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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. R. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents may be charged.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.
☞ Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising

Vol. 35. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874. No. 28.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year, half-year or quarter.

Obituaries will be inserted at one-half of advertising rates.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, without reserve, at his residence in Quaker Neck, on

MONDAY, November 23d, 1874,

all his Personal Property, consisting of

8 HEAD of HORSES,

among them two fine Brood Mares, some good Roadsters and two fine Colts;

7 Milch Cows,

some of them very superior milkers:

1 STEER, well grown;
ONE YOKE OF YOUNG OXEN,
well broken;

16 Fine Shoats,

1 Superior Horse Power and Thresher, 1 good Wheat Rake, 1 Dearborn, Carts, 1 Sleigh, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, etc.
1 BATTEAUX AND OARS, 1 Large Cook Stove, nearly new, Lot of Bee Hives, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All purchases of Ten Dollars and less, cash. All over, nine month credit, with note and approved security.

BARNEY DeCORSE, JR.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct'r. nov14-ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING fully and finally, determined to decline farming and remove from Kent, I will offer per emptorily, at PUBLIC SALE, on

MONDAY, the 23d November, 1874,

At the Voshell House in Chestertown, At 12 o'clock, M.,

RADCLIFFE HALL,

the Farm upon which I now reside, commonly known as the

"HANSON FARM,"

part of which is now rented and occupied by Mr. John Greenwood, of Wm.

It is beautifully situated on Chester river about one mile from Chestertown, and

Contains 471 ACRES, More or Less.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a

Mansion House,

And TENANT HOUSE,

in good repair, with the necessary out-Buildings and Offices. The Tenant House is new and commodious, and was built in the fall of 1871. The farm is so well known that a full description is not needed.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten thousand dollars cash; the balance to be secured in such manner as will be made known at the time of sale.

N. B.—For further information apply to Mr. John Greenwood, of Wm., the present Tenant of a portion of the farm, or to the subscriber.

GEORGE A. HANSON.
Radcliffe Hall, Oct. 24 1874.

CHAS. CAMBLOS & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 38 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Silver, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to investments. d27y.

BURNS & SLOAN

Lumber Dealers,

OFFICE:
132 LIGHT STREET WHARF
BALTIMORE,

YARDS { 104 and 132 Light St. Wharf. 132 S. Charles Street. Cor. York and Johnson Sts.,

OFFER ALL VARIETIES OF

BUILDING LUMBER,

SHINGLES,
FENCING,
DOORS,
SASH,
BRICKS,
OAK, ASH, WALNUT,

At the Lowest Rates, in lots to Suit.

June 28, 1873

County Commissioners' Notice.

ORDERED, by the County Commissioners of Kent county that the CONSTABLES of Kent county be and they are hereby directed to execute *fully* the Law known as

THE DOG LAW.

THE TAXES MUST BE PAID or the DOGS KILLED, in compliance with said law.

Tags will be furnished.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk
Oct. 24, 1874. Kent Co. Commis'rs.

BOOTS and SHOES.

ALL KINDS, ALL PRICES.

A Stock that cannot be surpassed in the county—both City made and Eastern Goods, and will be sold at prices as close as the closest.

oc24 2m WM. W. PARKS.

IF YOU WANT A **Nice Suit** MADE up, at a less price than a City Tailor would charge you, call on S. MERRITT & CO.

New Millinery! Notions!

And FANCY GOODS!

MISS LUCY CROSSLEY has just returned from the city and takes pleasure in informing her customers and the public generally that she has received and opened her new and select assortment of MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., which she is selling at the lowest prices.

Kennedyville, Md., Nov. 14—3t.

New Millinery!

AND

FANCY GOODS!

MRS. S. A. USILTON, takes pleasure in informing her customers and the public generally, that she has received and opened her NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT of

MILLINERY, Fancy Goods, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.
nov14-3t. S. A. USILTON.

New Millinery Just Received!

FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. H. C. CARROLL has just returned from the city with a New and Beautiful Stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, which she is selling at the very lowest prices.

Nov. 7, 1874—3t.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Which we are selling CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ We have heavy demands upon us for money at this time, and persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make immediate payment.

Oct. 10—2m. WM. W. PARKS.

MERCHANT TAILOR

FROM

PHILADELPHIA

1874. Fall and Winter. 1874.

ABE SCHWARTZ,

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and the public to call and examine his

New Fall Goods and Styles

RECEIVING DAILY from the Eastern markets.

