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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra, laborat, qui omnibus, placere, studet---"He labours vainly, who endeavors to please every one.

BY E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 14. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853. NO. 13.

SUMMER ROUTES

OF THE EASTERN SHORE STEAMBOATS

THE Steamer HUGH JENKINS, Captain TILGHMAN, and OSIRIS, Captain KIRWAN.

Monday—the JENKINS, to Chester Town and back; OSIRIS, to Cambridge and Easton.

Tuesday—the *Jenkins*, to Cambridge, Oxford and Easton; *Osiris*, from Easton to Baltimore.

Wednesday—the Jenkins to Baltimore, from Easton, Oxford and Cambridge; Osiris, to Chestertown.

Thursday—the Jenkins, to St. Michaels, Miles River Ferry and back—Osiris, to Baltimore from Chester Town, leaving Chestertown at 8 o'clock.

Friday—One boat to Easton, the other lay by

Saturday—One boat from Easton, Oxford and Cambridge; the other to Chester Town and back.

Starting hour 7 o'clock in the morning from each starting place.

On Chester river the boats touch at Kent Island, Queenstown, Corsica, Harrison's and Chestertown. Osiris stops on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Greyson Creek; passage each way $1.—Passage each way on Miles River $1.—On Choptank River—Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, $1.50. The Easton trip going and returning, stopping at Cambridge, Oxford and Easton $1 50.

Company's Wharf, Light Street, near Conway.

ROB'T P. CHILTON, Agent,
Office 94, Light street, Balt.

May 23, 1853.

Ice Cream SALOON.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Chester Town and vicinity, that he has his SALOON neatly fitted up, and will keep constantly on hand,

Ice Cream, Lemonade Mineral Water, Cake, &c., &c., &c.

His upper saloon is expressly for the ladies, and for gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

He will also keep during the summer

OYSTERS, CRABS, &c.,

and gentlemen can get them served up to their tastes.

Thankful for past favors, his object will be to please all, and he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
LEVI RODGERS.

may 28, 1853.

New Goods.

I HAVE just returned from the city with a full assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following:

Black cloth frock coats; summer coats frock and sack, from $1 to $3.25, of all colors; Pants, from 50 cts to $5.00; Vests, from 50 cts. to $6.00; White and black Slouches, with stiff rims; Straw Hats, from 12½ to $1.25; Shirts, from 50 cts to $1.00; Segars, white and brown, Tobacco of different qualities; Molasses, very superior; Bacon and Lard; Glass, putty, oil, &c; Smoking tobacco, Havana, Principe, and common Spanish Cigars; Young and Old Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; Candies, nuts, rasins, prunes, &c.; Butter, sugar, soda, and water crackers; Soap candles, and washing soda, &c.; Meal at 62½ cts.; Family, extra and superfine flour; Lines, traces, Tinware, Queensware, and Stoneware; Looking glasses, from 12½ cts to $1,25; Ink, tacks, mustard, blacking, &c.

My friends and the public are invited to gave me a call. All the above goods will be sold at small profits for cash or produce. Liquors on hand and for sale.

W. BACCHUS.

May 28, 1853.

Now Exhibiting

At Rees' Corner,

The Largest stock of Goods ever before offered, consisting of almost every thing and a few more articles, viz:

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Looking Glasses, Window Glass—Sash, Baskets, Stone-ware, Hollow-ware, Castings, Clothing &c. Just received from Philadelphia and for sale low—call and see,—no charge for admission—Childien half price.

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, Md., May 10, '53.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics & Gen'l 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 for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

The Gambling Act.

