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THE KENT NEWS.

FRUSTRA, LABORAT, QUI OMNIBUS, PLACERE STUDET—"HE LABORS VAINLY, WHO ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE EVERY ONE."

VOL. 11. CHESTER TOWN, MD., FEBRUARY 15, 1851. NO. 42.

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

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LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaudice, Dyspeptia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or stomache, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea Heartburn. Disgust for food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of Head, Hurried and Difficult Breothing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensationu when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision. Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellownese af the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Nspression of spirits can be Effectually cured

BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON.

At the German Medicine Store, No, 120, Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is unexcelled if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and smaller glands, existing the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organ, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ and be CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec 22d—"Dr. Hooflands Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said Aug. 25:

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon the weak system."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The Philadelphia Saturday Sazette, the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

"It is seldom we recommend what are termed patent medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met he hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strangest testimony in its favor is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specificially upon the stomach and liver—it is perferable to calomel in all bilious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicine to attain to induce counterfeits to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON on the wrapper, and the name blown on the bottle, without which they are spurious.

For sale, wholesale and retail at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.
No. 120 Arch St, one door below Sixth (late of 278 Race st.) Philadelphia.
For sale also by S. Wickes, Chester-Chestertown—Peter Broes, Harmony, Md
Jan. 25, 1851.—ly.

Poetry.

[Written for the Kent News.]

SONG.

CARRY ME BACK TO THE EASTERN SHORE.

AIR—*"Carry me back to Old Virginia."*

I've travelled o'er the glorious West,
In the land of the setting sun;
I've made my bed in the praris wild,
When my day's long journey was done:
I've roamed, too, o'er the gorgeous East,
Where the sun first kisses the earth;
But I'd rather be back to the Eastern Shore,
The beautiful land of my birth.
Oh carry me back to the Old Bayside,
Where the waters wildly play;
Oh carry me back to the Eastern Shore,
Down on Old Chesapeake Bay.

I've gazed upon the loveliest forms
Beneath bright Itily's skies,
I've basked in the smiles of the German fair,
With their dreamy violet eyes:
I've met with those, whose charms might turn
Black midnight into day,
But give to me the beautiful girls—
The girls of Old Chesapeake Bay,
Oh carry me back, &c.

And now my journey's task is done,
And I'll roam about no more;
For I'd rather be back where the sun shines
briget,
On the banks of the Chesapeake Bay!
And now my race is nearly run,
And my hair is growing grey,
Then carry me back to my boyhoods home,
Way down on the Chesapeake Bay.
Oh carry me back to the Old Bayside,
Where the waters wildly play,
Oh carry me back to the Eastern Shore,
Down on Old Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE BARD.

The Child at Prayer.

'Twas summer eve the rosy light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling, pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high;
The western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the sleeping flow'r,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtain'd room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly through the gloom,
'Tis the childhood's voice to pray'r;
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee,
She who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumb'ring near,
A babe upon his mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear;
For every living thing he loves,
His pray'r ascends to heaven,
And for himself he umbly asks;
Each sin may be forgiven.

And oft in after years, when grief,
Shall bow his spirits down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown,
Or when allur'd from virtue's path,
He treads a dang'rous way,
Oh! he will turn to this sad hour,
When first he knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair,
And the soft voice whice taught him first
His simple words of pray'r—
Will come again with thrilling pow'r
To still his pulses wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour,
As sinless as a child.

The prayer is o'er, the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from scenes like this,
That childish pray'r to heaven!
It does, it does, an angel's wing,
Has borne its tones with joy,
And the earnest blessing which it sought
Comes on the sleeping boy.

☞ Men are as easy cought as catfish.—All that is required is a differerence in your bait. If you would catch a young man for instance, bait with a petticoat. If you are after an old miser, fasten on your hook a doubloon.

POPULAR TALES

PATENT LABOR SAVING FLUID.

OR

HOW A YANKEE GOT HIS FINGERS 'BURNT.

