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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., JULY 26, 1851. NO. 13.

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

Terms:

$1 50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months or $2 50 at the end of the year—5 copies for $6—10 copies, $10. 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

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING.

EVERYBODY should embrace this opportunity to buy CLOTHING for
MEN, YOUTH, & BOYS,
at such prices as have never yet been known to this City, at
GEORGE CULIN'S
Clothing Establishment,
South-East Corner of
MARKET AND SECOND STS., PHILADELPHIA.

Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable, and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c.

Together with a great variety of
Boys' Clothing,
Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests, and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alpacka, Kersamier Doeskin, &c.

Particular care has been taken to procure the new styles for
MEN AND BOYS'
SUMMER COATS,
PANTALOONS,
VESTS, &c.,
To which he would invite special attention.

Furnishing Goods,
Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c.; all of which are offered at the lowest possible Cash Prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.

Parents who desire Boys' Clothing are earnestly invited to examine the Stock.

Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates.

GEORGE CULIN,
S. E. Corner Second and Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

April 5, 1851.—1y.

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

Negroes Wanted.

I will pay the highest prices, *in cash*, for any number of *NEGROES*, with titles, slaves for life or for a term of years in large or small families, or single negroes. I will also purchase NEGROES restricted to remain in the State, that sustain good characters. Families never separated.—Persons having slaves for sale will please call and see me, as I am always in the market with the cash. Communications promptly attended to, and liberal commissions paid by JOHN N. DENNING, No. 18 South Frederick st. between Market & Second sts

Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1850.

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.

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THE subscriber intending to leave Chestertown in the Fall, is anxious to close his business by that time, will sell his present stock of Saddles, Bridles, Wagon and Cart Harness &c, *for the cash only.*

All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

A. M. RUSSELL.

Chester Town,
June 28th, '51

ON WEDNESDAY JULY 30th. The Young Ladies attached to the Seminary of A. E. Bassford Esq., of Chestertown, will be examined as to their progress in study the past year. At intervals during the examination there will be music instrumental and vocal. The patrons of the Institution and the public are invited to attend.

July 19, '51.—2t.

POSTPONED TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Mill Property.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the tavern porch of John McDaniel, in Chester Town, Kent County, Maryland, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., on

Tuesday,

the 29th day of July next, that valuable
MILL PROPERTY
situate in the Lower district of Kent county, on the road from Chester Town, to Rock Hall, known as
SHAW'S MILL;"
containing about
50 Acres
of arable LAND, and
30 *ACRES* OF Wood and TIMBER,
divided into 3 Lots

The improvement consist of a FRAME GRIST MILL, in good running order, and doing a good business—a comfortable FRAME DWELLING—and out houses in tolerable order. Churches and Schools are convenient.

The MILL has the custom of a rich section of country 20 miles in extent in the lower part of the District, and properly managed cannot fail to be very profitable.

Possession given on the first day of January next.

The Terms of Sale,

as prescribed by the Chancellor, are two hundred and fifty dollars cash to be paid, on the day of sale, the residue in equal instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest from the first of January next, to be secured by bond with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

For further information inquire of Henry Blackstone, Esq., near Rock Hall.

J. EARLE ROCHESTER,
Trustee.

Denton, June 28, 1851.

☞The Del. Journal will copy once a week till day of sale, and send bill to Trustee.

LATE
Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of the State of Maryland of Vendition Exponas Issued out of Kent County Court to me directed at the suit of Solomon R. Start against John Starte. I have taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of said John Start in and to, all that

Farm and Plantation,

trat and space of land and premises situate in the County and State aforesaid called part of Bachelors Choice and Reardon Containing

282 Acres,

more or less lying and being in Kent Co., on the waters of Chester River and bounded in part by the Lands of Hiram Browne,

and others, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Also 4 head of Horses, 1 yoke of Oxen, 8 head of Cattle, 10 head of Hogs, 1 ox Cart, 1 pair of Tables, 3 Beds and Bedding and Bedsteads and the residue of
Household and Kitchen FURNITURE
of the said John Start, and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday

the 29th day of July 1851 at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Tavern door of Thomas Lusby Esq., in Chester Town, I will offer the property so seized and taken in execution by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

GEO. W. SPENCER
Late Sheriff.

July 5, 1851.

HATS FOR SALE.

A good assortment of HATS for sale cheap by

WILMER & FRANCIS.

April 12,

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned in virtue of the authority, vested in her, by the last Will and Testament of her late husband, (Jacob T. Freeman) will expose to

PUBLIC SALE
on
TUESDAY

29th day of July next, at the Tavern door of Mr. Jno. McDaniel in Chester Town, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

Farm or Plantation,

of which her late husband died, seized—situated, lying in Kent County, on the public road leading from Chester Town to Rock Hall, and adjoining the Lands of Emory Sudler, Wm. S. Constable Esq. and others, containing about

500 *ACRES*.

