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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, NOVEMBER 19, 1853. NO. 28.

STOVES, TIN-WARE, AND Sheet Iron Ware.

MAHAN & CO.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public generally, (whose patronage they respectfully solicit,) throughout Kent and the adjoining counties that in connection with their establishment in Elkton, that they have just opened another in Chester Town Md., where they are manufacturing on the most reasonable prices, all kinds o

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE

which for quality and workmanlike finish cannot be surpassed in the whole country. Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

in which branch they acknowledge no superiors, either in the city or elsewhere warrenting entire satisfaction or demanding no pay, therefore making it to the manifest advantage of those wishing any kind of Metalic Roofs or Spouting upon, to contract with them.

They are just receiving a large and beautiful assortment of

Parlor, Plain and Cooking STOVES;

Consisting in part, of the Etna, Girard Liberty and Globe Air-tight; the Metropolitn, a new and very convenient pattern, much such a stove as those sold by tinmen traders now traversing the country, which we sell much below their price; the improved Complete and Premium, the Nine and Ten Plate, &c. Cool Stoves. The Star and Revere Airtight, the Diamond and Star Radiators, the Improved Jenny Lind, Star Franklin, Octogon, Common, Flora, &c. Parlor Stoves; to which we invite the attention of all persons wishing to purchase, for as we are selling at city prices we feel assured that we can give them satisfaction.

All Kinds of Repairing

in our respective branches, done at the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Old Stoves and country Produce taken in exchange for new.

MAHAN & CO.

Oct. 15, 1853 —tf.

Latest News.

ABEL J. REES

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore—is now opening at "REES' CORNER" a large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods which he offers to the citizens of Kent County at low prices, for cash—country produce or Stock. My assortment is very large—consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Wagon and Cart Gears—Drugs Paints, Oils, Medicines, Looking-glasses, Window-glass, Sash—Baskets, Buckets Stone-ware, Hollow-ware, Castings, Clothing &c., &c.,—call and see them—no trouble to show goods.

Sept. 17 '53

Dry Goods

MUSLINS at 6, 8, 10, 12½ cents per yard, Flanells at old prices (without regard to the advance in Wool.) Satinetts, Cassimers, Vestings, Ladies Dress-goods, Canton-flanels, Stripes, Ky, Jeans, Shawls &c. Fancy Goods Trimmings &c. A general assortment of Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, Ladies worked Collars, Handk'fs &c. Hosery, Gloves &c, a great variety dress Trimmings, Gimps, Buttons &c., &c. PERFUMERY: Essences, Extracts, Oils, Eau De Cologne &c. FANCY SOAPS for Toilet Shaving &c,—just received and for sale by

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner Sept. 17, '53.

WILLIAM H. GILPIN,

Flour & Grain Factor

And General Commission Merchant,

NO. 99 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 27, 1853.

HARDWARE—Shovels, Forks and Spades.—T. W. Eliason has a good supply of Shovels, Forks, Spades, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Locks Hinges, Spoons, &c, for sale cheap.

Tailoring.

MRS. CARROLL respectfully informs her friends, that she will make Vests, Pants, and Coats, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Her residence is on Cross st., near Mrs. Anderson's.

Nov. 13, 1852.

BAREGE DELAINES.

T. W. ELIASON has a good assortment of *Barege Delaines, Ginghams* and *Lawns*, for sale cheap.

June 25, 1852.

Clothing.

WE are now opening a large lot, consisting of: Black, Blue and Brown Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats-our Coats. Business Coats, short Coats, Pants of all kinds and qualities—Black and Fancy Satten Vests, silk Vests, worsted cotton Vests, also a lot of Kersey Pants and fine kersey Coats, Sacks and Pants, all of which are made up expressly for my own sales—and will be sold at the old prices which we are enabled to do by having the stock lade in before the advance in prices—call and examine for yourself.

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, Sept. 17, '53.

Hardware.

