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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 9. CHESTER TOWN, MD., APRIL 14, 1849. NO. 50.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
Edward Mansfield,
PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion.—A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications must be postpaid.

To the Farmers of Maryland.

YOUR attention is called to a new article of Manure manufactured in Baltimore, known as

CHAPPEL'S FERTILIZER OR AGRICULTURAE, SALTS.

This article is composed of the same materials as are found by analysis in the ash of plants. It consists of a mixture (in proper proportions) of Biphosphate of Lime, and Magnesia, (or bones dissolved in Sulphric Acid,) Sulphates of Ammonia, Potash, Soda and Lime, Animal Charcoal. Silicates of Potash Allumina and Magnesia, and; and as these constituents indicate, is is intended to restore to the soil all the inorganic materials abstracted by vegetation. It has been ascertained that a soil containing a sufficient quantity of these salts, is always fertile, and their absence constitutes what is called 'Worn out Land."—The analysis of rich soils show a good supply, and poor land a deficiency.

The inorganic matter abstracted from the soils by the growth of different crops is the same, varying only in proportion, it is therefore evident, that if we supply to the soil a sufficient quantity of each material thus abstracted, we restore its fertility.

The correctness of the above has been fully sustained by the use of the Agricultural salts, the last season. It has been used on poor land, and twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels of wheat obtained, with a superior crop of clover. As a top-dressing on wheat, eight bushels additional yield has been realized. On the spring crops of corn, oats and clover, the yield has been doubled. It has been used on the same field (as an experiment) with the best Peruvian Guano, both on corn and oats, and the yield has resulted in favor of the Fertilizer. The most respectable reference can be given of its value and effects on poor land.

This article having been used with such favorable results, the manufacturer now offers it to agriculturists, with the full confidence that it will largely repay for the outlay, and that it is the cheapest manure they can use.

This preparation, (besides containing all the mineral or inorganic constituents necessary to render a soil fertile) is rich in ammoniacal salts, in a fixed state being in combination with sulphuric acid, and therefore not volitile, as in guano. The biphosphates and alkalies are very soluble—the first rain after they are applied dissolves them, and thus saturates the soil with the proper and essential nourishment for the plants, it is therefore adapted to every description of crops, and is applicable, to all soils producing a most luxuriant growth.

As a general rule, and to secure the full effects of this and every other manure, the soil should be properly drained, deeply ploughed and harrowed, the soil made mellow and porous. A soil thus prepared not only admits of a greater extension of the roots in their search after food, but derives more atmospheric nourishmsnt of carbonic acid and nitrogen—it absorbs more rain, and retains mositure. If these preliminaries have been attended to, and the soil is furnished with a sufficient supply of these Agricultural salts, a very large yield of any crop may be fully calculated upon unless the season is very unfavorable.

As this Fertilizer can be manufactured only to a limited extent, and as the demand during the seeding season last fall was much greater than could be supplied, it would be advisable to to those who may wish to obtain a supply in time to send in their orders and purchase at once.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER, OR AGRICULTURAL SALTS.

One pening the barrell's should the Salts adhere together, break it on a board with the back of a shovel, reducing into powder a small quantity of ashes or dry mould may be added if thought proper. The quantity to be used per acre should be according to the condition of the soil, if in tolerable condition, 300 to 400 lbs. should be applied, if the land is 'worn out' put on 500 to 600 lbs. and in all cases it should be used broad cast, whether before or after the seed does not signify. This quantity is fully sufficient for a full rotation & the soil, (if clover has been used) will be left in a greatly improved condition, after taking of good crops.—The outlay will be doubly repaid the first crop.

Wheat and Rye—Put on the quantity as directed above, either before or after the seed is sown—follow with the harrow.

Top-Dressing—Use 300 lbs per acre, and pass over a light harrow, if thought advisable. Clover see may be sown after or before. Plaster need not be applied, as this preparation is sufficiently supplied with sulphates. Its effect on clover is very remarkable, and its application will greatly increase the growth, much more so than guano. When used as a top-dressing, the following crop should have an addition of 200 or 300 lbs.

