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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 11. CHESTER TOWN, MD., NOVEMBER 23, 1850. NO 30

THE KENT NEWS
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
CULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEW
Is Published every Saturday.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS, An Election was held on the second day of October, being the First Wednesday of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in the several counties of this State, for Governor, and the returns thereof have been duly made and received and the number of votes, according to said returns, counted and ascertained by me, and it appears by said returns that of the persons voted for ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, Esquire, possessing the legal qualifications and a resident of the District from which the Governor is to be taken, has received a majority of the legal votes cast at said election.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN JOHNSON, *Chancellor*, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, do by this my proclamation declare, that ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, Esquire, has been duly elected Governor of the said State, according to the Constitution and Form of Government thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Chancellor

Nov 9, '50—3w

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is the solemn duty of a Christian people, endowed with the inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty, and to the enjoyment of uninterrupted peace and the highest degree of national prosperity, to unite at some fixed period of each year, in fervent prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which, through His providence they have been vouchsafed to them.

And whereas, it has been customary and is, therefore, expected by the citizens of the State, that a day should be assigned by the Executive authority therefor upon which the whole people, abstaining from all secular employment may devoutly join in thanksgiving, praise and prayer.

Now, therefore, I, PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, the 28th of November next, as a day of *Thanksgiving* to Almighty God, to be kept and observed by the good people of the State of Maryland, whom I earnestly recommend, on that day, to abstain from their usual secular employments and devote themselves to such religious exercises as may be appropriate to the day.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the twenty sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

By the Governor, PHILIP F. THOMAS
JOHN NICK WATKINS,
Sec'y of State.

Nov 9, 1850.—td.

To the People of Kent County and Vicinity.

WE, the undersigned do testify that Dr. Lyon has been practicing on the Botanic System of Medical Treatment in Baltimore, and as far as our knowledge extends, has been very successful in removing various Chronic diseases of years standing. We may further add, that his most valuable Vegetable Medicines has in many instances reached, where other treatments had failed.

[Signed] JACOB BURN,
D. STUMBELL,
ADAM CAMPBELL,
BENJ. PRICE,
JAMES GETTY,
JNO. AOMAR,
JNO. McGOWAN,
ISAAC REISS,
F. DARR,
BELT S. NORWOOD.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that Doct. Lyons is a tenant of mine and has always, as far as I have been able to judge, conducted himself as a perfect gentleman.

P. G. SAUERVINE.

Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1850.

TOBACCONIST.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened on the corner of Queen and main streets, (just below the Cabinet Maker's Shop of Charles Stanley) a

TOBACCO and Segar STORE.

He will keep constantly on hand and for sale all kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, which he will dispose of at wholesale, and retail at *city prices*.

The public are requested to call and examine his assortment.

THOS. J. LOVEDAY.

Chester Town, September 7, 1850.



Poetry.

The Victim.

BY THE MILFORD BARD.

"Hand me the bowl, ye jovial band,"
He said "'twill rouse my mirth,"
But conscience seized the trembling hand,
And dashed the cup to earth.

He looked around, he blushed, he laugh'd,
He sipped the sparkling wave;
In it he read—"Who drinks this draught,
Shall dig a murd'rer's grave!"

He started up, like one that slept,
And trembled for his life;
He gazed around—his children wept,
There stood his weeping wife.

In his deep dream he had not felt
Their agonies and fears;
But now he saw them as they knelt,
To plead with prayers and tears.

But the foul fiend her hateful spell
Threw o'er his wildered mind;
He saw in every hope a hell;
He was to reason blind.

He grasped the bowl to seek relief
No more his conscience said;
His bosom friend was sunk in grief,
His children begged for bread.

His peace, his fortune and his fame,
From him were doomed to part;
His orphans were the heirs of shame,
His wife a broken heart.

Through haunts of horror and of strife,
He passed down life's dark tide;
He cursed his beggared babes and wife;
He cursed himself, and died!

The Farmer.

Drive on thou sturdy farmer,
Drive cheerfully o'er the field,
The pleasures of a farmer's life
No other life can yield.

Thou riseth with the morning sun
To till the fruitful earth,
And when thy daily task is done,
Thou seek'st thy peaceful hearth.

Thou lovest not the gaudy town,
With its tumultuous roar,
Plenty and peace thy fireside crown
And thou dost ask no more.

Monarchs in robes with crimson dyed,
Are low compared with thee;
They are pampered sons of pride,
Thou are God's nobility.