THE largest and best variety ever before opened—consisting of Cumberland Nails, wrought Nails, Ribetts, Screws, brass and common wide and narrow bitts, window Blinds Bolts, Knifes and Forks, cutlery, edge Tools, Axes, Planes Chisels, adzes, patent window fastenings, Levels, Wardrobe hooks, Coffee mills, Gimlets, Augers, Braces, Bitts &c., in fact we can furnish almost every thing useful in this line, also Shovels, Spades, manure, hay & Grain Shovels, Hames, Chain Traces, Hoes, Cut-Saws, Tea kettles &c., also 1000 Holloware, —Just received and for sale by

A. J. REES.

Rees' cor. Sept. 17 '53

Shell Lime.

THE subscribers having greatly enlarged their means for burning Shells are now prepared to fill all orders for Shell Lime. They therefore would confidently say to farmers that they need not fear getting a supply at any time when it may suit their convenience to order either SHELLS or SHELL LIME.

B. S. & P. HOLT,

Foot of West Falls Avenue.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10, 1853 —3m.

Carriage, Harness Making, &c

THE undersigned having taken the establishment formerly occupied by Messrs. T. & O. P. Jones, would inform the public that he is prepared to do

All Work

in his line, in the best manner.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

July 30, 1853.

N B.—All persons indebted are requested to call and settle without further notice, as he is in want of money.

JNO. GREENWOOD.

Lumber Yard.

BOARDS, RAILS, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, &c. &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of White Pine and Hemlock Boards, Plank, and Rails; White Pine and Hemlock Flooring (some of it suitable for barn and granary floors, *very low priced*) of 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch thickness and full lengths—Siding or ½ inch Weather Boarding, Joists, Studding, Cypress Shingles, &c, &c., now on hand and for sale on very accommodating terms by

CHAS. H WICKES.

☞Some of this Lumber is thoroughly seasoned and perfectly dry.

July 23, 1853.

New Fall Goods.

W. N. E. WICKES,

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening a fine assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Ladies Dress Goods, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c., &c. Groceries, Hardware, &c. Call and examine his stock.

Sept. 24, 1853.

JOS. N. GORDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 9 Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

Friends and Strangers.

PLEASE call on the subscriber when you wish to purchase good ready made CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS at low prices.

JOHN RUSSELL.

May 14, 1853.

SUPERIOR Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk and Plush Vesting, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Collars, Merino Shirts and drawers, for sale by

W. N. E. WICKES.

Oct 15, 1853.

EAST POWDER, a very nice article for family use 12½ cts. per box.

WM. P. FRANCIS.

July 03, 1853

PLASTERING LATHS, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON,

Sept. 10, 1853.

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—6 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 accordingly.

All communications must be post-paid.

POETICAL.

(Written for the Kent News.)

Affection Beyond the Grave.

BY MINNA.

I

A deep solemn silence was reigning around,
And softly the dew drops were falling,
As I wandered alone o'er the sacred ground,
The dreams of my young love recalling;
The moon in her beauty ascended the sky,
And her silvery light was diffusing
On the tall bending willow that seemed to sigh
For the lost one of whom I was musing.

II

They had buried my love and I sought for her tomb,
For I knew not the place where they laid her;
But they told me the Amaranth and white lilies bloomed
On the grave they had carefully made her.
Obscured by the shade of a dark Linden tree,
Near a fountain of pure limpid water,
I discovered the tomb of my lost Emilie,
On the spot where my love first had sought her.

III

O! wild was the anguish that filled my sad heart
As beside that green mound I was kneeling;
It seemed to be pierced with a deadly dart,
Whose wound could admit of no healing,
When the moon's gentle beams broke through the dark gloom,
'Round her grave like a halo of glory;
And a lone brilliant star hung over her tomb,
Like an angel it whispered her story.

IIII

She has left this dull world of sorrow and gloom,
While love's wreath was yet fresh on her brow,
Transplanted in heaven forever to bloom,
My sweet flower can never fade now.
O Emily, dear Emilie! I shall meet thee again,
Then why shall I weep here and sigh,
In heaven my love we shall suffer no pain,
There this fountain of tears will be dry.

V

But alone will I wander till called to depart,
No ties to this earth more shall bind me;
But true to the love so deep in my heart
For thee Emilie, death's cold hand shall find me.
Here oft will I hie to this hallowed spot,
Where my lone one in silence reposes,
And strew the green turf with the for-get-me-not,
The Amaranthus, white lillies, and roses.

