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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. 15. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854. NO. 34.

AMERICAN ARTIST' UNION!

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with a view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE,

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to their purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of which are sold, 250,000 *GIFTS of the actual cost of* 150,00) *dollars.*

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For Five Dollars, a highly finished Engraving, beautifully *Painted in Oil*, and *Five Gift Tickets* will be sent; or Five Dollars worth of splendid Engraving can be selected from the Catalogue, and sent by return mail or express.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each dollar sent, an engraving worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket will immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS:

The Committee believing that the success of this GREAT NATIONAL UNDERTAKING will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering *Agents* have resolved to treat with such on the most *liberal terms.*

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending (post-paid) $1, will receive by return of mail, a one dollar engraving, a "GIFT TICKET," a Prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100	Marble busts of Washington, at $100,	$10,000
100	Ditto, of Clay, at $100	10,000
100	" Webster, 100	10,000
100	" Calhoun, 100	10,000
50	elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 2x3 ft each, at $100,	5,000
100	elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 ft., each $50	5,000
500	steel plate engraving, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt f ames, 24x30 inches each, at $10,	5,000
10,000	elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the *Washington Monument*, 20x26 in. each $4,	40,000
337,000	steel plate engravings from 100 different plates now in possession of and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to $1 ea	41,000
1	first class Dwelling in 31st st. N. Y. City,	12.000
22	Building Lots in 100 and 101st sts. N. Y. City, each 25x100 ft. deep, at $1000,	22,000
100	Villa sites, containing each 1000 sq ft. in the suburbs of New York City, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at $500	50,000
20	perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250	5,000
50	do do do do of $100 each	5 000
100	" " " " of $50 "	5,000
250	" " " " of 20 "	5,000
2,000	" " " " of 5 "	10,000

Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Visscher & Co, Real Estate Broker, New York. Orders, (post paid) with money enclosed, to be addressed

J. W. HOLBROOKE. Sec'y,
No 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Nov 11, 1854.—6m

NEGRO BLANKETS, from 1 to $4 per pair, and a general assortment of Fine Blankets, from $4 to $10, also a lot of horse blankets, at all sizes, just received and for sale by

A. J. REES & CO.

Nov. 18, 1854,

BOOTS and SHOES—A large stock, well selected, and at small profits, just received and for sale by

A. J. REES & Co.

Nov: 18, 1854.

JUST received, a good supply of Shad Mackerel, Herring, and dried Beef

A. M. RUSSELL.

Oct. 28, 1854.

LAROQUES ELIXIS OF BARKS, always on hand and for sale by

WM P. FRANCIS.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF EDWARD GOODING.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans Court, December 12, 1854,

On the application of John Duyer, Administrator of Edward Gooding late of Kent county, dec'd,

Ordered that he gives notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same to be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Kent county

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid,

{SEAL} I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 12th day of December, 1854.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Cooding late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of July, 1855, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of December, 1854.

JOHN DUYER,
Adm'r of Edward Gooding, dec'd.

Dec: 15, 1854 —4w.

NOTIONS.

B. B PERKINS has a general variety of Notions consisting in part of childrens cotton, wool and moreno Hose of all sizes and qualities, childrens garters, combs, handk'fs, Gloves, Hats Caps, &c., Cotton, wool, cashmeres and silk hose shreds, buttons bobbins, braids sewing silk, spool cotton, tape, knitting needles, tidy needles, socks, pins, sleeve protectors, ladies vests, and many other articles in this line. Also a general variety of Groceries, brown and white Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Flour, Starch, Nutmeg Spice, pepper, Saltpeter, Salaratus, wash soda, Ginger, Molasses, vinegar, tobaccco, oil adamantine, and mould candles, brown soap, with a large assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Wooden ware, Brooms, Hollowware, Castings, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Oct. 21, 1854.

Domestic Goods.

B. B. PERKINS has just opened a large stock of domestic goods consisting in part of ½ Bleached and brown Sheeting, bleached and brown Muslins Irish linens Wool and Cotton flannels. Linen and Cotton Table Diaper and clothes, dinner and tea Napkins: Russia and Birdeye Diaper, Crash, bleach'd and brown Muslins, Tickings Checks, plaid, domestic, linseys, osmaburgs, blankets, Spreads, Quilts, Rag Carpets, and many other goods which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. Produce or to punctual dealers.

Oct. 21, 1854.

Stationary.

B. B. PERKINS has just opened a new lot of school Books and Stationary, consisting in part of English and American Letter and Note Paper, plain and guilt edge, small and full size cap. deed and drawing paper for surveyors use, with a full assortment of envelopes, some extra sizes, school books, ink, ink-stands, pens, wafers, wax, sand &c.