AN ACT MORE EFFECTUALLY TO PREVENT GAMBLING.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person shall keep a room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, boat, float or place to be used or occupied for gambling, or shall knowingly permit the same to be used or occupied for gambling, or if the owner, superintendent or agent of any room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, boat, float, or place, shall rent the same to be used or occupied for gambling, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars and the costs of court, one half of which fine to be paid the informer, who shall nevertheless be a competent witness, and the other half shall be paid for the use of the public schools of the county in which the offence shall be committed, or if the offence be committee in the city of Baltimore, shall be paid to the mayor and city council of Baltimore for the use of the public schools of said city, and if the owner or agent of any room, building arbor, booth, shed, tenement, boat, float or place, shall know or be credibly informed that any gambling table, apparatus or device is kept or used in such property to win or gain money, or other property, and do not forthwith cause complaint to be made against the keeper or keepers thereof, he shall be taken, held and considered to have knowingly permitted the same to be used and occupied for gambling.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person for gambling purposes shall keep any gaming establishment, device or apparatus, or if any person shall be guilty of dealing faro, or banking for others to play or deal the game of faro, or any other banking game, or shall be guilty of acting as assistant in the game of faro or any other banking game, or play the game known as the little joker or thimbles, where money or property is dependent on the result, or if any person shall, for the purpose of gaining money or other property, play with cards marked or in any manner so designated or distinguished as to enable such person to obtain an undue advantage in the playing of any game where money or property is dependant on the result, he shall be considered under this act as a common gambler, and shall on conviction, be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months in the jail of the county or city where the offence may be commited, at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and in case the said fine and costs shall not be paid before the expiration of the term for which such person shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, he shall further be imprisoned or remain imprisoned in the said jail until the said fine and costs shall be paid, or until the said fine and costs shall be satisfied, accounting each day's actual imprisonment of such person as a payment of one dollar of the amount of said fine and costs; and one half of the amount of every such fine, or of so much thereof as shall not be satisfied by imprisonment as aforesaid, shall be paid to the informer, who shall be a competent witness, and the other half shall be paid for the use of the public schools of the county in which such offence shall be committed, or if committed in the city of Baltimore, to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the use of the public schools of said city, and in no case shall judgement be suspended beyond the last day of the term of the court during which such conviction shall have taken place.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That if an affidavit shall be filed with any justice of the peace of any county of this State, or of the city of Baltimore, before whom complaint shall have been made of an offence against any provision of this act, stating that the affiant has reason to believe, and does believe, that the person so charged in such complaint, has upon his person or at any other place named in such affidavit, any money or specified articles of personal property, or any gaming table, device or apparatus, the discovery of which might lead to establish the truth of such charge, the said justice of the peace shall issue a warrant commanding the officer, who is authorized to make diligent search for such money, property, table, device, or apparatus, and if found to bring the same before such justice, and the officer so seizing, shall deliver the same to the justice before whom they are taken, who shall retain possession of said property, and be responsible therefor until the discharge or commitment or holding to bail of the person so charged, and in case of such commitment or holding to bail of the person so charged, such officer shall retain such property subject to the order of the court before which the person charged with such offence may be required to appear until his discharge or conviction, and in case of the conviction of such person, the gambling table, device or apparatus shall be destroyed, and the household property and other fixtures with the money belonging to such gambling place, shall be sold by the sheriff of the county or city in which such conviction shall be had, to pay any judgement and costs, the surplus, if any, shall be paid, for the use of the public schools of the county or city of Baltimore as the case may be, where such prosecution shall take place, as provided for in proceeding section, and in case of the discharge of such person by the justice of the peace or the court, the officer having such property in his custody, shall, on demand, deliver it up to such person.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, or any court having criminal jurisdiction, or any judge of any such court, upon complaint upon oath being made before such justice, court or judge as aforesaid, that any gambling table, apparatus, establishment or device is kept by any person or persons for the purpose of being used to win or gain money or other property, to issue a warrant commanding any sheriff constable or police officer to whom the same shall be directed within the proper jurisdiction of such justice, court, or judge as aforesaid, after demanding entrance, to break open and enter by day or by night, any house or place wherein such gambling table, establishment, apparatus or device shall be kept, and to seize and hold the same, to be produced on the trial of any offender against the provisions of this act, unless such justice, court or judge, as the case may be, shall be satisfied that the said property be not used for the purpose of gambling, or is not necessary to be produced on the trial of any such offender, and on conviction of any such offender, such justice, court or judge shall order such property to be publicly destroyed.

