msa_sc2901_scm2353-0088 ©Maryland State Archives

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, MAY 28, 1853. NO. 4.

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.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid, and charged according ly.

All communications must be post-paid.

Coach Trimming,
HARNESS MAKING &c.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of *Coach Trimming* and *Harness Making;* also *Painting Varnishing, Cleaning, &c. Bridles, Holters, Girths &c.* made and repaired. He may be found on Maine street, opposite the residence of Hon. J. B Eccleston, where he will be pleased to see all persons wanting any thing done in his line, which will be done cheap, and at the shortest notice.

JOHN E. LAWRENCE.
Chester Town, April 2, 1853.

FOR PORT DEPOSIT, FREDERICKTOWN, GEORGETOWN, MARYLAND, & PHILADELPHIA
THE STEAMER

LADY WILMER
Captain William Wilson,

WILL commence her regular trips between the above places, on Monday the 7th of March, touching at *Craig's Wharf, Port Hermann, Ford's Landing, Turner's Creek Havre de Grace, Perryville,* and other intermediate points, and run as follows:

Leave Port Deposit on Mondays at 9 o'clock A M. for Fredericktown and Georgetown; leave Fredericktown on Mondays, at 4 P. M., for Philadelphia; leave Philadelphia on Wednesdays, at 2 P. M, for Fredericktown and Georgetown; leave Fredericktown on Thursdays, at 9 A. M., for Port Deposit; leave Port Deposit on Thursdays, at 4 P. M for Philadelphia; leave Philadelphia on Saturdays, at 9 A M., for Port Deposit.

PASSAGE ONE DOLLAR.

The Steamer LADY WILMER has been handsomely fitted up, for the accommodation of passengers, and is calculated to carry a large amount of freight. All way freights down to be paid by the shipper. All down freights must be delivered on her wharf, (first below Race street) one hour previous to the time of starting.

W H GLPIN, Philadelphia,
WILMER & DAVIS, Port Deposit } Agents

Mar. 19, 1853.—8w.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C., &C.
REMOVAL.

I WOULD inform the citizens of this county, and the public generally, that I have removed my WATCH and JEWELRY STORE to No. 217 Baltimore street, six doors below Charles street, Baltimore, where they will find a large supply of fine GOLD Levers, Lepine, and SILVER WATCHES of every description.—*GOLD LEVERS* from $25 to $100.

Also, a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils and Pens, Rings, Ear Rings. Bracelets, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of Silver Spoons, Cups, Butter and fruit Knives, of genuine Silver Coin A variety of Albatta Forks, Spoons, &c., &c. Clocks and Fancy Goods. A large assortment of Watchmakers tools, Jewels, Hands, and Watch Glass of every kind.

Country Merchants and Watchmakers will find it to their interest to call and examine my goods, as I intend to sell as low as any other house, at wholesale or retail prices.

CHARLES BLAKE,
No. 217 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
Mar. 19, 1853.—1y.

PLOUGHS & CASTINGS.

T. W. Eliason keeps a good supply of ploughs made in the best manner, and of New York castings, for sale at his usual low prices
Mar. 19, 1853.

WATCHES
GOLD & SILVER WARE.
L. H. MILLER & CO.,
Wholesale Watch & Jewelry House
No 227 Balt., st. S. E. cor. Charles st.,

IMPORTERS of English and Swiss watches and Tools of every description, Watch case Makers and Manufacturers of Fine Gold Jewelry.—We call the attention of Southern and Western dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, to our very extensive stock, assuring them that in no article in our line shall we allow any establishment to surpass us, either in quantity, or quality or low prices. We are the only Wholesale House in this branch of trade in Baltimore, and shall use every fair means to induce Southern and Western merchants to open accounts with us. Our terms shall be as liberal and accommodating as can possibly be found in the United States.

We will take great pleasure in showing our goods to Southern and Western merchants, whether they open accounts with us or not.

L. H. MILLER & CO.
Importers of Watches, Baltimore.
Feb, 5, 1853—3w

WM. THOMSON. N. W. NOLAND. J. E. REYNOLDS.
Port Deposit Steam Frame, Sash, Door and Shutter FACTORY.

