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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 12. CHESTER TOWN, MD., MAY 17, 1851. NO. 3

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

Terms:

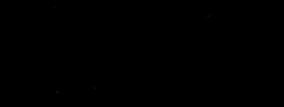
$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

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 willbe 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.

BOOTS & SHOES

THE undersigned has on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a large stock of



BOOTS AND SHOES,

comprising part the following: Gentlemens fine BOOTS, double BOOTS, Ladies morocco thick sole, do thin soles

A good assortment of children SHOES The public will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

JNO. W. PRICHARD.

April 5 '51.

AGENTS:

V. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut st.; E. W. Carr, No 440 North sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. Thompson, S. E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorized agents, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Kent News, and collect receipt for the same.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—SUCH AS—
Handbills, Circulars, Blanks Cards, Labels, &c.,
Neatly and expeditiously executed, on the most reasonable and accommodating terms, at the Office of the
"KENT NEWS,"
CHESTER TOWN,
MARYLAND.

HOUSE
CARPENTERING.

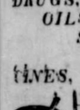
THE subscribers take this method to inform the public, that they have commenced the above Business in the Shop, up town, opposite the late residence of George B. Usilton, deceased. Having experience in the business, they guarantee to do work in the best manner. By strict attention to business they hope to receive a share of public patronage

WM. O. SMITH,
W. H. LAMBERT.

Chester Town, Feb 15, 1851.

D. WICKES,
HAS resumed his Professional Duties
April 5. 1851—3w.

SIMON WICKES,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,



HAS just received, and has on hand a larger stock than has ever been kept in this place, which he will sell very low for cash or to punctual 12 month customers.

March 8, 1851.

DOCT. JAYNES' justly celebrated Medicines for sale by
S. WICKES.
Mch 8, '51.

LETHERIAL and Camphine Oils from 60 to 70 cts. per gal. (warranted pure) for sale by S. WICKES.
Mch. 8, '51.

WHITE LEAD, from 8 to 10 cts Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish for sale by S. WICKES
Mch. 8, '51.

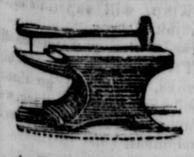
PAIN KILLER just received from Providence, R. I., and for sale by,
S. WICKES.
Mch. 8, '51.

Superior Chewing Tobacco, Segars, &c just received and for sale by
S. WICKES.
Mch. 8, '51.

CHASE'S Patent Trusses on hand and for sale by S. WICKES.
Mch. 8, '51.

DOCT. FITCHES Patent improved steel spring shoulder braces just received and for sale by
S. WICKES.
March 29, '51.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horse-Shoeing, &c.



THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has again commenced the above business in this place, in the NEW SHOP, 2nd door below Mr. John Greenwood's Carriage Shop, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. Edge Tools made to order, and all other work, in his line, in the best manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive encouragement.

HENRY H. SIMMS.

Chestertown, Feb'y 1, 1851—1y

Vendue,

WILL be sold at public sale, on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, at the late residence of Wm. Rolph, in Morgan's Creek Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Corn, Cornblades, one four wheel Carriage and Harness,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &C.

SALE to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M when the terms will be made known.

MARY ANN ROLPH,
Admx. for Wm. Rolph decd.

May 10, 1851.

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public, to his Segar Manufactory, in Chester Town. His assortment consists of the following:

SEGARS,

La Victoria,	Habanna,
La India,	Rionda,
Napoleon,	Principee,
Justo Saus,	Spanish,
Star	Half Spanish,

and others.

TOBACCO,

El Dorado,	Smoking,
Anti-Nervous,	S. & Cuba,
Thomas,	Turkish;

and others.

SNUFFS,
Rappee and Scotch,

Merchants and others, would find it to their advantage to patronize him, as he is determined to sell at the lowest Baltimore prices.

THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

April 5, '51—1y

BALTIMORE
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS institution, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, and enjoying a liberal patronage, affords every facility for the acquisition of a thorough and accomplished Education. The buildings are pleasantly located, with study and recitation rooms, and every modern convenience for the accommodation of a large number of boarding and day scholars.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

N. C. Brooks, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
Rev. B. H. Nadal. A. M, Biblical Literature.
Rev. B R. Waugh, A. M., Mathematics and Natural Science.
S H. Pratt, M. D., Assistant in do do
Miss M. A. Dixon, English and Belles Lettres.
" J. Rochester, Assistant in English.
" Georgiana A. Hulse, French Language.
" Ellen C. Gobreche, Instrumental Music.
" M. A. Porter, Assistant do.
" Elizabeth. S. Sliger, Painting.
Mr. A. J. Cleveland, Vocal Music.

