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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, JANUARY 13, 1855. No. 37.

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 spendid 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 equally 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 frames, 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
227,000	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
	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
100	perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250	5,000
20	do do do do of $100 each	5,000
100	" " " " of $50 "	5,000
500	" " " " of 20 "	5,000
2000	" " " " of 5 "	10,000

For 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

NOTIONS.

B. PERKINS has a general variety of Notions consisting in part of Childrens cotton, wool and moreno Hose all sizes and qualities, childrens garters, combs, handk'fs, Gloves, Hats, Caps, &c., Cotton, wool, cashmeres and hose shreds, buttons bobbins, braids ing 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 Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Flour, Starch, Nutmeg, Spice, pepper, Saltpeter, Saleratus, wash soda, Ginger, Molasses, vinegar, tobaccco, oil adamantine, and mould candles, brown soap, with a large assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Willow-ware, Brooms, Hollowware, Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

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.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered in the village, Tom,
I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school house playgrounds,
Which sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know
That played with us upon the green
Some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom;
Barefooted boys at play,
Were sporting just as we did then,
With spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill,
Which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a hiding place,
Just twenty years ago,

The old scool house is altered now;
The benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same,
Our penknives had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the wall,
The bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom,
'Twas twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill;
Close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high
That we could almost reach;
And kneeling down, to get a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To see how much that I had changed,
Since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm,
You know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,
And you did mine the same;
Some hear less wretch hath peeled the bark,
'Twas dying sure but slow,
Just as that one whose name you cut,
Died twenty years ago.

My lids had long been dry, Tom,
But the tears came in my eyes,
I thought of her I loved so well—
Those early broken ties;
I visited the old churchyard,
And took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved
Some twenty years ago.

Some are in the church yard laid—
Some sleep beneath the sea,
But few are left of our old class,
Excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played
Just twenty years ago.

Miscellaneous.

(*For the "Kent News."*)

Kent County as it is, and was Twenty Years ago, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—The Eastern Shore of Maryland, though somewhat isolated, has nevertheless caught some of the spirit of improvement of the present age. Not in its publick works, or any facilities calculated to invite the stranger to view the beauties of its natural positions, or the now well cultivated fields of rich harvests.

Yet changes may be seen in the vast improvement of Agriculture. Farms and Farm Houses—the former of which twenty years ago, barely gave the proprietor a living, while the latter, in many instances, were dilapidated and rusty. The desire of gain, or a more laudable spirit of enterprise, has sprung up, and the once exhausted fields are now yielding a rich and profitable harvest, while the dwellings of every plantation are looking bright and comfortable, surrounded by these ancient shade trees, and the now modern, trimmed honeysuckle and flower shrub.

Twenty years has done much for the local improvements of Kent county, but still much remains to be done. The spirit of the age is progressive, and looks abroad for a wider field of enjoyment. And the actors of the present age must see that their native county keeps pace with the times. While the Agricultural interests have been improved, land that lay waste, parched up by the hot sun, with hardly substance enough to keep a stunted cedar alive, the stout hand and willing heart of the farmer has reclaimed it from poverty, and now repays his labours with a bountiful harvest of golden grain. The Capitol of your county, Chestertown, the once proud rival of Baltimore, which should assist to give tone to the county, looks as if time for her was no more; there is a rusty lethargic look about the place—the old houses look careworn and attenuated, and give the character of its ancient domain, that the very few improvements cannot eradicate.

Of one of the few tenements that look natural, and so far has defied time, from front to rear, is the old Hotel, the history of which is associated with its once hospitable proprietor, *Carl Ludwig Strandberg*, who dispensed the good things of his mansion with dignity and grace.

Some things look as of twenty years ago. The roads are familiar acquaintances—they show but little improvement by art, or decay by time; a few old trees, with their gnarled limbs, tell me of the past; but these are of small note, compared with many, many recollections. Your improvements have commenced; let them go on! In this utilitarian age you must look beyond your own immediate locality for vast resources and rapid advancement.—Chestertown has many natural advantages; the site is beautiful and healthy, easy of access by navigation for large vessels, while a *Rail Road* piercing the centre of the Eastern Shore, terminating at Elkton, would afford easy communication at all seasons, with every portion of the country. Chestertown, with the proper spirit and enterprize, (now a dead letter) could be converted into a *thriving village*, and futurely a *large City*.