Corn—The land having been properly prepared, 400 to 600 lbs. put on before planting, will secure a larg yield, the more you use, the longer does the land produce, both in the present and after crops, it is the proper nourishment furnished to plants by the soil, and the crop will be in proportion to the quantity the soil contains.

Oats require the same directions as are given for wheat.

Potatoes—In addition to the quantity recommended for corn a small portion sprinkled around the plant or on the side of the hill, will secure a large yield, if properly attended to and carefully weeded and hoed—the crop will be large, and the potatoes fine flavored and mealy.

The growth of Buckwheat. Turnips, Carrots, Beans, Peas, and all garden vegetables and fruit is promoted, and the crop much improved, by the use of these Salts.

Tobacco is a very exhausting crop to the soil and draws heavily for its nourishment, particularly of potash, it would be an advantage to mix with each barrel used two or three bushels of unleached ashes, and let it be applied as for Potatoes. Timothy or other Grasses—The growth of Grass is greatly promoted. As a top-dressing the Agricultural salts may be used to great advantage on meadow-land—one barrel alone, or mixed with one or two bushels of ashes, will repay largely for the application.

Compost Pile—a few barrels added to the manure or compost pile, will make it much more efficacious in promoting vegetable growth, and consequently a larger yield. The sulphates which these salts contain will attract and retain the ammonia of the manure, which is one of the most essential ingredients to be conveyed to the soil.

Having now given all the essential directions which are considered necessary with other suggestions which we hope will prove of some advantage to the farmer we will now add, that we consider the proper and judicious use of our Fertilizer as the cheapest article that can be used to restore 'worn out lands' to their primative fertility. Like guano, it greatly increase the growth of vegatable matter, if the seed from the farm alone is sent to market, and the hay, straw, fodder, &c., is returned to the soil, through the manure or compost pile with a judicious rotation of crops and the land properly tilled—a very few years will suffice to renovate the most exhausted soil while the land is greatly increased in value. It will succeed where guano fails, it contains all the essential constituents for promoting vegetable growth found to exist (by analysis) in guano and supplies some salts not found therein—therefore is of more universal adaption to the soil. We recommend it with the fullest confidence, having demonstrated by its use on "worn out lands" the correctness of the theory on which the composition is based that if the soil receives from the farmer all the mineral or inorganic constitutes found by correct analysis to exist in the ash of plants, he has furnished it with all the essentials necessary to secure a good crop, and the atmosphere, rain, heat, light and electricity, will through the agency of vegetable life secure to him abundant reward for his industry.

Price $20 per Ton of 2000 lbs. put up in barrels of 200 lbs. each. Terms Cash on delivery. Address.

P. S. CHAPPELL, Chemist,
Corner Hanover and Lombard sts, Baltimore.

NOTE—Guano is deficient in Alkalies and Sulphates, this preperation has a sufficient supply and for this reason, on some soils, is ssperior to it for producing large crops.

Baltimore March 30, 1849.

CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER, OR AGRICULTURAL SALTS.

The following evidences of the value of this fertilizer, which has attracted much attention of late, were intended for our last No., but being crowded out, are now presented to our readers. We learn that a number of our most eminent agriculturists, being well satisfied of its efficacy, have purchased very largely of it this spring. The enquiries to us in regard to it, have been very numerous. We have no doubt that many of the farmers who have recently purchased, will give it a thorough trial, in comparison with other manures, and furnish us with the result of their experiments.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Allen Thomas to Messrs. Chappell, dated,

"DALTON, Elk Ridge, Md., Aug. 24, '48.

