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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 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.

Leather & Morocco.

CHARLES E JAY,

Stores No. 7, Cheapside, and 175 Canton Avenue, Baltimore.

HAS at all times a full assortment of Leather, such as Upper Leather, Buff, Kips, Calf-Skins, Foreign and Domestic of choice blands; Sole Leather, Skirting, &c. Also MOROCCO of the most approved Philadelphia brands, together with Harness, Bridle and Fair Leather; all of which I am prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Strangers would do well to call before purchasing.

☞ *To Farmers and Captains*—The highest market prices will be given for Eastern Shore hides, dry and green.—A full supply kept constantly on hand, to which I invite the attention of Tanners. CHARLES E. JAY,

No 7 Cheapside,

and 175 Canton Avenue.

Dec, 23, 1851.—6m.

Notice.

I HAVE moved my store to the brick store house formerly occupied by John W. Walker, and recently by Capt John Russell, where I keep on hand—

Coffee,	Sugar,	Molasses,
Lard,	Bacon,	Liquors,
Candles,	Fruits,	Nuts,
Tobacco,	Cigars,	&c., &c.;

Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, and many other articles, with a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPARREL

consisting in part of fine Broad Cloth Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Hats, Stocks, &c. My friends and the public are invited to give me a call. The profits are small and terms cash or produce.

☞ Rags, corn, oats, wheat, wood, eggs, butter, &c, taken in exchange.

W. BACCHUS.

N. B—I would say to those whose accounts have been standing for two or three years, that I am ready to give them a receipt. W. BACCHUS.

Jan 13, 1855—tf.

Cheap Clothing Store

Up Town.

JOHN RUSSELL has moved from down town to his new store house up town and is selling his costomers GREAT BARGAINS in Clothing, his store may well be called "Cheap Store" for he is distinguished for keeping well manufactured Clothing, far superior to that merely basted trash which is rather thrown than sewn together in slop shops and bought up at auction and vended everywhere, "John" cannot be surpased in low price or good quality, and as for quantity, variety, assortment, color, beauty and fit, JOHN'S store is the place to find them: so be cautious and don't go to the wrong place.

Jan. 13, 1855.

Wanted! Wanted!

500 bush oats,	500 doz. Eggs,
500 lbs. Feathers,	500 lbs Butter,
5000 Cotton Rags,	Poultry,
5000 Woolen Rags	Game,
5000 lbs. Bones,	Tallow,

Cedar, Locust, and Chesnut Posts and Rails, also Staves, Wheelwright stuff, old Iron; and in fact, anything that you have to sell will be purchased at our New Store House at Rees' Corner, by

ABEL J. REES & CO.

Jan 6, 1855—tf.

Slaves Wanted.



Having purchased the well known house formerly occupied by J. S. Donovan, No. 12 Camden St., we are desirous of purchasing any number of likely servants, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid. All communications promptly attended to by addressing WILSON & DUKE.

Baltimore, Md., Jan 6, 1855—tf.

CLOTHING!



BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!



I HAVE just returned from the city with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of Clothing for men and boys ever in Chester Town. I have added to my stock a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children; Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. I have a fresh supply of extra chewing tobacco, also Cuba and Havana smoking tobacco, (a new article) and Cigars of the best brands, at reduced prices; and all other articles usually kept by me will be sold low at the new store up town.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Jan. 13, 1855—tf.

Steamboat Notice.

ON and after the 1st of January 1855 one of the Boats of the E. S. S. B



will be withdrawn from the route for the usual winter repairs, consequently there will be but two trips a week up Chester River—on Monday and Thursday, which will be continued throughout the winter, weather permitting.

The Boats after the above date will take passengers off the shore at Smith's on the Queen Ann's side, and Curry's and Major Wilkins' on the Kent side and from no other points.

W. J. BRYSON, Baltimore,

C. STANLEY, Chestertown,

Agents.

Dec. 23, 1854.—tf.

The Schooner



MARY REBECCA

THE under-igned having purchased the schooner MARY REBECCA, from Capt. Jas. F. Taylor, will run her regularly to Baltimore, from Travilla's Landing, up Chester River, and carry Wood, Grain, &c.

All freight put aboard, the subscriber will by personally responsible for. No pains will be spared to please all who may patronize him.

The public's ob't sev't,

LEVI RODGERS.

Jan 13, 1855.—tf.

NOTIONS.

B. B PERKINS has a general variety of Notions consisting in part o 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, tobacco, 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.

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 gilt 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 smal profit Come and see.

Oct. 14.

