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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Vol. 18. CHESTER TOWN, MD., MAY 23, 1857. No. 2.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, General News

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. To Clubs—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.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

Special Notices.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged or at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

URIEVILLE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to thank his many customers for their past patronage of his GRIST MILL, of which he has in good repair at present, and has employed Mr. Samuel Gleaves, who is said to be the best miller in the county—we *will* just say to the public if you want good Flour and Meal give us a *call* and we *will* warrant satisfaction.

A NEW SAW MILL,

in fine order, we will just say to Carriage makers, Cartwrights and Machinist generally, that we are sawing and delivering Lumber, such as hickory, white-oak, red-oak and ash plank, of various sizes, to suit purchasers, and at very reasonable rates. Also sprung fellows, from 1 to 1½ inches thick, and carriage shafts, of the latest styles; bows for carriage tops of three sizes; cart fellows, sawed out ready for use—and various kind of other sawing.

Farmers, your attention if you please—If you have any work in our line bring it along, as you come to Mill. We have just fitted up for your accommodation a

Blacksmiths and Wheelwright Shop,

and are ready to do any kind of work in our line. Carriages repaired to order.

In connection with the above I am authorised to inform farmers that A. J. Browne, House Carpenter and architect late of Philadelphia, and D. P. Smith Brick-layer and Plasterer, from same place, are prepared to contract furnish and build any

Dwelling House, Barns, Granaries &c.

on very liberal terms. Any person having any business in our line, please call or address.

EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Urieville, Kent co. Md, April 4, '57—3m

PORT DEPOSIT

Foundry and Machine Shop.

TIN AND

SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have connected a Stove Store and Tinning Establishment with their Foundry, where they are prepared to furnish *STOVES*, of all kinds: consisting of Cooking Stoves, for coal or wood; Parlor Cooks, for coal or wood; with a variety of other Stoves for either wood or coal. A full assortment of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware always on hand.

Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, done, and warranted to give satisfaction. Also,

Machinery, Iron Railing,

Steam and Water Pipes, Plows and Plow Castings, of various patterns and assortments.

Having a practical acquaintance with the business, and having some of the best workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that their work will compare favorably with that done in the cities, as to *Style, Price and Durability.* All they ask to satisfy the public on those points is a fair trial. They solicit a share of the public patronage. Mar7,'57—3m.

To Farmers!

THE PATENT MAMMOTH PREMIUM

CORN STALK,

HAY AND STRAW CUTTER,

AND GRINDER!

Capable of preparing one Hundred Bushels of Corn Stalks, or one Ton of Hay or Straw, per hour, thus reducing the largest Corn Stalks to the consistency of Cut Straw.

ALSO avoiding the necessity of steaming or soaking; and saving EIGHTY per cent, over the common way of Feeding Fodder; besides, Horses and Cattle will do as well on Fodder prepared this way, as on the best of Hay. This Machine has been awarded Medals and First Premiums at a number of Exhibitions, and thousands of references can be produced to certify to its great superiority over all other Machines and the late improvement has added greatly to its efficiency and ease operation and can be worked by hand or power, without any altecation. May be seen and for sale at

T. W. ELIASON'S

Dec. 27, 1857. Store.

Lime! Lime!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the farming public generally, that he is still engaged in the

LIME TRADE

and has made arrangements for a supply of

A superior quality of Lime,

From a newly opened quarry on the Schuylkill, on the delivery of which on the waters of the Delaware or Chesapeake he is prepared to receive orders for the prompt delivery the comin season, having five large boats running.

N. B. APPLETON,

March 14, '57. *Wilmington, Delaware*

N. B.—Please give two or three weeks notice before delivery.

ETHERIAL OIL—for sale by

mar 29 PRICE & FOWLER.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

MIDDLETOWN,

New Castle County, Delaware.

JAMES E. MCDOWELL, PRINCIPAL

Assisted by Thoroughly Qualified Teachers.

THE Winter Session of 21 weeks will commence on Monday, November 3d.

The course of Instruction is very extensive and thorough, including all the usual branches of a English Education. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, &c.

Expenses for Winter Session, $85 or $90, according to branches studied with moderate charges for Modern Languages, Music and Drawing. Students from a distance Board with the Principal. In point of locality healthfulness and morals, it is believed that but few Institutions offer equal advantages. It has been under the charge of the present Principal since the Spring of 1836, and is now receiving an extensive patronage. The inquiries of Parents and Guardians are solicited. For references or particulars address the Principal as above.

april 11, 1857—2m

Ratcliffe Mills.

