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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 21, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert srreets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞We refer our readers to the speech of the Hon. J. A. Pearce, of the United States Senate, on the Oregon question, on our first page.

Kent County Court

Commenced its session on Monday last—it is still in session, but it is understood that it will adjourn to day. In the case of the State against Thos. B. Wheat, for an assault and battery on Jno. W. Apsley with intent to kill, the Jury empannelled to try the case, acquitted of the intent to kill, and convicted him an assault and battery. Sentence—$5 fine, and confinement in the jail for one year.

No other criminal trials of magnitude. Several cases for larceny, and a number of small cases for assault and battery, &c. were disposed of.

☞THE LADY'S BOOK.—The April No. of this periodical has been received by us, from the publisher, in Philadelphia.—We have not had time to peruse its pages, but presume they are as interesting as ever. Subscription Price $3 00 per annum.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The democratic caucus, held on the Oregon measures, has not resulted in the recommendation of any particular course.—A great change of feeling on this subject has occurred, since Mr. Hannegan's first cauucs was called. It is no longer considered as necessary for the vindication of our national honor, to persist in our exclusive claim to Oregon, and the whole of it; and events have occurred that enable the two governments to treat the question as one of interest, not of honor; and in any view of mutual interests, war can never be resorted to.

We are now to understand from Mr. Calhoun that our government is bound to reciprocate the advances made by Sir Robert Peel, in his reply to Lord John Russell's questions, and to enable the British Government to meet us upon our own ground, and act upon the proposition which we have already made. Mr. Calhoun does not assert that our government has already taken this step. He said he was not informed as to that, but, in the next breath, he said he had no doubt that the message of peace had gone, or something to that effect. This is joyful news to a hesitating commercial community; and worth a thousand victories by land or sea. War, as Mr. Calhoun so truthfully says, may make us great; but peace only can make us great and free!

Relying upon the intimation from Mr. Calhoun, and for the reason that he was in close communion with the President on the Wednesday prior to the sailing of the Cambria, I may well believe that the way has been opened for an adjustment of the Oregon question very speedily.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REVOLUTONIZED.

The Boston papers of Friday morning bring us later and more decisive returns of the New Hampshire election. There is no choice of Governor and Members of Congress; and the Radical Loco Focos will be in a minority in the new Legislature. Of the twelve Senators, the Loco Focos have so far only two; and the vacancies, which will be numerous, will be pretty certainly filled by Whigs, or Independent Democrats: thus giving the opposition the entire control of the Legislature. Upon this body devolve the choice of Governor, and of a United States Senator for the unexpired term of one year, and a full term of six years.

General James Wilson is one of the representatives elect, of Keene. This gentleman has been, previous to the last year, at the West, in an official capacity; and was a famous Whig orator during the Harrison campaign of 1840.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE AND PRESENCE OF MIND.

As Mrs. Patterson, of Hartford, (Conn.) was crossing the railroad bridge, last Monday morning, the train of cars from Springfield came down and nearly overtook her before she noticed them, when, in attempting to get off the track at the south end of the bridge, she stumbled and fell; and not having sufficient time to get upon the outside of the track before the cars overtook her, she had the remarkable presence of mind to arrange herself between the rails, with her face and person close to the ground, and also to untie her bonnet string, when the whole train passed immediately over her without causing the least injury, except a horrible fright.

SMALL POX.

The number of deaths from this disease in New York, last week, was 7, in Philadelphia 10, and in Baltimore only 3.

The steamboat Dove, from the Illinois river, struck a snag on the 2d inst. a few miles above St. Louis. Boat and cargo a total loss—no lives lost.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The French bark Anax, Capt. Pomparres, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 23d ult—two or three days later than the U. S. brig Lawrence brought.

Mr. Slidell was still at Jalappa, awaiting instructions from Washington. Upon receiving his orders, a short interval would elapse before receiving the definitive action of the Mexican Government, but we presume that the next arrival will inform us either of Mr. Slidell's reception, or his return to the United States.

An intelligent passenger by the Anax thinks there is scarcely a chance of war between the two countries: that Mexico, when it comes to the pinch, will receive our minister with the best grace possible.

The Falmouth, St Mary's and Porpoise, of the U. S. Gulf Squadron, were lying at Vera Cruz when the Anax left there on the 23d. As we have before mentioned, the appearance of so large a force, when unexpected, alarmed the citizens of Very Cruz not a little.

