example. When I was nineteen I was about to be married. About, did I say?—Why, the day was fixed; I was in my bridal dress at the alter; the ring, the wedding ring, at the tip of my finger. In a few minutes I should have been his wife when I thought I must faint. It would have seemed very bold of me in such a situation not to faint. I, who had fainted on so many occasions, not to swoon at the alter, would have been a want of sentiment—of proper feeling on so awful an occasion. With this thought I feel myself fainting; and just as the bridegroom had touched my finger with the ring, I went off, yes, swooned with all the honors. As I swooned the ring slepped from the bridegroom's fingers, fell upon the floor and was rolling, rolling to drop, through and aperture to the stove that from below, admitted heat to the church, when, though swooning, I somehow saw the danger and to stop the ring put forth my foot, but I was too late! The ring rolled on, disappeared down the chimney of the stove; and I fainted with great fidelity. Hartshorn and *sul volatile* came to my aid. I was restored, but where was the ring? It was hopeless, to seek for it. Half a dozen of other rings were proffered; but no it would be an evil women—there would be no happiness, if I were not wedded with my own ring.—Well, search was made and time flew—and, we were late at church to begin with—and the ring was not found when the clock struck twelve. The clergyman, closing his book said "it is past the cannonical hour; the parties cannot be married to-day, they must come again to-morrow!" We return home; my lover upbraided—I retorted; we had a shocking quarrel—and he left the house to write me a farewell letter. In a week he was on his voyage to India: in twelve months he married an Indian lady as rich as an idol, and I after thirty years—am still Livinia Lillywhite, spinster.

SCIENTIFICALLY COOL.—A love smitten professor in one of our colleges, after conversing a while with his dulcinea on the interesting topic of matrimony, concluded at least with a declaration, and put the emphatic question of—

"Will you have me?"

"I am sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give you pain. But I must answer no."

"Well, well, that will do, madam," said her philosophical lover, "and now *suppose we change the subject.*"

The Fugitive Slave Bill.

The important bill, last of the important measures which have been devised on the subject of slavery, was ordered to its third reading in the Senate on Friday evening. The following is a synopsis of the bill, the gist of which lies in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections, which we give entire. The Washington Union in speaking of the character of the bill, speaks of it as not only favorable to the rights of the owners, and caculated to conciliate the southern people, but as another most gratifying evidence of the liberal disposition of the North to carry out the guaranties of the constitution.

Section 1st degrees that all Commissioners in the several States appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, who hold the power of a justice of the peace, are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2 authorizes the Superior Courts of the several Territories to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavit, &c. who by such appointments are entitled to exercise the power of justices of the peace, and are charged with the performance of the duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 3d enacts that the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4th enacts that these commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained to the State of Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted, for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service of labor of said fugitive in the State, territory or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorised and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the observance of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law; whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorised, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition of affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting, from arresting such a fugitive, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person, so owning service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said ofences, be subject to a fine not exceding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit the pay, by way of civil damages, to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid to be recovered by action of debt in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

Sec. 8, provides for the payment of usual fees to the Marshals, and their deputies and the Clerks of Courts, by the claimant, whether he proves his title to the fugitive or not.

Sec. 9 enacts that upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorised and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require the said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed the same expensel. as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. enacts that when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof, in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States, to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorise such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be constructed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid; but, in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

Honor—Dear and scarce. The old stock nearly exhausted, and the new crop rather unpromising.

Virtue—Few importations, and that of native growth degenerating.

Honesty—none in the market.

Patriotism, first quality—Principally bought upon speculation, at par.

Prudence—all held by old stockholders.

Pride—Market glutted.

Politeness—Very cheap, but the owners appear very indifferent about the disposal of it.

Scandal—none offered at wholesale; the article is altogether engrossed by hawkers and pedlars.

Religion—When brought into market it is generally adulterated. Sales nominal.

Love—none offered except for real estate.

Talent—A scarce article. No credit allowed.

Sincerity—Out of season.

'Elder Berry wine!" said Mrs. Partington, as she looked straight at the tea kettle as it simmered over the fire; "has the dear old elder left preaching and gone to making wine? For the stomach's sake mercily, I dare say. What a powerful preacher he was! I never shall forget how he spoke about young Shad that desecrated his neck while riding out one Lord's day. Says he—"how dreadful was that young man's latter end. The horse ran away with him and leaped over a precipice, and he instead of saying Lord save my soul, cried out—"D—n the horse!" Everybody was electerised, and there wasn't a dry eye in the ordinance. "Well, well," continued she, "I hope he will do well in his new invocation and be careful and put his new wine into old bottles." She dropped off suddenly with a gentle murmur, as she nodded her head of "Elder Berry."

The following laughable anecdote of the funeral of a Bristol Alderman, is told by Southly:

"As soon as he knew his case was desperate, he called together all the persons to whom he was indebted in his mercantile concerns:—"Gentlemen," said he I am going to die, and my death will be an inconvenience to you, because it will be some time before you can get your accounts settled with my executors; now if you allow me a handsome discount, I'll settle them myself at once." They came into the proposal, and the old Alderman turned his death into nine hundred pounds profit."

DESCRIPTION OF A SNAPPING TURTLE.—And what's the matter now, Patrick?

Faith, and I'll not be digging in that ditch no more, Captain. There ain't in Ireland, and no where else the like of what I saw in that ditch, I'm thinking the creature had a kiver on his back, and when he ran out his head he swallowed it directly, and when he walked he crawled straight on his belly."

"I wantsch to schipp in der Lucilla" said a Dutchman to the clerk of a shipping office.

"Well," said the clerk, pen in hand—"what's your name?"

"It ish Hans Vanasmananderdamsevanevmendeymitenschupeldmitdeschupyoneridromp!" said Dutchy, gravely spitting out his old quid, and taking a fresh one.

"Heavens?" said the clerk, "do you know what it is English?"

"Yaw, I does. It is Yon Smidt?"

In the Limerick paper, an Irish gentleman whose wife had absconded from him, thus cautions the public against trusting her:

"My wife has eloped from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one will trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

"Knowledge is power," wrote the Lord Bacon. "Knowledge is power," complacently exclaimed a dandy the other day, when strong men having failed, he released a lap-dog from the teeth of of a huge mastiff, by quietly administering to the latter a pinch of snuff!

A lawyer on his death bed, willed all his property to the Lunatic Asylum, saying, as a reason for so doing that he wished his property to return to the liberal class of people who patronized him.