The following humorous account of a vial of Washing Fluid was made in the following manner, which is condensed from the Boston Museum:

"Don't make yourself uneasy about the children's dresses, ladies, exclaimed a labor saving fluid-man, "I have a few bottles of the patent, transparent washing fluid in my trunk, that will in five minutes time, without the least labor or inconvenience in the world, mam, renavate the dresses in a manner that is truly astonishing, and bring back the color to a few shades brighter than the original tint."

A raw-boned Vermonter, sitting by our side, and who until this time, kept as silent as a pine slab, here drew up his long neck and exclaimed:

"Stranger, you'll oblige me much by discontinuing your remarks about your infernal washing fluid; for I'm in rather good-humor to-day, and I don't wish to be *riled*. I once purchased a bottle of that stuff, and it came nigh ruining me for life, and I've taken an oath to lick the first man who ever offers me another bottle. I could tell you a yarn on that subject, that would bring the tears to your eyes, but of course no man wants to hear a yarn now"

The Yankee proceeds with his yarn thus: Having on such an application, made a purchase, he peoceeds to detail his experiment.

"My purchase was on a Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, and I took my big black bottle of fluid, put it in my coat pocket and started for home. Now thinks I to myself, my wife always picks up her clothes on Sunday night and does washing Monday morning, after breakfast; and so it would be a good joke, for me not to let her know anything about the blessed fluid but get up Monday morning, while she is asleep, put the clothes in a tub, pour on the fluid, stir 'em up with a stick and hang them up to dry. "Lord! says I to myself, right in the street, as loud as I am talking now, "I'll do it, by ginger, if I have to get up at two o'clock!" So when I gets home I just takes the bottle of fluid out in the wood-shed, and pokes it up on a high shelf among a lot of beer-bottles and blacking-boxes, and went whistling around the house just as if nothing hadn't happened."

"Saturday night I went to market just as usual; and Sunday we both went to church in the forenoon, and staid at home and talked about our future prospects in the afternoon; but I kept a keeping still about the fluid, and didn't let on but what I expected she would do the washing the next morning just the same as ever. But I didn't sleep much that night. I kept a thinking about stirring up that tub of clothes, and getting 'em out to dry before daylight. Once I got into a little doze, and I dreamed I was swimming across a deep river of gushing-fluid, and the rocks at the bottom and both sides were all petrified shirt-bosoms and pillar cases, and there was an old washerwoman on the banks of the river, who kept a stirrring on us up with a long pole. I reckon I woke up about five o'clock; for 'was just about half between daylight and dark, and I could just see the leastast streak of light in the world among the clouds around the tops of the green mountains. I turns over and looks at wife and she was sleeping as sound as a dead salmon; so I carefully slid out o'bed, hurried on my clothes, and in less than ten minutes, had the old washtub filled clear to the top with all of wife's white clothes, and all I could find of my own:—I poured in about a pailful-and-half of clean rain-water, and then goes out into the woodshed, takes down the fluid, walks back to the tub, and pours her all in! but it would have done you good to hear it *sis!*

"Well," says I to myself, "if that's the dirt comeing out it makes a good deal of noise about it any way, and I guess its doing up the thing handsomely." So after letting it sis for about a minute, I takes up an old broom handle that was standing near and whallops the things about like a lamb's tail in fly time, for about three minutes, and then takes hold of 'em out on fence. But gentlemen you'd better believe I dropped that pile o' duds mighty sudden!—bilin' water wasn't a circumstauce to 'em, and afore I could get my hands into a pail of fresh water, I thought my soul I should lose 'em both. For about a minute, I was as mad as a scratched kitten, I finally thought I wouldn't wake up my wife with my bellering, but hang out the bilin' duds with the old broom-handle and let 'em drean and dry on the fence; but the plagua things never cooled to the last minute, and every time a drop of the pesky fluid splatterred on my hands or face, it burnt worse than a half bushel full of live coals. I soon got tired of that sport, however, and before I had out on the fence half of what was in the tub, I just washed off my hands and face in some cool rain-water, and streaked it off to bed. But I couldn't sleep a wink; my hands pained me so that I had to keep a blowing on 'em to keep from bellering, so says I to my wife, says I—

"Susan, hadn't you better get up and put your clothes to soak?"