Go on, thou sturdy farmer
Tread proudly on thy sod,
Thy proud and goodly heritage,
Thou chosen son of God.

Popular Tales.

DON'T GIVE UP.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I can't do it, father. Indeed I can't."

"Never say can't, my son. It isn't a good word."

"But I can't, father. And if I can't, I can't. I've tried, and tried, and the answer won't come out right."

"Suppose you try again, Edward," said Mr. Williams, the father of the discouraged boy.

"There's no use in it," replied the lad "What if you go to school to-morrow without the correct answer to this sum?"

"I'll be put down in my class," returned Edward.

Mr. Williams shook his head, and his countenance assumed a grave aspect.—There was a silence of a few moments, and then the father said:

"Let me relate to you a true story, my son. Thirty years ago, two lads about your age were school companions. Both got on very well for a time; but as their studies grew more difficult, both suffered discouragement, and each said often to his father, as you have just said to me—'I can't.'—One of these boys, whose name was Charles, had a brighter mind than the other and could get through his task easier, but his father was very indulgent to him, and when he complained that his lessons were too hard, and said, "I can't do this, and can't do that," he requested the teacher not to be so hard with him.

"But it was different with the father of the other boy, named Henry. To every complaint, he answered—"Don't give up my boy! Try again, and if not successful, try again and again. You can do it—I know you can."

"Thus encouraged, this lad persevered, and every case overcame the difficulties in his way. Soon, although his mind was not so active as the mind of his companion, he was in advance of him.—When they left the school, which was about the same time, he was by far the best scholar. Why was this? He did not give up because his task was hard, for he had learned this important lesson—that we can do almost anything if we try.

"Well, these two boys grew up towards manhood, and it became necessary for them to enter upon some business. Charles was placed by his father in the office of a physicine; but he did not stay there long. He found it difficult in beginning to remember the names and uses of the various organs of the body, and soon became so much discouraged, the his father thought it best to alter his intention regarding him, and to put him into a merchant's counting room, instead of continuing him as a student of medicine. Here Charles remained until he became of age. Some few years afterwards, he went into business for himself, and got on pretty well for a time; but every young man who enters the world dependent upon his own efforts, meets with difficulties that only courage, confidence and preservance can overcome. He must never think of giving up. Unfortunately for Charles these virtues did not make a part of his character. When trouble and difficulties came his mind sunk under a feeling of discouragement; at a time when all that was needed for final success, was a spirit of indomitable perseverance, that removes all obstacles. He sunk, unhapily to rise no more. In giving up the struggle, he let go his hope in the future—and ere he had reached the prime of life, found himself scattered in fortune, and without the energy of character necessary to repair it.

"In the same office where Charles was placed, Henry was entered as a student of medicine. At first, when he looked into the books of anatomy, and read the names of bones, muscles, nerves, arteries, &c., it seemed to him that he never could learn those names, much less their various uses in the human body. For a short time he gave way to a feeling of discouragement; but then a thought of the many hard tasks he had learned, by application, came over his mind, and with the words, "don't give up" on his tongue, he would apply himself with renewed effort. Little by little he acquired the knowledge he was seeking. Day by day learned something, and it was not long before he could look back and mark the step of his progress. This encouraged him greatly. Soon new and greater difficulties presented themselves; but, encouraged by past triumphs he encountered them in a confident spirit, and come off conqueror.

"Thus Henry went on, while Charles gave up quickly. In the end the former graduated with honor, and then entered upon the practice of the profession he had chosen. There was much to discourage at first. People do not readily put confidence in a young physician; and he had to wait three or four years before he gained practice enough to support himself even with the closest economy. During this long period, in which the motto "Don't give up" sustained him, he got in debt for articles necessary for health and comfort, about three hundred dollars.—This troubled, but did not dishearten him. "I can and will succeed," he often said to himself. "Others have met and overcame greater difficulties than mine; why then, should I give up?"

"A little while longer he persevered, and had the pleasure to find himself free from debt. From that time a prosperous way was before him, though he had often to fall back upon the old motto—"Don't give up." Many years have passed, and Henry is now Professor of Anatomy in ——— University.

"Why, father! That is you!" exclaimed the listening boy, the interest on his face brightening into pleasure.

"Yes, my son," replied Mr. Williams, "I have been giving you my own history."

"But what became of Charles?" inquired Edward.

"You know the Jaintor in our college?" said Mr. Williams.

"Yes, sir."