"The *Agricultural Salts* I got of you *last fall*. I applied to my *wheat*. I strew it, (as you would plaster,) about a barrel to the acre, and *harrowed* it in with the *wheat*, the crop was very large, and I think far superior to any crop I ever made—and all who saw it thought it quite equal to any they had seen. My neighbor, Dr. Stockett, top-dressed two-acres of his wheat last March, (using one barrel to the acre,) and he thinks these two acres yielded twice as much to the acre as the rest of the field. I have now gone more largely into the use of it, and should the crop be as good as it was this year I shall be perfectly satisfied. My friends on the Ridge have gone largely into the use of it; and should the experiment be as satisfactory as mine, you will have, next year, large orders."

Dr. Thomas purchased ten barrels for his first, and seventy barrels for the second experiment—and late in the fall he writes us, "My wheat looks very fine, and bids fair to be a good crop." Dr. Thomas has since informed us that he got fully twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre in his first experiment; and the season being forward, the growth early in the spring being advanced, he put his sheep on the field of wheat early in Februarv, and kept them on it until about the 10th of March.

Dr. Stockett says that he took fully eight bushels per acre of wheat, additional yield, where he applied the Salts. The land, when the first experiment of Dr. Thomas was made, was the poorest place on his farm. The result was so satisfactory and conclusive, that many of his neighbors purchased largely of the *Fertilizer*, for their crop of wheat. One gentleman took two hundred barrels, and several others one hundred barrels each. So far as we have heard the results, they are all well pleased with its effects; the *wheat* where it has been used, looks very fine and bids fair to give *large crops*

Letter from C. R. TAYLOR, Esq. (Mr. Taylor's farm is about 9 miles on the Susquehanna Rail-Road,) *dated.*

"BALTIMORE. *Nov.* 1, 1848.

"I take pleasure in adding my testimony in the efficacy of your *Fertilizer or Agricultural Salts*. So far as I have tested it, I consider it as being superior to the *best Peruvian Guano*, which cost me $51 per ton. I have tried your Salts on *oats* and *clover*; on *corn*, *wheat* and *timothy*.—My manager considers it one of the most useful discoveries ever made to promote the growth of plants; in which opinion I fully concur. I applied it to a field, last spring, in which I put down oats and clover; the soil was more unpromising for a crop than any other part of my farm. On a part I used Peruvian Guano of the best quality; the other half of the field I used your Agricultural Salts; the growth and yield of the latter half was very fine, both of oats and clover, and much superior to the other part, where the guano was used.

"I also directed the 'Fertilizer' to be used on a five acre field of corn at the rate of three barrels to the acre, distributed broad-cast. On a part of the field I put on Guano, under the direction of a friend of experience in its use. In *this* experiment also, your Salts proved decidedly superior to the Guano. I did not measure the yield per acre; but the corn, both in quality, and quantity was equal to my most sanguine expectations; the ears of corn were very large and every grain perfect.

"The lot of Salts I purchased from you in August last, I applied to a field of twenty acres, (about two barrels per acre,) which I set with wheat and timothy; its surprising effects are already visible—the wheat and timothy are very forward, looking remarkably well, and there is every indication of a large crop.

"I am not surprised to hear that the demand, during the seeding season this fall, has been greater than you could supply. I would advise you to have a good stock ready on hand for the spring crops, and for top-dressing on wheat—for all who have seen its effects will wish to avail themselves of its salutary results."

Testimony of Francis Valdenar, of Montgomery Co., Md., Tobacco Inspector. Baltimore.

"This is to certify, that I purchased forty barrels of *Chappell's Fertilizer or Agricultural Salts*. for my *wheat* crop this fall. I applied it at the rate of one and a half barrels to the acre; and judging from the present appearance of my wheat, it bids fair to give a large yield; its effects have fully realized my expectations, and the field on which it was used appears much more forward than an adjoining field where I used *guano*. There is no comparison between the two fields, that on which the *Fertilizer* was used appearing so much better than the field on which I put the *guano*.

"I directed a square to be left in the field where the Agricultural Salts were used, so that I might more effectually test the virtues of the Salts as a manure. The spot thus left is very perceptible, and can be seen at any distance.