Fine Goods a Specialty

BLACK CLOTHS of the finest grades; and in ENGLISH and FRENCH CASSIMERES we have styles that must please the most fastidious.

OVER COATS of ALL STYLES.

For Fall and Winter.

☞ Feeling confident that we fully understand the needs and wants of this community, and that we are now prepared to meet its demands both in styles and prices, we again solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ We guarantee a fit in every case.

Oct. 17 1874. ABE SCHWARTZ.

THE GREAT NEURALGIA CURE.

HOPKINS'

ANTALGIC LINIMENT,

After a test of Twenty years, is confidently offered to the public as the most powerful external remedy which has ever been discovered for the cure of *NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, STIFF NECK, LUMBAGO, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS,* and all pains of the joints and limbs.

Hundreds who have used it give it the strongest endorsement.

FACTS to be Remembered:

ANTALGIC LINIMENT positively cures Neuralgia.
ANTALGIC LINIMENT cures the worst cases of Rheumatism.
ANTALGIC LINIMENT instantly cures Toothache.
ANTALGIC LIMIMENT never fails to cure Gout.
ANTALGIC LINIMENT instantly relieves Headache.
ANTALGIC LINIMEMT cures the Face-ache.
ANTALGIC LINIMENT is unequalled for the immediate relief of all kinds of pains. It does not blister, nor discolor the skin.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

T. K. ROBSON, PROPRIETOR, Easton, Md
For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO., Chestertown.
sep19-6m.

Farmers, Look to Your Interest!

EXAMINE YOUR

Wheat and Phosphate Drills,

And have them put in order.

We intend to do all REPAIRING in that line, as well as all other kinds that go in with WHEELWRIGHTING AND BLACKSMITHING. Send your Drills early, so we can have them ready for you.

☞ Our personal attention is always given to our work.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
aug8. Kennedyville.

CHEAP FLOWERS.

I AM now lifting from the open ground GERANIUMS of various kinds, SCARLET SAGE, &c., &c., and having a much larger quantity than necessary for my stock, under glass, I will sell large plants of Scarlet, Double, Rose, Pennyroyal and other Geraniums at 10 cts. each. Plants of this size in pots next Spring would be worth 75 cts. each.

W. F. MASSEY,
Riverside Greenhouses, Chestertown.
Oct. 24, 1874—tf.

Galena Machine Shop.

HYLAND & CO.,

ARE prepared to furnish or repair CORN SHELLERS and Shellers of all other descriptions, on reasonable terms. Pennoch hellers a specialty. oc10-3m.

Merchant Tailoring.

IF you wish a **First Class Suit** made to order, and desire a good fit, call on us, and you will find a very large variety of Foreign and Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres.

S. MERRITT & CO.,
Oct. 3, 1874. Bordley's Corner.

FOR SALE,

A NEW LETTER C HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

Suitable for manufacturing, Tailoring and all kinds of Leather work. Shoemakers, or others in want of such a machine can get a bargain in this. It has never been used and will be sold at much less than manufacturers' price on reasonable credit. Apply at Kent News office. oc10-tf.

FOR RENT,

For the year 1875,

The STORE HOUSE and DWELLING near Grey's Inn Wharf, now occupied by T. A. Hudson, together with Stable, Carriage and Corn House, and five acres of Land in a fine state of cultivation, and pump of excellent water. This is one of the best business stands in the county. Apply to

MORRIS ASCHER,
oc24-tf. No. 17 N. Frederick st., Balt.

PRIZE ESSAY,

Written for the Kent County Agricultural Club by J. M. BARR.

KENT COUNTY,

THE ADVANTAGES IT AFFORDS AGRICULTURISTS AS TO LOCATION, CLIMATE AND SOIL, AND ITS SOCIAL AND LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Kent County is the most Northerly of the Eastern Shore counties (with a single exception), bordering on the State of Delaware. Its surface is beautifully undulating; not sufficiently hilly to be rugged, but just hilly enough to afford the requisite drainage It has numerous towns and villages in its borders, most of which are post towns. Chestertown is the County seat and is quite a large and thriving town, handsomely located on the Chester river about thirty miles from its mouth and about midway from the two extremes of the county, which last named contains about eighteen thousand inhabitants.

This county lies near the head of the peninsula formed by the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and is comprised in that portion of the Eastern Shore between the Chester river on the South and East, and the Sassafras river and Delaware Bay on the North and West, and offers to immigrants as great and varied advantages as any portion of the United States. These advantages are not by any means confined to agricultural pursuits alone; but, in many other departments of labor both the materials and the facilities for its manufacture are furnished in abundance by our forests and streams; but of these hereafter.

