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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.

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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.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

This ancient Institution, founded more than seventy years ago, constitutes, with St. John's College at Annapolis, the original University of Maryland. Though it may not be known by the present generation, it is certainly true that Washington College was built by the private contributions of our forefathers; and the names of the contributors, the fathers of many persons now living, are still preserved among the archives of the College as the most precious and cherished mementoes of the past.

Washington and St. John's were liberally endowed by the Legislature of Maryland; and during a period of twenty years, while this allowance was annually received and an able Faculty maintained, flourished beyond example. Many of the most distinguished men of the State, and indeed of other States, Divines, Statesmen, Physicians and Lawyers, were graduated in this Institution.

A year or two before the close of the last century, the Legislature, under the influence of a misguided policy, deprived the Colleges of their funds. The consequence of this measure was a rapid and hopeless declension. The College languished until 1827, when a disastrous fire reduced our magnificent edifice to ashes.

The Visitors and Governors, tho' discouraged, did not despair. By continued exertion they procured a small annual grant from the State and by the strictest economy in the management of their resources and employing for some years only one Professor, they accumulated a fund by which the present building was erected, a Philosophical Apparatus of limited extent, but of superior quality, was procured and the nucleus of a Library was formed.—To these, annual additions are made as our narrow funds will allow.

This building presents a handsome exterior, but is too small to accommodate more than the family of the Principal and 16 to 20 boarders and afford recitation-rooms for more than 50 to 60 students. Of course, the great desideratum now is an additional building containing comfortable chambers. We have grounds for the belief that if comfortable accommodations were provided for fifty more Boarders, that number would soon be supplied. It is the intention of the Visitors to employ additional Professors of known ability and zeal; and having placed the College under the government of DR. FRANCIS WATERS, a gentleman of undoubted qualifications in every branch of the full collegiate course, they confidently anticipate ample success.

The advantages of a College located among our own people have not been fully appreciated. When our sons are sent abroad to be educated, it is at an age when impressions are easily made, but not so easily eradicated. Such impressions are generally lasting as their lives. They return home after a curriculum of 4 or 5 years with feelings hostile to our institutions and customs and with a loss of acclimation which is frequently destructive to their future health. Many thousands of dollars, which if spent in their native place, would bring forth abundant fruits of improvement, are wasted abroad to the serious detriment of their health and especially their moral culture.

With a firm conviction of the truth of these remarks—and deducing hence the absolute necessity of a Peninsular College, we confidently appeal to the liberality of our fellow citizens to aid us in our enterprise. We have in hand funds to begin, but insufficient to complete, the erection of wings to the present building, of such size as will accommodate the large additions we expect to the present number of pupils.—We wish to give them fine, airy, commodious and healthy apartments. And we pledge ourselves to use every exertion in order to secure a full and able Faculty and promise us complete an education, moral and scientific, as can be had at any college in the United States.

By order,
E F. CHAMBERS,
Pres. Board of Visitors.
Chester Town, Jan. 21, 1854.

ABEL J. REES & Co.

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.

Jan. 2. 1851.

Hardware.

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

A. J. REES & Co.
Rees' cor. Jan. 2 '54

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 Trimings &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 & Co.
Rees' Corner Jan. 2, '54

Clothing.

WE are now opening a large lot, consisting of: Black, Blue and Brown Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats-ous 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 & Co
Rees' Corner, Jan. 2, '54.

Boots & Shoes.

FINE Boots at $2 25 Fine calf city made Boots at $3,25 a $3,50, an excellent article, Boy Boots eastern and city made at low prices. 10 cases of these city made Course Boots, water Prof., Long and short tops at the old price of 2,50 per pair; persons in want of such goods for servants ware will do well to call early. SHOES:-500 Pair Mens, Womens, Boys, Youths, Misses, Child. of all kinds and qualities at prices rom 25 cts. to 1,50 per pair—for sale by

ABEL J. REES & Co.
Rees' Corner Jan. 2, '54.