"I have no hesitation in recommending the article, having now every confidence in its fertilizing qualities, and fully equal if not superior to guano."

Baltimore, Nov. 14th, 1848.

OS ABU GS AND DRILLING.

W. ELIASON has just recd. a large stock of heavy Osnaburgs, Drillings and Domesuc Purse vants, which he is selling below the usual prices.

Mch. 10, 1849

POETRY.

From Godey's Lady's Dollar Newspaper.

AN APRIL FOOL.

"Catch me if you can, my dears!"
Cried Larkey Free, one morning,
A youth of four and twenty years,
And matrimony scorning.

"Catch me if you can, my dears,
By strategy or cunning,
Or arrows dipped in beauty's tears,
Or repartee or punning.

Catch me if you can my dears,
A handsome target I,
As ever you will see, my dears,
'Twixt lower earth and sky."

Now near this vanity was sitting,
A girl named Lucy Cary;
Who though now quietly sot knitting,
Was beautiful and wary.

She listened to his empty boast,
But she could nothing do—
But cautiously survey the coast
And wait a day or two.

Now April came, and with it brought
Great All Fool's day—and so
A snare was laid which Lucy thought
Would catch the boasting beau.

She now an incog note did write,
To him as from a dun,
Whom Larky Free would dodge at sight,
And as a black snake shun.

Says cunning Lucy, in this note,
"Please pay me, sir, my bill,
Or in my hands your last new coat
Shall rest, dear sir, until.

"To-morrow morn at five I call,
Awaiting of your pleasures,
The money will prevent the squall
Of bailiff's taking measures."

Thus wrote Miss Lucy: and 'twas fun
To see *him* taking measures,
To disappoint the horrid dun
And all their little pleasures.

Quick in the passage she did lay
A mammoth cable net,
Used by old Grandpa in the day,
But now for Larky set.

The April morn broke very dim,
Just suited to the notion;
Before the sun came Larky slim,
Armed with valise and lotion.

Now cautiously he stole along
The staircase like a cat,
Nor wabbled he one matin song.
Catch Larky Free at that!

Still onward he, with timerous step,
Left his old room behind him,
And slowly through the passage crept
The darkness it did blind him.

Now near the place where Lucy hid,
And other girls likewise
To see the spot, poor Larky did
Halt to soliloquize.

"Pay him, indeed, I wonder what
Possessed the paltry fellow,
To think at twenty-four, at that,
I was so very mellow.

To pay his bill, pshaw! ha! ha!
I'm not so very flat;
To pay his bill! ha! ha! ha! ha!
Who'll catch this child at that?"

Just as these words escape his lips,
"Oh horror!" cries our friend;
Into an unknown realm he slips,
Which has no outward end.

The doors are opened, lights are brought,
And rolling in a fret,
The handsome Mr. Free was caught
All in a mammoth net.

"Catch me if you can!" they cried,
Aping his air and speech,
While Larky, struggling, vainly tried
To get without their reach.

Mow Grandpa, with a flambeau bright,
Thought proper to come down,
And seeing Mr. Free's strange plight,
Yelled and alarmed the town.

The girls cried out, with noisy shout,
April, April fool!
And joining hands, they pulled him out
And bade him go and cool.

R. B. E.

TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Dr. Negrier, a French surgeon, says the elevation of a persons right arm will always stop bleeding at the nose. He explains the fact physiologically, and declares it a postive remedy. It is certainly easy of trial.

SCARE CROWS.—The following which we find in the Sun, is not bad except for the crows:

"Take some shelled corn, and run a horse hair through the grain with a needle and tie a not in the hair close through the grain and sow them in the corn field, and the crows will pick up this grain with the hair in it, and it will tickle them, and they will kill themselves.

Oct. 21, 48.