SOIL.

The chief inducements, however, to immigrants are without doubt the ease with which the soil of Kent county can be cultivated and the great variety of products which can be grown in, and upon it; and which find a ready sale in markets sufficiently near to well repay the industrious farmer, vegetable grower or fruit grower. The soil is of various qualities, ranging from stiff clay to light sandy; but is mostly a rich sandy loam, very easily and cheaply tilled and yields a generous return to the cultivator. It is also very mellow and free from stones. Much of the land had been worn out and some of it is still poor; but almost every kind of fertilizer produces very quick and marked results, giving with good farming fair and increasing crops as improvement is made; and where there is a soil subsoil as is generally the case in our county, the land stands drouth remarkably well. Since, therefore, the Great Creator has, by natural process of disintegration and deposit furnished us with a soil containing the elements of fertility already prepared for use, industry and common sense cannot fail to reap from these advantages a rich reward. The

CLIMATE

is mild and agreeable. In summer the temperature seldom rises higher than 90° Fahrenheit and in winter rarely falls below zero. The summers are delightful, with pleasant nights for sleep. The winters are short, with moderate weather, and they rarely begin earlier than Christmas, or continue longer than the first of March; thus affording a long and favorable season for out-door work and causing but a comparatively short period requiring the feeding of stock. Those persons who have resided in New York city say that our summers, as to heat, are about equal to those in that latitude, but ours are of much longer duration, and with cooler nights, while our winter is about equal to the winters there with six or eight weeks of the coolest weather stricken out. A farmer who has recently removed to this section of the country from the North says: "He does not wish to return North and resume the occupation of picking up stones, plowing among rocks, hauling loads up hill at an angle of 45°, waiting so long in the spring for their snow-banks to melt that our fruit trees are in bloom and the clover smelling sweet; husking corn with freezing fingers amid their icy storms when, here, he can do the same work in his shirt sleeves and be comfortable. Why, sir! what with our early springs and the pleasant autumns, all we need to insure success is industry and common sense." Our climate is moderated by the large bodies of water which nearly surround Kent county; and, thus situated, it is rendered almost physically impossible that we should ever suffer very seriously from extraordinary drouth; or, great extremes of heat and cold. This region is exempt from those raw East winds which prevail at the North in the spring of the year, and which are so trying to the constitution of most persons.—As the winter here is comparatively mild and short, and the mercury, as I have said, seldom falling to zero, the earth rarely freezes beyond a few inches in depth, nor does it remain long frozen at any one time; hence farming operations, such as plowing for crops, may frequently be done in the winter months, unless it be an exceptional season. Early peas, potatoes, lettuce and spinnage may be, and frequently are, planted in the month of February. In regard to the forwardness of the season I may state that radishes are ready for the table the latter part of April; strawberries ripen about the middle of May; potatoes, cabbage and early squash mature about the first of July, with cucumbers and tomatoes about the end of the same month. Hale's Early peaches are ready for shipment about the middle of June, but sometimes a little later—Sweet Bough and Early Harvest apples ripen about the last of July, and sometimes a little earlier in the month. Of

GRAINS,

Wheat, Corn and Oats are the staples, which together with rye, buckwheat (and barley when planted,) flourish and yield well. Favored by the early springs and late autumns, corn may be planted at almost any time between the first day of April and the middle of June with a certainty of growing a well matured crop of the same if no accident befall it. A greater yield of wheat per acre, I am satisfied, can be grown in this county than in the neighboring State of New Jersey if the same amount of money is spent on it here, as there, for that purpose. I am satisfied, also, that if the land here was treated as well as the land in the States of New York and Pennsylvania is treated, as good wheat, corn, oat and rye crops can be grown here as in any part of the United States. After the ground is broken, one man and team is able to till as much as two can till in the more Northern sections of the United States.

GRASSES.

The climate and soil of Kent county is uncommonly favorable to all kinds of grasses, and as fine fields of grass, both clover, timothy and herd, can be seen growing here as has ever been seen in Pennsylvania or in any other State.—White clover is more abundant than in any other portion of the Republic, and cannot any where else be seen so thickly set on the ground. Indeed, white clover and timothy in many places in Kent Co. grow spontaneously, and the soil is said by those who have observed it elsewhere, to be more naturally adapted to the growth of clover than is the soil of New York or any of the more Northern States.