Kersey! Kersey!!

MANUFACTURED by Messrs Mallallieu & Bro. of Maryland and not surpassed by any goods of the kind also an All Wool Kersey at 65 cts. per yard (not a mixture of foreign wool and old rags) but a good article of goods manufactured in Q. A. Co. Md., for my own sales, and for sale by

ABEL J REES & Co.
Rees' Corner, Md, Jan. 2, '54.

Groceries.

CONSISTING in part of Brown Sugars 6¼ cts., a beautiful article White Sugars, Loaf Brushed &c., No. and W. J. Molases, Oils, Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil and Etheriel Oil, vinegar, Broomis Buckets, Tubs &c., Bacon and Lard, on hand and for sale by

ABEL J. REES & Co
Rees' cor. Jan. 2, '54.

Hats and Caps.

LATEST Slouch, Cubana, Pearl Kossuth, Planters Brush Hats, Beaver—at prices from 62½ to $3. CAPS of all kinds at prices from 18¾ cts. to $2,—Just opened and for sale by

ABEL J. REES & Co.
Rees' Cor. Jan. 2, '54

Queens-ware.

ONE Crate—(making our assortment complete—) Just received and for sale by ABEL J. REES & Co.
Rees' Cor. Jan 2 '54.

No. 1, 4, 8, 9, shot for sale. Hats, caps and fleice cotton for sale.

W. BACCHUS.
Nov 12, 1853.

POETICAL.

[From the German of Johann Martin Miller.]

THE CONTENTED MAN.

"Was frag Ich viel nach yeld und gut!"

Why need I strive and sigh for wealth!
It is enough for for me
That heaven hath sent me strength and health,
A spirit glad and free;
Grateful these blessings to receive,
Using my hymn at morn and eve.

On some, what floods of riches flow!
House, herds and gold have they;
Yet life's best joys they never know,
But fret their hours away.
The more they have, they seek increase,
Complaints and cravings never cease.

A vale of tears this world they call,
To me it seems so fair;
It countless pleasures hath for all,
And none denied a share.
The little birds on new-fledging wing,
And insects revel in the spring.

For love of us, hills, woods and plains
In beautious hues are clad
And birds sing far and near sweet strains,
Caught up by echoes glad.
"Rise," sings the lark, "your tasks to play—"
The nightingale sings "lullaby."

And when the golden sun goes forth,
And all like gold appears,
When bloom o'erspreads the glowing earth,
And fields have ripening ears,
I think these glories that I see,
My kind Creator made for me.

Then load I thank the Lord above;
And say in joyful mood,
His love, indeed, is Father's love,
He wills to all men good.
Then let me ever grateful live,
Enjoying all he designs to give.

HOUSES FOR SALE—House in Biddle st., near Garden st., opposite Richmond Market, stands back with handsome yard in front, 3 stories, basement kitchen, 25 feet front by 150 deep to Rose st., house and stable in the rear, will be sold low, either in fee or with Ground Rent, price $2,-S00. Two houses in Ross st., two story and attic, 16 feet front by 70 feet deep, Groud Rent $25, price $900.—House on Columbia st, three stories, with back building, 17½ feet front by 190 feet deep, with two houses in the rear, hat rents for $120, ground rent $105, front house rents for $250, price $2500. Lot of Ground on Garden st., opposite Tiffany's, on the east side, 24½ feet front by 150 feet deep, to a 20 feet street, price $1800, or lease it $5 per foot. I have a number of small houses for sale in different parts of the city.

R. W. RASIN,
Cor. Fayette and Park sts.
Dec. 24, 1853.

THE OSIRIS.



On and after Monday, January 2d, the steamer Osiris, Capt. J. H. Kirwan, will leave Light street wharf, foot of Conway street, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Kent Island, Corsica and Chester Town, returning same day. Also, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, returning the following days, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Hugh Jenkins will be withdrawn for a few days after the 1st of January.