BEAUTY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Mr. Mackay, an English barrister, has published his travels in the United States. The following is an extract in relation to the beauty of American women:

"There are two points in which, it is seldom equalled never excelled—the classic chastoness and delicacy of the features, and the smallness and exquisite symmetry of the extremeties. In the latter respect particularly, the American ladies are singularly fortunate. I have seldom seen one, delicately brought up who had not a fine hand. The feet are generally very small and exquisitely moulded, particularly those of a Maryland girl; who well aware of their attractiveness, has a thousand little coquettish ways of her own of temptingly displaying them. That in which the American women are most deficient is roundness of figure. But it is a mistake to suppose that well-rounded forms are not to be found in America.—Whilst this is the characteristic of English beauty, it is not so prominent feature in America. In New England, in the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in the central valley of Virginia, the female is generally speaking as well rounded and developed as it is here; whilst a New England complexion is, in nine cases out of ten, a match for an English one. This, however, cannot be said of the American women as a class. They are, in the majority of cases, over delicate and languid; a defect chiefly superinduced by want of excercise. An English girl will go through as much exercise in a forenoon, without dreaming of fatigue, as an American will in a day, and be overcome by the exertion. It is also true, that American is more evanescent than English beauty, particularly in the South, where it seems to fade ere it has well bloomed. But it is much more lasting in the North and Northeast; a remark which will apply to the whole region North of the Potomac, and East of the Lakes; and I have known instances of Philadelphia beauty as lovely and enduring as any that our hardy climate can produce."

The "Field of Glory."

Allison gives a thrilling description of the appearance of the ground on which the famous battle of Eylau was fought, on the morning after the battle:

Never was a spectacle so dreadful as the field of battle presented on the following morning. About fifty thousand men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in blood. The wounds were for the most part of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries, which spread grape at half musket shot through their ranks. Though stretched on the cold now, and exposed to the severity on an Arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water; or assistance to extricate the wounded men from beneath the heaps of slain, or loads of horses by which they were crushed.—Six thousand of these noble animals encumbered the field, or, maddened with pain were shrieking aloud amidst the stifling groans of the wounded. Subdued by the loss of blood tamed by the cold, exhausted by hunger, the foemen lay side by side amidst the general wreck. The Cossack was to be seen beside the Italian, the gay vine dresser, from the smiling banks of the Garonne, lay athwart the stern peasant of the Ukraine. The extremity of suffering had extinguished alike the fiercest and most generous passions. After his usual custom, Napoleon, in the afternoon, rode through the dreadful field accompained by his generals and staff, while the still burning piles of serpallen and Sussgraten sent volumes of black smoke over the scene of death; but the men exhibited none of their wonted enthusiasm; no cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were heard; the bloody surface echoed only with the cries of suffering, or the groans of wo.

THE LAST OF A REGIMENT.

President Bonaparte, of France, has granted a pension to a widow with five children, whose case is an interesting one.—She is the widow of the only man in the Fusileer regiment who was not killed in the retreat from Moscow. One day Capt Jumontier came to announce to Napoleon the arrival of Marshal Ney and his corps. Napoleon ordered him to rejoin his regiment. An hour or two afterwards, Napoleon perceived Capt. Jumontier, standing near a soldier, whose singular dress attracted the Emperor's notice; his head was covered with a sort of Cossack bonnet, and instead of his uniform, a torn vest, which scarcely coveied his shoulders.

The Captain and the soldier were marching steadly on. Napoleon called to him in a note of impatience and ill-humor.

"Sir, I have not lost an instant in obeying your orders."

"What do you say? You don't understand me?"

"Sir, I am with my regiment."

"Your regiment?"

"Yes, sir: the regiment of Fusileers of the Imperial Guard."

"But where is it, then?"

Then a hoarse voice cried—

"Present, my Emperor!"

The voice was that of the soldier near Jumontier; and the widow succored by Louis Napoleon, is the widow of this soldier.

GUANO.