FRUITS.

All the varieties of fruits common to the temperate zone are grown in Kent county with the greatest ease and in surprising abundance. Of fruits, however, peaches greatly predominate, because more attention has been bestowed on them, and there is no other place in the world where finer orchards can be found. Apples, pears, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, plums and melons, all, in their varieties, are also extensively grown. Strawberries and raspberries especially are, receiving great attention, and our people are planting them in large quantities. In regard to the peach, G. Emmerson, M. D., an eminent horticulturist with a long experience in peach raising on this peninsula, in an essay read before the American Pomological association in Philadelphia at its session in the fall of 1869, embodying the results of much research and observation, says: "The peach like its more tender congener, the almond, is a native of Persia, between the latitudes 30° and 40° North, which is a very mild climate. In northern Europe and in England this fruit can only be produced with artificial protection, under glass, or trained against walls having a southern exposure. In our own country when the first clearings were made in the forests the peach tree had the shelter afforded by the surrounding woods which acted the part of the glass houses and fruit walls of Northern Europe. After this natural protection had been gradually removed so as to let in the extremes of cold this native of a mild climate was no longer able to resist the uncongenial influences to which it became exposed in more Northern situations. This theory is, I think, strongly supported, if not demonstrated by the fact that in the oldest portions of the United States the peach is now found to thrive and bear luxuriant crops for twenty, thirty or more years in sections where the extreme cold of our winters is moderated through the influences of large bodies of water, as, for example, in the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.—Throughout the peninsula embraced between these bays the peach tree flourishes with very little care given to its cultivation. On good mellow, clay-loam alluvials, where the tulip-poplar spreads its roots far and wide and attains a majestic height of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty feet, with a diameter of eight and nine feet, peach trees are found still healthy and in good bearing, more than thirty years old and five or six feet in circumference. In one old orchard of such trees, planted originally twenty feet apart, many were blown down by a tornado. This left trees forty feet apart and in such cases the branches are now lapping. This indicates that no deterioration of the energies of the peach tree has taken place in the region referred to, where the loss of forest protection has been compensated by the ameliorating influences upon climate exerted by adjacent large bodies of unfreezing water, often softened in temperature by currents from the South." But Kent county is not only a great peach growing district but it is a great fruit growing county generally. The small fruits, as I have already stated, have engaged the attention of many of our citizens, and hundreds of acres are now set in strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes. These fruits, and I repeat, fruits of every variety, flourish luxuriously in this climate. No where can there be seen more vigorous growing apple and pear trees than here. It is said the canker worm, or tent caterpillar, does not exist in this region; at any rate it has not yet been observed. Vines, such as the melon and cantaleup, are comparatively free from destructive insects, and the curculio has not prevented the successful growing of the peach and the plum; tho' so far as I am informed no pains have been taken to exterminate them.

VEGETABLES.

Of vegetables we have round and sweet potatoes, cabbages, turnips, onions, celery, asparagus, peas, beans, cucumbers and squashes, each in their several varieties; and in fact every known vegetable can be, and is, grown in profusion and luxuriance and with profit. Our sweet potatoes are of the finest quality and command the highest prices in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets.—Potatoes, asparagus, tomatoes and cabbages come to perfection rapidly, and when sent in to market early in the season, as they may be from this county, bring large and profitable returns to the grower. For farm-gardening, as applied to growing vegetables more remote from the markets of our great cities, there is no part of the country which offers greater inducements than this. Climate, soil, ease of cultivation, cheapness of labor, low prices of land, its adaptability for the purpose, early maturity and excellence of the vegetable, contiguity and facility of reaching a market, combine with the excellent price realized to give Kent county a pre-eminence over other sections of the country and make the business a very profitable and paying one.

TRANSPORTATION.

