msa_sc2901_scm2351-0065 ©Maryland State Archives

THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 9. CHESTER TOWN, MD., APRIL 21, 1849. NO. 51

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 volatile, as in guano. The bi-phosphates 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 nourishment of carbonic acid and nitrogen—it absorbs more rain, and retains moisture. 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.

On opening 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 seed 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 end 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 is the cheapest article that can be used to restore 'worn out lands' to their primative fertility. Like guano, it greatly increase the growth of vegetable 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 R. R., 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 February, 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 mile 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.

OSNABURGS AND DRILLING.

T. W. ELIASON has just recd. a large stock of heavy Osnaburgs, Drillings and Domestic for servants, which he is selling below the usual prices.

Mch. 10, 1849



POETRY.

The Slanderer.

'Tis wondrous strange, and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight,
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.

And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little too it.

Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seeming to bemoan
The mote within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.

And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown:
Tho' humbled in the dust he lay,
The text is, "keep him down."

They'll preach up penance, with a sigh,
To cure, or nothing can—
Sufferings are good, I'll not deny,
But not when sent by man.

Each worthy deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining;
But O! let failings fill the pot,
And slander sucks the draining.

Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then bears the charming swill about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors

'Neath friendship's mask she often lurks,
And smiling fawns around you;
Concealed, she more secure y works,
And kisses, but to wound you.

Detested pest of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's foxes would destroy
What's more than all our treasures.

From the Knickerbocker

THE PREACHER
AND THE
GAMBLER.

A SCENE ON BOARD SOUTHREN STEAMER,

BY J. H. GREEN.

Persons of these two antagonistic portions of society are frequently thrown into intimate fellowship and association with each other, especially while travelling on the steamers of the southern and western waters.

Some years since a number of gamblers with two or three clergymen, happened to be among the passengers on board a steam boat bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans. The company on board was numerous; but as something uncommon and extraordinary, from whatever cause, extra morality or otherwise, there was little or no gambling practiced by the passengers on the trip downward.

Several days had passed in this way when a gambler, a wild, reckless, daredevil sort of a character, began to grow impatient of the tedium of the voyage, and anxious for a chance of making his passage money by victimizing some of the "green ones" in the crowd. Going up to one of the clergymen alluded to, (whom he was not aware of their profession,) a smooth-faced, a good looking, affable, youngish man, he slapped him on the back, and somewhat familiarly accosted him:

"Say, stranger! dull music 'board. I reckon! Come take a drink, and let's have a little life 'mongst us!"

"Thank you, my friend, I'm a tectotalar, and never drink."

"O-o-oh!—you are eh? Let's have a hand at cards, then."

"There I'm again at fault. I don't know one card from another, and can't play!

"Scissors!—I never see the like! Here young man let me show you how."

"I'd rather not, sir if you please."

"Brimstone blazes!—can't we get up some little bit of deviltry or nother? I'm sick on't pokin' 'round in this ere way.—Wonder if we can't get some 'old hoss' to give us a preach? That coone over there, with a white 'neckerchief looks like one o' them gospel-shop men. "Spose we ax him to give us a sermon! I'd like to hear one by jingo!"

"That gentleman, sir, I presume to be a preacher; and it's quite likely he'll accommodate you."

"You knows him, don't you? Just git him to give us a snorting sarmint. I'll hold his hat. d——d if I don't!"

"I will ask him" replied the clergyman He crossed over to his friend of the white cravat, and stated the wish of the gambler. Returning, however, he remarked that the preacher declined lecturing till a more convenient season.

"The devil he does! Well, I'm bound to have fun somehow or 'nother. Can't *you* spout a bit, my young sapling? 'Spose you try it, anyhow.'

"My friend if I should preach, I should try to give you some uneasiness!

"Then you are the very man for me,—Git up here and gin us a sprinkle of brimstone; stir up these old ironsides on board give up an extra lick, and come the camp meeting touch; will ye! Here's an old chap who's got a hymn book, and I can sing first rate when I get agoing, if the lines are given out; and mind ye neighbor, give us a jam-up prayer; blow and strike out as loud as you can, and make 'em think a pack of well-grown prairie-wolves are coming, with a smart handful of thunder and lightnin' and a few shovels of a young airthquake. By the gracious Moses, we'll have a trifle of sport then—won't we?"

The gambler then helped the preacher to arrange his sermon; borrowed the hymn-book, and sat down with an expression of mock seriousness in his countenance.

By this time a crowd had gath red round to witness the proceedings. wondering what would be the upshot of the business. The preacher smoothed his face; selected a hymn, and then lifted up his hands and eyes in the attitude of prayer. Waxing warmer and warmer as he proceeded, he appealed to god in the most spirit-stirring and solemn manner: he alluded to the gambler in a very pointed manner, and prayed for his salvation from ruin to which we was so recklessly tending—Such was the force of his appeal, that a burning arrow seemed speedily sent to the gambler's soul. The prayer was followed by an excellent sermon by the young clergyman, who afterwards said that he never felt more impressed in his life with the awful responsibility of his mission, or felt a fuller inspiration from on High to proclaim the wrath to come to dying and hell-observing sinners

The gambler "squirmed" under the gospel truth; yet uneasy as he was, he contrived to sit the sermon on; but he could'nt wait to participate in singing the closing hymn

Shortly after all was over and going up to the clergyman, he said:

"I say, friend, you *are* a preacher; ain't you?"