"He it is who, when a boy, was my schoolmate. But he gave up at every difficulty,—see where he is now. He has a good mind, but lacked industry, and a will to succeed. You can do almost anything, my boy, if you would only try in good earnest. But, if you give up when they are a little hard, you must never expect to rise in the world—to be useful according to your ability, either to yourself or mankind. Now try the hard problem again: I am sure you will get the right answer."

"I will try," said Edward, "and I know it will come out right next time."

And so it did. One more earnest trial and his work was done. Far happier was he after his successful effort than he could have been, if yielding to a feeling of discouragement, he has left his task unaccomplished. And so all will find it. Difficulties are permitted to stand in our way that we may overcome them, and only overcoming can we expect success and happiness. The mind like the body, gains strength and maturity by vigerous exercise. It must feel and brave like the oak, the rushing storm, as well as bask, amid gentle breezes, in the warm sunshine.

THE VERY BEST.—A wag was jogging home rather late and a little happy; when passing by a dark alley a two fisted fellow stepped out and demanded his money.—Money said the wag, money! I have none—but if you'll stop a moment I'll give you my note at 30 days.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 14 1850.

The Convention met, John G Chapman, President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. A. Griffith. George G. Brewer, Secretary, appeared in his place.

Mr. Ridgely offered an order providing that ten copies of the journal be daily furnished each member; but, upon suggestion, reduced it to five.

David Stewart submitted a substitute, expressing it as expedient to have full reports of debates and proceedings, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of employing such reporters as may be necessary to give a full report of the debates and proceedings of the convention, and as to the probable cost for so doing.

Jas. L. Ridgely offered to amend that substitute by directing said committee to ascertain if such reports might not be procured without expense to the State. He expressed the opinion that the debates of other State convention had been done by individual enterprise, with much pecuniary advantage to undertakers.

George W. Sherwood stated that the regular reports from the clerks to the Convention would give in full the mere proceedings, and proposed the employment of a reporter to give the debates, &c.

Wm. A. spencer moved to refer the whole matter to a committee of seven.—Carried.

D. Stewart offered a resolution requesting Thomas H. Kent, the U. S. Marshal for the District of Maryland, to furnish such returns of the census as may be completed.

After some remarks from Messrs. Grason, Prestman and Spencer, Mr Constable stated that he had seen it in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Interior had forbidden the publication of these returns, when the matter was laid on the table.

R. J. Brent, on behalf of the committee on Credentials, asked that the committee might have further time to make their report.

E. F Chambers inquired if the postponement was desirable for the purpose of forming an opinion, or for the purpose of taking up their report.

Thos. E Bowie, of the committee, said for himself he had made up his opinion, but on behalf of a majority of the committee, time was needed to put in proper form the issues involved.

Mr. Brent—the minority are prepared to report.

Mr. Chambers said he would be the last to interfere with a proper discharge of the duty of the committee; but, with a view to the delicacy of the position of those involved in this issue, he felt anxious to avoid delay. He thought if the committee had formed an opinion, it were unnecessary for an elaborate report. Let the committee report the facts, and let the arguments be made here, based upon them.—He hoped the convention would not consent to a postponement of time.

Mr. Bowie regarded the remarks of the last speaker as most extraordinary. Does he demand of me, on behalf of a majority of the committee, to report before we are ready?

Mr. Chambers desired to be understood. He had only intended to impress upon the minds of members the embarrassing position in which certain members of the convention are placed.

Mr. Bowie said they were not prepared to report, and rather than be forced to do so, he would abandon the committee.

Mr. Chambers said he could have no possible disposition to coerce the committee; but he did desire that they should present an expression of opinion, and without unnecessary delay, that the Convention might take it up, discuss and decide upon it. He could not but feel deeply solicitous that all those held in suspense by the constitution of the committee should be relieved, without waiting for a lengthy and argumentative report.

Mr. Harbine favored an extension of time; regarding it as due alike to the committee and the Convention. He wanted all the light that could be given upon the subject. If these gentlemen report orally, that those involved are or are not entitled to their seats, it will leave us as much in the dark as ever. Give us the data—the law—the argument for whatever may be given, for our action, as the decision of the committee.

B. B. Prestman expressed surprise at the course of Mr. Chambers. He desired to have the reasons of the committee, as well as their simple opinion. He believed that every delegate held his seat properly and legally, because he held the opinion that the people, as the surpreme power, had ordered the Convention, and placed them here; but there were members here who differed with him upon these points; so that, when he and they should come to vote upon whatever proposition the committee may submit, the reasons of both might be properly understood. It may happen that gentlemen who believed the course pursued in calling the Convention was unconstitutional, might be called upon to vote upon a proposition declaring certain members were here, contrary to that Constitution and Bill of Rights, and, if so, he desired to see how their reasons would agree with their action.