Mechanics and mechanical labor is what you want. Your climate and means of living are vastly superior to many New England towns, which are growing rich by manufactures. The Eastern Shore of Maryland is scarcely known beyond five fathoms of water in the Chesapeake. A Rail Road would bring strangers to look at your country—men with a keen eye to speculation. Your available situations would be selected as sites for driving machinery and the loom; the bustle of a busy throng would fill your now deserted streets, a cart load of pork and a dozen fowls would not then supply your market, but a large and great demand, for not only the necessaries, but the luxuries, of life, would spring up from amid those then tall stacks of chimmeys and the clanking of hammers.

Beyond and outside of heavy machinery, the minor mechanical avocations of life are a great source of wealth among themselves. The town of Lynn, Mass., supports a large and thriving population from the manufacture of shoes alone.

These are not only reflections for the people of *your* metropolis, or even of Kent county, but the whole Eastern Shore should take the matter in hand, and press the importance of a RailRoad through the the centre, and never give it up until a locomotive smoked upon the track. Every acre of land would double or I believe quadruple in value at the completion of such an enterprise.

ILLINI.

AREA OF DIFFERENT COUNTRY COMPARED.—The war between the Allied powers and Russia may make a few comparisons interesting:

The number of square miles in Europe is,	3,757,950
Russia comprises over one-half, or	2,095,000
The United States is nearly one-third larger than Russia	2,936,166
The area of England is	118,948
The area of France is	203,736
Making the two or about one-seventh part of the area of Russia.	322,684

The area of the U. S. is more than nine times as great as England and France combined.

The population of Russia is 60,417,000. The population of England is 27,619,866. Of France, 35,781,628—combined, 63,401,504. The excess of the two over Rvssia is but 2,984,594.

Texas has nearly 35,000 more square miles than France, and Nebraska Territory contains over 13,000 more than both France and England.

TRUE.—If you want to gain a woman's affections don't appeal to her head but her feelings. One squeeze of the hand or press of the lip is worth more than all the speeches you can make from 6 to 12. Calico is an institution of touch, and not of logic.—Order a sample and judge.

☞The cradle is a woman's ballot box.—*Exchange.*

Yes, and some of them deposit in it two ballots at once. Now isn't that illegal? Say?

Comptroller's Report.

The aggregate receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year, ended 30th of September, 1854, was $1,208,347.39, which added to $345,357.80, (the balance in the Treasury as of the 30th September 1853,) will make the total sum in the Treasury during the fiscal year $1,553,705.19.

The Public Expenditures during the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1854, were $1.175,581.21, and the balance in the Treasury as of the 30th of September, 1854, was $378.123,98, subject to the payment of the charges therein stated, leaving a nett balance applicable to future demands of $109,946.11.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimate of the probable receipts in the current fiscal year places the total amount expected to be received from all sources at $1,103,112.50.

The estimate of probable demands upon the Treasury for the current fiscal year, is fixed by the Comptroller at $880,071.36.

THE FUNDS.

There was in the Treasury to the credit of the "Free Schools Fund," on the 30th of September 1853, the sum of $30,802.66. The receipts, on this account, for the fiscal year, were $75,235.18, and the expenditures for the same period amounted to $64,610,08, leaving a balance to the credit of that fund, as of 30th of September, 1854, of $41,427.76.

Among the items of receipts on account of this fund, is the sum of $9,300 received from the Farmers Bank of Maryland, from the reduction of two-fifths on so much of the stock of said Bank standing to the credit of the Treasury of the Western Shore, for the use of Free Schools. This reduction was made by virtue and in pursuance of authority derived from the Legislature, by chapter 78 of the Acts of 1854. The Legislature, at that session, having made no provision for the investment of the proceeds thereof, the Treasurer, with a laudible desire to keep active this sum, for the purposes for which it was originally designed, has, with the approbation and concurrence of the Comptroller, since the close of the fiscal year invested this amount in State of Maryland 6 per cent Stock.

There was in the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund, on the 30th September 1853, the sum of $1,117.77; and there was received during the fiscal year the sum of $284,473.58, making an aggregate of $285,581.35, every dollar of which was disbursed during the fiscal year in investments, for the use of that Fund; so that at the close of that period there was no balance whatever in the Treasury, standing to the credit of that fund.