Col. Causy an enterprising farmer of Milford, Del. gives his experience of the efficacy of guano, ashes, &c., in a note to the Milford Beacon. The Colonel details his experiments as follows—

1ST EXPERIMENT.—During the last year I purchased more than ten tons of Guano; I tried an experiment of a small quantity on my Bloomfield farm, near Milford in the tenure of Mr. James Shary—We selected about twelve acres of the poorest land on farm. This land had not been cultivated since the year 1845 and then being in corn produced about fifty bushels to the 12 acres. Finding it would not pay the expense of cultivation it remained as worthless until spring of 1848, when I ploughed it and applied fifty eight dollars worth of Guano, as follows, viz, twelve hundred pounds of the African. This was sowed upon the ploughed ground broad cast and harrowed in. The land was then planted in corn, in hills of about 4 feet apart and produced two hundred bushels to the twelve acres—a gain over the last tillage of one hundred and fifty bushels besides the increased quantity of fodder. This was the result of the fifty-eight dollars worth of Guano on about twelve acres of worn out land. Hence it will be seen that the crop the first year, after paying all costs of the Guano, paid the cultivation and the land left at least five hundred per cent enhanced in value.

It is my impression that land holders and tenants should join (as they are mutually benefited) in the application of guano. It doubtless is the most profitable and and economical of all manures and particularly adapted to the improvement of worn out lands. It appears to contain all the elements which grain or plants require. The convenience in its application and the speedy results should be an inducement for every land holder to try it—and when once this is done it will recommend itself. I have tried Guano, in several different ways, and find the hill the most economical, say about a table spoon full to the hill of corn. But the most approved plan is that of applying it broad cast and ploughing under. The quantity I generally use to the acre is two hundred and fifty pounds (more would do, no injury.) Either of these plans will pay better than the experiment before mentioned on my Bloomfield farm.

Experiment 2d.—I selected land of as near the same quality as possible which I layed off in parcels adjoining. One I had covered with compost, another with barn oard or bow pound, another with lime, another with ashes, another with bone dust, and another with Guano and had all ploughed under and sowed in wheat and clover. The wheat on the Guano part was decidedly the best as was also the clover crop that followed. The crops on the other parcels were good but none to equal that of the Guano.

Being thus convinced of the fertilizing qualities of Guano as a manure, I can with confidence reccommend it to my fellow farmers, and would be pleased to hear the results of their experience in its use.

☞The only objection we ever heard made to a turkey, was that which was attributed to the late Judge Mathews, who complained that a turkey was 'an inconvenient bird.'

"Why?" inquired a startled devotee to that popular fowl.

"Yes, sir," solemnly remarked the learned Judge, 'very inconvenient; it is too much for one man and not enough for two!'

Senator *H*——, who was a great gourmand, hearing this remark attributed to the Judge, stated that 'it had greatly diminished the profound respect which he had long entertained for that eminent jurist, as he never yet found a good sized turkey, too much for a man with properly regulated stomach.'

A PUZZLE.—A gentleman going into a garden meets with some ladies, and says to them:

"Good morning ten maids."

"Sir, you are mistaken," says one of them, "we are not ten, but if we were twice as many more as we now are, we should be as many above ten as we are now under ten."

How many were there?

IRISH WIT AND GALLANTRY.—When the streets of Indianapolis were a perfect glare of ice, a lady pedestrian lost her balance, and fell. A genuine son of the Green Isle, who on assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed, Faith ye must be a lively good lady; for don't the Blessed Book tell us, that it is the wicked that stand on slippery places?"

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that a trunk containing $17,800 of the $45,000 stolen recently from the banking house of Nesbitt & Co at St. Louis, has been found at Newport, Ky., in the house of Wm. Litterel, a pilot. It appears the trunk was left at his house by a stranger and suspecting something wrong, he informed the Cincinnati Marshal, who took possession of it, and on opening it found it to contain $17,000, in gold. The man who left it there has not since been heard of.