THE subscriber informs the public that the MILL is now in very superior order and in operation.

The cause of complaint that has heretofore existed I have every reason to hope will be at an end. I am determined to have the work done in the best possible manner, and if at any time, the customers have cause to complain, I would like to be apprised of it.

The Plaster Mill and Cob-Crusher will soon be in readiness. I will also grind Guano, at a moderate charge per ton.

JOHN W. WHALAND.

Ratcliffe Mills, April 11, '57

BRICKLAYING! BRICKLAYING!

To the Citizens of Kent County:

B. H. GARDNER having located in Chester Town, he is prepard to do all kinds of

BRICK-WORK,

at th shortest notice. All I wish is a share of public patronage. For reference I refer to my work. All orders left at this office will be attended to promptly. april 11, '57.

GEO. Z GREENWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 3, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

OFFERS his services to the Farmers of Kent and adjoining counties, for the sale of Grain, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye Oats, Beans Potatoes, fruit and marketing of all kinds—He hopes by strict attention to business to merit and secure a share of the public patronage.

april 11, 1857.

TIN, ZINK, & IRON ROOFING

AND HOUSE SPOUTING.

THE undersigned most respectfuy solicits his friends and the citizens of Kent and the adjoining counties who intend to have any of the above work done to give him a call at No. 144 Camden street, Baltimore or leave orders at John Bordley's, Chestertown or drop a line to him at his place of business. All work entrusted to my care will be done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms; and I will ensure all work which I have done. Lightning rods put up to order at low rates. S. C. BORDLEY.

apti 11, 1857.—tf.

E. B. HARRIS,

Commission Merchant, No. 5, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore,

WILL attend strictly to the sale of Grain and country produce generally

april 11, 1857.

Cheap and Nice Goods.

C. H. KENTON has just received a large Stock of the various articles usually kept in a good variety Store, which he will sell very cheap. He has on hand

Ready-made Clothing,

Groceries and Liquors,

Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Suspenders, Twine, white-wash Brushes, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Curry combs, Blacking, Blacking-brushes, Hair Oil, Colognе, Extracts generally, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa-nuts, Candies and Nuts, Rope leading lines, Port-monies Purses, Ear-rings, finger rings, pen knives, Hooks and eyes, sewing silk and thread, buttons, toys, cotton cord, combs, axe helves, plough castings, &c.

Also for sale—One beautiful black Stalion, and two new Carriages.

april 18, 1857.

New Spring Millinery.

JUST RECEIVED.

MRS. H. A. FOWLER, having taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Perkins, would most respectfully call the attention of all parties to on examination of her stock of new

SPRING MILLINERY.

Having secured the services of an efficient and accomplished Milliner from the city, she flatters herself that she will be able to please all who may be disposed to give her their patronage.—BLEACHING done with neatness and despatch.

Chester Town, apr 11, 1857.

Lumber, Rails, Flooring, &c.

A LOT of Hemlock Rails, Yellow Pine Flooring, Pales and Siding just received and now landing from the vessel. By recent arrivals from Port Deposite, we have received an assortment of all kinds of Lumber, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Come and see our stock and we know you will Buy. Let's look at your phiz anyhow

may 2, 1857. P. A. STAM, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned on book account or otherwise for 1856, are respectfully requested to call and settle, as he has a large sum of money to pay by the first of June. JOHN C BOWERS.

Kennards' Corner, Kent Co., Md.

apr. 25, 1857.—4w

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!—A fresh lot received and for sale by

mar 29 PRICE & FOWLER.

A FINE lot of Diamond-back TERRAPINS, and first rate OYSTERS for sale by

april 18 WM. PERKINS.

FRESH ground Meal and Flour, on hand for sale by

March 14, 1857. WM. BACCHUS.

POETRY.

A Hundred Years From Now.

Where, will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years from now?
The flowers that now in beauty spring;
A hundred years from now?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gaily now!
O, where will be Love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles, and Sorrow's sigh;
A hundred years from now?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years from now?
Who'll tread your church with willing feet,
A hundred years from now?
Pale trembling age,
And fiery youth,
And childhood with
Its brow of truth—
The rich, the poor! on land and sea;
Where will the many millions be
A hundred years from now?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years from now!
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years from now!
But other men
Our land will till,
And others then
Our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As brig t the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years from now?

