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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra, laborat, qui omnibus, placere, studet.—He labours vainly, who endeavors to please every one.

E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 15. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854. No. 31.

NOTIONS.

B. PERKINS has a general variety of Notions consisting in part of ildrens cotton, wool and moreno Hose all sizes and qualities, childrens gars, combs, handk'fs, Gloves, Hats, ps, &c., Cotton, wool, cashmeres and hose shreds, buttons bobbins, braids ing silk, spool cotton, tape, knitting dles, tidy needles. socks, pins, sleeve tectors, ladies vests, and many other icles in this line. Also a general va- y of Groceries, brown and white Su- , Coffee, Tea, Rice, Flour, Starch, meg, Spice, pepper, Saltpeter, Sala- s, wash soda, Ginger, Molasses, vin- r; tobacco, oil adamantine, and d candles, brown soap, with a large rtment of Hardware, Queensware, ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, oden-ware, Brooms, Hollowware, ings, Bridles, Collars, &c.

ct. 21, 1854.

Domestic Goods.

B. PERKINS has just opened a large stock of domestic goods con- ing in part of 4 Bleached and brown ting, bleached and brown Muslins h linens Wool and Cotton flannels. en and Cotton Table Diaper and hes, dinner and tea Napkins; Ru- and Birdeye Diaper, Crash, bleach'd brown Muslins, Tickings Checks, domestic, linseys, osmaburgs, ets, Spreads, Quilts, Rag Carpets, any other goods which will be the very lowest prices for Cash. ce or to punctual dealers.

. 21, 1854.

Stationa y.

B. PERKINS has just opened a new lot of school Books and Sta- ry, consisting in part of English American Letter and Note Paper, and gilt edge, small and full size deed and drawing paper for sur- s use, with a full assortment of en- es, some extra sizes, school books, nk-stands, pens, wafers, wax, sand

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

. 14.

Dress Goods.

B. PERKINS has just opened a arge stock of Dress Goods for La- consisting in part of Calicoes, plaid, striped and figured De- and Cashmeres, Coburg clothes, cas, Black Silk, Canton Crape, l and many other goods to whichention of the Ladies is invited.

21, 1854.

HEAT DRILLS, CORN SHELLERS.—Pennock's celebrated t Drills, with Timothy, Clover and eed screens, and guano attach- Also Pennock's unequalled hand Shellers, Reading's Horse power s. Single Shellers in variety.

ASCHALL, MORRIS & CO., icultural Warehouse, N. E. Cor- 7th and Market Sts. Philadelphia

he War Eagle.

MIT us to place one of these lebrated Elevated Oven Cook in your kitchen upon trial—if e it, keep it; if not, return it at k and expense.

ALDRIDGE & STAPLES.

tertown Oct. 7, 1854.

ER'S LIME AND GUANO SPREADER.

are sole agents for this Superior Machine in Philadelphia, and in- attention of farmers to it.

PASCHALL, MORRIS & CO. Agricultural Warehouse, Corner 7th and Market Sts., 21, 1854. Philadelphia

Parlor Stoves.

Wood, Parlor, Franklin and Air ght combined, with Sliding front which can be converted into an ront or air-tight wood parlor.— neat and elegant pattern, and will red favorably with any thing in . In store and for sale by

ALDRIDGE & STAPLES.

21, 1854.

New Goods.

DSOME New Style Delanes nsion and Coburg Cloths, Cash- bage and Calicoes of fine qual ch styles, just open and for ery reduced prices.

T. W. ELIASON.

4, 1854.

KERSEY! KERSEY!!

RGE lot of the same old kind received and for sale at the ices by

ABEL J. REES & Co.

3, '54.

RY choice lot of imported 'Lon- SEGARS—Segars of lower ne Cavendish and other TO- —for sale by

W. N. E. WICKES.

ber 24, 1854.

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.

A COUNTRY HOME.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright
On a frosty night;
Where the jest and the song and laugh are free,
Oh! the farmers home is the home for me.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
When the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her buds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours.
Her bridal song ringing from fresh-leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer, a seat in the shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting and sick 'neath the sun's scorching beam
Dips her petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When the barns are filled
From the fields he tilled,
And feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiling at winter he beckons him on.

"You are a Brick."

A certain college professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names too see that all were present. It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the professor, having just entered the class. "What is your name, sir?" asked the professor. "You a brick," was the startling reply. "Sir," said the professor, half starting out of his chair at the supposed impertinence but not quite sure that he had understood him correctly, "Sir, I did not exactly understand your answer." "You are a brick," was again the composed reply. "This is intolerable," said the professor, his face reddening, "Beware young man, how you attempt to insult me." "Insult you," said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done it?" "Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the professor, with stifled indignation. "No, sir, you asked me my name, and I answered your question. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick." "Ah, indeed," murmured the professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. "It was a misconception on my part. Will you commence the lesson, Mr. Brick?"

