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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 28, 1849. NO. 52.

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 Allugnina 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 Pertilizer. 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 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 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 moor 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 sulphatas 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 superior 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 purchasad, 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. Choppell, 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 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 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.

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.

SABBATH EVENING HYMN

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

We thank thee, Father, for the day
That, robed in twilight sweet,
Doth linger ere it pass away,
And lead us to thy feet.

We thank thee for its healing rest
Its weary toil and care;
Its praise, within thy temple blest—
Its holy balm of prayer.

We thank thee for its living bread,
That did our hunger stay;
The manna, by thine angels shed
Around our desert way.

Forgive us, if our thoughts were slow
To claim a heavenly birth;
If feelings, that should upward glow,
Did gravitate to earth.

Forgive us, if these precepts pure,
That should our sins control,
And aid us meekly to endure,
Grew languid in the soul.

Forgive us, if with spirit cold,
We breathed the murmurer's moan;
Or failed to grasp the chain of gold,
That links us to thy throne.

O grant, that when this span of life
In evening shade shall close,
And all its vanity and strife
Tend to their long repose.

We for the sake of Him who died,
Our Advocate and Friend,
May share that Sabbath at thy side
Which never more shall end.

From the Spirit of the Times.

THE REASON WHY MR. POPKIN COULDN'T GET HIS LIFE INSURED.

Samuel Popkin, Esq., was a bachelor Mr. Popkin was well enough off in the world—as the phrase goes—Mr. P. had two maiden sisters of an 'uncertain age,' who feared that their dutiful brother might pop off suddenly some fine day, and leave them minus; for—though he enjoyed a very handsome income from his profession as book-keeper for the house of Makepenny & Co.—it would avail the maiden ladies nothing after his death; and they urged upon him to apply for a Life Insurance, to be made over them in case of accident—and be attended to their joint request forthwith.

Mr. Popkin was growing fat. That is—people of ordinary minds would say so—but his sister, didn't like gross phrases, and so they said he was only getting 'portly.' Be this as it may, however, Mr. P. was very thick, and very short in stature, and when waddling down State st., towards the scene of his daily business, he very much resembled an upright diminutive tin-pipe, locomoted by a brace of ten pins. His eye was small, and round, and dark—and when excited, appeared like a black glass bead, half buried in a fresh oyster. His cheeks were like two bouncing Baldwin apples, and the distance between his fat chin and his chest was so brief—taking into the account a constant habit he had of wheezing, when over exerted—that it seemed doubtful whether there was any room there for a windpipe! Mr. P. always breathed through his nose.'

But Mr. Popkin had examined the advertisement and circulars of the "Mutual Prop-'em-up Association," and having bagged a comfortable dinner, (Mr. P. never ate any others) he sallied forth to wait upon the agent, for the purpose of applying for a life insurance. The door of the agent was directly adjoining that of a broker's office, and mistaking the entrance Mr. P. entered the latter where two or three of the "b'hoys"—clerks to the broker—were assembled, an hour after dinner, with no business upon their hands, and ripe for a little fun.

Mr. Popkin made known the object of his call, in his customary bland and artless manner, when the eldest of the trio winked at his companions, and informed the applicant that they were ready to wait upon him. After turning the fat gentleman round several times, until his head swam like a top, the foremost of the rascals suddenly jammed his hat down over his eyes, and begged him to be seated; which request Mr. Popkin was about to comply with, very gratefully, when the chair was dexterously withdrawn from behind him, and he came to the floor in contact with an earthen spittoon which chanced to be near him, the concussion causing a sensation which he declared one of the most 'exter'ounery' he ever experienced in the whole course of his life!

But it seemed purely an incident, and Mr. Popkin with one hand raised his hat from over his nose, and applied the other vigorously to the location of the thump he received in the fall. In a moment after, he had "got to rights," and drawing up the chair, submitted to be questioned.

"Name, residence, and occupation?" said his interrogator.

"Popkin, sir; Samuel Popkin, Esq—Benson street—accountant."

"Where born?"

"United States," said Mr. Popkin.

"United States," echoed the questioner, turning gravely to one of his companions—"he's a Native American. Will that do?"

The other nodded his head seriously, and Mr. Popkin began to find the room very warm.

"Age, Mr. Poppin?"

"Pop-KIN, if you please, sir."

"Well—your age, Mr. Popkin."

"Forty-four."

"Married?"

"No—God bless your soul! No, sir!" said Mr. P. vehemently.

"Ever had the small pox, Mr. Pokpin?"

"Never. Popkin, if you please sir," added the applicant.

"Ever had any affection of the heart?"

"No sir! Mr. Samuel Popkin is a bachelor."

"Have you ever met with a serious accident?"

"Never. That is—beg your pardon'—continued Mr P., checking himself quickly, and seeming to recollect something of consequence—there was a slight accident'—

"What was it, Mr. Popkin—no secrets, if you please."

"Some years ago," said Mr. P., gravely—and he wiped the perspiration from his forehead—"it was eleven years this fall"—

"Well, sir, out with it—out with it."

"It was no fault of mine, sir—but I was turned out of the Boston Custom House!"

"Turned out of the Boston Custom House!" exclaimed the querist, letting fall his pen in amazement, and staring at the applicant, apparently thunder struck.

"I trust, sir, this does not render me ineligible by the rules of your Association," continued the applicant, terribly alarmed.

"We shall see, Mr. Poppin."

"Pop-kin, sir," chimed in the fat man, again—and raising his handkerchief to his fevered cheeks, once more he wiped away the sweat from his face, and wished himself safely at home.