WE, the undersigned, having just fitted up our new Sash Factory, are prepared to furnish all kinds of
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS AND SHUTTERS,
of the best material and workmanship. Being ourselves practical mechanics, we feel confident in saying that we can supply, as well as please all.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS are earnestly requested to give us a call. As we are situated at the great Lumber Mart, we can afford to manufacture work in a cheaper and better style than elsewhere. We therefore solicit your patronage, hoping that you will not forget us, as our work needs only to be seen to be recommended. We are also prepared to work all kinds of mouldings suitable for moulding doors, washboards, &c. We shall use the best material for every thing, and pledge that our work shall be unrivalled.

WM. THOMPSON & CO.
Port Deposit, Md., March 26 53—6m

WILLIAM G. SETH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE undersigned, having retired from the late firm of Godwin, Seth & Co., begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Counting Room No. 4 Bowley's Wharf (up stairs) and will give his attention exclusively to the Commission Business.

He returns his thanks for the encouragement received, while a member of the late firm, and offers his services for the sale of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Country produce generally, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the confidence and receive a share of the patronage of the public

WM. G. SETH,
No. 4 Bowley's Wharf, Balt, Md
May 22, 1852.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CANADIAN TROTTING STALLION

Young Moscow,

Will stand this season at the following places in Q. Ann's and Kent counties. Commencing at Centreville Monday March 21st, will remain there till noon Wednesday, when he will leave for Chestertown - remain there till Saturday morning, when he will leave for George Town X Roads—remain there till mid-day Tuesday the 29th March, when he will leave for Millington—remain there till Thursday after noon 3 o'clock, when he will leave for Sudlersville—remain there until Saturday morning, when he will leave for Church Hill, where he will stop till late in the afternoon on his way to Centreville—and so at each of the aforesaid places on the days above specified in every other week till the 30th of June when the season closes. TERMS—six, ten and fifteen dollars. For particulars see hand bill.

JAMES T. EARLE.
CHARLES H. TILGHMAN.
March 26, 1853.—tf.

Mill Stones for Sale.

FOR SALE one pair of new Cocalico and one pair of Bologna Mill stones with new Spindles. Also a complete sett of segments for saw mill carriage For terms apply to

THOS. WALKER.
Millington, April 9, 1853. 2m

POETRY.

SMILES.

A pleasant smile to light the eye,
And fill the heart with gladness,
To chase away the tears of grief,
And hush the sigh of sadness;
To lend the face a fairer charm,
A soul of love expressing,
That must to earth divinely bring
A comfort and a blessing.

Bewitching smiles! when hand in hand,
And heart and heart together,
We roam abroad and deeply feel
The joy of wind and weather;
Bewitching smiles! when purple shades
Of twilight gather round us—
And home, sweet home,' with loving looks,
And tender words have bound us.

Who would not brave the tear to day,
And feel the touch of sorrow,
If sunny smiles of joy could gleam
And change the scene to-morrow?
Who would not go where feebly beats
The pulse of earthly being,
If one fond smile could faintly cheer
The weary spirit fleeing?

Oh! smiles have power a world of good
To fling around us ever;
Then let us wear their golden beams
And quench their ardor never!
For while a smile illumes the eye,
And wreathes the lip of beauty,
The task of life must ever be
A pure and pleasant duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALLY STRICKLAND'S CASE;

HOW THE DOCTOR CUKED HER OF THE BLUE DEVILS.

BY VERMONTER.

Miss Strickland was a maiden lady of five and forty, who had wearied the doctor's patience by her reiterated attempts at dying at most unseasonable hours—at least so far as regarded the comfort of her medical attendant One cold stormy night the doctor had been called to see Miss Sally, and had succeeded as usual in pacifying her fears, and left her enjoying a sound and refreshing sleep. He had hardly arrived at home, drenched through with rain which was falling in torrents, and got into a warm and comfortable bed, when he was awakened by a loud rap at the door, and a voice without begging him to get up in a moment, as one of his neighbors was dying and needed his assistance. Half asleep and half awake, he sprung from the bed, and ran to the door to inquire which of his neighbors was in so dangerous a condition. On opening the window he was surprised chagrined to find that his neighbor was Miss Sally Strickland—that after he had left her, an hour or two before, she was taken suddenly down again, and had sent a messenger to hasten his return and tell him that if he did not come quick he would not find her alive. The messenger urged him to get ready as soon as possible, and in the mean time we would get his horse and sulky up and have them at the door.—The doctor, worn out with the repeated calls, and fatigued with his previous visit, hesitated; but finally decided on going, determined to make an end of the job by either killing or curing.