Milling.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned having rented Bachus' Mill for the ensuing year, and having employed a first rate MILLER, would inform the public that no pains will be spared to accommodate them with despatch. The mill being in fine condition, he flatters himself to be able to please all who may favor me with their custom.

A. S SAPPINGTON.

Fairlee Mills, Dec. 29, 1854.

HAY STRAW & FODDER CUTTER

THE largest variety ever offered in Philadelphia—both for hand and horse power.

PASCHALL, MORRIS & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse, N. E. Corner Hand Market Sts., Philadelphia.



POETICAL.

The Old Clock on the Stairs.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the old-fashioned country seat.
Across the antique portico
Tall poplar trees their shadows throw;
And from its station in the hall
An ancient time piece says to all—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its hands
From its case of massive oak,
Like a monk, who under his cloak
Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

By day its voice is low and light,
But in the silent dead of night,
Distinct as a passing footstep fall,
It echoes along the vacant hall,
Along the ceiling, along the floor,
And seem to say at each chamber door—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

In that mansion used to be
Freehearted Hospitality;
His great fires up the chimney roared,
The stranger feasted at his board;
But like the skeleton at the feast,
That warning time-piece never ceased,—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

There groups of merry children played,
There youths and maidens dreaming strayed
Oh, precious hours! O golden prime
And affluence of love and time!
Even as a miser counts his gold,
These hours the ancient time-piece told,
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

From the chamber, clothed in white,
The bride came forth on her wedding night
There in that silent room below,
The dead lay in his shroud of snow;
And in the hush that followed the prayer,
Was heard the old clock on the stair—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask with throbs of pain,
"Ah! when shall they all meet again
As in days long since gone by?"
The ancient time-piece makes reply—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Never here—forever there,
Where all parting, pain and care,
And death and time shall disappear—
Forever there, but never here!
The horologe of eternity
Sayeth this incessantly—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

MISCELLANY.

The Commerce of Baltimore.

Extracted from the Speech of Senator PEARCE, upon the passage of the bill appropriating $120,000 for deepening the Patapsco channel

The city of Baltimore, sir, is no inconsiderable town. It is a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants standing at the head of one of the finest estuaries in the world. It is well known for its vigorous and enterprising commerce and for an acting and varied industry.—Its artisans and mechanics yield in skill and energy to none, whether their employment be in those handicrafts where the workmen pursues his business solitary and in silence, or in great manufactories, amidst the busy din of a hundred workmen, whose stalwart arms are in operation at the moment and constantly. The most important, and all the necessary, mechanical pursuits are skillfully and vigorously followed, and whether in the building of ships and steam engines, the fabrication of the minor domestic utensils, or anything that requires labor for its construction, the art and industry of Baltimore stands high in the estimation of the purchaser. The neighboring country possesses great advantages in water power, and this has been largely and actively availed, so that the city is the depot of many manufactured products.

Besides, it is a great commercial capital. It commands almost exclusively the trade of quite an extensive and fertile region. It receives large supplies from more distant parts of the Union, through great natural channels, and over magnificent artificial communications, which the State of Maryland has built with her own resources, and by her own energy, unaided by grants of land from the Federal Government, or any other favors. Of the tributaries of the Chesapeake, which are very numerous, three, at least, are among the greatest rivers on the Atlantic section of our Union.—One of them, the Susquehanna, before it enters the borders of Maryland, pierces the center of two of the greatest States in the Union. Then, sir, we have the Tide water canal, which is intended to remedy the perfect navigation of the Susquehanna. Then we have the Susquehanna railroad, stretching into the fertile south-eastern counties of Pennsylvania, which has recently been united with other improvements in that State, and merged in what I believe is called the Northern Central railroad.

By means of this communication, we have a connection with the entire rail road system of New York and Pennsylvania, and the city of Buffalo is placed within a shorter distance of Baltimore that with New York itself. Then, besides, we have the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, made by our own State, at an expense of over $25,000,000, which spans the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains and reaching to the waters of the Ohio, binds us to the great valley of the Mississipi with bands of iron.—This now affords the nearest communication between the Ohio and any city on the Atlantic sea-board.

All these channels, and others, sir, supply the materials for the commerce of Baltimore. That commerce is by no means as small as some gentlemen imagine, certainly not as small as they might suppose, judging from the amount of revenue received from the customs at that port. Our foreign commerce is not in proportion to the entire business of the city, partly because of those obstructions in our river, which prevent the approach of vessels of the largest class, and partly because of the commercial supremacy of New York, which has absorbed to a very great extent, the foreign trade of other cities also. But even our foreign commerce (although our direct trade beyond seas has diminished within the last thirty or forty years) is still quite considerable, and is now increasing again.

