

# State Rights Advocate.

Published in Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Maryland, every Tuesday Morning, and Devoted to Local and General Intelligence, Literature, Agriculture, Politics, Advertising, &c.

BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

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**The State Rights' Advocate,**  
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In Centreville, Queen Ann's Co., Md.  
BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

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**Thomas J. Keating,**  
Attorney at Law,  
And Solicitor in Chancery.  
CENTREVILLE, MD.  
Will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his management, in Queen Ann's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties.  
Feb. 10, 11.

**GEORGE P. KEATING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HAVING located in Townsboro,  
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Feb. 28, 1860—11

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Attorney at Law,  
And Solicitor in Chancery.  
Having located in Centreville, will practice law in the courts of Queen Ann's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties and give strict and prompt attention to business entrusted to his care. Office formerly occupied as Post Office.  
Dec. 6, 1859—y.

**JOHN PALMER JR.,**  
Conveyancer and Collector of Claims,  
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FOR THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF  
REAL ESTATE.  
CENTREVILLE, MD.  
Office formerly occupied by A. T. Emory, Esq., North of the Court House.  
Feb. 8, 1859.

**R. E. FEDDEMAN, W. S. CONNOLLY,**  
COLLECTION OF CLAIMS,  
In Queen Ann's, Kent & Talbot, Counties

**FEDDEMAN & CONNOLLY,**  
CENTREVILLE, MD.  
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**RESPECTFULLY** offer the services for the Collection of Claims of every description in the above named counties; in the recovery of which they will employ the most prompt and energetic means. They are also agents for the purchase and sale of Real and Personal Property of every description. Charges Moderate.  
May 22, 1860—lv.

**WM. C. GIBSON,**  
General Agent and Collector,  
KENT ISLAND.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.  
Particular attention given to the Sale of either Personal or Real Estate.

**References.**  
Dr. R. W. Erickson, Kent Island.  
Madison Brown, Centreville.  
Major James Merrick.  
T. T. Martin & Brother, Baltimore.  
William H. Owens.  
Thomas Morris.  
April 10, 1860—y.

**BENJ. B. PERKINS, JOHN EMORY,**  
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—AND—  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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PARTICULAR attention paid to selling Grain and Produce, and filling orders for Groceries and all description of Merchandise.

The following articles constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest market price: Green and black Tea, crushed refined and brown Sugars; Rio, Laguna and Java Coffee; Molasses, Syrup, Flour Bacon, Fish, Salt, Rock Salt, Rice, Oil; Kerosene, Etherial, Lard and Machine Oils, and Vinegar, Soap, Candles, Starch Spices, Nails, and a general assortment of goods usually sold in a Grocery business.

Our personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to us.  
PERKINS & EMORY.  
May 22, 1860—y.

## Poetical.

**Many persons think of Hood only as a maker of puns, forgetting that the necessities of his life forced him to the manufacture of what he could dispose of at the highest market price. Here is a specimen of his genuine poetry:**

### RUTH.

BY THOMAS HOOD.  
She stood breast-high amid the corn,  
Clasped by the golden light of morn;  
Like the sweetheart of the sun,  
Who many a glowing kiss had won,

On her cheek an autumn flush,  
Deeply ripened—such a blush,  
In the midst of brown was born,  
Like red poppies grown with corn.

Round her eyes her tresses fell,  
Which were blackest none could tell,  
But long lashes veiled a light,  
Which had else been all too bright.

And her hat with shady brim,  
Thus she stood amid the stocks,  
Praising God with sweetest looks.

Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean,  
Where I reap thou shouldst but gleam,  
Lay thy sheaf down and come,  
Share my harvest and my home.

## Historical.

### ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE.

Many have supposed that the Japanese are descended from the Chinese; but it is not so. The evidences are that they are an original nation. The language of the two people is entirely different, both in construction and pronunciation. So the religion of the two nations differed. The original religion of Japan was the Shinto, the gods and idols of which were Sin and Kame.

Buddhism, which now prevails, was not introduced into the Empire until 50 years after the birth of Christ. Chinese settled in Japan in the seventh year of the 8th monarch of the Empire, Kokem, and there was considerable trade between the two Empires prior to 1637, after which it was restricted. They introduced and communicated by these sparse settlements from time to time the arts and sciences to Japan, which had long before flourished in China. Komfer, beside these reasons for denying that the Chinese and Japanese are the same people inhabiting different countries, inclines to the opinion that the Japanese are descendants of the first inhabitants of Babylon and their language one of those which God, as a punishment and for the confusion of its vain and conceited builders, infused into the minds of those who commenced the tower of Babel. He thinks that the confusion of tongues brought the people who then dwelt in the plains of Shinar, to separate and be dispersed over the world. This is an ingenious theory; but the general opinion is that the Japanese belonged originally to the great Tartar race. Information is too limited, however, to solve the question satisfactorily.