The New Orleans Bulletin says:—

The impression seems to be general in Mexico, that the designs some time since imputed to the British, French and Spanish cabinets, and for a long time foreshadowed in the English press, of placing a European Prince at the head of a constitutional monarchy in Mexico, are seriously entertained: and a large party in that distracted country stand ready to second the movement, as a last resort to save the nation from anarchy and annihilation. But the Royalists do not compise the whole country, and it is believed that Santa Anna holds himself in readiness to lead the opposition. In Vera Cruz not a few are impressed with sentiments favorable to the United States, and hope for succor in case of extremities, from our government.

FROM MEXICO.

Interesting.—The Washington Union of Monday evening last, says:—"News from Vera Cruz down to the 23d ultimo was received last night at the Department of State. Almonte had resigned the office of minister of war, and Tornel had been appointed his successor. Lucus Alaman, the editor of the new royalist journal at Mexico, (the Tiempo,) had been compelled by public indignation to fly from the city, his life being in danger, and his paper had been pronounced seditious. Since the royalist party had taken open ground in favor of monarchy, the Mexican people have become much better inclined towards the United States. Upon the whole, our affairs with Mexico were assuming a more hopeful aspect."

YUCATAN.

By the arrival of the barque Walter, Capt. Rankin, from Matanzas, we have received our files of papers from that place to the 22d ult. and from Havana to the 20th.—There is, however, nothing of importance in the current news of the Island. By way of Havana, we have received advices from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the 8th of February. On the 3d of January, the Departmental Assembly determined to convoke an extraordinary Congress, at the same time recalling the members sent by the Department of Mexico. The manifesto calling this Congress declares that there shall be one representative for every 25,000 inhabitants. The election takes place immediately, and the members to assemble on the 16th of April. The power of this Congress will be to deliberate upon the new situation of Yucatan, and to form such an Administration as they may think most advisable.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 1, 1846.

His Excellency General Santa Anna has made the necessary arrangements for returning to Vera Cruz, and at a proper time I hope we shall find him on the side of his country in opposition to the intrigues of France, Spain and England. His position and influence have made him intimately acquainted with the movements now going on to establish a throne in Mexico, but his love for his native country would not yield to profuse offers of her own precious metals in the hand of strangers.—Though poor, it is hoped he will find means to return to Vera Cruz before young Don Carlos, "the heir apparent to the throne of Mexico," arrives in the Gulf.

* * * We are daily looking for the arrival of your great statesman, the Hon. Henry Clay. Preparations have been made to give him a grand reception."

FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, at New Orleans, we have Galveston dates as late as the 4th inst..

The election of U. S Senators took place on the 20th. Only one balloting was had, and the following was the result:—Gen. Rusk received 70 votes, Gen. Honston 69, and 4 were scattering votes. Expresses were immediately despatched to them with their commissions, and they will doubtless repair to the city of Washington without delay.

J. S. Sydnor has been elected Mayor of Galveston by a small majority. His opponents were J. M. Allen, A. Crane, and R. P. Jones.

The Hon. J. Hemphill has been appointed and confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and Hons. Abner S. Lipscomb and R. T. Wheeler as Associate Judges.

The Albany papers of Saturday, state that the water had risen nearly to a level with the dock, and that a freshet was anticipated in consequence of the heavy rains. The snow in that city has lain on the ground constantly for one hundred and four days, affording capital sleighing ever since the first of December; this is rapidly thawing away, and will occasion a tremendous rise in the river, sweeping away all the ice that now obstructs navigation, and, perhaps, something more valuable.

The State debt of Michigan is $7,777,-346 36.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The rise of the water in the Susquehanna, which commenced on Friday last, has been the most destructive flood that has ever been witnessed since the first settlement of the country on its borders. Harrisburg, at the time of writing, is approachable on the East, South and West only by water communication, and standing on an elevated place, it presents the appearance of a town sinking into the sea—the houses in the lower part of it being submerged in water, in some instances, nearly up to the second story. The grounds about it, lower than the main part of the town, are covered with water, generally so deep as to obliterate all traces of fences, bridges and streets.