WM. J. BRYSON, Agent.
Jan 14, 1854.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A superior Chickering Piano, Rose wood, nearly new, and said by tuners of Pianos to be the best toned instrument in the county. Cost, with the cover and stool, $318; will be sold for $250, and a credit given on part of the money; the present owner having no use for it. Enquire of the Editor.

Dec. 17, 1853.

BLANKETS.

A large lot consisting of homemade, Ribbonbond, common negro, and horse blankets, also an assortment of horse covers complete, just received and for sale low by ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner, dec. 10, '53.

HARDWARE, Queensware. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wheelers Morocco Slippers and walking Shoes, on hand and for sale low by

B. B, PERKINS.
dec. 17, 1853.

BROWN, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio and Laguyra Coffee, a fresh supply of Teas on hand and for sale by

B. B. PERKINS.
dec. 17, 1853.

The Lady's Mistake.

"I never attended but one temperance lecture," said our friend B., with a peculiar smile, "and I don't think I shall ever attend another.

"You probably found it dry?"

"Well, yes—but that isn't it. The lecture was well enough, but I got into such an awful scrape after it was all over, that I never think of temperance meeting without a shudder. I'll tel you about it. It was in Jersey City, where I was something of a stranger, and the night was one of the worse of the season. Boreas! how it blew! It was enough to take your breath away. Well, sir, the lecture was over, and making out with the crowd, I lingered in the door-way, contemplating the awful scene, when somebody took my arm.

"Where have you been?" said the sweetest voice in the world. "I have been looking for you everywhere."

Very much surprised I turned my head and saw—but I can't describe her! It makes me mad to think how prodigiously pretty she was! With her left hand see leaned on my arm; she was arraging h r veil with her right, and did not notice my surprise.

"Come, let us be going," was her reply, pressing my arm

A thrill went to my heart. What to make of my lady's address, I did not know, but she was too charming a creature for me to refuse to accompany her. We started off in the midst of the tempest, the noise of which preveuted any conversation. At length she said with a scream—

"Put your arm around me, I shall blow away!"

I need not describe to you my sensation as I pressd her to my side and hurried on. It was very dark; nobody saw us—and allowing her to guide my steps, I followed her motions through two or three short streets, until she stopped before an elegant mansion.

"Have you your key?" she asked.

"My key!" I stamered, there must have been some mistake."

"O, I have one."

And as she opened the door, I stood waiting to bid her good night, or to have some explanation, when turning quickly, she said:

"How you act to-night, ain't you coming in?"

There was something very tempting in the suggestion. Was I going in? A warm house and a pretty woman were certainly objects of consideration, and it was dreary to think of facing the storm and see her no more.

It took me three-quarters of a second to make up my mind, and in I went.—There was a dim light, and as my guide ran up stairs, why, I thought I could do nothing better than to run up too. I followed her into a very dark room.

"Lock the door, John," she said.

Now, as if I had been the only John in the world, I thought she knew me I felt for the key, and turned it in the lock without hesitation, wondering all the time what was coming next. Then an awful suspicion of some horrid tricks flashed upon my mind, for I had often heard of infatuated men being lured to destruction by pretty women, and I was on the point of re-opening the door, when my lady struck a light. Then—being an excessive modest man—I discovered to my dismay that I was in a bed-room!—alone with a woman in a bed-room! I cannot describe my sensation. I said something, I don't know what it was, but the lady lighted her lamp, looked, stared at me an instant, turned as white as a pillow case, and screamed.

"Who are you? How came you here? Go, quick—leave the room—*I-I thought you were my husband!*" and covering her face with her hands, she sobbed hysterically.

I was petrified. Of course I was as anxious to leave as she was to have me do so. But in my confusion, instead of going out at the door I came in, I unlocked another door, and walked into a closet.

Before I could rectify my error, there came a thundering at the first door—The lady screamed; the noi-e increased; and I felt peculiar, knowing very well that the lady's real husband was comming and that I was in rather a bad fix.