Rock Hall, Nov. 11, 1853.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

WE have already published accounts of Commodore PERRY'S arrival at Uraga and his negotiations with the Japan officials, that gave all the principal circumstances that attended the visit of the United States squadron. We find however, in Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S letters to the N. Y. Tribune, some statements relating to the character of the inhabitants, scenery of the country, &c., that are not without interest:

Another shell was fired after we came to anchor, and four or five boats filled with Japanese, approached us. The rowers, who were all tall, athletic men, naked save a cloth around the loins shouted lustily as they sculled with all their strength toward us. The boats were of unpainted wood, very sharp in the bows, carrying their greatest breadth of beam well aft, and were propelled with great rapidity The resemblance of their model to that of the yatcht America struck every body on board. In the stern of each was a small flag, with three horizontal stripes, the central one black and the others white In each were several persons who, by their dress and the two swords stuck in their belts, appeared to be men of authority

The Japanese boatmen were tall, and handsomely formed men, with vigorous and symmetrical bodies, and a hardy manly explession of countenance. As the air grew fresher toward evening, they put on a sort of loose gown, with wide hanging sleeves. As the crew of each boat were all attired alike, the dress appeared to be a uniform, denoting that they were in Government service. The most of them has blue gowns, with white stripes on the sleeves, meeting on the shoulder, so as to form a triangular junction, and a crest or coat-of arms upon the back. Others had gowns of red and white stripes, with a black lozenge upon the back. Some wore upon their heads a cap made of bamboo splints, resembling a broad shallow basin inverted but the greater part had their heads bare, the top and crown shaved and the hair from the back and sides brought up and fastened in a small knot, through which a short metal pin was thrust. The officers wore light and beautifully lackered hats to protect them from the sun, with a gilded coat-of-arms upon the front part. In most of the boats I noticed a tall spear, with a lackered sheath for the head, resembling a number or character referring to the rank of the officer on board.

After dark watch-fires began to blaze along the shore, both from the beach and from the summits of the hills, chiefly on the western side of the bay. At the same time we heard, at regular intervals the sound of a deep-toned bell. It had a very sweet rich tone, and from the distinctness with which its long reverberations reached us must have been of large size. A double night-watch was established during our stay, and no officers except the purser and surgeons were exempt from serving. But the nights were quiet and peaceful, and it never fell to my lot to report a suspicious appearance of any kind

From our anchorage off Uraga we enjoyed a charming panorama of the bay, it far surpassed my preconceived ideas of Japanes scenery. The western shore is bold and steep, running here and there into lofty bluffs of light gray rock; but the greater part of it is covered with turf, copsewood, and scattered groves of trees, all of the brightest and freshest green. From Uraga to another and shallow bight, which makes in nearly two miles below, the shore is less abrupt and shows more signs of cultivation The hills behind, though not above five hundred feet in height, are beautifully undulating in their outlines, and dotted with groves of pine and other trees.—From Uraga to the end of the promontory, a distance of a mile and a quarter there is an almost unbroken line of villages. The houses are of wood with sharp roofs, some pointed in the Chinese style, some square and pyramidal. A few were painted white, but the greater number were unpainted and weather-beaten. At least a hundred small craft, with a number of junks lay in the harbor of Uraga, and thence to the headlands there were 200 boats lying close in shore

I examined the fortifications frequently and carefully through a glass, and found that their strength had been greatly exaggerated. Two of them appeared to have been recently made, and on a bluff, half enclosing the little harbor of Uraga on the east; there was another still in the course of construction. Between this and the headland there were three batteries, and at the extremity one, making five in all. The embrasures were so large that from our position a good marksman might in a short time have dislodged every one of their guns. The chief post was the central battery, near which was a village and several buildings of large size, apparently arsenals or barracks.

Every morning and evening, when the air was clear, we had a distinct view of the famous volcanic peak of Fusiyamma, rising in the western heaven high above the hills and sixty miles away. In the evenings its solitary cone of a pale violet hue was defined with great beauty against the rosy flush of sunset, but in the morning, when the light fell upon it, we could see the scars of old eruptions and the cold ravines of snow on its northern side. It is the highest mountain in Japan, and estimated to be twelve or thirteen thousand feet above the sea level

On the morning after our arrival the Japanese put up a false battery of black canvass, about a hundred yards in length, on the shore south of Uraga. There was no appearance of guns, but with a glass I saw two or three companies of soldiers in scarlet uniform, riding thro' the groves in the rear. In most of the batteries they erected canvass screens behind the embrasures; with what object it was difficult to conceive. These diversions they repeated so often during our stay that at last we ceased to regard them: but it was amusing to hear some of our old quartermasters now and then gravely report to Capt. Buchanan: "Another dungaree fort thrown up, sir!"