☞The marriage of Mr. Horace Bird, of Watertown, to Miss Fanny Fish, of Salem, Massachusetts, is thus announced by a wag of the latter place:

"A *Bird* caught a *Fish*, and when he had caught her,
Says he, 'gentle Fish, you are too lovely for slaughter,"
So to save her the fate of a "fish out of water,"
Both made her a *Bird* and to *Watertown* brought her."

A GOOD DOUBLE PUN.—Mr. Forrest was serenaded at the Winthrop House on Monday evening. The next morning, at the breakfast table of that excellent hotel Mrs. Wood the fascinating *commedienne* of the Boston Theatre, was congratulated on the serenade by a gentleman who supposed intended for her. "Oh, no!" she replied, "they passed by the *little* Wood for the *great* Forrest!"

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS. It is said that one of the questions asked of a candidate for initiation into the society of Know Nothings is as follows: "Will you do your utmost on all occasions to renew and perpetuate the potato rot, in order to keep the Irish out of the country?" The candidate, if admitted, must respond, "I will."

☞"Sally," said a lover to his intended, "give me a kiss—will you Sally?"

"No I shan't," said Sally, "help yourself."

FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Four days later from Europe

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TERRIBLE AND MOST SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENTS.

The Allied Armies Almost Overmatched in the Crimea.

URGENT DEMAND FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

ALLIED LOSS 5,000 AND RUSSIAN LOSS 8,000.

Charter of Steamers for Dispatching Reinforcements, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The American mail ship Baltic arrived at Sandy Hook last night at 12 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th instant, being four days later than the advices received per steamer Canada.

The Baltic brings 175 passengers, amongst them the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, D. Pitt, Secretary of the Legation at Paris, and bearer of despatches. The Baltic left Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 15th.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th. The steamer Indiana arrived at Southampton on the 14th. The U. S. frigate Savannah and brig Bainbridge arrived at Montevideo on the 6th October.

The news by this arrival is extremely interesting.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The report of the massacre of the English Light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan is mainly confirmed. They charged a Russian Battery of 30 guns and lost 400 killed; only 200 returned!

Since this affair there has been incessant and most sanguinary fighting. The allied armies are almost overmatched and most urgent requests have been sent home for instant relief, and fresh reinforcements. Fifty thousand Frenchmen are to be instantly sent, and every available steamer is taken up at England, including the Europa, Alps, Indiana, New York, and others, to hurry forward the much needed relief to the Crimea.

On the 4th of November there was a most sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general assault upon the allied army by the Russians, under Prince Menchikoff. The battle lasted from daybreak till 4 o'clock P. M. Both sides claimed the victory. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns.

The loss of the allies is set down at 5,000 men, and the loss of the Russians at 8,000.

The Czar's two sons were in the battle.

On the following day the battle was resumed by the Russians, the result of which was not known.

The allies were preparing to storm the forts before the Russians should have time to recover their losses. A practical breach has been effected in their line.

Russia with a view of complicating the negociations, notifies that she will treat directly with Austria and Prussia on the *four points*.

ENGLAND

Charles Kemble, the distinguished actor is dead. He was 79 years of age.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 14th of December.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war news is exciting the most profound attention and anxiety in England and France.

Lord Ragland and Marshall Canrobert had sent the most urgent demands for reinforcements, and great haste was manifested to meet them.

Seven first class steamers had been taken up for instant service and others were wanted. The steamer Alps sailed on the 11th for Toulon to embark French Troops, and the steamer Europa would go to Kingston on the 18th. Various other steamers were also under orders.

The disastrous result of the battle of the 26th at Balaklava to the English, is confirmed, though it is not quite so bad as at first represented. It was all owing to the misconstruction of an order from the commander-in-chief. Lord Luban and Cargigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to the cross-fire, full at a Russian battery of 30 guns.—The attempt was madness and the result destruction. Of 607 men only 198 returned, and these must also have been destroyed but for the magnificent charge to their rescue by the heavy dragoons, and the brave stand of the Highlanders which redeemed the day.

A dispatch from Prince Menchikoff, sent to Berlin in cypher, states that on the 4th of November, an unusual activity having been observable, in the allies camp, Gen. Liprandi, reinforced by the troops sent by Menchikoff, attacked the allies camp and killed 800 men. This report, however, is doubtful, as also is the statement that a practical breach was opened in the walls of the city on the same day.

Marshal Canrobert's official report of the battle of the 5th is published in the Moniteur of the 13th. It says:

The Russian army has been swollen by reinforcements from the Danube as well as by the combined reserves from all the southern provinces; and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, November 5th, the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

The English army sustained the attack with most remarkable firmness and solidity. I supported it by a portion of Gen. Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigor, as well as by the troops which were nearest the English position.