All the above goods were bought on the best terms and will be sold at a small profit. Come and see.

Oct. 14.

Dress Goods.

B. B. PERKINS has just opened a large stock of Dress Goods for Ladies; consisting in part of Cahcoes, plain, plaid, striped and figured De Laines and Cashmeres, Coburg clothes, Alapacas, Black Silk, Canton Crape, flannell and many other goods to which the attention of the Ladies is invited.

Oct. 21, 1854.

CLOTH and Linen Table Covers, Table Damask, Irish Linens &c.—for sale by W. N. E. WICKES.

October 21.

SIX Dozen Corn Baskets, just received and for sale by

A. J. REES & Co.

Nov. 18, '54.

Fluid Lamps.

IN store and for sale, a beautiful assortment of Fluid Lamps, of all sizes

ALDRIDGE & STAPLES.

Oct. 21, 1854.

PERFUMERY, Kathairon, Pamatum Hair Brushes, Combs, and a variety of fancy articles—for sale by

W. N. E WICKES

Oct. 28.

BRICK! BRICK!—75,000 Brick of prime quality on hand and for sale by

A. J. REES & Co.

Rees' corner, Nov. 18, '54.

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 one dollar; and twenty five cents for every 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.

Selected Poetry.

MAIDEN BEAUTY.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Her hand's like a lily—
But just at the tip
It has stolen a tint
Like the hue of her lip!
Her breath's like the morning,
When hyacinths blow;
Her feet leave a blessing
Wherever they go!

For each one she's something
To comfort or cheer;
When her purse fails her wishes,
She gives them a tear!
E'en the sound of her step
Seem to give them relief;
And they bless that sweet face
Which speak hope 'mid their grief!

Her mouth's like a rose bud,
Just budding half through,
When it opens at morn,
Amidst fragrance and dew,
And her heart is a dwelling
Where angels might rest,
And forget their own heaven
In that of her breat.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Mr. Bright upon the Causes of the War—Interesting Correspondence.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In the few words which I exchanged with you in the street a short time ago, you declared the present war to be one of the wickedest things that this country ever engaged in. I believe those were your words or at least to that effect. Now, as I have a sincere respect for your well-considered opinion, and as I have come to a very opposite conclusion, your dictum sent me to such books as I possess on the law of nations, especially to VATTEL, and, oddly enough, I found that more than a quarter of a century ago, I had consulted his pages as to the justice or otherwise of the first crusade. My reading has confirmed my first opinion; and, as Manchester will meet next Thursday to commence a subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the contest, and as the members for Manchester ought to be there, I shall be exceedingly pleased if you will then state the conclusive reasons for your condemnation of the war, and enable us to determine either to give it our hearty support, or then and there to petition for peace.

Believe me to be, with esteem, and respect, yours, truly,

ABSALOM WATKIN.

JOHN BRIGHT, Esq, M. P.

RHYL, North Wales,
October 29, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I think, on further consideration, you will perceive that the meeting on Thursday next would be a most improper occasion for a discussion as to the justice of the war. Just or unjust the war is a fact, and the men whose lives are miserably thrown away in it have clearly a claim upon the country, and especially upon those who, by the expression of opinions favorable to the war, have made themselves responsible for it. I cannot, therefore, for a moment appear to discourage the liberality of those who believe the war to be just, and whose utmost generosity, in my opinion, will make but a wretched return for the ruin they have brought upon hundreds of families.

With regard to the war itself, I am not surprised at the difference between your opinion and mine, if you decide a question of this nature by an appeal to VATIEL. The "law of nations" is not my law, and at best it is a code full of confusion and contradictions, having its foundations on custom, and not on a higher mortality; and on custom which has always been determined by the will of the strongest. It may be a question of some interest whether the first crusade was in accordance with the law and principles of VATTEL: but whether the first crusade was just, and whether the policy of the crusades was a wise policy, is a totally different question I have no doubt that the American war was a just war according to the principles laid down by writers on the "law of nations," and yet no man in his senses in this country will now say that the policy of George III. towards the American colonies was a wise policy, or that war a righteous war. The French war, too, was doubtless just according to the same authorities, for there were fears, and anticipated dangers to be combated and law and order to be sustained in Europe; and yet few intelligent men now believe the French war to have been either necessary or just. You must excuse me if I refuse altogether to pin my faith upon VATTEL. There have been writers on international law who have attempted to show that private assassination and the poisoning of wells were justifiable in war; and perhaps it would be difficult to demonstrate wherein these horrors differ from some of the practices which are not in vogue. I will not ask you to mould your opinion on these points by such writers, nor should I submit my judgment to that of VATTEL.