Mr. Chambers thought that when the conclusion to which the committee had arrived should be reported, that then the reasons and arguments could be given. He repeated this anxiety to terminate the unpleasant position in which several delegates are held, among whom was himself.

Mr. Brent felt no desire to injure any person; certainly entertained no personal unkind feeling towards Judge Chambers. He was ready to make a report from the minority of the committee, but did not feel disposed to force the other portion to report.

The motion for extension of time was granted, (and as understood, they will report on Monday week.)

Mr. Harbine offered a resolution of thanks to the Hon. B. C. Howard, President pro tem., James L. Ridgely and James B. Ricaud, Secretaries, for the impartial dignified, and efficient discharge of duties imposed upon them during the temporary organization of the convention. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Bowie, to complete the organization, offered a resolution appointing Richard Booth, Sergeant-at-Arms; S. T. Herbert Samuel J. Lambdin, Door-keepers; and that the President, whenever deemed necessary, appoint a Messenger, who shall take charge of the post-office of the convention.

A number of motions to strike out and insert were made; among which were—by Mr. Spencer, to substitute Isaiah Auiba for that of R. Booth; by Mr. Buchanan, striking out S. T., and inserting Gideon, before the name of Herbert; by Mr. Spencer, the name of I Auiba for that of Samuel J Lambdin—all of which were debated, voted upon by yeas and nays, and rejected.

Mr. Spencer then moved to amend Mr. Bowie's resolution, by providing that if the President deem a messenger necessary, at any time, time, that he employ Isaiah Auiba; and stated that he had served in Mexico, lost an arm in firing a salute, in honor of Gen. Taylor, whilst returning from that war; and that he is a poor man. Lost by a vote of 35 to 42.

The resolution, as submitted Mr. Bowie, was adopted.

Mr. Ricaud referring to the provision of the Act calling the convention, imposing an onerous duty upon the President of the body, in the auditing the payment of members, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Financial Committee, and that John W. Rider be appointed clerk to said committee. Adopted.

Mr. Bowie offered an order, naming the following as committee clerks: Samuel Peacock, George S. King, George W. Dowell, Robert B. Lecompte, Joseph Moorits and James C. Marriott.

Mr. McHenry offered as a substitute, the appointment of J. Nick Watkins, as an assistant secretary.

He did not believe the clerks needed, and in the motion he had made he but followed an example set by the New York Convention.

Mr. Spencer regarded them as useless—It was not yet known how many committees were necessary, and it would be time when needed to appoint them.

Mr. Bowie anticipated many committees. The body was large, embracing a number equal to both branches of the Legislature, and the officers proposed did not exceed the force ordinarily used. Unless sufficient clerical force, the numerous committees could not set at the same time, and hence delay in action. He could not consent to make members do the mere drudgery of business attendant upon committees, &c. A saving of time would be a saving of money.

Mr. Jenifer, referring to a proposition previously presented by himself, for the appointment of a committee of twenty-one to report upon the most practicable mode of proceeding with the purpose for which the convention was convened, suggested that this matter be laid over for the present.

Mr. Spencer moved to lay the proposition on the table.

Mr. Prestman hoped the matter would be decided now, inasmuch as it kept many persons here, at much expense and in great suspense.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Motion of Mr. McHenry lost—32 to 46.

Mr. Spencer moved to strike out the names of Messrs. Peacock, King, Dowell, and Lecompte, and insert the names of Robert Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's; W. H. Adamson, of Montgomery; C. W. Benny, of Cecil; and M. T. Door, of Harford.

The resolution, as originally offered by Bowie, was adopted—44 to 35.

Mr. Jenifer desired to get up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of twenty-one, but finally yielded to a motion to adjourn, when the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 16, 1850.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. The assistant Secretary (Mr. Chichester, of Montgomery) was in his place, and all the officers entered upon their respective duties.

Mr. Phelps, from committee, reported rules for the government of the Convention. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Spencer offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention request the clerk of Baltimore County Court to furnish this Convention with a statement of the amount of money paid to each of the Judges of said Court, in the years 1847, '48 and '49, arising from and out of the taxes and percentage imposed by act of Assembly of 1838, ch. 161, and the several supplements thereto distinguishing between taxes on original and final writs, on judgments, on insolvent discharges, amount of per centage on insolvent estates, and taxes and per cemage on equity proceedings, or from any other sources arising out of said law and supplements. Adopted.