The clerks put their heads together a few minutes, and the eldest then rose very solemnly, and approaching Mr. P. with a large trumpet, placed the bottom of it directly against the side of his ear, and yelled 'fire!' as loud as his stentorian lungs would permit, causing the unsuspecting and quiet gentleman to spring from his chair into the centre of the room

"Very nervous temperament," said the examiner, gazing at him, while one of the others pretended to write down the fact. Then as if the thought had just struck him, his tormentor, wheeled out the desk from against the wall, and turning to Mr. Popkin, he said—

"Now, sir—jump!"

"God bless me!—Do what?"

"Jump, sir—over that desk."

"Impossible!"

"You must jump clear of the top of that desk, Mr. Popkin, or your insurance won't be worth a straw."

The poor victim's imagination was stretched to the last tension, but determined to make an effort to save what had cost him so much trouble already, he nerved himself up, and advanced to the desk—balked—ran back—and then with a final desperation, sprang to the edge of the railing The boys stood by, and as he reached the top, they aided his progress by a series of thumps and jerks, when Mr. Samuel Popkin finally found himself panting, and puffing, and wheezing, flat on his back, upon the other side of the desk.—The rubicon was passed, but Sammy was well nigh 'done for"

The wags lifted the applicant up, dashed a pitcher of iced water in his face (by way of relieving his lungs,) and then informed him that he could go, and that he would find their decision upon his case in the Post Office, next morning.

Half dead with fright and exertion, Mr. Popkin gladly hurried away, and in his box, next day, he found the following satisfactory epistle:

The Government of the "Mutual Prop-'em-up Association," in the case of Samuel Popkin, Esq, Accountant, decide that a man once in the Boston Custom House, who isn't smart enough to *stay* there, and who, at forty-four is unable, without aid to jump over a desk less than five feet high, is decidedly uninsurable.

PETER SPRAY, Sec'y.

Mr. Popkin gave it up, but he chanced to outlive both his sisters. Posterity suffered nothing by his demise, but to the day of his death, aversion to all sorts of "Insurances is most bitter and determined.

A GENTLEMAN who had been successively engaged in three professions, those of minister, physician and lawyer, was asked the comparative advantages of them for acquiring property. He replied,—

"The man who will give you but four pence to save his soul, will give twenty-five cents for relief from sickness, and a dollar to have his own will."

ANECDOTE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The Pittsburg Journal relates the following anecdote of McConnell, within a few years a member of Congress from Alabama. It is true just as related: McConnell, then a member of Congress, stood at the bar of the principal hotel in Washington. Beside him, and drinking with him, was one who, without a virtuous or generous feeling, had enjoyed all the advantages of exalted family and great wealth, advantages which his innate and ungovernable vices had to a great extent forfeited. He was shunned by the good; but McConnel had long since left the choice of his companions to chance, and then chance was greatly untoward. The individual referred to, spoke of the Bible, sneered at its authority, ridiculed its injunctions, repeated the most sacred passages with ribald comment. McConnell, who had been all excitement and exhileration, stood silent and sadly but without a word of remark. The blasphemer continued in language more and more offensive; and it was remarked that the eye of McConnel flashed with unwonted fire, and that his check flushed even with a deeper glow than that which dissipation had fixed there. At length he stepped forward and said:

"Stop, my friend. From the moment I first looked into your face, I feared you were a scoundrel, for God has set the mark of Cain upon your forehead. I now know it. I am a bad man—a man every moment of whose life upbraids him. But I have one green spot still left in my heart—I love my wife, and my wife loves the Bible. I believe in what my wife believes and her faith is in the Bible. It has made her angel on earth, it must be true, the man who derides it insults her, and I will hold that man accountable, until death, for the wrodg."

THE CALIFORNIA RUSH.

Somebody has furnished us with the following dialogue (says the *Honolulu Polynecian*, Oct. 17th) which occurred in this town a few days since, between a ship-owner and a stranger:

Stranger.—*How* much do you ask Mr. ———, for a cabin passage to California?

Ship-owner.—One hundred dollars cash is advance. But I can't take you—all full in the cabin.

Stranger.—Well suppose I go in the hold how much do you ask then?

Ship-owner.—Eighty dollars—but I can't take you. Hold is full.

Stranger. But can't I go in the forepeak? what is the price of a passage there?

Ship-owner.—Eighty dollars—but I can't take you. Full fore and aft.

Stranger.—Well can't I go aloft somewhere? and suppose I do, what will you charge?

Ship-owner.—We charge eighty dollars to go anywhere—but can't carry you aloft. Got to carry provisions there.

Stranger.—It is a hard case, isn't it?—But as I want to go tolerably bad, what will you charge to tow me?

The ship owner retreated suddenly and didn't make his appearence again, till the vessel had sailed.

FIDELITY.—Never desert a friend when enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with true good will redouble its efforts when the friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scenes of distress, betray their hypocricy, and prove that interest only move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interests and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated—and that his love was not thrown away.—Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power, who have never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind—the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others, and in return they received the reward of their love by sympathising hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

NO JOKE.—A couple of English people, of middle age, in Philadelphia, were sitting cosily by a warm coal fire, at their residence, on Thursday evening of last week, heard a knock, and the good wife, on opening the door, saw nothing except a box upon the step. The box was brought in, and lo! in it was a little girl about a month old. Pinned to its dress was a paper, on which was badly written and badly spelled this couplet, the chyme of which we leave to poets to settle:

"Take me in and use me well,
For in this house my father dwells."

This was no joke for the man of the house, but he satisfied his wife on that night of his innocence; and they have wisely and humanely determined to adopt the little stranger, as they have no children of their own.