Paxton creek is entirely lost in the mighty congregation of waters, and the Susquehanna, from shore to shore, covering entirely the large island which lay in its centre, which connected the two divisions of the old Harrisburg bridge, presents a current of fierce turbulent waters, bearing on its bosom an indiscribable and innumerable mass of flood wood, timber, &c. that has been torn from its resting places, as trophies of its irresistible power.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, the piers of the old Harrisburg bridge, (that celebrated structure, the first built over the Susquehanna—built by Burr, on the arch principle, at a cost of $195,-000, commenced in 1813 and completed in 1817,) which had buffeted many a raging flood, began to give way on this side of the island and to yield to the mighty current and its battering ram of ice; on Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, two of the middle span of arches fell and were swept down the stream; these were soon followed by two others, leaving but a single span next to Harrisburg, which also fell about two o'clock and floated majestically away.

The west part of the Harrisburg bridge, extending from the island to the Cumberland shore, is still standing—but whether it has sustained injury is yet unknown.

Of the new railroad bridge, which was being constructed by Mr. Kirkbride, all the piers were finished and four spans of the frame work was erected on them. Two spans of this went just before the Harrisburg bridge, and the two other spans were swept off by the Duncan's Island bridge floating against it in its descent. Thus the Harrisburg side of the river is entirely stripped of all bridges, or vestige of them, the piers being mostly washed away, and their places being only discernable by the whirl of the water as it passes over where they were.

Two spans of the eastern end of the bridge at Duncan's Island, erected in 1837—one of the finest structures in our country—have also been carried away. Also, the bridge over the mouth of the Juniata, from Duncan's Island to the Perry county shore; and the bridge over Sherman's creek in the village of Duncanon. The dam across the same stream, with the extensive nail factory and rolling mill, at the same place, has also been carried away, and the works of Fisher and Co., are reported as having suffered greatly, in the destruction of buildings, machinery, &c. The nail factory is said to be entirely destroyed.—The loss at this place can scarcely be estimated.

From the high water of the Juniata, as well as the Susquehanna, and a knowledge of its effects in former floods, it is feared that the entire main line of the canal will be rendered unnavigable for a great part, if not the opening season; and if the destruction by the flood has extended up the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, the canal may be so damaged as to be irreparable the present year. It is a sad day for the hopes of Pennsylvania, and one that we fear may be felt by those who have placed dependence on her ability to do justice to all.

All communication between Harrisburg and the west side of the Susquehanna is entirely cut off, and must remain so until the waters subside and a ferry is opened.—The train of the Cumberland valley railroad arrived yesterday morning and afternoon, on the west side, and blew their whistles, but after finding that all communication was cut off, they moved west again with their loads of passengers.

The casting house of the Anthracite furnace of Ex-Governor Porter, was covered with water; which rose as high as the hearth, and into the furnaces of the boilers. The furnace was stopped; but it is supposed that the blast will be resumed to-morrow.

Parts of buildings, water wheeels, canal boats, rafts, lumber, logs, &c. have passed down on the bosom of the flood. One canal boat was brought to shore a short distance below town, in which were upwards of one hundred barrels of flour. The loss to individuals as well as to the State, and to companies, will in many instances be severe; and it is not unlikely that hundreds who have been toiling for months in preparing lumber for market, have been stripped and left destitute. At present the losses can only be conjectured, and we hope that they will not equal the present expectations of our community.

It is feared that great damage has also been done to the Wiconisco canal—but nothing certain known.

A great portion of the town of Portsmouth, nine miles below Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, at the junction of the Swarata, is said to be under water, and the houses secured from floating away by cables.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

FORT DEPOSITE, March 16, 1846.

I hasten to inform you of one of the most dreadful floods in the Susquehanna river ever known even to the oldest resident.—The water commenced rising on Satureay, and continued to rise until Sunday evening by which time our village was well nigh inuidated. The water, in the upper part of the town, rose into the houses on the upper side of the road, and many of the houses below the road had to be secured by large ropes tied around them and then to trees on the hill.

Such a time as we had here yesterday you never experienced. We were driven out of our house by from three to four feet of water in the kitchen. There is not a particle of fencing, or a single "*small*" house standing from Rock run to the still house, it is one scene of destruction from one end of the corporatoon to the other.