On his arrival he put on a gloomy and ghastly countenance, said but very little and looked very gloomily, and in all respects appeared more like a stranger from another world than the humorous and agreeable family physician. On his entering the room of Sally, she noticed the countenance of the doctor, and discovered that something was preying upon his spirits, as he did not appear with his wonted cheerfulness. She inquired of him the cause of his gloom and depression, and begged him to unbosom his mind fully and freely, as it would probably be the last opportunity he would have.

He told her it would be improper under existing circumstances—that as the time of her dissolution was approaching, it might terrify her and hasten her departure. She entreated him to keep nothing from her, though it might relate to herself, for she was desirous of knowing the worse of her case, and was prepared to meet it, be it what it might. He still declined disclosing the cause of his melancholy, and insisted that her remaining strength was insufficient to sustain the shock which it must necessarily produce, and begged her to turn her thoughts to other and more appropriate subjects. Though Sally supposed herself dying, yet she was unwilling to die without her curiosito being gratified, and she therefore the more strongly importuned the doctor to keep her no longer in suspense. After getting her curiosity and imagination on tiptoe, he consented. He said when the messenger came last for him he was in a sound sleep, and was dreaming that he was in the land of woe—that Beelzebub was conducting him to various rooms of the prison of despair, for the purpose of showing him their arrangement—that in passing the door of a room in which some young Satans lodged, he saw them jumping and skipping about, apparently in high glee—that Beelzebub noticing it told them to go to bed and be quiet—that on not obeying his orders cheerfully and readily, he stamped tremendously on the floor, adding with true satanic emphasis, 'Go to bed, I say, and get some sleep, for old Sal Strickland is coming to-morrow, and there will be no more sleep in h—l for a fortnight!"—Miss Sally sprang for the broom, but the doctor catching up his saddle-bags, made his escape. The cure was effectual.

Tests for Guano.

Drying and subsequently washing with Water.—If the guano, as is generally the case with those varieties that are brought from Peru and Chili, is a smooth and uniform powder, weigh out two ounces, spread upon paper, and let it lie for two days in a moderately warm place; in summer a dry and airy situation, in winter in a warm room or chamber; in order that the air may dry it.—What it may then have lost in weight must be esteemed mere surplus moisture Many sorts of guano are so moist as to lose by this gentle drying from 3 to 4 drachms (20 to 24 per cent.) in their weight.

Combustion.—Pour half an ounce of the guano to be examined into an iron spoon and place it upon red-hot coals until a white or greyish ash is left, which must be weighed after cooling. The less ash is left behind, the better is the guano.

Lime Test.—Pour a teaspoonful of each guano to be examined into a wine glass, and upon this a teaspoonful of slackened lime; then add a few teaspoonfuls of water and agitate the mixture briskly. Lime liberates the ammonia from the ammoniacal salts contained in the guano.

The more excellent, therefore, a guano is, the stronger will be the pungent ammonical odor which escapes from this guano paste.

Treatment with hot Water.—Half an ounce of the air-dried guano is placed in a filter mode of blooming-paper, folded together in the shape of a cone, and this put into a funnel or wire filter, and scalding water poured over it until the water runs without color If the paper with the moist guano is laid, when no more liquid drops from it, in a warm place and the residue weighed when it has become completely dry, the deficiency from its original weight will show the weight of those elements which have been dissolved by the water As a general rule it may be held, the larger the quantity of guano that is dissolved in water, the more ammonical salts does it contain, and the better it is. Hence that guano must be preferred, as in the test by combustion, which, upon being so treated with water, leaves behind the smallest residue.