Mr. Jenifer called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of twenty-one, to devise the best means of presenting a form and provision for a new constitution, &c. The question being upon a substitute, offered by Mr. Blackistone, providing for the appointment of certain committees. Mr. Gwinn offered as a substitute for the whole proposition, for a different organization of committees. Mr. Buchanan gave notice of his intention, at a proper time, to propose a different plan. A debate arose, in which Messrs. Blackistone, Phelps, Jenifer, Gwinn, Spencer, McHenry and Buchanan participated—the main point being as to the propriety of creating a very few or a large number of committees, and as to the number of compose each committee. Mr. Blackistone finally withdrawing his substitute, the original proposition was adopted. The propositions of Messrs. Blackistone, Gwinn, Buchanan, and others submitted by Mr. McHenry, Mr. Randall, Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Ricaud and Mr. Sellman, were severally ordered to be referred to said committee when appointed.

An order directing the Secretary to furnish each member with newspapers, to the value of two daily papers each, was adopted.

Mr. Ware offered an order, that when the convention adjourn it stand adjourned til Monday morning, 12 o'clock. Adopted, 35 to 27.

Mr Davis submitted an order, directing the committee of twenty-one to inquire into the propriety of instituting a committee on agriculture. Adopted.

Mr. Gwinn offered a resolution calling upon the clerks, registers, and register in chancery, for a detailed statement of receipts, expenditures, cases tried, number brought to each term, how many tried, and how, &c., &c. Adopted.

Mr. Constable offered a resolution calling upon the county commissioners, and mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the aggregate amount of assessment, &c.—Adopted.

The chair announced the following as a Committee under the order of Mr. Jenifer, adopted above:

Messrs. Jenifer, Blackistone, Sellman, Sollers, Buchanan, Dickinson, John Dennis, Hicks, Constable, Sprigg, Spencer, Dirickson, Johnson, McHenry, Stewart, of Caroline; Gwinn, Schley, Davis, Smith, Brown.

The chair, under a resolution authorising a committee on printing and reporting, has appointed the following gentlemen:—Messrs. David Stewart, Randall, Bowie, Johnson, Spencer, Ricaud and Weber. [There is evidently a strong disposition on the part of very many of the delegates to employ a competent reporter, to give the debates in full; and I little doubt but that the convention will sanction a proposition for the committee to carry out that object.]

The convention thereupon adjourned until Monday morning.

A YOUNG JAPHET.—"My son, can you take a trunk for me up to the hotel?" said a passenger, stepping from a boat on the *levee*, to a ragged looking youngster, who sat balancing himself on the tail of a dray.

"Your son?" cried the boy, eyeing him from head to foot: "Well, I'll be dod drabbed if I ain't in luck. Here I've been tryin' to find out my daddy these three years, and all of a sudden up comes the ole hoss, himself, and knows me right off. How are you?" stretching out a muddy looking paw.

The traveller was *non plussed*. Between a smile and a frown, he inquired:

"What is your name, sir?"

"My name? So you don't know?—Well, it's nothin' for people in these parts to have so many children that they don't know their names. My name's Bill, but some folks call me William, for short.—What the other part is I reckon you know. If you don't, you mus' ax the ole 'oman."

And shouldering the trunk, he marched off towards the hotel, mumbling to himself:

"Well this a go. The ole gemmen' come home at last. Good clothes, big trunk, must have the *tin*. Well I *am* in luck."

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FERRYMAN.—A philosopher stepped on board a ferry boat to cross a stream. On the passage, he inquired of the ferryman if he understood arithmetic. The man looked astonished. "Arithmetic! no sir." "I'm very sorry, for one quarter of your life is gone." A few minutes after, he asked, "Do you understand mathematics?" The boatman smiled and replied, "No." "Well then," said the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is gone." Just then the boat ran on a snag, and was sinking, when the ferryman jumped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher with great earnestness of manner, "Sir, can you swim?" "No." "Well then," said the ferryman, "your whole life is lost, for the boat's going to the bottom."

STICKING TO IT.—A rough old fellow was testifying in a horse case, before the court the other day, and said the horse was sixteen feet high. "Sixteen *hands*, you mean," says the judge. "Did I say sixteen feet?" said he. "Yes, you said sixteen feet high." "Well then if I said so, I'll stick to it; he was sixteen feet high."