Our bridge went by the board; several small piles of lumber left here yesterday morning in a hurry, but we succeeded in getting them in below, and secured. In the main, the loss will be trifling, except the wharf, which will be washed a good deal, but to what extent we cannot now determine, as the water is still running over it like a mill tail. The water, at this time, (9 o'clock) has receded as far as the end of the shingle shed, and is gradually falling.

The Conowingo bridge is gone, and all the fishing batteries on the river. The destruction of property on this river is incalculable. The old Maryland Canal is washed out; so also is the Tide Water from Nell's Ferry to Havre de Grace, so supposed; it composed a part of the bed of the river. I can give you no discription of the state of things here yesterday. No pen is competent to describe them. It was awful in the extreme. I should suppose Wilmer's loss to be about $1,000. His new wharf is washed away; his stone boats are all gone and his property wrecked. Amidst the rush of water and the crowd of timber boats and stuff, our crane stands firm this morning, with little on no injury.

Later from Pittsburg.—The Despatch of Monday sys that a portion of Alleghany city was completely inundated, but the water had commenced falling without doing much damage elsewhere. Some fifty houses in Alleghany city were completely surrounded with water, the residents—or at least such as had not removed—holding communication with each other by means of flats, skifls, rafts or single planks. It was a busy scene—men and women, boys and girls, all paddling about in fine style, and seeming to enjoy the sport, especially after the river commenced falling.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.

The schr. Robert Wilson, of Baltimore, Lieut. Chipman, U. S. Navy, Commanding, arrived this morning, in 38 days from Port Praya, as a prize to the U. S. ship Jamestown.

The R. W. is supposed to have been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the following persons are sent home in her for trial:—Late Captain Pfister; J. M. Rush, J. Hamilton, J. P. Morris and A. J. Slute. They were taken from the Steamer Cacique, engaged in slaving by H. B. Majesty's frigate Penelope.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

On the night of the 22d ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Sidney Falkner near Cane creek, in Chatham county, N. C. was consumed by fire, and two of his sons, (one six, the other three years old) perished in the flames. Fire was accidentally communicated to some broom straw lying under the bed; and being unable to extinguish it, Mr. F. ran to a neighbor's for assistance. When he returned, the house was in a light blaze. Mrs. F. with an infant one week old, escaped, but were considerably burned.

HIGH WATER.

The Potomac River on Saturday and Sunday last had swollen to a great height. Hundreds of persons made their way to the various points and landings to witness the "mighty flood," and we are gratified to say that it was not near so high as was anticipated.

A number of breaches have been made in the Canal, but we understand it will not require a great deal of labor to make the necessary repairs to restime navigation.

Boonsboro' Odd Fellow

We learn from the Norfolk Courier that a very respectable resident of the vicinity of Nott's Island, Currituck county, N. C. arrived at Norfolk on Saturday morning, who states that the effects of the late storm were most awfully experienced on that part of the coast. He says that 50 families were drowned on Nott's Island, and 1000 head of cattle destroyed. The wild fowl suffered most severely—wild geese might be taken in most any quantity—some killed; others so much crippled as to be easily seized, being unable to escape.

THE PANTHER.

The Washington Union, alluding to the arrival at South Carolina, of the Panther, supposed to be engaged in the slave traffic, says that "she is said to have sailed from Providence, Rhode Island to Rio Janeiro, and thence as usual with ships so employed, to the coast of Africa. It is stated that she *had made arrangements to receive on board 1500 slaves!*"

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

Five children were burned to death a few days ago at Fredericksburgh, near Kingston, Canada. The family went to a wedding party, leaving their children at home, the oldest being about thirteen years of age. On the return of the parents, at a late hour, they found their home a heap of burning ruins, and all their children burnt to death.

The four companies of volunteers called out at New Orleans, by Gen. Gaines, for Texas, without any orders from the War Department, and without any occasion for their services, were paid $51,600 for three months service.

SLANDER.

Frederick county court was occupied two days last week with a slander case, where one man called another a "cheat." Verdict $250 for the plaintiff.

Three burglars were detected in Baltimore on Saturday morning, while they were robbing a store, when one of them fired a pistol at a watchman, but he escaped unharmed.