Hunt's Merchants Magazine for February, of the present year, reports exports of Baltimore, to foreign countries at $11,306,010, and the foreign imports at $7 750,387; in all a commerce of $19 056,397. This is but a small portion of the entire trade of the city; for coastwise, and by internal channels, our business is of vastly greater amount.

I propose to state, very briefly, some items of this trade.

The coal trade of Baltimore is yet in its infancy. But in the year 1853, the receipts of Cumberland coal alone were four hundred and six housand tons. It was quadruped in the four years following 1849. Last year (notwithstanding a strike among the Alleghany miners for some months, which reduced the business during that period to a mere fraction of what it would have been) the quantity amounted, I think, to more than five hundred thousand tons. This business is now rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase. The Cumberland coal region is destined to prove one of the most productive in the world. It abounds with the finest coal, admirably adapted to domestic uses, to the purposes of the smithery, and to the generation of steam, and it is remarkably accessible, and easy to be mined. It can scarcely be doubted that, in a few years it will rival the great coal region of Pennsylvania.

Besides this great source of business; the Tide Water canal and our new railroad connections are opening to us the great antracite deposits of Pennsylvania. In 1853, one hundred and eighty three thousand tons of this variety of coal were received at Baltimore; and the present increased facilities must give greatly increased impetus to that business. The trade in both kinds of coal must have amounted, during the past year, to $1 000,000.

In raw cotton we have a more considerable trade than I myself was aware of until recently. Our imports in 1853 were thirty-five thousand bales. The greater portion of this, to be sure, was consumed by our manufacturers in Baltimore and its immediate neighborhood, but, then, a portion of it was exported directly; and since the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Western waters, we have formed a connection as far west as Tennessee, and are now receiving quite freely, by the Ohio river and our road, supplies of Tennessee cotton. This, too, gives fair promise of liberal increase, and will prove mutually beneficial to Maryland, and the State of my honorable friend, [Mr. Bell.]

Baltimore is a great market for breadstuffs. In 1853, notwithstanding the crops in Virginia, from which, as well as from North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Ohio, we receive breadstuffs—and the unusually low stage of water which prevailed, the receipts of the breadstuffs at Baltimore were $8,275,459, as estimated in the Baltimore Price Current. It must be remembered, too, that the causes I have just mentioned were supposed to have diminished the receipts of flour by three hundred thousand barrels.

It is a great mart for iron. So it is in regard to lumber. I find that in the year 1853 nearly one hundred million feet of lumber were received, principally from the Susquehanna and from our own Eastern Shore. The value of this, is at least $1,500 000.

Tobacco is one of our principle staples. In the year 1853, we received at Baltimore, sixty one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven hogsheads, and in some years the quantity has gone considerably beyond this. Of these 61,227 hogsheads, we exported to foreign countries about fifty thousand. If the whole quantity be estimated at six dollars to six dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred, which is said to have been the average price in October 1853, the value of this trade would be near $4,000,000. It is also a great coffee market; and there is no city in the Union except New Orleans, that imports so much of this article. The importations for 1851 were over three hundred thousand bags, chiefly from Rio de Janeiro and Laguyra. It also has a large trade in molasses and sugar. It received in 1853, from New Orleans and the West Indies, nearly twenty six thousand hogsheads of sugar.

In guano the trade is larger than that of any other city in the Union about half of the whole United States. In the year 1853, one hundred and seven vessels from the Chincha Islands came into the United States; and of those fifty went directly to Baltimore and the amount of guano thus brought to Maryland was 32,152 tons, besides the importations of Patagonian and Mexican guano.

These items sir, indicate the character of our trade. There are other materials of commerce of minor importance, but which taken altogether, make an aggregate of great amount, which I have not thought it necessary to state; but I must have shown the Senate enough to satisfy them that our whole trade is worth at least double or treble our direct foreign commerce, and reaches an amount which would justify, if anything can justify, a demand on the national Government for such facilities for navigation and commerce as are necessary to protect and improve that trade.

Anecdote of Mr. Jay.

Mr. Jay had become aware of a growing evil among his brethren, arising from a cause with which he being familiar, determined upon rebuking and denouncing it. When in the middle of his discourse he said:

'My young brother, it is to be regretted that many enter the ministry after they have been educated, to whose services the church has a claim, they look around and select a lady for their wife, but they are careful she possesses a fortune. After a time they begin to get weary in well doing. They take cold, it results in a cough, they are so weak that they cannot attend to the duties of their office. They resign and live upon their wife's fortune. I know *five cases of this kind*, may it never be your lot."