"Ho, h-u-m," says she, rubbing her eyes with her thumb joint and kind o' winking, as if she was half asleep. "Yes, John, I guess I had; but how long have you been awake?"

"Oh, sometime," says I, blowing my hands, and digging my legs with my toe nails all the time to keep from groaning; "but get up now, Susan, do, dear, or you will be late with your breakfast, and I've got to go out of town this morning on important business."

"If that's the case," says she, "I'll certainly hurry"

"You may depend upon it, gentlemen, I was in a mighty uncomfortable fix about that time! I wanted to groan like a dying horse and have something *cooling* wrapt around my fingers; and then again, I didn't want to make any noise, till wife had seen how nice I had fixed her things. Well wife she hurried and dressed herself and went out into the kitchen to fill up the tub, and in a few minutes I overheard her say to herself, says she—

"Good Heavens and earth! What does all this mean! I never put these things to soak! John! John! Get up and come here, *do*.

"I am under strong impressions, gentlemen, that this customer wasn't very slow in his movements about that time; for in less than forty seconds, I was there, and says I—

"What's the matter, Susan? What's the matter?"

"Why do look here, says she, somebody has put all of my best clothes in this tub, and then put something on them which has entirely ruined them!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" says I, well Susan, I suppose I might as well own up to the joke at once, for my hands ache so that I can't hold in any longer. It's nothing but *washing fluid*, and it cleans the clothes without any rubbin, and it's well it does, for no pair of hands in this world could stand it to do the rubbing. I got up this morning while you were asleep, and done up the whole washing, and hung part of 'em out on the fences to dry."

"While I was saying this, wife she took a little stick, and in trying to lift out of the tub one of her garments—by ginger! tarnal thing burst in two! right through the middle! one half holding on to the sticks and tother half falling back into the tub! Although I was sufferin' from my burnt hands, and was as mad as a Green Mountain catamount, at what the infernal fluid had done, I couldn't a kept from laughing at that moment, if I'd a died for it."

"Wife took a peep at the clothes on the fence—called up the young doctor to dress my hands, and then set down and had a good crying spell. The Doctor hurried into the room, and after seeing wife a sitting in the rockingchair a crying, and me a walking the room and groaning like a fall wind in a grave-yard, says he—

"In the name of calomel and hot-jalep what's the matter now?"

"Nothing particular." says I, "only I've burnt up all the clothes in the house and both of my hands, with a bottle of thundderin' washing fluid that I've been experimenting with."

The Doctor looked at my hands, and says he—

"Where's the bottle?"

Out on the door-step," says I.

"The doctor went and looked at the bottle, and then went out in the woodshed and took a peep at the old beer-bottles and blacking boxes, and after sweating a little to himself came back into the kitchen, and says he—

"Well, you have immortalized yourself, and no mistake, and shall be known hereafter as the WASHINGTON FLUID EXPERIMENTER."

"What in the thunder are you laughing at?" says I.

"Why," says he, "your bottle of washing fluid stands out on the shelf where you put it, I suppose; and you have used a quart and a half of the best quality of oil of vitiol."

"Gentlemen, I'm a man that don't use profane language only in extreme cases, but if I didn't make the atmosphere in that room *blue* for a few moments, then 'was because I didn't know how. I went and smashed up the uncorked bottle of fluid, and swore eternal enmity to everything of the kind, and we've always washed our clothes in the old fashioned way ever since; and if a man ever offers me a bottle of the infernal stuff again, he has got to be a smarter man than I am or take a thrashing."