This farm is beautifully and desirably situated being about 2½ miles from 2 grist mills, and about the same distance from places of public worship and navigable water—and about 6 miles from Chester Town.

It is of a kind soil and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover &c.—Lime and plaster have been used, and have been found to act very finely. There are about

450 Acres

of arable land, and the residue in

which will furnish a sufficient supply of fuel for the purposes of the farm for many years

On the farm there is a young Peach orchard of choice fruit, in a very thriving condition.

The improvements consist of a frame

Dwelling and Kitchen. Meat and Milk houses, a Manager's house, a large Barn, Stabling, carriage house &c., all of which are in a pretty good state of repair. The farm is under very good fencing.

THE TERMS,

which will be made known on the day of sale will be accommodating.

SOPHIA A. FREEMAN, Ex'tx.
of J. T. Freeman, decd.

Chester Town,
June 28, 1851.

HUNTER'S
DYSENTARY CORDIAL.

A *Warrented cure* for the Diarrhœa, or Dysentary, Summer Complaint; Prepared from Herbs and Roots, very agreeable to the taste, and perfectly harmless; does not close the bowels permanently like other preperations, but the natural secretions return in a healthy form, in a reasonable time afterward. Warrented without Opium or any other kind of Drugs.

A liberal discount made to Storekeepers wishing to introduce the article

S. H. HARLOW,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 26 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

July 12, 1851.

In Chancery,
14th June, 1851.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Emily Sanders, against Mary Ann Bell, made and reported by the Trustee, George Vickers, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown on or before the 14th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 25th day of July next.

The Reports states the amount of sales to be $9.60.

True Copy;
Test;
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 20, 1851.

Hats.

LEGHORN, Fancy Braid, China Pearl and other varieties, just opened by

W N E WICKES.

May 24, '51.

Wool.

W N E WICKES. Agent for the Swan town mills, will exchange Kersey, Yarn, &c., for wool and will also give the highest market rates for wool in exchange for goods.

May 12, 1851

POETRY.

From the Frederick Examiner.

SAD THOUGHTS.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

My father died 'ere I could tell
The love my young heart knew;
My sister like the blossom fell
'Ere I to manhood grew;
The roses on her cheeks grew cold,
And quivering was her breath;
Her bright blue eye grew weak and dim
At the approach of death.

Thus it has ever been with me—
My earliest friend of youth,
Whose heart were bound unto my own
By holy bonds of truth,
One by one departed hence
To the pure land of dreams—
And now I find that friends are few
As flowers by mountain streams.

And solitude come o'er me now,
Teaching me to treasure
Lonesome thoughts, in all their scenes,
In all their utmost measure;
No more for me the earth shines forth
In all its beauteous bloom;
The blessedness of love is gone;
Ah, all my life is gloom.

COMMUNICATION

For the Kent News.

MR. EDITOR:—In my previous communication, I stated, that it would be the last given by me in this controversy, which has been conducted in a manner, that will not reflect much credit, for dignity and moderation, on either party concerned; and I certainly would have adhered to the determination expressed in my last, but for the advice of some friends, who have suggested, that in justice to myself, some explanation should be given of the contemptible cause of the controversy, in which I have been involved. Its originator, who was then engaged as teacher in District No. 7, wishing if possible to have the amount of salary increased, became, somehow or other, impressed with the idea, that I wished to return to the situation, (which was certainly incorrect, as another engagement utterly precluded such a wish on my part,) and fearing that I might interfere and thus defeat his wish; he deemed it advisable to make an extra effort, to "astonish the natives;" and thereby, if possible, establish his reputation as a man of *attainments*. Under these circumstances, he gave birth to his famous essay entitled "Common Schools;" in which he has taken it upon himself; not only, to dictate to the people of Maryland; but directly to charge them with a want of intelligence, in taking little or no interest in the affairs of education; and also of showing their ignorance of their own interest, by employing teachers, who possess neither attainments, nor the disposition to teach—in in preference to men like *himself*, who he asserts possess all these requisites.

These assumptions and charges, I would have passed by, with the silent contempt which every one believed them to merit; had he not combined with them, others, which directly reflected upon the common sense and intelligence of the scholars of dis. No. 7, and upon me as their former teacher; these I deemed it my duty, to them and myself, to denounce *as false*; knowing them to be so; his assertion that he can prove to the contrary notwithstanding—this he has, subsequently to his discharge from the school; seen fit, further to display his littleness, by arraying a list of petty charges; which as they were never, worth an exception, made to me, I can also denounce as false; and have in my last communication, treated their author with the contempt he justly merited. But even without this last cause, for treating him with contempt, his "common schools will furnish material, to justify all that I have heaped upon him. For no one can peruse that article attemtively without recognizing its inconsistencies, its unintelligibilities, the ungrammatical construction of some of its parts, and above all the paltry spirit that incited the author to its production.—There the effort is palpably made, to establish his reputation as a teacher, at the expense of another; a thing which no one possessing the feelings of a gentleman, would do; as it invariably, as it has in this case, proves very much in result, like an effort to sit in a wheelbarrow and wheel ones-self—a perfect failure.