SEC 5. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall through invitation or device persuade on prevail yn any person to wager or put at stake his money or property, on any fraudulent trick or game, or to visit any room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, boat, float or place kept or used for the purpose of gambling or playing fraudulent tricks of any kind, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be held responsible for the money or property lost by such person so invited or persuaded by reason of such invitation or device, and in addition thereto, he shall be fined and imprisoned according to the provisions of the second section of this act, but such person so invited shall not be a competent witness.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*. That it shall be the duty of all sheriffs, police officers and constables to inform against all persons whom they shall have credible reason to believe are offenders against this act, and for the refusal so to do, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any commander, owner or lessee of any boat or float, shall knowingly permit any gambling for money or property on such boat, or float, and shall not, upon his knowledge of the fact, immediately prevent the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be held responsible for the money or property so lost, and fined in any sum not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any person called to testify on behalf of the State shall disclose any fact tending to criminate himself in any manner made punishable by this act, he shall thereafter be discharged of and free from all liability to prosecution or punishment for such matter of offence, but he shall in nowise be exempt from giving testimony in behalf of the State, on account of his former participation.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That all the fines imposed by this act, the application whereof has not been herein before provided for, shall be applied, one half to the informer, who shall be a competent witness, and the other half to the use of the public schools of the county or city where the conviction shall be had.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted* That this act shall take effect the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

July 30, 1853.

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, constantly on hand and for sale by
WM. P. FRANCIS.

Apr. 30, '53.

POETRY.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

HEART HISTORY.

BY ROBERT JOSLYN.

Once upon a time, a maiden
Sat beneath a hawthorn tree,
And her lover close beside her,
Murmured vows of constancy.
Fairer, sweeter than the blossom
Hanging over her, was she,
And her heart within her bosom
Throbbed and glowed tumultuously.

Both were young, and fond, and foolish,
Neither rich, the story goes;
Ma was proud, and Pa was mulish;
Great their loves and great their woes,
So they kissed, and wept, and parted,
Swearing to be ever true:
Died the maiden broken hearted?
Was the lover faithful too?

Pshaw! she wed a wealthy banker,
Slander wispered she was sold;
And no city dames out rank her,
With her pockets full of gold;
Queen at every ball and party,
Decked with lace and jewels rare,
Looking very fresh and hearty,
Reins the the victim of despair!

He, confound the lucky fellow,
Took a widow twice his years,
Fat and forty, ripe and mellow,
With a race of little dears,
Big plantation, money plenty,
Splendid mansion, pomp and ease,
Cured the boyish love of twenty,
That incurable disease.

Learn from this, ye doting lover,
In your anguish not to break
Anything of greater value,
Than the promises you make;
Hearts were made to put in motion
Blood that otherwise would cool;
Pleasure, profit and promotion,
Graduate at Cupid's school.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USED UP.

The subjoined article from the Boston *Courier*, as a specimen of party discussion, at once felicitious and triumphant, and of the complete using up of an adversary, surpasses any thing we have lately seen in newspaper polemics:

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY COURIER.

A few days since we undertook to say a word or two upon the double-faced and dishonest doings of the Democratic party of Massachussetts in combining with the Freesoil party, giving them countenance, support, and influence, and thereby augmenting and strengthening and propagating the mischief of abolition doctrines, while at the same time that party, under the name of Democracy, was professing different doctrines in another quarter, and passing itself off as friendly to the Union, the Constitution, and sound national politics. We have heard of but one man, either in the State or out of the State, disposed to deny the perfect truth of this picture. The Democratic organ in Boston was too discreet to say a word upon the subject; To deny would be too bold, and would bring too many awkward facts flat home to the forehead of that concern to make its position at all comfortable. To deend, to extenuate, to paliate was impossible. The only resource was to "grin and bear" the exposure without a word; and every one knows the Boston Post has *un grand talent pour le silence* whenever its own or its party's misdeeds, will not bear an examination.