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

FLIES.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

The flies are very impudent,
We set them down as foes;
They dart and buz around your ear,
And then attack your nose.
They have less conscience than a Jew,
Less pity than a knave;
They care not for the rich or poor,
The nervous or the brave.

To churches they make free to go,
Go buzzing out or in:
They never ask the learned divine,
If they can light on him:
What do they care for intellect,
For soberness and truth,
Or sentences from David's Psalms;
From Joshua or from Ruth.

When dust is brushed, it stays away,
A little while at least,
But brush a fly, it comes right back
To torment man or beast!
It takes an exquisit delight
In sleepy men or sick;
In making cows throw up their tails,
And wicked horses kick!

Some foolish, simple, saucy flies
Stay up too late at night,
And being fond of dazling things
Sport with the candle light
They find, as lovers often find,
The flame they love betray,
Deceived and scorch'd they fall and die
As mortal lovers may.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Predicted Comet.

The Comet and its "Ten Billion Leagues of Tail."

"On th' other side,
Incens'd with indignation, Satan stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burned,
That fires the length of Ophiucus huge
In th' Arctic sky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war."

The recent appearance of two telescopic comets adds new zest to the prediction of a millennium comet, which a distinguished popular lecturer of France has used on the authority of some obscure German dreamer, to tickle the fancies of his wonder-loving countrymen. It is certain that no data exist on which the predicted collision of a comet with our earth can be founded, and no intimation of such an event has appeared in any responsible scientific periodical.

Our scientific lecturers and popular writers seem quite as much given to the invention of fables as the older bards of mythic stories, and find quite as willing an ear in the undying love of wonder of a credulous people. Instead of summoning the gods to fight men's battles and destroy cities, they predict deluges and judgment-days at the hands of those celestial will-o'-the-wisps, the comets.

Science makes strange compromises with credulity, and popular lectures dwell more on what is uncertain or purely fabulous in science than on well-established facts. We hear a great deal from the lyceum about the nebulous origin of the solar system, the existence of a central sun in the group af the Pleiades, and the malignant disposition of the comets.—These vague and unfounded speculations are set by the side of the best established certainties of science in borrowed light, and are thus accredited precisely as the Homeric tales were through the traditions of popular religions.

But have we nothing to fear from the wandering comets? Most certainly we have. "The thing in the world," says Montaigne, "I am most afraid of is fear:" and this, we think, is the direst calamity comets have ever brought in their trains. Men are mightily given to the worship of occult causes, and when anything does appear new under the sun it is invested with an omnipotence of evil painful to contemplate.

The facts in regard to these wanderers are few and simple; the conjectures many and miraculous. In the first place comets are much more numerous than angels' visits, about five a year having been observed during the period when the prize of a comet-medal, offerred by the King of Denmark, stimulated the zeal of amateur astronomers.

It is probable that all the comets visible in a northern hemisphere, with the optical means of the amateurs, were seen during this period; for there was scarcely a comet which had not several independent discoverers. Since the comet-medals have been withdrawn the annual average of discoveries has sensibly diminished and it may not be out of place here to suggest to our American princes, what indeed was urged before the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" last summer, that a reward of these prize-medals in this country might be of signal service to American astronomy.

The comets already discovered are unquestionably but a very small part of the swarm which are flitting like great celestial musquitoes round the sun.

While modern observations have thus established the gregarious habits of these long-tailed monsters, the minutest observations and the exactest calculations have failed to detect the slightest disturbing effect from them in the motions of the planets, though the comets themselves have suffered great disturbances.

The remarkable case of Lexell's comet deserves special mention. This comet passed in 1770 very near the earth, after having made a similar approach to Jupiter. Its orbit was determined and its return predicted from observations then made; but it never came back, and subsequent calculations showed that its return was prevented by the action of Jupiter during a second and still nearer approach of the comet, even within the jovial circle of the old fellows retainers. The comet entirely changed its course after this interview, and was never recognised again, yet the circumjovial statellites kept steadily in their old courses

It is highly probable that comets make a great show with very little material, and the chance of the earth's being hit by the little solid matter there is in any of them is very small. The prediction of a collision is beyond the power of mathematics, for the position of a comet's orbit and the comet's position at any time in its orbit, cannot be determined with sufficient precision; and even if the data were sufficiently exact to predict a collision of the earth and comet in their undisturbed orbits, it would be impossible to determine with precision the modifying effect of their mutual action. In all probability a comet, even coming within the dominant influence of the earth's attraction, would pass by and be whisked off into another orbit. The earth's body is a small mark for a comet to aim at

The comet's tail is, to be sure, sometimes of very inconvenient length; but it gives so many indications of a ghostly nature, is so transparent and unsubstantial, that our atmosphere is as adamant to it. Yet it is possible, in a collision where no actual confusion may occur, that the malignant influences and dire calamities may soak in; and so there is unfortunately a chance of convicting these heavenly vagabonds of the charges which superstition and ignorance have in past ages made against them.