The question of this present war is in two parts—first, was it necessary for us to interfere by arms in a dispute between the Russians and the Turks; and secondly, having determined to interfere, under certain circumstances, why was not the whole question terminated when Russia accepted the Vienna note? The seat of war is 3,000 miles away from us We had not been attacked—not even insulted in any way. Two independent Governments had a dispute, and we thrust ourselves into the quarrel.—That there was some ground for the dispute is admitted by the four Powers in the proposition of the Vienna note. But for the English Minister at Constantinople and the Cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself, and the last note of Prince Menschikoff would have been accepted, and no human being can point out any material difference between that note and the Vienna note, afterwards agreed upon and recommended by the Governments of England, France, Austria and Russia. But our Government would not allow the dispute to be settled. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe held private interviews with the Sultan, did his utmost to alarm him, insisted on his rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the armed assistance of England if war should arise.

The Turks rejected the Russian note, and the Russians crossed the Pruth, occupying the Principalities as a "material guarantee." I do not defend this act of Russia; it has always appeared to me impolitic and immoral; but I think it likely it could be well defended out of Vattel, and it is at least as justifiable as the conduct of Lord John Russel and Lord Palmerston in 1850, when they sent 10 or 12 ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim made by Don Pacifico were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England, France, and Turkey not to be a *casus belli*. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna and the celebrated Vienna note was drawn up. This note had its origin in Paris, was agreed to by the Conference at Vienna, ratified and approved by the Cabinets of Paris and London, and pronounced by all these authorities to be such as would satisfy the honor of Russia, and at the same time be compatible with the "independence and integrity of Turkey and the honor of the Sultan." Russia accepted this note at once,—accepted it, I believe, by telegraph, even before the precise words of it had been received in St. Petersburg. Everybody thought the question now settled; a Cabinet Minister assured me that we should never hear another word about it; "the whole thing is at an end," he said, and so it appeared for a moment. But the Turk refused the note which had be drawn up by his own arbitrators, and which Russia had accepted. And what did the Ministers say then, and what did their organ the "Times," say? They said it was merely a difference about words, it was a pity the Turk made any difficulty, but it would soon be settled. But it was not settled and why not? It is said that the Russian Government put an improper construction on the Vienna note.—But it is unfortunate for those who say this, that the Turks placed precisely the same construction upon it; and further it is upon record that the French Government advised the Russian Government to accept it, on the ground that its general sense differed in nothing from the sense of the proposition of Prince Menschikoff. It is, however, easy to see why the Russian Government should when the Turks refused the award of their own arbitrators, re-state its original claim, that it might not be damaged by whatever concession it had made in accepting the award; and this is evidently the explanation of the document issued by Count Nesselrode, and about which so much has been said. But after this the Emperor of Russia spoke to Lord Westmoreland on the subject at Olmutz and expressed his readiness to accept the Vienna note, with any clause which the Conferance might add to it, explaining and restricting its meaning; and he urged that this should be done at once, as he was anxious that his troops should re-cross the Pruth before Winter. It was in this very week that the Turks summoned a grand council and contrary to the advice of England and France, determined on a declaration of war.

Now observe the course taken by our Government. They agreed to the Vienna note; not fewer than five members of this cabinet have filled the office of Foreign Secretary, and therefore may be supposed capable of comprehending its meaning; it was a note drawn up by the frends of Turkey, and by arbitrators self constituted on behalf of Turkey; they urged its acceptance on the Russian Government, and the Russian Government accepted it; there was then a dispute about its precise meaning, and Russia agreed, and even proposed the arbitrators at Vienna should amend it by explaining it and limiting its meaning, so that no question of its intention should henceforth exist. But, the Turks having rejected it, our Government turned round and declared the Vienna note their own note, entirely inadmissible, and defended the conduct of the Turks in having rejected it. The Turks declared war against the advice of the English and French Governments—so, at least, it appears from the blue-books; but the moment war was declared by Turkey our Government openly applauded it. England, then, was committed to the war. She had promised armed assistance to Turkey—a country without government, and whose administration was at the mercy of contending factions; and, incapable of fixing a policy for herself, she allowed herself to be dragged on by the current of events at Constantinople She "drifted," as Lord Carendon said, exactly describing his own position, into the war, apparently without rudder and without compass.