The facilities for reaching the great markets of this country in the cities of Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, are most excellent, and are afforded by both rail and water. By water Baltimore can be reached in five or six hours and Philadelphia in ten and twelve. By rail Baltimore is more distant and Philadelphia is less distant. By rail the former city is eight hours, Wilmington four, Philadelphia five and New York nine hours distant. The county is bordered by two noble rivers and the bay, and is penetrated by large and navigable streams at frequent intervals, which afford sloop navigation to almost every farm; and I may here add almost every farm is watered by clear, running brooks. Swift and commodious steamboats ply on these waters and touch at numerous points along both borders of the county, and make daily trips to and from Baltimore; while a daily line of steamers between Baltimore and Philadelphia land at convenient points on the Northern and Western borders of our county. The Kent County Rail Road passes along the backbone of the county for nearly the entire length of the latter, and about equi-distant from the rivers on either border, and is at present for the greater portion of it in daily operation, affording, together with those rail roads with which it connects, a daily line of communication with Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York and other points, North and East. The Kent Co. railroad also, (by a link recently constructed from Massey's in Maryland, to Clayton in Delaware,) connects at the latter point with the Bombay Hook rail road which terminates on the Delaware bay at a point opposite the terminus of the New Jersey Southern railroad on the Northern side of said bay, the two roads to be connected with each other by immense steam ferry boats capable of transporting a complete train of cars across the bay at a single trip. Thus, as will be perceived, the people of Kent county will be furnished with a short and direct route to the city of New York by these roads, which roads will also constitute a direct route, when completed, as they must be at an early day, across the States of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, between Baltimore and the South and New York and the North. Here, then, as will be evident to all, our county is already supplied with ample, easy and cheap means of transportation, and with the final completion of the railroads above referred to, transportation will be far more ample, rapid, easy and cheap, and wherein the resulting competition will inevitably keep down to a reasonable charge the rates for passengers and freights. Under the present arrangement freight placed on our steamboats or cars in the afternoon reaches either of the cities of Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia or New York, as desired, in time for the early market on the following morning.

LABOR,

Both white and colored, is plenty and comparatively cheap; but it may be observed that the colored labor is not altogether reliable, though there is very little trouble in procuring at all seasons "hands" enough to do all the work needed on our farms. For farm "hands" the rates are seventy-five cents to one dollar per day; or, twelve to fourteen dollars per month for the season, and found. The laborer, here, has been trained to the manner of labor used on our farms and most of them are competent to perform any part of the various kinds of labor usual on the farms in this county with the oversight given them by the employer. The laborers both in doors and out doors are, as a general rule, robust and hearty, of good disposition, respectful and orderly.

COST OF LANDS.

The value of the farm lands in Kent county away from the immediate vicinity of the towns, varies from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, which price includes buildings. In many instances these are very excellent. But let not the Northern man who comes here be disappointed if, in some instances, he should find the farm buildings somewhat inferior to those he has been accustomed to see on the farms in the section of country from whence he came; and at the same time let him not forget how much lower the price of land is here than it is there. Our lands have of late years been much improved.—Hedges have been set and cultivated about them; handsome buildings erected and lawns arranged, causing the face of the country to wear a beautiful and inviting appearance, and during the months of spring, summer and autumn it is very charming. Our lands are now cheap—very cheap—and the prices at which they can be purchased are, in many instances, actually less than the lands are worth.

ROADS.

The roads in Kent county are most excellent nearly the whole year round. They are level, smooth, hard, straight and wide. It may be said with truth that there are a greater number of days in the year in which our roads remain smooth and hard than in almost any other section of the United States. For vehicles, used either for labor or for pleasure, these roads certainly afford every facility and satisfaction to the person using them that can in reason be desired.

TAXATION.

The rate of taxation in Kent county is low; lower, I believe, than it is in most of the other States of the Union for State and county purposes and for the public schools; and there is no "poll" tax whatever, as there is in nearly every one of the other States.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

I beg leave here to present a letter from a scientific gentleman so that his evidence may go to corroborate that of the actual tillers of the soil. The writer is a distinguished son of Massachusetts, though now a resident of Pennsylvania.

RIDLEY PARK, Delaware county, Pa., June 24th, 1872.

Dear Sir—I could not do justice to the Eastern Shore of Maryland in any letter. That section impresses a man who is a stranger to it and who comes from the north more than a resident can easily understand. Lying, as the peninsula does, between two rivers, it is a huge *delta*, made of the minutest materials brought by the rivers, rubbed together into extreme fineness and then spread in thin layers so that the particles are in the most suitable condition to yield to the solicitation of the roots of plants when aided by the air and moisture. No soil is so fertile as one composed of all kinds of mineral matter, and your peninsula, like the Ohio valley, is made up of the rocks of Pennsylvania ground in a mill and mortar of huge power of attrition Unless exhausted by constant and heedless cultivation, there may be taken from such land two crops a year for generations, if the crops are adjusted to each other so that one will take up what the other leaves, and the earth be frequently and deeply pulverized with plow and sub-soil plow and opened to air and rain. Added to the advantages of the mineral and mechanical condition of your soils is the temperature of your climate which makes your section the early garden of the United States. You ought to do better than in Norfolk and further South, because your climate is to be depended on, and being moderate in heat, crops can be brought forward with greater regularity and certainty. An old gardener once said to me, "Give me all the heat and water I want and I will produce you any kind of vegetable you ask for." I have seen growing in your section of the country in the gardens in December the violet of Spring, the rose of mid-summer, the chrysanthemum of autumn, and thus one may enjoy, as the year passes, each thing, plant and flower in their season; and just at the time winter threatens to ruthlessly strip us of all the beauty of the garden, with it affords a boquet of all seasons combined. Nature offers everything that man can ask for on the Eastern Shore, and with reasonable energy and capital that section of Maryland can be made a terrestrial paradise.