But the "talent for silence" is not the gift of every one. The editor of the Worcester Palladium has ventured to take up the cudgel so prudently declined by the Boston Post. He will not sit still, though every body else does, and allow it to be said that the pure Democracy of Massachussetts has become abolitionized. As we were desirous to know what could be said in defence, explanation, or extenuation of the act of self-degradation perpetrated by that party, we have taken the pains to read what the Palladium has put forth with that object, and we have come to the conclusion that had this writer possessed the "talent of silence" that distinguishes some other people, it would have been better for himself and none the worse for his party. But the reader shall have a specimen of what he can do to make out a case of "injured innocence."

The celebrated jack-knife that the boy could not not lend because he *had* no jack-knife, and besides he was using it, is a fair type of Democratic abolitionism in the hands of the expert logician of Worcester. His argument amounts to this: Democrats have never touched abolitionism; and, besides, whenever they *have* done so it has been "*only for State purposes!*" But we will give his own words:

"The Courier knows full well that the Democrats of this State are not *abolitionists*. It knows that there has never been any association or affiliation between them. Because of the coalition of the Democratic and Freesoil parties *for State purposes sol-ly*, which crushed the Whigs in Massachussetts, the Courier finds it convenient to call Democrats abolitionists! It knows, as well as it knows any thing, the precise terms upon which the coalition was based, the extent of the agreements, the objects contemplated, and generally the whole purpose which it aimed to accomplish."

Could any jack knife case beat this? "Never any association or affiliation," only a "*coalition!*" and that "for State purposes only!" Just imagine a culprit at the bar arraigned on a charge of being "art and part" in a dishonest affair, and pleading in his defence that he never had any "association or affiliation" with the rogues, but only a *coalition* for private puposes! Would not this be esteemed a bran new expedient to save an unfortunate gentleman's neck? Such is the Worcester plea for Democracy caught *flagrante delicto* in a coalition; and much good may it do them!

Indeed, this writer seems to be struck himself with a dim sense of the awkwardness of his position. He evidently writes in a puzzle as to the precise issue on which to put this matter of Abolitionism and Democracy, sitting cheek by jowl with each other. As the fact of the coalition cannot be denied, and Abolitionism, by his own avowal, has "a bad name," he feels a strong inclination to deny that Freesoilers are as bad as Abolitionists, but to do this he does not dare; he therefore slubb'rs over the point in the following awkward style:

"Whether the Freesoil party are or are not Abolitionists, it is not now our purpose to inquire. That party can speak for itself."

"Not our purpose to inquire?" Of course not. Having been so long hugged in the embraces of the Freesoilers "for State purposes," he need not "inquire" whether *they* are Abolitionists; he knows they are already. Can the readers of the Palladium swallow simplicity like this? Is there one of them who would think of stopping a man in the street and asking him to point out the difference between Freesoil doctrine and abolition doctrine, without expecting, in reply, some stale joke about "two eggs" or "six and a half a dozen?"—But we have a most pointed and severe condemnation of this writer, taken out of his own mouth. At the close of the very article upon which we have been commenting he says:

"We hold it a cardinal rule that a man has no business to speak upon a subject about which he is in ignorance: and thus mislead others by pretending to knowledge which he never had, or, having it, conceals it for mean, if not for malicious purposes."