On Saturday morning a surveying expedition, consisting of one boat from each ship, under the charge of Lieut. BENT of the Mississippi, was sent for the purpose of sounding up the bay.—The other officers were Lieut. GUEST, of the Susquehanna, Lieut. BALCH, of the Plymouth, and Mr. MADIGAN, master of the Saratoga. The boats carried, in addition to the usual ensign a white flag at the bow, and were fully manned with armed seamen. They ran up the bay to a distance of about four miles, and found everywhere from thirty to forty-three fathoms of water. The recall was then hoisted and a signal gun fired to bring them back. In the afternoon they sounded around the bight of Uraga, keeping about a cables-length from the shore.—They found five fathoms of water at this distance, though nearer to the beach there were accasional reefs. Mr. Heine, the artist, obtained a panoramic sketch of the shore, with the batteries, villages and other objects in detail On approaching the forts the soldiers at first came out, armed with matchlocks, but as the boats advanced nearer they retired within the walls.

The forts were all of very rude and imperfect construction, and all together only mounted fourteen guns, none of which were larger than nine-pounders. The whole number of soldiers seen was about four hundred, a considerable portion of whom were armed with spears. Their caps and shields were lackered, and glittered in the sun like polished armor. The carriages of the guns were also lackered. The embrazures were so wide that the guns were wholly unprotected, while they were so stationed that the forts could be stormed from either side with very little risk to the assaulting party. The parapets were of earth and about twelve feet in thickness, and the barracks in the rear were of wood. Indeed, the whole amount of the Japanese defences appeared laughable after all the extravagant stories we had heard.

Mr. MADIGAN approached at one place to within a hundred yards of the shore. Three official personages were standing upon a bank of earth, when some one raised a spy-glass to get a near view of them. No sooner did they behold the glittering tube pointed at them than they scampered down as quickly as possible and concealed themselves. There were three boats loads of soldiers near the shore, who made signs to keep off, but he answered them by pointing out the way he intended to go. Therefore they put off and bore down upon him so rapidly that he at first thought they intended to run into him, and ordered his men to trail their oars and put caps on their carbines. The boats stopped at once, and made no attempt to interfere with the cutter's course.

On Monday morning the same surveying party was again dispatched up the bay, followed by the Mississippi which was designed to protect them and tow them back in the evening. Lieut Bent's boat was in advance, and, as he passed the promontory of Uraga, three Japanese boats put out to meet him.—The officers in them made signs to return, but he kept steadily on his way; we watched the progress of the boats with glasses, but at the distance of four miles they, with the Mississippi, passed out of sight behind the point.

Several Government boats, fully manned, were seen from time to time pulling across the bay in the direction of the surveying fleet, but no prominent movement occurred until noon. At this time the distant shores were so lifted by the effects of a mirage that we saw land extending entirely around the head of the bay, where previously none had been visible. The eastern shore was remarkable distinct, and for the first time we observed a low sandy promontory stretching out into the bay five or six miles to the north of us. Near the middle of it rose a low mound, on which, by the aid of a glass, we could discern a number of soldiers clustered around some white objects, which I took to be tents. In a short time several hundred men were marched down to the beach, where they formed a line nearly half a mile in length At least fifty banners, of various colors and devices, were planted along the line. A number of Government boats, similar to these which had visited us, were drawn up on the beach. The greater part of the soldier embarked in the boats, which put off one after another, and made directly across the bay. We saw nothing more until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Mississippi made her appearance at a distance of ten miles. The headland of Uraga was crowded with soldiers who came out to see her pass.