Vinegar Test.—Pour strong vinegar over the guano to be examined or, better still some muriatic acid; if a strong effervescence ensues, an intentional adulteration of the guano with lime may be inferred. This substance may also be recognized by the combustion test, since lime remains behind in combustion, and augments the quantity of ashes.

MANURING FRUIT TREES.

This is the season for amateurs to look over their fruit trees—especially those which have failed to produce good crops for want of nourishment in the soil.—Carefully open a trench at the very end of the roots—throw out a third of the poorest of the soil and replace it with a a mixture of manure and ashes. I use a cart load of barn-yard manure—no matter if it is fresh—to a bushel of ashes And I find it never to fail in bringing up the tree. If I wait till spring before I apply this stimulous, I find it to do just half as much good as if I put it on the soil in October and November. It is quite surprising how old fruit trees can be brought to by this simple dressing—barn yard manure and ashes, applied in the fall of the year.

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.—Bayard Taylor who has recently visited "The Holy City," thinks it is a confounded dirty hole. "Jerusalem," he says, "externally gives no impression but that of filth, ruin, poverty and degradation—There are two or three streets in the Western or higher portion of the city which are tolerably clean, but all others, to the very gates of the Holy Sepulchre, are channels of pestilence. The Jewish quarter which is the largest, so sickened and disgusted me, that I should rather go the whole round of the city walls, than pass through it a second time."

☞Why is Sunday the strongest day? Because the others are all week days.

The Good old Winters.

In 491 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers in Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, &c, were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 891 every thing was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1133 the Po was frozen from the Cremoda to the sea; the wine casks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state.—In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat which some years before sold in England at 6s the quarter, rose to £2. In 1339 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. It once snowed forty days without interruption. In 1468 the wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1683 the winter was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which were eleven inches thick. In 1709 occured the cold winter; the frost penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1716 booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1741 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eight of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812 the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

Domestic Receipts.

HALF-PAY PUDDING.—Four ounces of each of the following ingredients, viz suet, flour, currants, raisins, and bread crumbs; two tablespoonsful of treacle half a pint of milk—all of which must be well mixed together, and boiled in a mould for three hours It is an excellent substitute for plum-pudding, at small expense. To be served up with wine-sauce.

TO TAKE FRESH PAINT OUT OF A COAT.—Take immediately a piece of cloth, and rub the wrong side of it on the paint spot. If no other cloth is at hand, part of the inside of the coat skirt will do. This simple application will generally remove the paint when quite fresh. Otherwise, rub some ether on the spot with your finger.

COCOA.—An excellent breakfast beverage may be made by simply pounding the nut—which is the substance of chocolate—and boiling it in the same manner in either water or milk. The best quality is that of Caraccas, which, is small, very dark-colored, and, appears as if partly mouldy or broken; while that usually to be found in the shops is plump and glossy, and the patent sort, or paste still more inferior, it being always made from the cheapest kind, and not unfrequently from that which has been damaged

BELVIDERE CAKES, FOR BREAKFAST OR TEA.—Take one quart of flour, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, a piece of lard the same size; mix the butter and lard well in the flour; beat the eggs light in a pint bowl, and fill it up with cold milk; then pour it gradually into the flour; add a tea-spoonful of salt; work it for eight or ten minutes only; cut the dough with a knife the size you wish it; roll them into cakes about the size of a breakfast plate, and bake in a quick oven.

ANECDOTE OF DR. BARROW.

An anecdote is told of Dr. Isaac Barrow, which shows not only his intrepidity, but an uncommon goodness of disposition, in circumstances where an ordinary share of it would have been probably extinguished. Being on a visit at a gentleman's house in the country, and walking in the garden before day, (for he slept little, and was a very early riser,) a fierce mastiff, that used to be chained up all days and let lose at night for the security of the house, perceiving a stranger in the garden at an unusual time, set upon with great fury. The Doctor caught him by the throat, grappled with him, and, throwing him down, lay upon him Once he had a mind to kill him; but he altered his resolution, on recollecting that this would be unjust since the dog did only his duty, and he himself was to fault, for rambling out of its room at an unseasonable hour. At length he called out so loud that he was heard by some of the family, who came presently out, and freed the Doctor and the dog from the danger they had both been in.