Meteors, dark days, and diseases are still to be accounted for, and until they are traced to their causes men will stand as Lord Kenyon used to say, *super antiquas vias*—on their old superstitions.

The large number of the comets, their ever varying appearance, and the great perturbations of their orbits, make the identification of any but those of short-periods extremely difficult; and as yet, little or nothing is known about their nature and constitution. Cometic astronomy is still in its infancy. All that is unknown is common ground; and so we find the physicians and chemists storing away malarias and sublimated poisons in their pernicious tails, eager apparantly to be in at the judgement and have a hand with the astronomers and preachers in the destruction of the world.

Various hypotheses have been advanced about the nature of the comets' tails. Some have supposed that they are vaporous exhalations from the neuclus driven off by heat by their own elasticity and by a supposed repellent force of the sun.—These forces must be very vigorous to account for the rapid formation of the trains in some recorded cases. Others suppose that the apparent tails are only the reflections of light from portions of a much more extended substance, somewhat as a long line of the ruffled surface of the sea is illuminated by the sun or moon.—Others again resort to that prince of occult causes, *electricity*, and thus concentrate all their ignorance in a single word.

There our readers had better let it be left; and meantime we recommend them to possess their souls in peace. We promise them sufficient notice of the comet's approach to enable them to move out of its way; and, if they will leave us their address, we will send them the "Evening Post," of the following day with a full account of its advent and performances.

CLEANLINESS.

There is a proverb in the Levant that 'no prince ever died of the plague,' which means that the many resources which opulence affords are preventive against contagion. Accordingly we find that in those Mahomedan countries, where the plague rages with the greatest violence, but few of those who enjoy the first offices of the State, are ever attacked with the distemper, although according to the precepts of Mohamet, they are obliged to appear in public at all times, and must comply with the general customs in giving their hands to be kissed indiscriminately by every Moor who comes to beg justice, or throw himself under their protection.

At a time when the plague at Algiers destroyed many thousands of the populace who easily caught the infection from their negligence respecting their persons, but two out of three hundred officials, belonging to the Day's household, were attacked with the mortal sickness.

Nor is cleanliness beneficial only in contagious diseases. Filth engenders corruption taints the atmosphere, and predisposes the system to disease. And when epidemic prevails, those persons who are particularly cleanly in their habits are less likely to become victims to indisposition than those who pursue an opposite course.

The importance of well ventilated rooms cannot be too strongly urged upon the attendants of the sick. A free circulation of air is not only beneficial to persons laboring under severe attacks of illness but is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the health of those who linger by the bedside of a deceased friend. It is said by medical men, that there is no kind of malaria more pernicious and fatal in its effects than the poisonous atmosphere of an unventilated chamber where a person is suffering from a violent attack of acute disease. Here lies the mystery of the contagiousness of epidemics.

A celebrated English physician (Dr. Smith, on fever.) says that "the room of a fever patient, in a small and heated apartment, in a populous city with no circulation of fresh air, is perfectly analogous to a stagnant pool in Ethiopia, full of the bodies of dead locusts. Nature, with her burning sun, her still and pent-up wind, her stagnant and teeming marsh, manufactures plagues on a large and fearful scale; poverty in her hut, covered with rags, surrrounded with filth, striving with all her might to keep out of the pure air and to increase the heat, imitates nature but too successfully! the process and the product are the name—the only difference is the magnitude of the result. Penury and ignorance can thus, at any time, and in any place create a mortal plague.'

A Quaker Woman's Logic.—The following is an extract from a Quaker woman's sermon:

"There are three things I very much wonder at. The first is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones clubs and brick bats into fruit trees to knock down fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish; and even so wicked as to go to war and kill each other; if let alone they would die themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would stay at home the young women would come after them."