From some of the officers who were of the party I learnt the following particulars: In ascending the bay they were constantly met by Government boats, the officers in which urged them by signs to return. They kept on their course, however, until Mr. Bent endeavored to proceed to the head of a deep bay on the western coast. Here he was met by forty-five Japanese boats, which placed themselves in front of him to intercept his progress. He ordered his men to lay on their oars and fix bayonets to their muskets, but this produced no impression. As the Mississippi was more than two miles astern, he despatched one of the boats to summon her; and varied his course sufficiently to prevent coming in collision with the Japanese. The approach of the steamer soon dispersed them

The boats every where obtained deep soundings, with a bottom of soft mud.—The furtherest point reached was ten or twelve miles from our anchorage. The shores were bold and steep, with mountains in the back ground, and the bay (to which Lieut. Bent gave the name of Perry's Bay) offers a secure and commodious anchorage. On her return the Mississippi came down the centre of the bay, finding every where abundance of water.

The Dutch Widower.

"Mine vrow was no better as she ort to be, till shust before she died; then she was so goot as before," remarked Mr. Vanderborn, to his neighbor.

"Your wife was an amiable woman, and you do great injustice to her memory," said Swartz.

"Vel, vat you know so much bout mine vrow, fos?"

"I was not intimately acquainted with her, but I am sure all her acquaintances loved her."

"Vot right had they to love her—May be."

"May be what?"

"May be you loved mine vrow, too"

"Why do you speak so strangely?"

"Vy von day, a pig ugly man, shust like you, came into our house and kissed mine vrow right before her face."

"Were you present at the time?"

"To be sure I vos."

"Well what did you do?"

"I kicked him right behink his pack."

"Did he resent it?"

"Yah he broke me and te lookinglass and all te rest of the crockery in the house, 'cept the feather bed, into von tam smash!"

"What did you do then?"

"Then I cried murder! and I called for te shudge, and te shury, and te police office, and te constable, to come, and he rund away."

Did you intend to charge me with taking such unwarrantable liberties with the companion of your bosom?"

"Me no charge nothing for it now, because she be tead and berried."

"I will not allow you to make such insinuations. You are an old tyrant, and every body said you were glad when your wife died."

"Every body po ron tam liar"

"I saw no spuptons of sorrow."

"Me felt more wusht tan if my best cow has tied"

"Your cow? What a comparison!"

"She vos a great loss—a heavy loss—for she was so big as dat (spreading out his arms,) and she weighed more tan two hundred pounds."

"Look out old man, or you will see trouble I doubt if your wife was ever kissed by any man after her marriage.—At all events you must apologise for what you have said of me.

"Vot is pologise?"

"You must beg my pardon and say you are sorry; if you do not, I will enter a complaint and have you arrested."

"I po sorry, ten."

"Sorry for what?

"Sorry you kissed mine vrow.

"You incorrigible idiot? That is not what you must say, for I never did such a thing in my life."

"Must I say that you po sorry you never did such a thing?"

"No—you must take back what you have said"

While the Dutchman was in this dilemma, his friend Hans Bamberger came along, and finally succeeded in reconciling the parties, when the trio adjourned to a neighboring coffee house—*B. Inditer.*

COLONEL TODD OF KENTUCKY.—The Knickerbocker tells the following anecdote of the gallant Colonel, who was sent by General Harrison as minister to Russia. It turned on the similarity of sound between the French work *an* (year) and *ane* (ass.) A similar pleasantry is common in the French just books, whence it has probably been stolen and put off on the Kentuckian:

The Colonel spoke abominable French with a worse Kentucky accent. Believing French to be his forte, he would ever answer in that language, with all the air of a diplomat, every question asked him in English. One day at a grand levee at the Winter Palace, one of the Empress' ladies-in-waiting asked him in English how long he had been in Europe. He replied in French: "I was an ass in Paris, part of an ass in London, almost an ass in Germany, and I am two asses here!" "And you will be an ass wherever you go," said the maid of honor in French.

☞A lounger at a tavern, seeing a gentleman ride up to the door, rose and accosted him: "Say, say stranger, don't your face ache?" "No, why do you ask that question?" "It looked so ugly, I thought it must hurt you."

☞"Ah, doctor, does the cholerasw awfect the highaw and daw?" asked an exquisite of a celebrated physician in New Orleans

"No," replied the M. D., "but it's death on fools, and you'd better leave the city immediately."

The hollow sloped