TERMS:

Boarding per session (11 weeks)	$37 50
Tuition in College Department;	12 50
" In Preparatory Department, from	6 to 10 00

☞Catalogues, with every necessary information, to be had on application to

N. C. BROOKS,
Principal.

No 53 St. Paul's street, Baltimore.

April 26, 1851.

GUANO & BONE DUST.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand PERUVIAN and PATAGONIA GUANO, warranted equal in quality to any imported, also a superior article of *BONE DUST*. He respectfully invites the attention of farmers, to the above.—All of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

WM. ROBINSON.
No. 4, Hollingsworth street,
near Pratt St. Wharf, Baltimore, Md

☞Also Building and Agricultural Lime.

Feb. 8, 1850.

Rags Wanted.

THE subscribers will pay the highest cash price for Rags, in large or small quantities. Paper of every discription sold low for cash.

R. W. WHALAND & Co.,
No. 20, S. Calvert St., Baltimore.

☞Country merchants and others having rags for sale in Kent, can get the highest cash price for them by leaving them at the office of the 'Kent News.'

W & CO.

Feb. 15, 1851.

ANDREW'S Worm Syrup—just received and for sale by
Mch 15, '51. SIMON WICKES

POETRY.

THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH SENDS GREETING.

BY FOLON ROBINSON.

Northern brethren; why this hating
Of your Southern brothers here?
Are they bulls that ye are baiting,
Till they'll fight the more severe?
What is now your wild ambition—
Would ye see this nation fall?
Do you think that Abolition
Is the wreck on which to call?

Do you think it stands so strongly,
'Twill uphold the Union still?
Do you think, though treated wrongly,
Southern men have not a will?
Do you think to keep possession
Of the slaves the traitors steal?
Or that men will break oppression,
And never draw the avenging steel?

Think not lightly on this crises;
Rocks, though firm, in time decay;
"Priceless Unions" have their prices,
Constant drooping wears away;
Angry words and agitation
Of a wrong will make no right;
Brightest day of greatest nation
Civil war would turn to night.

Happy years we've lived together,
Like a firm united band,
But a load by single feather
May be more than men will stand;
Better should that plume be given
To the wafting seaward wind,
Then the fairest land but Heaven
Be destroyed by men so blind.

What is gained by agitation,
And the strife of angry words,
If it bring this happy nation
To the clash of bloody swords?
Who shall gain but vile ambition,
That is leading on this strife?
Better'd be will no condition,
Bond or free, that breathes in life.

Brothers still may be united,
And support the stripes and stars,
And the faith our farthers plighted
On the field of war good Mars!
But you must, like brothers willing,
Stop the tongues of wicked knaves,
Who the nation now are killing,
In pretence of freeing slaves.

What will nations o'er the ocean
Think of us if we should part?
Parting for the wildest notion
Even filled the human heart;
Freedom they may well be sighing
O'er the ruin ruling here,
Tyrants then in triumph crying,
Gloat around our Union's bier.

For the Kent News.

A Word in reply to Common Schools.