On the 30th of September, 1853, the Stock, standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund, amounted to $2,870,704.71, and on the 30th of September, 1854, it had been increased to the sum of $3,158,637.53, showing in addition in the twelve months of $287,932.82. There is a gain in the amount of Stock so purchased for this Fund, as compared with its par value, of $2,341 47.

DIRECT TAXES.

The receipts from the Direct Tax for the fiscal year are $393,679.11, of which $133,827.72 were paid on account of the Direct Tax for 1854, and $259,851.39 were on account of previous years.

No exact comparison of receipts, from this source for the last fiscal year and the year ending 30th of September, 1853, is instituted because the last mentioned year was composed, of but 10 months but it is sufficient to say, that the receipt on this account for the twelve months exceed very little the payments for the ten months ended 30th of September, 1853.

This, however, might have been anticipated, because the arrears of past years, which are collectable, are speedily decreasing.

It is sincerely to be hoped, that the present system of taxation may remain undisturbed. The annual revenue of the State should be sufficient, not only to discharge its current liabilities but to keep its faith high above all contingences which might impair its credit, and also to add to the Sinking fund, by which so much of the Public Debt is gradually retired.

The balance due by Collectors for the years running from 1841 to 1853, inclusive, is $346,491.74. The balances in the hands of Collectors, for 1854, amount to $226,921 84.

Action should also be taken by the Legislature in equalizing and regulating the Tax upon Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. In some of the Counties, these Companies are properly assessed, and pay their quoto of taxation; while in others they either pay no tax upon their Capital, or some inadequate amount. To this subject, however, it is proposed to call the attention of the Legislature hereafter.

STAMP DUTIES.

The moneys received from Stamp Duties, during the fiscal year, amounting to $71,010.92, of which $17,844.87 were received from the Commissioner of Stamps, and $23,166.06 from the clerks of the several Courts. By a comparison of the amount received during this fiscal year, with the sum received in the year, ended 30th of September 1853, and in October and November succeeding, which in the aggregate amounted to $61,450 64, that there is a large excess in favor of this year, to the amount of $9,560.28. Indeed, the payments into the Treasury for this year are the largest, by far, ever made from this source of the Public Revenue.

REVENUE FROM CLERKS OF COURTS, &c.

The receipts into the Treasury from sales of Licenses, Tax on Plaintiffs, on Commissions of the Trustees and Receivers, Excess of Officers' Fees, &c., which are received through the Clerks of Courts, Commissioners of Stamps &c., during the fiscal year, was $239,211.66, which exceeds the receipts of the previous fiscal year, inclusive of October and November, in the sum of $18,589 91.

Nothing has been received from the late Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas who was in default on account of Licenses to the amount of $17,862-76.

His account was immediately put in suit, in December, 1853, and judgments have been recovered against him and his sureties in the Superior Court of Baltimore, for the amount of his indebtedness to the State on this account. A deed of his property was made by Mr. Norwood to a Trustee, for the protection of his securities as far as the proceeds of his property would go, and under that Deed the property has been sold, and the funds brought into the Circuit Court for Baltimore City for distribution.

A petition was immediately filed by the State's Attorney, praying the payment of the balance, which might remain in the hands of the Trustee, after deducting costs, expenses and liens, into the State Treasury, and to this, the securities of Mr. Norwood made no objection. As yet, however, no final action has been had in the matter.

There should be some provision of law compelling the payment into the Treasury, and the annual return, of all fines collected by process before Justices of the Peace, for violation of the License Laws, and under the Act of 1846, chap. 109, and its Supplements. Such fines are constantly imposed, and if collected find their way into places of deposit other than the State Treasury; for not a dollar is ever received, at this Department, from these sources.

In this connection another suggestion is offered, that the attention of the Legislature shall hereafter be called to the necessity of fixing some specific day in June and December of each year, upon which all Returns, of every kind, should be made by Public Officers, to this Department. This would not only facilitate the operations of the Officers at the Seat of Government, but would advance the whole public business.

The loss which accrues to the State from the taking of irresponsible Sureties suggest the propriety as a measure of precaution, of the passage of a law, requiring the securities on the bonds of the Clerks of Courts, Registers of Wills and other Officers, who receive the State Revenue, to make oath, or affirmation, at the time of signing such bonds, that he or she is worth, above his or her just debts, some specific sum, to be stated in the affirmation,—and the sums so sworn to should, in the aggregate, exceed the penalty of the bond. This would be some check to the taking of inadequate security. Such are the requirements of the law in relation to the bonds of the Comptroller and Treasurer, and no reason can well be offered for making a distinction in favor of other Public Officers.