Respectfully, Yours,
R. M. COPELAND.

BAYARD TAYLOR, in *Harper's Monthly* for October, 1871, under the caption of "Down the Eastern Shore" says, "It is a fine, open country, easily improved, apparently healthful and offering such inducements in the way of mild winters, cheap lands and nearness to markets that the absence of immigration seemed to call for some special explanation. Why should Eastern and Northern farmers go to Iowa or Nebraska when such a region lies within twenty-four hours of Maine or Vermont? The Eastern Shore has these advantages over Virginia—that the soil has been only discouraged not exhausted.—Its future prosperity depends on the markets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. It is one of the most admirable fruit-growing regions in the world. Southern New Jersey, which lies opposite to it, has a much less favorable soil. The rich levels of Lombardy have not a more auspicious climate. The means of transportation are direct and rapid."

HEALTH.

I think I may truthfully say that Kent county is as healthy as any other section of the United States. There are sometimes cases of chills and feves, and of pneumonia, but in nearly every instance their origin may be traced to imprudence. Consumption, as well as other pulmonary and bronchical affections, are comparatively unknown as original diseases. The absence of tonic or stimulating properties in our atmosphere does often, at first, affect unfavorably those who come among us from mountainous regions. They miss the invigorating air to which they have been accustomed, and a depressing feeling of lassitude results. A few hot days, no hotter than they have been accustomed to in their former homes, greatly debilitate them, and they begin to fear that the blessings of a warmer climate will be unendurable. But if such will have patience to remain with us through a whole annual course of seasons they are sure to be convinced that Kent county can boast as delightful and healthful a climate as any on the continent. The very absence of stimulating qualities in the atmosphere makes it so much more grateful to weak throats, lungs and bowels, and secures exemption from those violent and sudden fevers which frequently carry off residents of hilly countries. The health of our county may, therefore, be said to be good, decidedly good; and if chills and fevers do prevail in some locations, such districts may be easily avoided; for the fairest lands lie where it is most healthy. Springs of pure, wholesome water are abundant, and well water is easily and cheaply procured at reasonable depths beneath the surface of the earth, and as a general thing is clear, sweet and good and conducive to health.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

The social, moral and religious character of the people in Kent county is excellent. The churches are numerous and generally are well filled during services; the Sabbath is sacredly observed and profanity is rare. Society is intelligent and refined, the people are hospitable and kind, the amenities of life are cherished and cultivated by them in a high degree, and social intercourse and enjoyment are chief charms of life in Kent county. I may truthfully say that the religious and educational advantages of our county are equal to those of other parts of the country, and this can be easily shown, notwithstanding unfounded assertions to the contrary. The pioneers of the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, all found early and congenial homes among this people and at this day the popular sentiment in favor of the Bible, the Sabbath and sacred institutions of the Christian religion is quite as pronounced and strong as in New England itself, the home of the Puritan pilgrims. I will go further and say that there is as little infidelity, free thinking or disregard of the marriage tie and law generally, as in any other portion of these United States of America.

EDUCATION.