"Common Schools" instead of astonishing me by its excellence, had a decided tendency to impress upon my mind, the idea (as it had to my knowledge on that of many others) that its author had arrogated, rather more, than his abilities would justify; and we wish no more than the evidence afforded by his own productions, to prove that we are not wrong in our conclusion; but in order to do so, we must be allowed to make a few extracts from them. In "Common Schools" he says:—The majority of the children of our country are of humble means and the only way they have of bettering their Education and placing themselves on an equality with the few, who are born to fortune, is in their *own exertions*, their power of thought *ingenuity* and *mental energy*. The common School is the place for *instilling* these *principles*. Now the first part of the paragraph would do very well; but the closing sentence completely knocks the common sense, out of the whole of it; and leaves us at a loss to know which of the above constitute *principles*; if "*own exertions*" helped to make up the number in the authors opinion, we will be compelled to throw it aside, the others, we will admit, are principles; but that they can be instilled in a common school is not only incorrect, but it is irrational. "*Power of thought*" must be possessed, otherwise the individual cannot be said to have a *mind*. Ingenuity and mental energy *may* exist, in connection with the former; but when they do, they exist as elements in the constitution of that mind, and can only be *instilled* at the creation. The well informed teacher, when he finds those principles to exist, may furnish material for increasing the one, and calling the others into exercise; and thereby increase the power of all; but when he goes beyond this, and endeavours to *instill* them; he, from the very nature of the thing, undertakes a seeming impossibility; and if this *would be* model teacher, during his seven years experience, has discovered a process, by which he is enabled to perform such an operation, he deserves to rank pre-eminent, among those who have enlightened the world by the brilliancy and usefulness of their discoveries, and if he will make the process generally known, he will confer an invaluable favor upon teachers; for, from my own experience; I think I can safely assert, that no one can teach three weeks, without coming in contact with an urchin; who, with very little power of thought, possesses, neither ingenuity nor mental energy; and to be able to *instil* all these, would not only impart a pleasure to the teacher, but it would confer an inestimable benefit upon the scholar.

We next notice a paragraph, which will, more fully than the former, serves to show the *clearness* of this author and it would be well for him, if he cares any thing about his reputation as a writer to try and elucidate it, *if he can*. *He* says: The natural tendency of *every* youth's mind is to *ascend or rise*, unless, as is often the case, his mind is spoiled by the idea being instilled *in* his *little soul*, that if he is born rich he is born to rule, or if he is born to submit; that it is *impossible* for poor boys to become *anything* if they try. In a common school, rightly conducted, this *feeling* which *all* parents are responsible for, is *stifled* in the bud." The above quotation certainly presents as incongruous, and unintelligible a specimen of *writing* as it is possible for any man of common sense to pen. For the very first part of it, which says "it is the natural tendency of every youths mind mind to *ascend or rise*," is incorrect; for who, that have obseved at all, has not seen youth, whose mind have been *expanded* by education; and propensities controlled, by the strictest moral dicipline, who will, the moment, *that* dicipline is relaxed, descend (instead of ascend or rise) to the lowest depths of degredation. And why is this! Because it is their. *nature* and they but follow its proclivity

We would also like to know how it is possible to spoil a youth's *mind* by insulling an idea (even an incorrect one) *in* his *little soul* If he had told us, something about a shoe being spoiled by *drilling* a hole *in* its sole, we could have comprehended the meaning immediately; because the relation between the two could be easily established: But the the relation between the *mind* and *soul* is not so readily fixed; for it is a desputed point, whether they are one and the same thinge or not. If they are admitted to be the same, why obscure a sentence by using them both in it. And if they are distinct; how is it possible to spoil the one by insulling an idea in the other. The elucidation and settlement of this question, will, no doubt, be interesting to the metaphysical student.

The "*feeling*" alluded to above; we are also at a loss to know from what it has arisen: If it owes it origin to the *idea* (their ideas according to our arithmetetic) above noticed, being instilled *in* his little soul, we are still at aloss to comprehend why *all* parents should be responsible for it; as it is hardly possible, that *all* parents are so foolish as to instil an idea *in* the little souls of their children; and it would hardly be equitable to make *all* responsible.