Well aware that it would not do to remain in the closet, and convinced of the danger of meeting a man who might fall into the vulgar weakness of being jealous, I was trying to collect my scattered senses in the dark recess, when the lady rushed to me and whispered in a mild manner—

"What shall I do? If you do not go, he will kill me!"

"O—but consider—"

The thundering at the door drowned her voice. She flew to open it. As the wrathful husband burst into the room I thought I felt a little cold, and crept under some garments hanging in the closet.

A gruff voice roared and stormed. A tender silver voice remonstrate. Othello was jealous and revengeful; Desdemona innocent and distressed—then I heard ominous sounds as of some one looking under the bed.

"I know he is here! I saw him come into the house with you! You locked the door! I'll have his heart out!"

"Hear me! hear me! I'll explain!"

As I was listening very attentively for the explanation, the garments under which I was concealed were quietly lifted and fancy my feelings, discovered in such a situation by such a husband!

"Well, B——," we cried, deeply interested, for we knew every word of his story was true, "how did you get out of the scrape?"

"I used a violent remedy for so violent a complaint. Driven in a corner—my life in danger—perceiveing at a glance that Othello was not as strong as I was, I threw myself upon him, fell with him and kept him there, until I had given a full explanation of the error made him hear reason, and tamed him to be as quiet as a lamb. Then I left rather unceremoniously; and I have never seen Othello nor Desdemonia since.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Question of Peace or War still in Doubt—the Answer of the Czar Anxiously Looked for—The Battle of Cibale—5,000 Russians Slaughtered—England Fortifying—Activity in the French Navy Yards.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4th.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday the 21st January, arrived here at 12 o'clock this P M., bringing seventy through passengers.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific arrived out at Liverpool on Wednesday, 18th ult.

The steamship Golden Age, from Liverpool for Australia, put into St. Vincents for coal and sailed again on 19th December—all well.

THE TURKISH WAR.

We have further accounts of the battle of Cibale, confirming the Turkish successes. It appears that the Russians were concentrating a force at Cibale, in order to attack Kalifat on the 13th; but, on the 6th, 15,000 Turks marched out of Kalafat, attacked and stormed Cibale—had a conflict with the Russians in the field on the 7th, and renewed the battle on the 8th, ending in the evening with the total discomfiture of the Russians, who confess to 4,000 killed, and their Generals, Aurep and Tuinour wounded.

On the 9th, the Turks having remained over night on the field beyond Cibale, attacked the reserve of the Russians, and drove them back upon Krajova, with the loss of cannon, and immense slaughter on both sides. On the 10th the Turks having razed the Russian fortifications, returned to Kalafat. The Turks were commanded in this action by Selim Pacha, Zedlinsky, and Mehmed Pacha—one of whom, probably Mehmed, is reported killed.

The above victories were officially announced to the French and British embassies.

There is very little news from Asia. Letters from Trebizone of the 6th December say that Schaymal had organised a Polish rifle regiment, 12,000 strong. He has plenty of provisions and ammunition, and is organizing an army at Daghestan. The Abassynians are in alliance with him.

The Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting at Constantinople for employment were shipped on the 2nd of January for the Army in Asia.

On the 5th January the whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea.

Two ships had been sent with the following to the Russian Government at Sebastopol, conformably with the orders of the British and French governments:

"The British Squadron, in concert with that of France, is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to protect the Ottoman Territory from aggression or hostile acts. We apprise you thereof with a view to prevent all collissions tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our Governments, which we are desirous of preserving, and which no doubt you are equally anxious to maintain. To this end we should feel happy to learn that you, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the Admiral, commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger

Signed, RADCLIFFE,
BARAGUA D'HILLIERS.

It was at first intended to send a portion of the fleet only into the Black Sea, but a rumor was current that the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebostapol, consequently the whole of the allied fleets entered. It was further rumored that Russian ships of war were off Erzeroum, probably expecting to intercept the Turkish convoy, (which was under the protection of the allies,) carrying 15,000 men for Asia.