MR. EDITOR:—

In looking over the News of the 3d inst; I noticed an article on the subject of "common Schools" in which there are many things worthy of consideration, and which no doubt have frequently suggested themselves to the minds, of every intelligent and thinking citizen of Maryland, and that they will eventually be carried into effect; I, from a knowledge of the increasing interest of our citizens, on the subject of education, can confidently anticipate. But that I will leave with them. It is only my intention to notice some assertion in that communication, which I deemed incorrect, and in the rectifying of which, I am personally concerned, as I happen to be one of the predecessors of your correspondent (though not his immediate one) in the situation in which he has the honor to be the humble teacher. If we may credit the statement, of the author of "*Common Schools*" the people of District No. 7, must be in rather a deplorable condition, and have retrogated very fast, if they have lost all the interest in the affairs of education, which they possessed, when I had the pleasure of residing among them (eight months since) and, if their succeeding decline, should be as rapid as it appears to have been for the last few months,—unless this gentleman who manifests so much zeal for their welfare, will continue to devote his time for their relief—it can be but a few years, or a generation at most, until their mental darkness will be complete, and of course their degredation inevitable, then, what a subject do they present for pity and commisseration, what an opportunity for perfecting that "*splendid design.*" what materials for finishing that glorious work, what an object of interest and sympathy, for the enlarged and philanthropic mind; who, then, that has any zeal whatever for moral and intellectual advancement; who, that has the last desire for the enlargement of human happiness, or who, that possesses the attainments ability to impart a means of permanent enjoyment, could think of leaving a people in such a condition, and ye this gentleman with all his desire for their intellectual and moral welfare, could threaten to do it if they did not raise him the sum of twenty-five dollars per anum, really his philanthropic zeal, presented to me, at first, rather a mysterious problem, but it has been solved, and proved a plain question of dollars and cents, and what can xalted magnanimity has been therein displayed, its possession should.

"Rank its owner with the truly great,
And next to God the savior of mankind."

He complains that two hundred and fifty dollars per annum is too little; we acknowledge it is, and is less than we have ever received, and less that the gentleman now receives from school No. 7, still it is as much and more than he can get with all his boasted attainments in *New England*, for a service twice as laborious; he also appears indignant at the idea, that because Maryland only appropriates two hundred and fifty dollars, for the benefit of each school; that it should be given to one of her citizens for teaching, merely because he happens to possess education, talents, energy and ambition enough, to endeavour, during his leisure hours, to gain a knowledge of one of the learned and honorable professions, and by so doing, be enabled to quit an occupation which even at "a dollar a day and expenses" would be rather precautious; yet, he appears to think that it would be perfectly right, to give a sum much greater than that, to a perfect stranger amongst us, and who has no sympathy whatever in common with our citizens (unless we pay him for them) and who does not possess a soul above the lifetime drudgery of a school room, nor talents, nor disposition to better his condition by turning his attention to the study of something, which will eventually prove more lucrative and honourable.

He has also jumped to the conclusion that because a person does not happen to come from New England, he can possess neither the attainments, experience, nor disposition necessary to conduct a school properly, observation and experience will prove to the contrary, for though there has been many New England teachers among us. I have never heard that they exhibited any superiority over those who have been raised and educated in Maryland, for, when we find a New Englander among us, we generally find him to be one of that class (unless he is a graduate of a college) who has tried every thing at home for which he was fitted, from the peddling of Patent Medicines, to the canvassing for a penny periodical, and as he has invariably failed in reaching the maxium of his ambition "a dollar a day and expenses," he with a fertility of resource worthy a descendant of that genius who invented the wooden nutmeg, is determined not to give it up without another effort, and as he has tried every thing for which he was fitted and failed, he comes to the *philosophic* conclusion that he will try something for which he is not fitted, fully confident that he will succeed, he looks around for something at home to which he can turn his hand, nothing presents, when the happy idea strikes him, that he will turn "model school teacher," but as no opportunity presents itself at home, he determines to go "down south" and try it a "*spell*," his wife and children are left to shift for themselve, and in a few days our "model school teacher" appears among us, on the look out for a situation. One presents itself; he offers his service, along with credentials, which have been as easily procured as waste paper, he is employed and takes possession of his situation; he soon begins to discover the generosity of heart and unsuspicious character of our citizens, who deem every man a gentleman until he has proved himself a rascal, he with that cunning which was necessary to enable him to gain a livelihood at home—determines to turn it to his pecuniary advantage, by securing for a year or two the largest possible salary, in order to do this he must endeavour to make them believe that they have been completely humbugged by his predecessor, who neither possessed the attainments nor disposition to instruct their children, who in consequence are almost entirely ignorant of even the rudiments of what should constitute an education, that they cannot read a sentence correctly, and are entirely ignorant of the use of the marks of punctuation, that, though some of them had gone through several arithmetics and could solve any problem in them with facility without referring to the rules for instruction—merely because they could not repeat those rules verbatim—that they knew nothing about arithmetic, nor even its fundamental signs, and that he by the magic of his superior attainments, has been enabled, in the short space of two months—to convert these very same scholars from a set of perfect ignorami, into excellent readers and arithmeticians, of which their parents may justly be proud. He must have all the books, used by the other teacher thrown away, as unworthy the consideration of any one, knowing anything about teaching, and parents are put to the expense of purchasing new ones which, ten to one, are inferior in utility to those which have been thrown aside, yet parents submit to it, for he is the "model teacher" and of course knows best; if his predecessor happens to have used the birch, when, absolutely necessary, he will inform parents that such a thing is barbarous, and that any one making use of such means to enforce dicipline, is unworthy to be considered a member of a civilized community; and yet, any one who has any experience in teaching, whatever, can bear evidence to the fact, that it is morally impossible, in this section of country—to retain that order in school, which should be kept, without, sometimes resorting to harsh means. I will admit, that it may be done in New England and other places where strict parental dicipline can be inculcated at home, and where the teacher has the privilege of dismissing them from school for the slightest offences