The educational and literary advantages of Kent county are certainly, to say the least, equal to those of any county in any other State, although it has falsely been asserted that they are otherwise. Those advantages consist of excellent public schools, well conducted by competent and reliable teachers in every school district in the county, of which there are many. The appropriations by the State for their support are most munificent. Kent county alone, expended in a single year twenty-eight thousand dollars on her public schools. The legislature has provided a State Board of Education that warmly fosters the Public School system. Next there is a County Board of Education, then there is what might be called the District Board of Education, who are the school commissioners or trustees, all working in harmony for the same end. There is also a superintendent of public schools for each county, who is "Examiner" of teachers therein. The District Board or trustees care for the affairs of each school and school house; have the control of the public school property, and, after the Examiner has given the necessary certificate to qualified persons, appoint the teachers; and as a general rule these schools are as well conducted, and the children as well taught and well trained as they are in schools in any portion of the United States. Besides the public schools there are many excellent private schools, nearly every town and village being supplied with at least one such, and many of the towns with several such. These schools are conducted by conscientious, pains taking, reliable and competent teachers, for boys as well as girls. In addition to these schools, public and private, we have Washington College, near the county seat, beautifully located on a high, healthy and commanding situation overlooking the town, the river and surrounding country. This is a very old and venerable institution of learning, the corner stone of the main building, it is said, having been laid by the immortal Washington himself. Some of our leading and most influential citizens have been students and graduates within its venerable and time-honored walls. This college is at present in successful operation with the largest number of under-graduates it has contained for years, under a most skilfull Principal, assisted by a *corps* of excellent and competent teachers. Here, then, it may be seen that Kent county is as well provided with literary and educational facilities as could be in reason expected, away from cities or thickly populated districts of country.

OTHER INDUCEMENTS.

Besides these which I have above thus imperfectly set forth, there are other inducements for settlers, as I have herein before stated. The distribution of

NORTHERN FAMILIES

in various parts of the county affords an opportunity to select congenial homes and neighborhoods by others who may come from the North to reside among us. There are, also, many openings for enterprising men to

MAKE MONEY

in this section of the country. The vast quantity of fruits grown in this county has developed an immense demand for crates and baskets in which to transport it to market, all of which we are now obliged to purchase at and bring here from some distant place, as there is not a

BASKET FACTORY

or crate factory of this kind in the county, nor is there such, as far as I am informed, in the neighboring counties of the Eastern Shore.

SHIP BUILDING

is an interest for which this section of the country affords almost unlimited facilities and resources, which have not hitherto been availed of to any great extent; there is no doubt the business might be conducted in an extensive manner and greatly to the pecuniary advantage of those who had experience in the business and possessed the capital and energy to carry it on in a proper manner.

DAIRYING.

has heretofore been, and at present remains comparatively neglected. This is a branch of business in which, without doubt, capable men can make money. Milk sells in our towns at eight and ten cents per quart. Butter usually sells at twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, while in the winter season it frequently brings as much as fifty cents. The large cities are, however, near and of easy access, if a wider market is sought for these articles, and we need not inform our hearers or readers that good butter and good milk is always in demand at good prices in those cities. There is not a

CHEESE FACTORY

in this section of the country, nor is there such a factory anywhere on the peninsula, I believe, which contains a population of not less than three hundred thousand inhabitants.

GRAZING.

is another agricultural industry much neglected. Our short mild winters makes the wintering of stock comparatively inexpensive, while our soil is admirably adapted to clover and the other grasses. On our rivers, or rather along the banks of our rivers, may be seen the finest natural meadows of considerable extent, which together with our extensive fields of clover and timothy would afford grazing grounds to hundreds, we might say thousands of cattle and sheep, all of which could be sold by the grower without leaving his home, as the butchers and cattle-dealers from the large cities constantly visit this county.

CANNING AND DRYING.

The business of canning and drying fruits and vegetables is a business that offers rare inducements in our county for making money, and one in which no persons have engaged in, to any considerable extent. That it would be profitable must be obvious to all who read this essay without any further elaboration on my part. There is not a

COTTON FACTROY

On the peninsula South of Wilmington, Delaware; though the inducements presented for engaging in this branch of business are very great and very attractive. A fine opportunity is presented to set up

A PAPER MILL

As there is no mill of the kind in all this region of country, the whole peninsula deriving its supply almost entirely from the North. There is an abundance of Poplar wood in this section which is transported hence to distant points to be manufactured into certain kinds of white paper while for the coarser kinds wheat straw and oat straw may be had in abundance and much cheaper than further North or East.

WATER POWER.

Is plentiful, cheap and convenient and such as is unfailing; and at comparatively trifling expense may be adapted to drive any description of machinery which persons may desire to set up. I may also, call attention to

POULTRY RAISING

Which is a business this section is peculiarly adapted to by its mild winters, and genial climate. It is a business that offers inducements to persons who understand it and are disposed to enter into it upon a large scale. It has been in a great measure neglected in our county, and therefore poultry is almost always scarce and brings high prices at home and always commands liberal returns in the large cities if dressed neatly and sent to market in good order. The chicken cholera which has scourged some parts of the country has no foothold here, and the county seems well suited to and healthful for poultry.