By the time, our loquacious Vermonter had finished his very interesting washing-fluid story, our stage had arrived a Vienna, where, as good luck would have it, part of our passengers left, including all of the children, and the dealer in patent transparent wash-fluid, so that during the remainder part of the trip, we had a very lively and pleasant time.

☞ Mrs. Swishelm, the man-woman in all except the trowsers, remarks that 'young women now a days wriggle about as if they were moved by Erickson's patent propellers.'

All hogs havn't long tails—we've seen some walk on two legs. Well that may all be, but they're not 'pork's.'

From Annapolis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1851.

The Convention met, and on motion of Mr. Ridgely, proceeded to the order of the day, being the report of the Convention on the Declaration of Rights.

The question pending being on the 21st article, as amended yesterday by Messrs Brent of Baltimore, and Merrick, said article was adopted. The 22d and 23d articles were also adopted.

The 24th article being under consideration, amendments were proposed thereto by Messrs. Jenifer, Brent and Merrick when, on motion of Mr. Dent, said 24th article was stricken out, and the following embracing the idea of said proposed amendments, substituted:—"That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate"

The 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th articles were then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, the 30th article was amendad by declaration that no Chancellor or Judge shall hold any other office, &c.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, said article was further amended by inserting after the word "military, the words "political trust or employment of any kind whatsoever."

Mr. Brant, of Baltimore, moved further to amend said article by excluding any Chancellor or Judge from holding a seat in any future Convention to revise or reform the Constitution, the fact of qualifying as a member of any such Convention to vacate the commission of such Chancellor or Judge.

This was debated by Messrs. Chambers, of Kent, Thomas and others, when Mr. Hicks moved to amend the same by excluding members of this Convention from holding any office or appointment under the new Constitution for ten years after its adoption. which was rejected—yeas 32, nays 39.

Messrs. Thomas and Chambers, of Kent, made some further remarks, when Mr. Thomas moved to exclude also the Attorney General and all other civil officers created by the Constitution, which Mr. Brent accepted.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Jenifer, to apply the exclusion to "all practising lawyers." Negatived—yeas 29, nays 44.

Mr. Brent's amendment as amended by Mr. Thomas was then rejected—yeas 36, nays 37.

Said article was then adopted.

The 31st article was adopted.

Mr. Parke moved to amend the 32d article by inserting after "State" the following "except as allowed elsewhere in this Constitution." Negatived and the article adopted.

Mr. Ridgely moved to amend the 33d article, by inserting after "estate" the words, "or suffer any civil or political incapacity."

Pending which amendment the Convention adjourned.

February 7, 1851.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the committee on printing were authorized to prepare for the use of the Convention, as far as convenient, from the census returns, a synopsis of the relative increase or decrease of the free colored or slave population of the State.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, made a report with an account of Hayward, Bartlett & Co., for repairs of the furnace. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Jenifer, Chairman of Committee No 14, reported articles providing for a Board of Public Works, to be composed of three commissioners, to be elected by the people, with salaries to be fixed by law, and not to be increased or diminished during their continuance in office. Two of them are to be from the Western and one from the Eastern Shore.

On motion of Mr. Biser, the Convention resumed the consideration of the order of the day—being the report of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights.

The question pending being the amendment proposed by Mr. Ridgely to the 33d article, to wit: After the word "estate" insert "or suffer any civil or political incapacity." After some remarks by Mr Ridgely in favor of religious toleration. Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, moved the following in Mr. Ridgely's amendment: That nothing herein shall be construed to qualify as witnesses, jurors, judges, or other officers under the Constitution and laws, any atheist or other person who does not believe in the accountability to the Supreme Being for his acts." Which Mr Ridgely accepted, and it was rejected, yeas 25, nays 38.

Mr. Biser then moved the following amendment to said article; to strike out from the word "liberty" and inserting: "therefore, no religious test shall be required as a qualification for office of trust; that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship without discrimination or preference shall ever be allowed, and no person shall be an incompetent witness on account of religious belief, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State."