From the Delaware State Journal.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Industry is the greatest of all sources of wealth, and therefore it should be protected by every nation seeking an honorable and true prosperity. The rich gold mines of Mexico impoverished Spain, because they produced idleness, and taught her deluded inhabitants to seek other sources of wealth than labor. England acquired her greatness by industry—her wealth by the manual labor of her sons. She would have been quite a different nation had her iron and coal mines supplied articles for foreign workshops, and her people been content to furnish the raw material. The following extract from an English paper, strongly impresses upon the mind the immense difference between raw and manufactured articles, and the wealth that would be sacrificed by the "free trade" policy:

"IRON.—To show how cheaply the metal is obtained, and how the mechanical skill and labor expended upon it totally overshadow the original price of the metal, we take a quantity of iron worth £1 sterling, and attach its money value when converted into finished articles.—Bar Iron is worth, when converted into horse shoes, £2.10; Knives (table) £36; Needles £71; Penknife blades £657; Polished buttons and buckles £897; Balance springs of watches £50,000. Cast iron worth £1 sterling, is worth, when converted into ordinary machinery £4; larger ornamental work £45; Buckles and Berlin work £630; Neck chains, &c., £1,386; Shirt buttons £6,896."

From this plain statement of facts, any one can deduct the cause why manufacturing nations always hold the ascendancy over those who are content to be merely the producers of raw material. A cargo of cotton from this country to England is a source of profit, but the whole benefit of the enhanced value it possesses in the shape of muslins, &c., is gained by the British. This holds good in all manufactures and is another unanswerable argument for the protection of Home Labor.

A NOVEL SCENE IN A MADHOUSE.

We find the following account in a late foreign paper—how pleasing a contrast it forms to the dreadful scenes which were formerly enacted in institutions of this kind:—

"A ball and concert were given last week at the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum, at which nearly all the patients were present. A very large and commodious room was tastefully fitted up with flowers and evergreens for the occasion. Benches were placed on each side of the apartment for the male and female patients. The entertainment commenced with glee singing, which seemed much to attract their attention; and one poor man began to sing and recite verses in the most plaintive and melancholy manner; yet all was order and decorum. When dancing commenced, each person selected, indiscriminately, his partner; and the country dances were danced with as much correctness as is seen in more rational circles; and really most of the patients seemed to enjoy the enlivening scene. The matron and several of the attendants and visitors danced with the patients, and there was not the least restraint or apprehension. Some few desponding patients were brought into the room, in the hope that the festive scene might rouse them from their wretchedness, but their malady appeared to be too deeply seated for them to be much relieved. The scene altogether was one of a most gratifying nature, and fully proved the advantages of the modern humane treatment over the brutality and cruelty of former days."

A COLD AND HEARTLESS LADY.

In one of the large and fashionable stores in the lower part of this city, they have a female figure, on which they exhibit their cloaks, mantillas, &c., and which gives rise to many and amusing mistakes. Among the most laughable was one that occurred a few evenings since. An applicant for charity came into the store, and after going around amongst the numerous clerks, soliciting a few pennies, his eye rested upon the lady in question. He immediately advanced towards her, and lifting his hat and making a most profound bow, reciting his tale, begged her to give him only a few cents. Not receiving an answear, he repeated his tale of woe—still no answer.—He stood in silent amazement, when at last, turning round, he thus addressed the clerks, who were standing witnessing the scene, convulsed with laughter: "I would not ask her for a dollar; she is the most cold and heartless lady I have ever met with!"—*N. Y. True Sun.*

A COLD BED.

Another instance of the insanity that intoxication will produce, has just come to our knowledge. It is but one of a thousand. A young man, one bitter cold night last week, returning intoxicated to his home at Waterboro', in this State, went up to a huge snow drift in his way, and supposing it to be his own proper bed, undressed himself and plunged in! His brother happened fortunately to come along soon after, saw his clothes, and was induced thereby to search for him.—He drew him out nearly dead. A little while longer and he would have perished. As it was, his life is considered endangered.

Portland Argus.

PENNY POST SYSTEM.

The penny post was established in London by a retired undertaker by the name of Murry, in the year 1683. In 1711 the government discovered that the business, which had by that time became a very profitable one, belonged of right to themselves, and therefore took it away from him; but allowed him a pension of £200 per annum for the remainder of his life.

SERIOUS LOSS BY FIRE.

The fine dwelling at Eldon, the residence of Dr Phelps, about five miles from Cambridge, Md., was entirely consumed by fire on Monday last. It was one of the spacious and comfortable houses in the county. The furniture, &c. was saved with but little damage.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

WORK ON THE FARM.