Fresh-water and salt-water

DELICACIES

Such as oysters, fish, tarrapins, crabs, and clams abound in our rivers and may be easily and cheaply obtained in their season. Game of all kinds is plentiful; and wild ducks, geese and swans, snipe, plover, partridges, rabbits and squirrels are to be had in profusion and comparatively cheap during their season.

A WELCOME.

Our people are anxious to see substantial, industrious farmers and others come among them, purchase lands, settle on and improve them; and, whenever such do come into our county with an honest view to the improvement of their worldly estate they will be welcomed regardless of their political, or religious views or creeds. In this respect I believe I may say with truth, that the people of Kent county are as free from bigotry and proscription as any people in the wide world. They are polite and affable to strangers; and, kind and obliging to all. A gentleman from the north, settled hereabout, says: "The question is asked of me by friends in the north, whether I can express my political sentiment with safety? I answer, "Yes! just as safely as in your community." Kent county is happy in being able to hold out these great inducements to actual settlers. At the same time she desires to preserve them for her own citizens; as well as those who come here as strangers; for which reason she is not in such haste to settle up her territory with immigrants from abroad as to be willing to welcome every adventurer who may choose to come within her borders, whose only capital is pretension and impudence, and who would bring with him the disorganizing sentiments for which he has been already ostracised at home. We have already had some such as those, even in our pulpits; but this kind does not remain with us for any great length of time. To all others, we extend a most kindly invitation to settle among us and we will greet them with a warm and cordial welcome. And to those we say come.

Kent county, Sept. 23, 1874.

The committee to whom was referred the essays written for the Agricultural Club of Kent county, report that they have read with pleasure the essays submitted; and after a careful examination they are unanimously of opinion that the essay upon which this endorsement is written has the most merit *when we consider the purpose which the Club has in view.*

J. A. WICKES,
EBEN F. PERKINS,
JAMES A. PEARCE.

USING NAILS.

Every farmer who has occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak post, knows its liability to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more kindly. Oil is better, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another point is, that boards become loose eventually from the rusting of nails in the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, rendering the fence or building shaky or insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes, and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nails to last without rusting for an indefinite period. Besides this no difficulty will then be experienced in driving them into the hardest wood. The reason is that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause. Anything which is kept from air is preserved indefinitely, and if kept dry the effect is measurably the same. Paint upon buildings prevents the contact of air and moisture.

If the whole fence cannot be painted, the heads at least, of the nails therein should be touched.—*Newark Builder.*

A WEALTHY citizen of New York has a mechanical curiosity in the form of a musical tree. It is an artificial tree or bush about five feet high set in a large square tub of Russian leather. It looks very natural and beautiful, every leaf, sprig, and twig being absolutely perfect in the workmanship of copying nature. Touch a knob on the side of the tub and instantly the tree is literally filled with small birds of every imaginable hue and color, including those represented in the rainbow. Each and every bird begins to sing, and very sweetly, too, their soft notes blending beautifully in harmony. Touch the knob again and the birds disappear mysteriously, to reappear whenever summoned by pressure of the little gold knob.

A SUNDAY MAN.—According to the Shelbyville (Ky.) *Courant*, there is a genuine Sunday man in that town. He was born on Sunday, married a lady who was born on Sunday, and whom he first met and was introduced to on Sunday, proposed to her on Sunday, obtained the consent of her pa and ma on Sunday, was married on Sunday, their only child was born on Sunday, and he firmly believes that death, when it does come, will visit his family on Sunday. The *Courant* neglects to inform us whether he was educated in a Sunday school, or even went a fishing on Sunday.

ONE night, recently, a Smyrna policeman, passing a certain house about 10 o'clock, saw a man drop from a window, and heard smothered cries inside. He seized the man for a burglar, but soon found he had the owner of the house in his clutches. "Well," said the officers, "it looked suspicious to see you drop out of a window that way." "Well," replied the man, heaving a sigh, "when the old woman gets her dander up I ain't particular about what road I take to get out of the house."—*Middletown Transcript.*

TO PUT DOWN PICKLES.—For half a barrel of pickles use three quarts of salt, one gallon vinegar, five gallons of water, one pound alum. Soak a few as you want them for the table over night and put in vinegar.

To cure dyspepsia—Close all the outer doors of a four-story house, open the inner doors, and take a long switch and chase a cat up and down stairs until she sweats.

It is said to be a poor rule that will not work both ways. The proverb says "silence gives assent." A distinguished aeronaut says "ascent brings silence."