WHITE SHEEP SKINS FOR DOOR MATS.—Take two long-wooled sheep skins, and make up a strong lather of soap,—the sign of proper strength is when the lather feels slippery between the fingers. When the lather is cold wash the skins carefully in it, squeezing them between the hands so as to take all the dirt out of the wool. When this is accomplished lift out the skins and wash them well in cold water until all the soap is extracted. Have a vessel of clean cold water ready, in which some alum and salt (about half a pound) which have been dissolved into a small quantity of hot water, are added, and the skins left to steep all night. They are taken out in the morning and hung over a pole to drip.—When all the alum water has dripped off they are spread out on a board to dry, and are carefully stretched with the hand from time to time. Before they are thoroughly dry, a composition of two table spoonsful of alum and the same of saltpetre are ground to powder in a mortar or otherwise, and sprinkled carefully on the fleshy side of each skin.—They are then placed one on top of the other, leaving the wool outside, and hung upon a rack of slats, in a barn, shed, or dry airy place, for about three days, or until they are dry—they should be turned every day. After this they are taken down and the flesh side is scraped with a blunt knife and each skin trimmed for a mat. The flesh side may then be rubbed over with pipe-clay, beat with a switch, and will then be found supple, of a beautiful white color and fit for a door mat for a mechanic or a prince.

SICKNESS.—In sickness, the soul begins to dress herself for immortality—First she unties the strings of vanity, that make her upper garments cleave to the world and sit uneasy. She puts off the light and fantastic robe of lust and wanton appetite. Next to this, the soul by the help of sickness knocks off the fetters of pride and vainer complacencies. Then she draws the curtains and stops the light from coming in, and takes the picture down, with its fantastic images of self love, and gay remembrances of vain opinion and popular noises.—Then the spirit stoops into sobrieties of humble thoughts and feels corruption chiding the forwardness of fancy, allaying the vapor of conceit and factious opinions. Next to these as the soul is still undressing, she takes off the roughness of her great and little angers and animosities, and receives the oil of mercies. She receives forgiveness, fair interpretations and gentle answers, designs of reconciliation and Christian atonement in their fullness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

ADVERTISING A RUNAWAY.—A native of the Emerald Isle went to consult the printer of a newspaper in a neighboring county, respecting his runaway apprentice. The printer proposed to advertise him in the usual form, with a suitable reward. This did not meet Patrick's idea; "he did not wish to advertise him; only just to give him a hint." After various attempts at framing a suitable notice, the following was suggested by himself as all sufficient, namely: "Patrick Fleherty would inform his apprentice, Timothy Dougherty, that he does not wish to expose him, but gives him the hint to return to his master, and serve out his indenture like a good boy, or he will be advertised in the newspapers."

☞A good old Dutchman and his wife had set up till gaping time, when the latter, after a full stretch in the above operation, said, "I vish I vas in heben." Hans yawned and replied, "I vish I vash in de still house." The eyes of Sally flew wide open as she exclaimed—"I pe pound, you always vish yourself in de pest place!"

FOLLY OF DUELLING.—Dueling is unknown in Muscat; where a Captain one day expressed his astonishment that such a silly custom should prevail amongst rational people; adding, "If a man insult you, kill him on the spot; but do not give him the opportunity to *kill* as well as *insult* you."

☞The "woman's rights" association of Bedford, Pa., some time ago presented Mr. Cogswell with a *rag baby,* as a testimonial of their respect for his ridicule. His wife, indignant at the 'strong-minded women,' the other day presented him with *t'other* kind of a baby, which she says, is more than the *women's rights* can do.

☞Once telling an old bachelor that a young man of his acquaintance was just married, Alas, said he, what a pity it is for one so young to come to misfortunes.

☞Why was Santa Anna, when he said American soldiers were cowards, like a harp struck by lightning? Because he was a *blasted lyre.*

☞Better get into the right path late, than never.