Good Rules for All.—Profane swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is disgusting. Loud laughing is impolite. Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling lies contemptible. Slandering is devilish. Ignorance is disgraceful and laziness is shameful. Avoid all the above vices, and aim at usefulness. This is the road in which to become respectable. Walk in it. Never act the hypocrite. Keep good company. Speak the truth at all times. Never be discouraged, but persevere, and mountains will become mole-hills.

Graceful Compliment.—Washington, visiting a lady in his neighborhood, on leaving the house, a little girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the child and said:

"I am sorry, my little dear, to give you so much trouble."

"I wish, sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

☞ A Frenchman, who was exhibiting some relics and other curiosities, produced among other things, a sword, which he assured his visitors was "De sword dat Balaam had when he would kill the ass." A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Very well, dis is de one he wished for."

☞ He is a wise man who learns from every one.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The following directions, in reference to the choice of ground, time of planting, manner of planting, cultivating, stripping and cutting the Chinese Sugar Cane, when it is grown for the purpose of making Syrup or Sugar, has been gathered from practical men, who have had experience in the field, in the sugar growing districts of this and other countries, by Hodgess and Free, corner of Ninth and Water streets, Cincinnati.

CHOICE OF GROUND.

Upland soil is better for Sugar than low ground, though the latter may be a strong, deep soil. It is supposed that the saccharine matter in plants is absorbed chiefly from the atmosphere; and though a larger growth of cane can be secured on low grounds than on high, there will be more water in the sap; and, as the cost of pressing and boiling is considerable, it is not always desirable to produce the largest growth, but rather the richest juice.

TIME OF PLANTING.

The seed of the Chinese Sorgho, or Sorgho Sucre, should not be planted until the ground has become warm to a considerable depth. If the season is backward, as the present spring, the first or tenth of June will do very well. Mr. Whitney, of Washington, D. C., raised his best seed last year from seed planted on the 8th of June.

MANNER OF PLANTING.

All agree that one seed in a place, eight or ten inches apart, running north and south, gives the best growth, and renders its maturity more certain and uniform. It should be borne in mind that the Sorgho or Imphee stools out like wheat, i. e., one seed produces several stalks, and it is therefore not only useless but detrimental to a good growth of the best cane to plant the seed too thick. As light and air are essential to the best growth for sugar, it is better as a general thing, to have too few than too many stalks, therefore no harm is done if a few hills fail to come up, as they probably will when there is but one seed in a place.

CULTIVATION.

This does not differ from the cultivation of Indian corn, except that it should be watched when near maturity. When it is intended to make sugar or molasses the seed head should be plucked out—This should be done after the seed has formed, and before it begins to fill, i. e., before it begins to assume a milky appearance, or, in other words, while the seeds are yet of a green color inside. The seed heads are easily plucked out by grasping the head and jerking upward. In a short time after this is done new panicle will shoot out from the joints below, on which new seed heads will form. As soon as the seed in these new heads have begun to form the whole stalk should be stripped bare of all its leaves and panicle, leaving nothing but the naked trunk.

STRIPPING.

This operation is performed very quick by those accustomed to it. It is done with an instrument shaped much like a pruning hook, only it is larger, and is not sharp. A stroke downwards with this instrument, close to the stalk, strips off not only the panicle and blades, but also the sheaths around the stalk at the base of each blade. If the instrument is sharp it does not clean the stalk so well, and besides that, it would be likely to wound the stalk and cause it to sour.

CUTTING.

This may be done as soon as the stripping is completed, but not until the mill and the kettles are all ready, as the cane should be ground as soon as it is cut, and the juice boiled as soon as it is expressed. Otherwise, the quality of the syrup made from it will be inferior, and it will be nearly impossible to make sugar from it at all.

Solemn Quetions for Marrying Men.—The following questions are propounded to all who contemplate matrimony:

What is the market price of Point Applique lace?

Have you any idea of the moral effect of white kid gloves and slippers?

What is the general effect on society of a new dress for every party during the winter?

If a bonnet of the present style costs fifty dollars, would two thousand complete an appropriate costume?

Have you any rule for computing the solidity of a lady who is in full dress, without her dress.

And in conclusion, whereabouts in the hoops is the women.

☞ A western editor once apologized to his readers somewhat after this fashion: "We intended to have a death and a marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding; and the doctor being taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

☞ An Irishman meeting a countryman inquired his name; "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh," responded Paddy; "are ye from Dublin? I knew two ould maids there of that name; was either of 'em your mother?"

Jews, says a proverb, ruin themselves at their Passover; Moors at their marriages, and Christians in their lawsuits.