The whole policy of our government in this matter is marked with an imbecility perhaps without example I will not say they intended a war from the first, though there is not wanting many evidences that war was the object at least of a section of the Cabinet. A distinguished member of the House of Commons said to a friend of mine, immediately after the accession of the present Government to office, "You have a war Ministry and you will have a war. But I leave this question to point out the disgraceful feebleness of the Cabinet, if I am to absolve them from the guilt of having sought occasion for war. They promised the Turks armed assistance on conditions, or without conditions. They, in concert with France, Austria, and Prussia, took the original quarrel out of the hands of Russia and Turkey, and formed themselves into a court of arbritration in the interests of Turkey; they made an award, which they declared to be safe and honorable for both parties; this award was accepted by Russia and rejected by Turkey, and they then turned round on their own award, declared it to be 'totally inadmissable,' and made war upon the country whose Government, at their suggestion and urgent recommendation, had frankly accepted it. At this moment England is engaged in a murderous war with Russia, although the Russian Government accepted her own terms of peace and has been willing to accept them in the sense of England own interpretation of them ever since they were offered; and at the same time England is allied with Turkey, whose Government rejected the award of England, and who entered into the war in opposition to the advice of England. Surely, when the Vienna note was accepted by Russia, the Turks should have been prevented from going to war, or should have been allowed to go to war at their own risk.

I have said nothing here of the fact that all these troubles have sprung out of demands made by France upon the Turkish Government, and urged in language more insulting than any which has been shown to have been used by Prince Menchikoff. I have said nothing of the diplomatic war which has been raging for many years past in Constantinople, and in which England has been behind no other power in attemping to subject the Porte to foreign influences. I have said nothing of the abundant evidence there is that we are not only at war with Russia, but with all the Christian population of the Turkish Empire, and that we are building up our Eastern policy on a false foundation—namely, on the perpetual maintaining of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth which it has desolated; and over a population it has degraded, but has not been able to destroy. I have said nothing of the wretched delusion that we are fighting for civilization in supporting the Turks against the Russians and against the subject Christian population of Turkey. I have said nothing about our pretended sacrifices for freedom in this war, in which one great and now dominant ally is a monarch who, last in Europe, struck down a free Constitution, and dispersed by military violence, a Representature Assembly.

My doctrine would have been non-intervention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom; the necessity of permanent upholding the Mahometan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French and coaxing Austria to help us, is a pitiful imposture. The evils of non-intervention were remote and vague and could neither be weighed nor described in any accurate terms. The good we can judge something of already by estimating the costs of a contrary policy. And what is the cost? War in the north and south of Europe, threatening to involve every country in Europe. Many, perhaps fifty million sterling, in the course of expenditure by this country alone to be raised from the taxes of a people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be from the continuance of peace. The disturbances of trade throughout the world, the derangement of monetary affairs, and difficulties and ruin to thousands of families. Another year of high prices of food, notwithstanding a full harvest in England, chiefly because war interferes with imports, and we have declared our principal foreign food-growers to be our enemies. The loss of human life to an enormous extent. Many thousands of our own country have already perished of pestulence and in the field; and hundred, perhaps thousands, of English families will be plunged into sorrow, as a part of the penalty to be paid for the nation and its rulers.

When the time comes for the "inquisition for blood," who shall answer for these things? You have read the tidings from the Crimea; you have perhaps shudder at the slaughter; you remember the terrific picture,—I speak not of the battle, and the charge, and the tumultuous excitement of the conflict, but of the field after the battle.—Russians in their frenzy or their terror, shooting Englishmen who would have offered them water to quench their agony of thirst. Englishmen, in crowds, rifling the pockets of the men they had slain or wounded, taking their few shillings or roubles, and discovering among the plunder of the stiffening corpse images of the "Virgin and the Child."—You have read this and your imagination has followed the fearful details.—This is war.—every crime which human nature can commit or imagine, every horror it can perpetrate or suffer: and this it is which our Christian Government plunges into, and which so many of our countrymen at this moment think it patriotic to applaud! You must excuse me if I cannot go with you. I will have no part in this terrible crime. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office may influence an Administration; delusions may mislead a people; VATTEL may afford you a law and a defence; but no respect for men who form a Government, no regard I have for "going with steam," and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favor of a policy which in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the interests of my country.

I have only to ask you to forgive me for writing so long a letter. You have forced it from me, and I would not have written it did I not so much appreciate your sincerity and your intention towards me.

Believe me to be,
Very sincerely yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

ABSALOM WATKIN, Esq., Manchester.

☞"Sally Mander safe!" said Mrs. Partington as her eyes fell on an advertisement. 'Do tell me, Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and what she's been doing that they've got her safe."

"I don't know what she's been a doing," said Ike, 'but I guess she's a sister to Jerry."

"Jerry who, Isaac!"

"Why, Jerry Mander."

☞"Have you said your prayers yet, John?"

"No ma'am. It ain't my work. Bill says the prayers, and I say the amens' We agreed to do that, because it comes shorter."

☞A man being commiserated with on account of his wife running away, said, "Don't pity me till she comes back again."