But, here it is almost impossible, from the physical condition of the people themselves, to enforce parental discipline over children, our climate is frequently unhealthy, children as a natural consequence are more or less sickly, at such times parental discipline is from necessity relaxed, and as it is found impossible to reinstate it, the child is sent to school for the purpose of getting rid of him at home, when if the teacher does not use other means than moral suasion to restrain him, he will soon find that it will require more trouble and time than he had to devote to one scholar, without doing manifest injustice to the rest. Teachers are occasionally called upon to take charge of children, who have never been restrained at home in any way, their parents considering them geniuses, think it wrong and injurious to control them, in this state they are sent to school, where it is expected they will be taught everything in a very short time, when as an almost invariably rule such children do not possess an intellectual capacity above the ordinary duties of a corn field, yet some of the parents of these very same children, will be warm supporters of the Maryland Reform Convention, because it will allow the people to elect their own Judges, and though they do not wish the office themselves they are in favor of it because some of their children may; these sort of parents, our "model teacher" will of course second in their belief of the talent and amiability of their children, and by these, and many other ways equally *unselfish* and meritorious he will succeed in flattering the vanity of parents, and by *so doing* usually succeed in *establishing* his reputation as a teacher, and at the same time transfering a corresponding portion of the yellow indispensable, from their pocket to his own.

During the whole period which I had the pleasure of acting in the capacity of teacher in School No 7, it was my endeavour, as far as possible to teach children placed under my charge, that which I believe to constitute the education of the mind, and would be practically beneficial to them in after life, I made no effort to use means which only had the effect of striking the imagination of children, and flattering the vanity of parents, that I have left for those who possess the soul for such things. As to the assertion which the author of "common schools" has seen fit to make, "that two month ago not a child in the school knew the use of the marks of punctuation." I am certain, if it had been made at the time I left the school, it would have been incorrect, for they not only knew the use of the punctuation marks, but some of them could, I have no doubt, read with as much fluency and correctness, as the gentleman himself.

As to the rules of arithmetic, though it is not my custom to make the scholars, commit them verbatim, I have always attended, to having impressed, on their minds, the principle and practical application those rules in the solution of questions. A point in proof, is, that, of the two scholars, who went from under my instruction to the Washington College, one of them was, after an examination, admitted into the highest class of arithmetic taught in that institution, a thing which I presume *could* not have been done, had he been entirely ignorant of the "fundamental signs" of the science. And as I instructed him precisely as I instructed those who are now under the superintendence of the present teacher in school No. 7, I am confident that taking all things into consideration, they are equally proficient. As to the old chair bottom which the author of "Common Schools" has found so much fault with. I will acknowledge, that it is neither, a luxurious nor handsome piece of furniture, yet, it is quite as comfortable as seats generally used by clerks, in our largest mercantile establishments, and I am surprised that the present incumbent should find fault with it, since he generally prefers a thre legged *stool* in a quarter, with the *intelligent* conversation of its dusky occupants, to a better seat and more refined society elsewhere. J. A. H.

PRINTERS.—No trade sends into the world smarter and more active men than that of printing. Look to offices of trust and honor—where talent and energy are required—and you will be most likely to find them filled by Printers. Who made our best Editors, Lawyers, Congressmen and Preachers, Printers. Printing is a glorious profession, thus to fit a man for honor and usefulness. A college education is nothing to be compared with an education at the case. One of the greatest lawyers England ever produced was a printer.—Who is Lord Mayor of London, a Printer. There are something like a dozen printers in Congress, all of them honors to their profession.