The Empire of Japan has two Emperors one ecclesiastical the other secular. The first is called the Mikado, and resides at Mikao. He is the first in rank, and is regarded with excessive veneration, but has no political power whatever. The second is called the Ziogoon, who resides at Yeddo. He commands the army, has the revenues at his disposal, is Emperor de facto, and visits the Mikado once in seven years with great pomp and pageantry. A Council of State consists of thirteen of which five are taken from the hereditary vassal princes, and eight from the hereditary nobility below the rank of princes.

This Council of State governs in the name of the Emperor—Ziogoon. Among these counselors there is one called the "Governor of the Empire," to whom the others are subordinate. There are numerous other inferior officials, but the Empire is ruled by those already named; and while the laws are sanguinary—death being the penalty in most cases of offense—the whole system is a government of spies, and as absolute as any, if not the most absolute, in the world.

It was our purpose to make a brief review of the progress of christianity in Japan subsequently to its introduction in 1849 by the Jesuits, of the bitter persecutions also to which it was exposed, and the martyrdoms which preceded its bloody extinction. But we have already trespassed so much upon the indul-

gence of our readers that we must defer our wishes in that respect to a more opportune time, if indeed we shall consider it, of sufficient interest to pursue the subject hereafter. In the hope, then, that this rapidly drawn sketch of Japan and its people may be interesting in connection with the Embassy to the United States, we shall, without further ado, conclude it.

### EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

The Japanese have a more general education than the Chinese, and are not bound down by the absurd fetters of ancient custom in regard to course of study that keep the latter in such a benighted condition. In aptitudes for new pursuits they are excelled by few. Capt. Golownin relates that a young Japanese learned the Russian from him in an incredibly short time, and when Mr. Perry arrived at Yeddo he found that they were familiar with our own history, and that even the Mexican war, with its battles and results, were fully known among the officials with whom Mr. Oliphant the historian of the English Embassy associated. Mr. Oliphant remarks:

Although we took leave to doubt the existence of professors of European languages at Yeddo, there is no question about the advanced state of education, and its wide diffusion throughout the empire. Dutch is certainly taught at Yeddo as well as Nagasaki; and pupils who have studied the latest mechanical and scientific inventions at the latter place under the Dutch, come to the capital as teachers. Thus they are competent to manage their own steam engines, and to navigate their own ships, working their course by observation. They are extremely sensitive of being supposed incapable of acquiring any branch of knowledge which is possessed by others, and have a very high estimate of their powers in this respect. This was amusingly illustrated in a discussion which took place as to the language which should hereafter be the medium of official correspondence. "Oh!" said one of the commissioners, "you had better make English the official language; there is no telling how long it will be before you will be able to write a dispatch in Japanese; but give us five years, and we will be quite competent to correspond with you in English."

### LANGUAGE IN JAPAN.

The Japanese language is one of exceeding difficulty to learn, and more complicated even than the Chinese. This difficulty arises from the fact that in addition to a written and spoken one of their own polysyllabic, they make use of the Chinese, which, spoken with a peculiar Japanese pronunciation, suppressing the nasal and softening the consonant, is in general use as a learned tongue. Chinese characters are also used to express ideas, though not in the original Chinese sense. As the Japanese use all these four forms indifferently it involves the learning of a mass of such confusion that all attempts hitherto made to reduce to order the principles of the language—to write a grammar—have totally failed. Rev. Henry Wood, chaplain to the Powhatan, has recently stated as his opinion, based upon what he has been able to observe, both in his own case and others, that under the most favorable circumstances years are necessary to acquire even a superficial knowledge of this most complicated tongue.

The higher pretensions of a Japanese writer, the more Chinese he intermingles, and hence to read their books a knowledge of both would seem necessary. But the difficulty does not rest here. Many of these Chinese characters have an entirely Japanese signification. This mixed sort of writing seems to be easily understood and mastered by the Japanese themselves, among whom book printing from wooden plates, and the art of reading have been common from our earliest knowledge of them. It however puts an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of learners from abroad and gave rise to the saying among the Jesuits, "that it had been invented by the devil himself on purpose to impede the spread of the gospel."

### AMUSEMENT IN JAPAN.

The Japanese are greatly addicted to gaming and play at cards and dice with great zest. Disputes often arise at the games and not unfrequently the death of one of the parties is the consequence. Owing to this, cards are prohibited by law, but this difficulty is avoided by increasing the number in the pack beyond

that specified in the law, as in our games of nine pins, which, being played with ten instead of nine pins, evades the legal enactment against it.