Mr Dorsey moved as a substitute therefor, that no person shall be incompetent as a witness or juror, or disqualified from holding office, except as hereafter prohibited in the Constitution, who believes in the existence of a God, and that under His Dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor in this world or in the world to come. Mr. Biser accepted this.

Mr. Randall moved the following as a substitute for the same: "That an oath may be legally administered to any person who believes in a state of future rewards and punishments, by a Supreme Being, in this life or in that to come." This was rejected—ayes 21 nays 45.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dorsey, and accepted by Mr. Biser, was then agreed to—yeas 42, nays 27.

Mr J. Newcomer moved to strike out the word "duty" in the 1st line, and insert "privilege." Negatived.

Mr Lee offered an amendment to said article, which was adopted, to insert after "worship" the word "personage." The article, as well also as the 35th, was finally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, the 36th article was stricken out from the word "oath" in the tenth line to the end thereof. Said 36th article was then adopted. Also the 37th.

The 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st articles were then adopted.

Mr. Thomas gave notice of a motion to reconsider the last article.

Mr. Davis moved an additional article, that the Legislature encourage, by all suitable means, associations for diffusing knowledge and virtue, for promoting literature, arts and sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and for the general amelioration of the wants and condition of the people.

Mr. Presstman moved to amend by making the encouragement of such societies by all constitutional means, but withdrew it and the Convention adjourned.

Feb. 8, 1851.

Mr. Buchanan presented a petition of Jas. P Kennedy, of Baltimore city, for certain restrictions upon acts of incorporation for churches, &c., in regard to the manner of electing Trustees for the same, &c.

Mr. Jenifer moved to lay it on the table. Negatived.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was referred to committee No. 14.

Mr Dorsey, chairman of the select committee on new counties, reported an article for the erection of Howard District of Anne Arundel county, into a county, by the name of Howard county, with the same rights and priviliges as the other counties. Made the order of the day for next Wednesday.

Mr Phelps gave notice of the following amendments to the report of the committee on the Legislative Department:

Strike out sections 2, 17 and 18, and insert: Sec. 2. Senators to be elected for 4, and delegates for 2 years—sessions to be biennial.

Sec. 17. Bills for raising revenue or levying taxes to originate only in the House of Delegates, but the Senate may amend or reject them. Other bills to originate in either House.

Sec. 18. A concurrent vote of a majority of each House required to pass any law. And to add as new articles:

Citizens who may be concerned directly or indirectly in fighting a duel, in or out of the State, to be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit.

No new lottery grant to be authorized by the Legislature.

Making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for settling differences by arbitration in cases where the parties prefer it.

All property of the wife owned or claimed by her before marriage, or that acquired by gift, devise or descent, shall be her seperate property, and laws shall be passed to more clearly define the rights of the wife in relation to her seperate property.

Mr George laid on the clerk's table the following amendments to the Bill of Rights:

The debts hereafter contracted by the Legislature shall never exceed $1000 000, except for defence of the State, unless coupled with a provision laying a tax sufficient to pay the annual interest theon, and to discharge the principal thereof in fifteen years from its creation, and such taxes shall not be repealed or applied to any other object than that for which levied, till principal and interest are fully paid.

Two-thirds of the whole number of members of each House shall be requisit to pass any law appropiating the public money or pledging the public faith for private or local purposes, and the Legislature shall not have power to make appropriations, loans or subscriptions to works of internal improvement.

The chair announced the order of the day, being the Bill Rights. On motion of Crisfield, it was postponed. Adjourned.

February 10, 1851.

The Convention met. Mr. Tuck, president, pro. tem., presiding.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was entered on the journal, that the absence of Mr. Chandlir is occasioned by sickness in his family.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the order of the day—being the report of the committee on the Declaration of Rights. The pending question being on the additional article proposed by Mr. Davis, as the 42d, he withdrew said article, and offered the following in lieu thereof, which was adopted:

Art. 42d. The Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general melioration of the wants and condition of the people.

Mr. George withdrew the amendments