"Yes, my friend, I have the honor to be an unworthy ambassador of Christ, and hope to be the means of converting many souls to God."

"Well I thought as much! But I tell you, I never had the sand so knocked from under me before in my life. If you preach in *that* way there won't be many of us gamblers left I tell you. But I suppose it's all right, my good mother used to pray, and I could'nt help thinking of of her when you cut me all in little pieces and put my singing sides out of tune. I'd ha' given fifty dollars to have put 'ere saddle out on another horse."

I suppose it is needless to say that the gambler required no farther preaching on that passage; his own conduct and that of his confederates, was such as to be a matter of no animadversion on the part of the clergymen and passengers while they pursued their voyage.

FIDELITY OF A NEGRO BOY.

During the American war, a gentleman with his lady were coming in a ship, under convoy, from the East Indies; his wife died whilst on their passage, and left two infant children, the charge of whom fell to a negro boy, seventeen years of age. During the voyage, the gentleman, on some account left the ship and went on board the commodore's vessel, which was then in company, intending, no doubt, to return to his children. During this interval they experienced a terrible storm, which reduced the ship in which the children remained, to a sinking state. A boat was despatched from the commodore's to save as many of the passengers and crew as possible—Having almost filled the boat, there was but just room, as the sailor said, for the two infants, or for the negro boy, but not for the three. The boy did not hesitate a moment; but placing the two children in the boat, he said, "Tell Massa that cuffy has done his duty." The faithful negro was quickly lost in the storm, whilst the two infants, through his devoted and heroic conduct, were restored to their anxious parent.

Queen Charlotte, who heard of this extraordinary circumstance, requested Hannah Moore to write a poem upon it, but she begged to be excused, saying, "That no art could embellish an act so noble!"

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple, a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced; but no man is able a count it. You may count 160 or 170 in a minute; but let us even suppose that you go as far as 200, then an hour will produce 12,000—a day 280,000, and a year, of 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still he could not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion he would require 9,512 years, 24 days, and 5 hours and 33 minutes.

☞The bill for the protection of married women in the right of property has finally passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR
GEN. TAYLOR AND AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute held in New York on Wednesday, the following letter was received by Gen. Tallmadge, President of the Institute, from President Taylor, in reply to an invitation to attend the next Annual Fair at Castle Garden, and particularly the Agricultural and Cattle Shows connected therewith, in the vicinity:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1849.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your communication of the 6th inst., inviting me to the Twenty-second Annual Fair of the American Institute, in October next. Nothing could gratify me more than to witness the exhibition of American products as usual at your annual fairs Such exhibitions have done much to stimulate the enterprise and increase the self-reliance of our people.

The pressure of public duties, which cannot be expected to diminish at the approach of another session of Congress, will render it difficult for me to attend the Fair in October, but I will yet endeavor to do so.

With my sincere thanks for your flattering invitation, I remain you most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Tallmadge and Meigs.

THE LOWER CLASSES—WHO ARE THEY?—The toiling millions, the laboring man and woman, the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the inventor, the producer? Far from it! These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth.—No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are surely the "upper circles" in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree. It is not law—it is the duty, privilege, and pleasure, for the great man and whole-souled woman to earn what they possesses, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes.—Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth who may be properly denominated low, it is those who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives without doing anything in aid of themselves.—*Exchange Paper.*

FEATHER BEDS are highly injurious, because "the whole external skin of the human body, is continually exhaling a vapor loaded with various excrementitious matters, and held in an uniform state by the heat which passes with it from the body. Feathers being non-conductors, not only retain much of this heat about the body, but also retain so much of the gaseous and other perspired substances as to keep the body surrounded by a very impure atmosphere, while in bed. This impure atmosphere penetrates into every part of the bed; and besides this, there is always more or less of dead animal matter belonging to the feathers, which is continually undergoing decomposition and forming unwholesome gases and offensive odors."

TO STOP HORSES SUDDENLY.—It is said that horses which run away will stop at once, if there is anything thrown over their heads, which hinders their seeing.—If therefore, there can be a screen fixed about the head stall, say of India rubber cloth, which, can be drawn down by a cord over the horses' eyes when they run away, they will thus at once be stopped. Such arrangement connected with two small cords to the seat of the carriage to be pulled fro within, might be a great safeguard against horses running away, of which there are many good ones that seem to have a passion for it.—*Scientific Amer.*

TO REMOVE MOTES FROM THE EYE.—A very simple, but an immediate way to remove motes from the eye without doing the eye the least injury, is to wet the corner of a silk handkerchief in cold water, and roll it over the head of a pin, then carefully work it under the corner of the eyelid next to the nose, and wipe it quick across the ball, and you will remove whatever is in the eye, no matter how small.—I have done it often myself, as well as recommended it to others, who have tried it, and never knew it to fail. No one need fear to try it, for it not only gives immediate relief, but makes the eye feel comfortable and cool afterwards.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—The Journal of health, in cases of croup, advises instant, sudden and free application of the coldest water, with a sponge, to the neck and chest, then, after wiping the patient dry wrap it in warm covering, giving it freely of water to drink.

DOING GOOD.—He is the wisest and happiest man, who, by [illegible] of thought, discovers [illegible] ities of doing good. [illegible] intimated resolution breaks through every opposition that he may improve those opportunities.