The cards are flat pieces of horn; ivory or bone, about an inch and two-thirds long and about an inch wide. They are forty-nine in number and marked by three different colors, blue, red and white to indicate the different suits, and also by signs and dots to signify the value of the piece. These are used in various games like our cards, and are shuffled and cut in the same way. Another game is played similar to lotto, with black and white stones. They also have a game analogous to chess, played by two persons with forty pieces on a checker-board of eighty one squares. It admits of many and highly interesting complications and from the problems stated by Dr. Green who mastered the game, is not unworthy of being ranked among the higher games of intellect and skill.

Wrestling and gladiatorial games take the place among the amusements of the upper rank, that horse-racing and exhibitions of boxing and ring-fighting do with us. Athletes trained to immense size and strength are kept in greater or less numbers by the princess and dignitaries, who match them against each other in a regular ring. They wrestle and fight not with fists, but with their heads battering each other and attempting to knock each other over by running their heads full tilt against their opponents. These huge monsters of flesh are much gratified at praise for fine points, and have each a cognomen setting forth their peculiar prowess of claims—such as the "Dragon of the North," &c.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Lady and the Robber.

In a large and lonely house, situated in the south of England, there once lived a lady and her two maid servants. They were far away from all human habitations, but they seem to have felt no fear and to have dwelt there peacefully and happily. It was the lady's custom to go round the house with her maids every evening to see that all the windows and doors were properly secured. One night she had accompanied them as usual and ascertained that all was safe. They left her in the passage close by her room and then went to their own, which was quite at the other side of the house. As the lady opened her door, she distinctly saw a man underneath her bed. What could she do? Her servants were far away and could not hear her if she screamed for help, and even if they had come to her assistance those three weak women were no match for a desperate house-breaker. How then did she act? She trusted in God. Quietly she closed the door, and locked it on the inside, which she was always in the habit of doing. She then leisurely brushed her hair and putting on her dressing gown, she took her Bible and sat down to read. She read aloud and chose a chapter which had peculiar reference to God's watchfulness over us, and constant care of us by night and day. When it was finished she knelt and prayed at length, still uttering her words aloud especially commending herself and servants to God's protection and dwelling upon their utter helplessness and dependence upon him to preserve them from all danger at last she rose from her knees put out her candle, and laid down in the bed; but she did not sleep. After a few minutes had elapsed, she was conscious that the man was standing by her bedside. He addressed her and begged her not to be alarmed. "I came here," he said, "to rob you but after the words you have read, and the prayers you have uttered, no power on earth could induce me to hurt you or to touch a thing in your house. But you must remain perfectly quiet, and not attempt to interfere with me; I shall now give a signal to my companions, which they will understand, and then we will go away and you may sleep in peace for I give you my solemn word that no one shall harm you, and not the smallest thing belonging to you shall be disturbed." He then went to the window, opened it, and whistled softly; returning to the lady's side, (who had not spoken or moved) he said, "Now I am going. Your prayer has been heard and no disaster will befall you." He left the room and the lady fell asleep, still upheld by that calm and beautiful faith and trust. When the morning dawned she awoke, and was

sure that she poured out her thanksgiving and praise to Him who had "defended her under his wings," and "kept her safe under his feathers," so that she was not "afraid of any terror by night." The man proved true to his word and not a thing in the house had been taken. Oh shall we not hope that his heart was changed from that day forth, and that he forsook his evil course, and cried to that Saviour "who came to seek and to save that which was lost," and even on the cross did not reject the penitent thief. From this true story let us learn to put our whole trust and confidence in God. This lady's courage was indeed wonderful; "but the Lord was her defense upon her right hand," and "with him all things are possible." This happened many years ago, and only comparatively recently did the lady hear any more of him. She was attending a religious meeting where, after several noted clergymen and others had spoken: a man arose, stating that he was employed as one of the book-launderers of the society, and told the story of the midnight adventure as a testimony to the wonderful power of the word of God. He concluded with, "I was that man." The lady rose from her seat in the hall, and said quietly, "It is all true, I was the lady," and sat down again.—Monthly Packet.