A wag gave the following toast at a public dinner the other day:

"Our fire engines; may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

WHITE WASHING.

The Scientific American says—As the time is now at hand for whitewashing on a large scale, we will give a receipt which is the best known for outhouses:—

Take a half bushel of good unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water and keep it covered during the slacking process.—Strain the liquid through a sieve, and add a peck of clean salt dissolved in warm water, half a pound of boiled rice, or wheat flour, and half pound dissolved glue. Add five gallons of water to this mixture, and it is better to put it on hot, but in that case use only old brushes, or make allowance for the spoiling of them.

It has been found that our dry winds bite off, as it were, more of the whitewash than do rains. This is to obviate this evil. For whitewashing the interior of dwellings, do not use any salt as it absorbs moisture, and to the above lime add about two pounds of spanish whiting. It makes the white more *clear* looking if a little indigo is squeezed through a cloth amongst it. Amongst the lime, Spanish brown or ochre may be stirred to make a colored lime paint. The sulphate of iron (copperas) makes a buff color; the sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) a blueish color.

AN ECCENTRIC PARSON.

Old parson B——, who presided over a little flock in one of the back towns of the State of M——, was, without an exception the most eccentric Divine we ever knew. *His* eccentricities were carried as far in the pulpit as out of it. An instance will follow:

Among his church members was one who invariably made a practice of leaving the church ere the Parson was two-thirds through his sermon. This was practised so long that after a while it became a matter of course, and no one save the divine seemed to take notice of it. And he at lenght notified Brother P. that such a thing must, he felt assured, be needless; but P. said at that hour his family needed his service at home, and he must do it. Nevertheless, on leaving church he always took a roundabout course, which by some mysterious means always brought him in close proximity with the village tavern, which he would enter "and thereby hangs a tale."

Parson B. ascertained from some source that P.'s object in leaving church was to obtain a "dram," and he determined to stop his leaving and disturbing the congregation in future, if such a thing was possible.

The next Sabbath Brother P. left his seat at the usual time and started for the door, when Parson B. exclaimed "Brother P.!"

P. on being thus addressed, stopped short, and gazed toward the pulpit.

"Brother P." continued the parson, "there is no need of your leaving church at this time; as I passed the tavern this morning I made arrangements with landlord to keep your toddy hot till church was out."—*N. Y. Observer.*

GREAT MEN.

One of the chief characteristics of a truly great man is, his refusal to be entirely moulded into the form of society in which he lives, and his striking out boldly and original paths of his own. He stamps his own mind on the age in which he lives.—He often fights with and controls circumstances; rises in spite of the dead weight pressing him down. Indeed it would seem when the Almighty intrusted great faculties to any man, he placed him in adverse circumstances, in order that the majesty and might of those powers might be better exhibited by their fierce struggles with outward foes. A great man, it is true, must express, to a certain extent, the spirit of the age, but he guides even when he obeys it. Genius sets up the standard of revolt against old opinions, and thousands who were before vacillating flock to it.—Great minds perceive with clearness those ideas of progress which small minds perceive indistinctly—hence the enthusiasm so common to many great men. They feel so perfectly assured of truth of their opinions, that they go right onward in their course, sustained by an unwavering faith and with none of those doubts and fears common to indistinct perception. Your truly great man, too is energetic; he uses his own will, and is not to be shaken from his purposes.

An examining committee about to test the capacities of an individual for school teaching, put the following questions:

"At what period did France produce her greatest general?"

"At what period?" pausing and scratching his head, "at what—eh! you've got me there sure."

"Well; was it before or after Christ?"

"Before or after Christ?—before or after—well; old horses, you've got me again certain!"

The word singular, originally applied to that of which there is no other, gradually came to mean extraordinary only, and "rather singular," "very singular indeed," and such like phrases ceased to shock the ear. To supply the vacancy occasioned by this corruption, the word *unique* was introduced; which, I am horror-struck to see, is beginning to follow its predecessor.

How much more might people accomplish if they would but make it a point to carry out whatever they undertake.

☞A kind word will often tell more than the severest reproof, and a sigh of sorrow makes a far deeper impression than an open censure.

☞Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens the dew, shuts against rain.

If we are not content with such things as we have, we shall never be satisfied with such things as we desire.

Virtuous actions sooner or later will find their reward.