Hauling out Manure.—As this is a work of much labor and one which requires much time, we would advise all to seize the first occasion to haul it to the field where it may be wanted, and in order to prevent the loss of the fertilizing gases, I would recommend that plaster of paris in the quantity of 1 bushel to every 20 loads of the manure be mixed with it before removal. If the quantity of manure which you may have accumulated through the past season is not sufficient to go over your hoe and plough crops, go to your woods, scrape up the leaves and wood mould, mix these with your other manure and thereby enable yourself to manure every foot of ground that you may intend for corn, as it is useless to worry your hands and beasts with cultivating corn on poor and unmanured lands.

Oats—So soon as the frost is out of it, and the ground which you intend for oats is dry enough to bear ploughing, put all your force to work to break it up—harrow and roll it, then let it remain for a week so as to let the ground settle before you sow your oats, as they thrive best when the soil is compact. Whether you plough or harrow them in, take especial care to see that the roller be freely used, in order that the earth may be thoroughly pressed around the seed, and germination thus ensured. It would be well too, to sow a bushel of plaster and one of ashes, over every acre of them—the first will provide food from the air for the growing plants, while the latter will dissolve the sand and thus form the silicate of potash, which enables the stem to resist the pressure of wind and weather.

We have one other remark to make, and we will have done with oats for the present—every grower of oats should recollect that the earlier they are sown the greater certainty is there that they will head well and yield abundantly.

Lime and Liming.—As the great utility of the use of lime as an improver of the soil, is universally admitted, it should be the duty, as it is the interest, of every one to give his fields a dressing. If he be not able to apply a full dose, let him give a small one; however small the number of bushels he may put upon an acre, it will ultimately *tell*. If he cannot procure a hundred bushels per acre, let him buy fifty, and if this is beyond his pecuniary means, twenty-five will answer for all present purposes, as we doubt much whether more than three or four bushels are annually extracted by the growing crops. When we speak of *lime* we use the term in its general sense, which also includes marl.

Working Horses—These animals should, as they are about to enter upon a period of severe labor, receive additional allowances of grain feed. Their beds should be plentifully supplied, and the curry comb and whisp of straw be freely used.

Stock of all kinds should receive increased allowances of fodder.

Sheep.—As the Ewes will be coming in soon, let them receive daily, in addition to their hay, fodder, or straw, a gill of meal or oats, or the equivalent in roots. They should also be carefully salted at least twice a week—and, at all times, in a trough under cover, there should be a supply of tar and salt, to which they can have access.

Subsoil Ploughing.—Have you a five acre lot near the house that you intend for corn this season? Yes Then I am glad to hear it. Why so? Because I wish you to give subsoil ploughing a fair trial. Subsoil the one half of it, and plough the other half in the ordinary way, manure each part alike, plant the whole in corn, and cultivate each part alike, and we will bet you a moss rose, that the part subsoiled will yield one third more corn than the other. We feel particularly anxious that several gentlemen in each neighborhood, should try the experiment, in order that the virtues of subsoiling should be put to the severest test, and its utility or inutility be placed beyond all cavil and all doubt.

NOTICES OF "ANNEXATION."

The Boston papers come to us with long lists of "intentions of marriage." This is in accordance with a law of the State of Massachusetts requiring parties about to enter into this important contract, to publish, before the ceremony shall be performed, their names and intentions. Such a law would never do in Maryland. Here we follow the good old plan and allow the largest liberty to every one who chooses to make himself happy or miserable, in double or single life.—*Balto. Argus.*

"Kiss me Kate."

"No, sir *ee*."

"Why not Kate. Do I not love you better than anything else."

"My goodness gracious! I should think so! What a fool you are, John."

"Why so Kate?"

"Why, 'No sir *ee*' *means yes*."

Scene closes—John in an enviable position.

TOO AFFECTIONATE.

A coachman in England was lately kissing his favorite horse, when the animal, wishing to return his kindness tenfold, bit off his nose and swallowed it. Moral—be careful what you kiss.

So great is the veneration of the horse for the inventer of the wood pavements, that he scarcely ever crosses it without going on his knees.

During the last Montreal riots, the Medical College was attacked, and the McGill College, a rival institution, sacked by the rioters.