### On Hatching and Raising Young Chickens.

E. S. Ralph, in the Stock Journal, in a paper on this subject, makes some excellent suggestions. He says:—

Some fowls will not often manifest a desire to set, unless a number of eggs are suffered to remain in the nest; while others will, after laying a certain number varying from fifteen to fifty, show a desire to set longer, which is readily known by clucking, which is continued until her chicks are half grown. In some cases when their desire to set is not humored by giving them eggs, they will in a few days go to laying again, and in others it grows in a few days to an ungovernable passion, and they cannot be deterred from their purpose, either by removing their eggs, or by a cruel practice observed by some, of dousing or half drowning them in cold water. The proper way when you do not wish to set them, is to put them in a small room or box without a nest, in which is a perch to roost on; and any fowl but an old incubator will give over in the course of four or five days. On the other hand, when it is desired to have them set, it is best to try them with chalk or porcelain eggs for a day or two before putting under the eggs you design for hatching; but previous to setting the fowls, the nest should be examined to be sure it is free from lice; and fresh hay or straw should be furnished, among which it would be well to sprinkle dry wood ashes, tobacco stems, or pennyroyal, which will serve as a preventive to their becoming lousy. The number of eggs must of course vary, according to the size of the eggs and hen; from nine to fifteen is the usual number; be sure and not put too many under, and the newest laid eggs of the average size should be the ones selected. The best hens for setting and rearing their young, are those from two to three years of age, with a broad body well feathered, and large wings and not too long on the legs. Twenty-one days is the usual time in which a good sitter will bring out her chicks, and as soon as she becomes a mother, a change in her character is at once noticed.

The first day after hatching, the chicks do not need food, and should remain in the nest. The second day they may be removed to a dry and sheltered spot, where they may be warm and not exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, and may be fed sparingly but often with hardboiled eggs, curd, coarse corn meal and millet, but all watery food should be avoided. When eight or ten days old, scalded Indian meal, screenings, millet, etc., will be readily eaten. Pure water should always be at hand in shallow vessels, and care must always be observed to keep them from the damp. When they run it should be in a grass plot, and be kept in their coops until the dew is off the grass; for experience has shown that cold and damp, when combined, is a most fruitful source of disease in all poultry, but more especially fatal to the young. At the end of six weeks the chickens, having become large and strong, are usually left by the hen, who goes to laying again, and will in the course of five or six weeks have another brood.

### A Tragedy in Two Axe and a Broomstick.

The Court reporter of the Chicago Times thus renders a "romance in real life," upon which the curtain fell in the police court the other day:

Act One.—Mrs. Kelley's house. Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Looney, Mrs. Conley, Constable, and dorg.

Const. Madam, look on this writ.—

'Tis what is called

In the vile Latin jargon of the law

Replevin, and doth order me to take

Possession of a certain dorg, to wit:

A dorg with a short tail, and ears *non est*;

Methods there stands the cur.

[He points to the dorg]

Mrs. K. Cur? did you say?

Sirrah! I'll teach thee—gentle friends this way!

Let's in to a court; something is to pay.

[The ladies withdraw and hold a council of war. The Constable stands awhile and then whistles to the dorg.]

Const. Thou small edition of the canine breed,

Thou grinning, bob-tailed carless, bleary-eyed whelp,

Come hither.

[The dorg growls, but stirs not.]

Const. Ha! darrest thou to growl,

And show thy ugly teeth at me, who am

The lawful executioner of law?

Get out.

[The ladies enter, armed with broomsticks, axes, shovels, tongs, pokers, &c.]

Mrs. K. Vile wretch, do thou get out!

Take that.

And that; and that!

[She whacks him.]

Const. Madam, I conjure you,

By all your fondest hopes, here and hereafter,

Hit not so hard,

Mrs. L. Faith is that soft enough?

[She cracks him with a shovel.]

Mrs. C. And does that suit you better?

[She punches him with a poker.]

Mrs. K. How's that?

Const. Madam, the useful art of self defence,

Pertains as well to constables as men,

By virtue, therefore, of the mighty power

In this official arm, I knock you down.

[He knocks her down.]

Mrs. K. Oh, murder, this does my

quietus give,

This is the last on earth!—no—"I still

live!"

[She dies and comes to life again.]

The constable catches hold of the dorg by its continuation, which being short slips from his grasp.—

The dorg pitches in; ditto the ladies; then the constable flies.]

Act second transpires in the police

court where the constable, Affid, was

brought up on the charge of disorderly

conduct. Seventeen witnesses and four

lawyers appeared on each side. After a

long and tedious trial in which the facts

were proved as above set forth, the court

decided that the constable was not guilty.

QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.—"You will

please observe," said old school-teacher

Lamwell, as he led us through his school

the other day, "that the boys are required

to observe the utmost attention to

quietness as well as discipline."

We had at this moment arrived in

front of several boys standing around a

water-bucket, and one had just charged

his mouth with the contents of the cup,

while the old gentleman was stooping

over to recover his pen from the floor,

when another passing along behind

snapped his fingers quickly under the drinker's

ear, which caused him suddenly to

eject the contents of the cup, while the

old gentleman was stooping over to

recover his pen from the floor, when

another passing along behind snapped

his fingers quickly under the drinker's

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