Now, we cite him into court and put him upon his purgation under the very rule which he has laid down. He professes ignorance whether the Free soil porty are or are not Abolitionists: thus, by his own declaration, he "has no business to speak upon the subject." Yet he does speak upon the subject, and most rashly and foolishly charges other men with calumny and falsehood for making statements concerning this subject, and appealing to notorious facts for their confirmation. When he talks of matters "concealed for mean if not for malicious purposes," we marvel that the words do not stick in his throat.—A more scalding rebuke to the duplicity and shuffling and falseheartedness of the abolitionized Democracy of Massachusetts could not be uttered. If the editor of the Palladium is too dull to understand how the charge of Abolitionism sticks to the Democracy, we can tell him other men are not. Between Abolitionism and Freesoil you cannot thrust a pin's point.

As for the flimsy excuse set up by the editor of the Palladium that the Democratic Coalitionist are not responsible for the mischief they do by consorting with Abolitionists, helping them to office, and giving them aid and comfort, because, forsooth, the Democratic party in a body "never passed any Abolition resolves," we have only to say that we judge by their *acts*, and so the world will judge them. They *act* with Abolitionists, while their organ puts forth a column of empty flummery once in three months to hoodwink the Democrats of the South. But the trick is now seen through and cannot be repeated with success.

An Exquisite Story by Lamartine.

In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse, whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedoin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camelr and his whole wealth, he hit upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire:—

He resolved to stain his face with the juice of en herb; to close himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equiped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful stead, he cried out in a weak voice—

"I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me and heaven will reward you."

The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home.

But the rogue replied, "I cannot rise; I have no strength left."

Naber touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and, with great difficulty, sot the seeming beggar on his back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse and galloped off, calling out as he did so—

"It is I, Daher. I have got the horse and am off with it."

Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear.

"Your have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it."

"And why not?" said Daher.

"Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been."

Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.

A RECOMMENDATION FOR OFFICE—The Knickerbocker for July contains a number of specimens of letters from office-seekers and their friends. We copy one from Mr. Twist to Gov. Marcy, on behalf of a gentleman who is ready at any moment to die for his country and a fat office:

"The bearer, Martin VanBuren Phips, is an applicant for some easy office, and, I am happy to say, is an out-and-out Democrat. He voted for Van Buren in '40, for Polk in '44, and in '48, being somewhat puzzled with the claims of the contending factions, polled 2 votes, 1 for Van Buren and 1 for Mr Cass, evincing a spirit of conciliation and high-toned principle which puts to the blush all other compromise measures. Mr. Phips, I can truly say, is an active, energetic, and industrious Democrat, but is unable to discharge very many out-door duties, as he is suffering under a physical disability, having, some two years since, sprained his ankle badly—The circumstances attending this physical disability may not be uninteresting, as illustrative of the sterling Democracy inherent in the man. They are these: He was engaged with some young Democrats raising a hickory pole. They had accomplished their object, and young Phips determined to place the stars and stripes upon the top of the pole. For this purpose he commenced climbing; but, alas! having arrived at the dizzy height of ten feet, the pole gave way, and he was hurled miserably upon the earth, with a most severe contusion upon the fleshy part of the leg and with his left foot sprained terribly. Apparently not realizing the extent of the injury, he waved the tattered ensign over his confused frame, and gave three hearty cheers for James K. Polk. Such Democracy ought not to go unrewarded; and I hope you will be able to place our unfortunate friend in some easy position where his physical disability will not be antagonistic to his progressive Democracy."

A Pointed Sermon.

Many a discourse of an hour's length is not half as impressive as the following from an eccentric English divine:

"Be sober, grave, temperate."—TITUS ii 2.

I. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms:

1. Your wife.
2. Your stomach.
3. Your conscience.

II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by temperance. Intemperance produces:

1. Domestic misery.
2. Premature death.
3. Infidelity.

To make these points clear, I refer you:

1. To the Newgate Calendar.
2. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and workhouses.
3. To the past experience of what you have seen, read and suffered in mind, body and estate.

Reader, *decide!* which will you chose? Temperance, with happiness and long life; or Intemperance, with misery and premature death?