The enemy who far outnumbered our forces, began a retreat with a loss estimated at from eight to nine thousand men. The struggle lasted the whole day.

At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse the sortie made by the garrison. And under his energetic command the enemy was driven back with a loss of one thousand in killed and wounded. This brilliant day was not purchased without considerable loss by the allies, but does the greatest honor to our arms. The siege continues with regularity.

(Signed) CANROBERT.

English advices to the 10th from Bucharest, state that on the morning of the 5th of November, Prince Menchikoff's whole army attacked the English position, when a most sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The allies obtained a decisive victory. There were severe losses on both sides, but the English took many prisoners.

Generals Butler, Adams, Bentwick, and it is said also Sir George Brown, were wounded.

The English official account had not arrived.

The Russian account contained in a telegraphic despatch dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12th, states that Prince Menchikoff reports from under date of the 5th from Sebastopol that on the 5th the garrison made two sorties—one against the right flank of the allies which was successful and resulted in the capture of the enemy's batteries, the guns in which were spiked. Great loss was sustained on both side.

A second sortie was also completely successful, the Russians having spiked 15 guns. Immediately afterwards the French Infantry division pursuing the retiring Russians attempted to mount to the assault, but were thrown back with immense loss.

The morning Post, of Vienna, has the following dispatch:

Egemowilx, Nov. 11.—On the 6th instant the whole garrison of Sebastopol, consisting of 65,000 men, made a sortie, when a most furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left, but the allies had the advantage.

It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a dispatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances.

Another dispatch says that on the 4th the allies batteries were but a hundred and fifty yards from the walls, and had effected a practical breach.

From Jassey to the 15th it had been telegraphed that the movement of the Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with great activity and produces much sensation in the Principalities.

Omer Pasha was expected in person on the Pruth. General Suder, it is said, will evacuate the Southern part of Bessarabia if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Ackermann.

The steamers of the Baltic fleet remained at Riel Bay.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg, received at Memel, says that goods are not to be shipped in British vessels, as it was feared that the Russian fleet would put to sea, there being so few British cruisers in the Baltic.

Indications are strengthened that the Czar evinces a willingness to resume negociations. His concession, however, goes no farther than offering to treat on the four points of the guarantee.

LATEST—By Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.—It is telegraphed from Vienna that Gortschakoff has officially announced to Count Buol, that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the laws of the four conditions. This is considered as a palpable attempt to cause dissension between Austria and the Western powers.

On the 15th the Germanic Confederation was to occupy itself with the war question. All the smaller German States were putting their armies on a war footing.

The statement is that Austria will not under any circumstances, take the field against Russia until spring, and Russia is said to have expressed a willingness to withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier during the winter, and place them in some other equally advantageous position. Austria, while accepting this accomodation will continue her armaments.

There is a rumor in Vienna that Rothschilds, finding his recent purchase of the Austrian railways a bad bargain, offers the government a loan of two hundred million of francs to cancel the agreement.

Although no general action had been fought from the 26th October to the 5th of November, the interval is described as one incessant combat.

It is reported that Lord Raglan has suspended the Earl of Cardigan from his command for his rashness in the charge which resulted so disastrously at Balaklava.

SPAIN.

General San Miguel has been chosen President of the Cortez.

The Gazette publishes a general amnesty, to take effect on the opening of the Cortez.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland India mail had been telegraphed, with China dates of the 27th of September.

Canton was still threatened, and all trade was at a stand still. There had been considerable fighting recently, but the result was unknown.

No further supplies of tea had arrived, and none were expected. From Foochoo shipments were going forward slowly. At Shanghai there was but little doing. Silk had advanced $20 per picul.

The British, French, and American Plenipotentiaries were to proceed to the revision of the treaties with China.

From Bombay it is said that Dost Mohammed is negotiating to secure the friendship of the English.

From Alexandria, in Egypt, it is telegraphed that a new levy of troops is ordered in aid of the Sultan. The Russians have taken Taskenas, the next station to Kekan.

THE VERY LATEST.

At Vienna the prevalent opinion was that a few more such victories as these claimed by the allies on the 4th and 5th will compel them to raise the siege.—Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion, for in his despatch to Prince Paskiewich he says: "It will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege—and I will continue to harrass them without intermission."

Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakenen in the affair of the 5th that for days to come they would not be in a condition to resist an assault upon the town, and that he means to make the attempt.