During the delivery of this keen rebuke, there was a young minister, or rather an ex-minister, who did not seem very comfortable. After the service was closed, the merits of the discourse was canvassed, and the general opinion was that it was only such a one as could be delivered by Mr. Jay. Said one to the ex-pastor:—

"How did you like Mr. Jay, it was fine, quite a treat, wasn't it?"

"Well, I liked him very well, but I think he was rather personal."

"Personal, eh, how so?"

"Why, you must have noticed his reference to ministers out of health, resigning."

'Yes, yes, he was a little close there, I must admit.

"I shall speak to him about it," said the delicate fastidious ex-minister.

He sought the vestry, and found Mr. Jay there. He congratulated him on his health, and discourse, but hinted that he was personal in his remarks, and would like to know if he referred to him.

"Personal," said the patriarch, "in what part of the discourse,"

"When you were speaking about ministers resigning."

"Oh," said Mr. J., "I see, yes, have you resigned?"

"Yes, sir"

"Did you marry a rich wife?"

"Yes, sir"

"Ah, my friend *yours* is the *sixth case* then!"

This young man reaped the reward of his folly, and retired confused and abashed from the presence of Mr. Jay. —*The Wesleyan.*

Recipe for a Cold.

From experimental knowledge, the writer can recommend the following treatment of a cold, as being worthy of attention. Put two or three large spoonfuls of good vinegar in a tin cup, heating the same on a stove until it gives out a slight steam, then inhale the steam into the nose and lungs. Repeat this frequently, during the violence of the cold, especially several hours before retiring. Also procure a good lemon, from which cut several thin slices, thro' the peel, on which place enough *brown sugar* to fill a common tea-cup half full; then fill it up with water. Use this syrup frequently, by the tea-spoonful during the attack, especially at night.—Vinegar and sweet-oil, rubbed *warm* on the breast and forehead, is also of much service to allay the inflammation. Liquorice is also a well known aid, and can be used along with the aforegoing treatment.—*Methodist Protestant.*

The Money Wasted in War.

'Give me," says Stebbins, "the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire that kings and queens might be proud of. I will build a school house upon every hillside, and in every valley over the habitable earth. I will supply that schoolhouse with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath mornings, the chime on one hill shall answer to the chime on another around the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, shall ascend, and the smoke of a universal holocaust shall ascend to heaven."

☞The "about town" young gentleman is seldom seen in ladies' society. He is somewhat hairy about the face; dresses in alarming patterns, big-buttoned coats and fancy colored vests.—He's great at whistling and at toddies, while his cigar is ever in his mouth. A jolly loud oath adds emphasis to his language, and slang expressions are his great delight. He designates a woman as a "petticoat," and a man of "shanks." His watch is a "turnip," his hat a "tile" and his boots are "kickers." He knows all the fast horses, fast saloons, theatrical and fighting men and women, and introduces himself as "one of 'em." Give him rope enough!

☞Here is something we consider rather precocious for a little girl of three years. Her Sunday school teacher had told her we were all made out of dust. Arrived at home, she looked up in her mother's face with an anxious, inquiring glance, and said:

"Ma, has Dod got any more dust left?"

"Why, my daughter? What makes you ask such a question?"

'Because if he has, I want him to make me a little brother.'

HE COULDN'T SLEEP.—A western editor, complaining that he could not sleep one night, summed up the causes. A wailing babe of seventeen months old; a dog howling under the window; a cat in the alley; a colored serenade to the shanty over the way; a tooth-ache, and a pig trying to get in the back door.

☞The following oath was administered to a little boy ten years of age, in the Iowa Legislature, chosen to do up documents: "You do solemnly swear to support the constitution of the United States, and of this State, and to *fold papers* to the best of your ability; so help you God."

☞"There appears to be a great *gathering* about these premises," said a pretty damsel, as she put on her new skirt.

"Yes," quickly added her cousin, "and a great bustle too."

☞"It's a very solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Bethany.

"Yes, but is a great deal more solemn not to be," said her neice.

☞"Sal," said one girl to another, "I am glad I have no beau, now." 'Why so?" asked the other. "O, cause I can eat as many onions as I please."

SCENE—Dining Saloon.

Polite waiter.—"Am, sir: yes, sir.—Take anything with your 'am, sir?"

Crusty Old Gent.—"Yes; the letter h!" [*Waiter faints.*]

☞The Eastern War cost Great Britain in twelve months, no less than $80,000,000, and it is estimated that for the second year at least $100,000,000 will be required.

☞Mrs. Rush, a millionaire of Philadelphia, gave an entertainment in that city last week, which cost about twenty thousand dollars. There were two thousand invitations.