On the 31st of December, the Porte made the the following modifications to the note of the four powers. 1st—Instead of the evacuation of the principalities, as soon as possible—say within 15 or 20 days after the acceptance by Russia. 2nd—The renewal of treaties to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey. The Porte will ameliorate her administrative system alone, and spontaneously.

On the receipt of this at Vienna, the English, French, Austrian and Prussian Representatives met and drew up a protocol, stating that the Porte's terms were good and satisfactory. They were immediately sent off by Courier to St. Petersburg, where they would arrive about the 19th.

The Porte's demand is that the note shall be definitely accepted or rejected within 40 days from Jan. 2nd, and the principalities evacuated within from 20 to 30 days of the date of the Czar's letter of acceptance. This demand is on the way to St. Petersburg.

On the 12th of January, the British and French Ministers at St. Petersburg also communicated to the Russian Minister of Foreign affairs, the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea. The Czar's reply was not known when the Arabia sailed, and all Europe was anxiously awaiting it, as indications had already transpired that he would at once withdraw his Ambassadors from France and England, and formally declare war—nothing else is looked for.

The Latest.

The mail of Saturday morning brings nothing really late or reliable.

Our Liverpool correspondent made arrangements to have telegraphed from Vienna the instant intelligence of the Czar's reply was received, in order to meet the Arabia, and as no despatch came to hand, the presumption is the reply had not reached that capitol.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell had sent a circular to members of the House of Commons, requesting a full attendance at the opening of the House.

England is activly recruiting her coast volunteer artillery, and coast defence guard. Ten thousand men are wanted. Exertions are also making to man the navy, and more ships are fitting out, but apparently to land forces.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to five per cent. It was said the bank would lend the Government from two or three hundred millions of francs, on treasury bonds.

Another important rumor prevailed that arrangements were making to effect a fusion of the Bank of France with the credit Mobilier, and by a bold expansion of currency to prevent the necessity of a loan. Receivers generally would then be suppressed, and the whole revenue be received by the agents of the banks. In connection with this, it is said M. Fould would retire, and be succeeded by M. Persigny. The above is believed to be authentic.

The Moniteur publishes a decree, extending free trade in bredstuffs between France and England to the 31st July.

The revenue from indirect taxes, last year, shows an increase of four millions over the preceeding year.

The Duchess of Orleans, on the 10th December, published a letter to the Duke de Nemours, refusing positively to join the recent fusion of the Bourbon family, and holding firmly to her son's right to the French throne.

It is rumored that M. Thiers is not disinclined to accept office under the imperial regime.

Mr Mason, the American minister, had arrived at Paris.

The greatest activity prevails in the French Navy Yards. The operatives are ordered to work on Sundays, and every ship is to be fitted for sea immediately. A levy had also been made of all the seamen between twenty and forty years old, and all the Newfoundland fishermen are drafted into the fleet.—Stores for forty housand soldiers are ready for shipment at Toulon.

A CHARGE AS IS A CHARGE.—Judge Jerry Jones, a western judgical dignitary recently delivered the folowing charge to the jury, in the case of one Samuel Crouch on trial for stealing: "Jury you kin go out, and don't show your mugs here till you fine a verdict. If you cant fine one of your own git the one the last Jury used," The Jury retired, and after an absence of fifteen minutes returnrd with a verdict of 'suicide, in the ninth degree and fourth verse.' Judge Jones then pronounced the following sentence: 'Sam Crouch, stand up and face the music, you are found guilty of suicide for stealing. Now this court sentence you to pay a fine of two shillings, to shave your head with a biggan-nit in the barracks, and if you try to cave in the heads of any of the jury you'll catch thunder that's all. Your fate will be a warning to others and in conclusion may the Lord have mercy on your soul. Sheriff get me a pint of red eye! I'm awful thirsty. Amen."