THIRD DISPATCH.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

It appears, according to the English accounts, that the Russians went forth and attacked the English position before Sebastopol on the 5th of Nov. A terrible battle ensued, which lasted a whole day. The fighting was intense. A constant roar of cannon was kept up from early morning until night. The Russians are reported to have lost 8,000 in killed and wounded, and the allies, by their own statements, 5,000. The field was literally covered with heaps of dead and dying, presenting a terrible sight. Several prominent officers on both sides were slain. The left wing of the allies was attacked immediately after. The French however, repulsed the enemy with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

The Russian accounts say that they captured one of the enemies' batteries and spiked their guns, and that in the last engagement the French were repulsed with tremendous slaughter.

Sebastopol still held out manfully, and was gradually being re-enforced.

The accounts altogether show that the Russians, in the engagements above mentioned, had decidedly the advantage and came off best, and that the allies are much weakened, and in an extremely perilous condition.

The allies are undoubtedly in an unenviable and dangerous position. So much so that they see the necessity of immediate reinforcements. Despatches have been sent to England and France for supplies of troops, for which purpose all available means of transport have been called into requisition. Every ship that could be had, including the Cunard steamer Europa, has been chartered to convey troops to the Crimea.

Intense anxiety prevails throughout England and France in reference to the uncertain and critical condition of their armies at Sebastopol. It is evident that there are fearful apprehensions as to their ultimate fate. There are many who think the allies are in a very critical position, and a serious repulse or total defeat may befall them.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

It is now stated that Russia has signified her willingness to treat with Austria on the four conditions. This, however, it is believed, is only intended to sever Austria from the Western powers.

Affairs between Austria and Russia remain about as at previous accounts; the Czar has made no concession and will not move from his former position. No movement of active hostilities, however, has taken place.

THE DANUBE—ASIA.

Affairs on the Danube and in Asia, were without much interest.

Omer Pasha was preparing to give the enemy battle at the first opportunity.

HUNGARY AND POLAND.

The accounts from Hungary represent the people there as ripe and anxious for rebellion. They are impatient to join the allies against Russia.

Poland was also much agitated and anxious to join the allies.

AUSTRIA.

It is believed that Austria will eventually join with Russia. Her movements are viewed with wakeful suspicion by England and France.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain were much agitated—and a rupture of the Spanish Cabinet was likely to take place. Indeed some reported that it had already occurred.

THE SIGNAL GUN.

Amidst all the terrible incidents attendant upon the destruction of the Arctic, which we have been receiving these two days past, there is one that impresses us with a feeling of awe and admiration, and shows all the world that the age of heroes is not yet altogether gone by. We refer to the young man whose post of duty throughout all that trying scene was the firing of a signal gun at intervals, in the hope of attracting the attention of vessels from a distance to the scene of the disaster. While all around him were death and despair, in bold relief there he stood (like Hope herself) with the calm, determination of a true hero, discharging gun after gun, until the gallant ship went down beneath the waves.

Here was a courage and manliness—a defiance of death, and an adhesion to duty—we might walk over the most famous battle-fields in history to look for, and not find. The soldier who braves the King of Terrors at the canon's mouth is animated by a species of courage improvised for the occasion, by the "pomp and circumstance" around him. There can be properly no cowards when men are drawn up in battle array, with drums beating, colors flying, and thoughts of reward and promotion flitting through the brain if a victory is won. Dastards dare anything then under such stimulants. But the bravery of the battle-field is not the bravery that was shown by our young hero of the wreck. The former is a species of unnatural courage—it is of an animal nature, but the latter was moral courage of the noblest kind. With his lighted match he seemed to stand, on the quarter of the ship, hurling defiance as it were, in the very jaws of death itself.

Others were desperately struggling for life; he alone had seemed resolved to demonstrate how a man may die at his post of duty, without dread or fear, in the midst of horrors that would make most men cowards. Awfully impressive, indeed—terribly melo-dramatic—was the last scene of all, in which our young hero shone forth, wringing exclamations of admiration even from lips that were buffeting the hungry waters then murmuring for their prey. Stuart Hollin (for that was his name) "could not be induced to leave the ship; his post was at the gun from first to last, firing signals; he kept firing that gun at intervals till the ship went down. We saw him in the very act of firing as the noble vessel disappeared below the waters."

In Greek or Roman days, such a man if he had not had awarded him the honors of deification, would have had Senates decreeing him statues and monuments everywhere to commemorate his deeds, that his example might not be lost upon posterity. His conduct has given a new lustre, contrasted with that of the cravens who, only anxious to save their own lives, shut their ears to the shrieks of the helpless women and children that were grappling with horrors all around and about them. Honor, then, eternal honor to him who went down to death a conqueror of death! The noble ship had many noble spirits on board; but none nobler than he.—*N. Y. Express.*

SNUFF *versus* BRAINS.—A gentleman once asked the celebrated Abernethy if he thought that the moderate use of snuff would injure the brain. "No, sir," was Abernethy's prompt reply; "for no man with a single ounce of brains would ever think of taking snuff."