REVENUE FROM REGISTERS OF WILLS.

The Revenue received from the hands of Registers of Wills, being mainly for Tax on Commissions of Executors and Administrators, and on Collateral Inheritances amounted in the aggregate, during the fiscal year, to $79,862.33, of which $45,005.83 were for the first named tax, and $34,523 27 were for the last named tax; the balance being on account of tax upon offices and interest.

There was received during the preceeding fiscal year, ending 30th of September, 1853, on similar accounts, the sum of $43,853 26; and in October and November succeeding the additional sum of $10,590.59, which, with $9,683 29 paid by the Registers of Wills for Baltimore City, in December and included by the late Comptroller in his summing up of the twelve months' receipts on this account, made an aggregate of $64,097.13.

It will be seen, therefore, that the receipts from these sources for the fiscal year just ended exceed the receipts for the preceeding 12 months in the sum of $5,765.20.

TOBACCO INSPECTIONS.

The gross receipts from the State Tobacco Inspection in the City of Baltimore for the fiscal year have been $63,562 61, and the expenses during the same period amounted to $51,915.95, leaving a nett balance of $11,646.66—Out of this sum are to be paid ground rent, insurances and other charges upon the Warehouse Property, and the balance then remaining is absorbed in paying, as far as it will go, the indebtedness created for the erection of the new Tobacco Warehouse in that city.

Is Religion Beautiful?

Always! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy, benignant beauty of its own, which nothing of earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are pit-falls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion threw her soft beams around them to purify and exhalt, making thrice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of their song is, "Lo! peace is here."

Could we look into thousands of families to-day, when discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, *want of religion in woman.*

And in felons' cells—in places of crime, misery, destitution, ignorance—we should behold in all its terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in woman.

O, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the clouds, for earth clouds come never between thee and truly pious souls—not beneath the clouds, for above these is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

Its gates are the splendour of jasper and precious stones, while with a dewey light that neither flashes nor brazes, but steady proceedeth from the throne of God. Its towers bathed in a refulgent glory ten times the brightness of ten thousand suns, yet soft, undazzling the eye.

And there religion points. Art thou weary?—it whispers, "rest—up there—there forever." Art thou sorrowing?—"joy." Art thou weighed down with unmerited ignomy?—"kings and priests in that holy home." Art thou poor?—"the very streets before thy mansion shall be gold." Art thou friendless?—"the angels shall be thy companions, and God thy Friend and Father."

Is religion beautiful? We answer, all is desolation and deformity, where religion is not.

SUPPRESSING A BEER SHOP.

An enterprising Dutchman, who kept a beer and porter house in Houston st., gave the following account, at the police office, of an assault on his premises. Speaking of the person commencing the row, he said:

He coomed in and axed me to sell him some peer; I told him he had more as would do him goot—he called me Dutch liar, and begin to proke two tumblers, ven me and Hans Speigler, and my wife and my torter Petsy, and all the todder men about my place, pegin to poot him out; and presently he coom back mit twenty more shest like him, and say, "I will fix dis peer concern and preak him up, so that shentlemen may get drunk like shentlemen on gin and brandy, and not on dis tam Tuch pizen."

Den dey kicked Hans Speigler pehind his pack, and kissed my torter pefore my face, and preak all der glass potties except der pig stone bitcher, and split my wife and me and todder barrels of peer all over der cellar. Hans run'd out der toor and called for der watch-house, and my wife cried "Murter," like der tifle, but pefore der watch-house come, ter tam rowdies proke us all up to pieces—me and my wife, and my torter Petsy, and Hans Speigler, and der pottles and tumblers, and plates, and dishes, all smoshed up togedder.

TO PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING—Melt together three parts of lard and one of resin powder. A very thin coating applied with a brush will preserve Russia iron stoves and grates from rusting during summer, even in damp situations. For this purpose, a portion of black lead may be mixed with the lard. The effect is equally good on brass, copper, steel, &c. The same compound forms an excellent water-proof paste for leather. Boots, when treated with it, will thereafter take the usual polish when blacked, and the soles may be saturated, without soiling the floor, as it does not rub off.

☞"Bob, by sitting on that side of the cars, you are missing all the sights on this side."

"Never mind, Tim, I am sighting all the misses on this side."