We will next notice a specimen of grammatical *accuracy* of this essayist, several of which occur; and we merely quote this one, because, it is the most prominent; we would not have noticed this, had it occured in an article prepared in the hurry of controversy; for them, any one is liable to make mistakes; and we would have considered this and the others that occur; as thing purely accidental; did we not find them in "*Common Schools*," an article, which the author no doubt spent weeks in preparing. The specimen alluded to, is as follows: "I hope the day is not far distance when *Maryland* will become convinced that it is good for *their* children, rich and poor, to be placed side by side with each other." In the above the author has voilated a rule, with which, every school-boy, who has studied English Grammar a fortnight, should be familiar. And yet, he is the man who assumes to be the *representative* of a class of New England teachers; who alone possess the *attainments* and experience to teach the English branches throughly; but judging by his *productions* we are forced to conclude; that, though he is acting as representative, he has undertaken the mission without the *permission* or knowledge of the authorities.—For we possess too good a knowledge of, and too great a respect for Yankee *oddness*, to believe for a moment, that he is able to offer even a shadow of a *correct* representation. Ambition when coupled with intelligent discretion, is certainly commendable; but presumtive ignorance, under any circumstances; is contemptible; and no one can be censured for treating it as such.

It is perhaps unnecessary to pursue this *thing father*; for by his endeavor to be "to learned," he has completely displayed his inconsistency and ignorance; and has established his reputation as a philosopher of the *long eared* kind: but as he has appeared also as a polemical writer; we will hav to give a few extracts from his productions, in order to show his rationality in that capacity. *He* says "I presume his lofty mind was soaring above the things of this world, and he imagine himself *cutting up the lifeless remains of some poor mortal*." Really the medical profession has taken a rise; and we need, no longer be surprised at the number of aspirants for its honours; since in the estimation of this man of unbounded knowledge, the most disagreeable part of it, "the cutting up the lifeless remains of some poor mortal," is considered as "above the things of this world."

In the same article, from which the last paragraph is quoted, we notice another which caps the climax; and cannot but elevate its author at once, to a high position among those, who have distinguished themselves for consistent and accute reasoning: It is the following: "They are invariably ambitious young men, who have never been educated for teachers and who *care nothing* about the School further than the salary is concerned. *Many* of this class *do credit* to our Schools and themselves as teachers." Now, it would certainly be interesting, to every one; to know by what mode of reasoning, this *philosopher*, could come to the conclusion; that many of a class of men, who *had never been educated for teachers* and who *cared nothing about the school further than the salary is concerned*; could do *honor to themselves and our schools as teachers*.—I certainly was by no mode, generally understood, in this part of the country; perhaps it belongs to that transcendental kind peculiar to New England, and which like the wooden nutmegs was invented exclusively for the benefit of *kumbugs*.

In the article from which we have made the above extracts their author has written much, about the great importance of a knowledge of the art of *punctuation*; and to look at the specimens he has given us of it; we cannot but conclude that he knows all about it, rather more than any body else; at least he has showed himself completely independent of established rules; as he thinks nothing of placing a period directly in the middle of a sentence; several specimens of which occur in his productions. I hope he will still continue to write. It would be a pity indeed for such a genius as his to become cramped. If he will only persist in his worthy endeavour to enlighten the mould, he cannot fail to *extinguish* himself before long.

His last article, which I suppose appeared in your paper of 5th ult., and intended for me I have not yet seen; I suppose he has fired his hottest shot intending that they should scare; but let him fling away, I would rather be the object of his assaults than have him cramped in his propensity to throw; as they have not, and cannot hurt me. *His* missiles only remind me of the oystershells which boys will sometimes fling at objects beyond their reach; the only harm done is an occasional scratch to the hands of the throwers. *J. A. H.*

MATRIMONY MADE EASY.

The editor of the Portland Transcript, who must be a bachelor, from the way he talks, makes the following suggestions relative to the united states of matrimony:

GETTING MARRIED.—This very interesting event in a woman's life must be very trying to the nerves of some of our delicate young ladies! No doubt your buxom widow, who has buried her third husband, thinks it a very trifling affair, but she has lost the freshness of her feelings, and is not to be spoken of in the same breath with a blooming maiden. As the result of much philosophical investigation, (for like Washington Irving, we have "speculated much about matrimony," but never experimented, we incline to the opinion that a person can experience the sensation of getting married but once!—However this may be, we glad to be able to state to those who have serious thoughts of committing matrimony, that it is in our power to give them a valuable hint as to the best mode of getting through the ceremony. We have heard of getting married by steam and telegraph, but we have now to propose the most original plan, which may be called marriage made easy. We recently overheard two young ladies talking on this subject.

One said she was sure she would faint, but the other said when she got married she intended to *take chloroform*! This is decidedly better than the bashful man who wanted to slide into matrimony by degrees. A white hankerchief applied to the nose, a moment passed in blissful dreams, and you awake in the promise land! Getting married by chloroform will undoubtly become very popular with sentimental young ladies.

☞One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and southern papers please copy.—*St Paul Pioneer, June 5th*