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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 10. CHESTER TOWN, MD., MAY 12, 1849. NO. 2.

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 AGRI CULTURAE, 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 Ammonie, 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 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 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 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.

On opening the barrels 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 intolerable 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 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 constituent 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.

Removal! Removal!

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his patrons and the public that he has removed his establishment to the shop formerly occupied by Neal & Crukshanks corner of High and Queen streets where he will be pleased to see his friends and all others in need of his service. He has received his Spring and Summer Fashions for 1849 and is now prepared to make up work in the most fashionable manner He hopes by strict attention stil to meri it a liberal share of public patronage.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

April 7, 1849.

Lime for Sale.

THE subscribers are prepared to make contracts for New York or Schuylkill Limes, on accommodating terms and in quantities to suit purchasers, Also all kinds of produce purchased at the highest cash prices.

THOS. B. ARMSTRONG,

Georgetown X Roads,

Kent county, Md.

Dec. 16, '48.

LEVY COURT NOTICE

The Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court House, in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 10th and Wednesday the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, A M., and will continue to meet at the same time and place on every Tuesday and Wednesday, until the 13th of June next, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as have sold, alienated, or transferred, any assessable property, since the first day of June last and also for the purpose of attending to any other business that may come before them. After the 13th day of June next no alteration weatever will be made in the assessment.

The Levy Court

particularly requests all Supervisors and Constables, to bring in their accounts and renew their bonds on or before Tuesday the 22nd day of May next, and that all supervisors report the number of gates on on their respective roads. All supervisors and constables neglecting this notice will be considered as having resigned or refused to serve in the office to which they have been appointed and the Court will proceed to fill the vacancy.

THE LEVY COURT

will require all accounts presented to the said Court, to be under oath (which oath can now be administered by the Court,) and the several items chargeable in the same to be made out at length; and all new applications for pensions to be made by petition in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by one or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

THE COURT

will require all new applications for the office of Consiable, to file their application in writing, with the clerk to the Levy Court and also a reccommendation from the citizens of their immediate neighborhood, stating that the applicant is a suitable person to fill said office, and that public convenience requires said appointment.

Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the re-valuation of the real and personal property in Kent county," passed at December sesion 1834, is enacted, viz:—"That if any Executor, Guardian or Trustee, shall hereinafter fail to inform the Commissioners of Tax—or Levy Court—of the transfer of any property belonging to any deceased person, ward or estate in trust, of which he or she may be Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Trustee, shall be liable for the tax on the same, until the Commissioners of Tax—or Levy Court—shall be properly noufied of such transfer.

J. F. GORDON,

Clk Levy Court of Kent county.

April 7, 1849. 10w

LATE

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent county Court, to me directed at the suit of Robert Usilton, Ex'r of Rebecca Barger against James L. Bowers. will be sold at public sale, on

SATURDAY,

12th of May at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the tavern door of Thomas Lusby, Esq. in Chestertown, all the right, title and interest of the said James L. Bowers, of in, and to all that.

FARM

called Double Purchase; Rich Meadows, Everetts Addition, and Everetts Discovery, commonly called, the Walker Farm, containing

271 3-4 ACRES,

more or less, lying in Worton, Kent county, and adjoining the lands of Jos. Porter and others, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized and taken as the property of the Said James L. Bowers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas, and the interest and costs due and to be come due thereon.

GEO. W. SPENCER,

Late Sheriff.

Late Sheriff's Office, April 21, 1849. 4 25

BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING.

THE undersigned having discontinued farming would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends carrying on the above business in Kent county. He feels confident in his ability to do work with neatness and give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN DAVIS.

Quaker Neck, May 10, 1849 3

N. B. All orders for work left at the office of the Kent News will meet with prompt attention. J. D.



POETRY.

A DIALOGUE

BETWEEN BRANDY AND THE CHOLERA.

BRANDY.

Tell me, dread plague, why goest thou forth,
Spreading dismay and death,
From East to West, from South to North,
With pestilential breath?

CHOLERA.

Foul, poisonous drug! charge me no more
With crimes of such excess;
My victims number many a score.
But thine are numberless.

BRANDY.

That is not true, for I am sure
Been often instrumentive,
With pepper, to effect a cure,
I also am a preventive.

CHOLERA.

Ah, brandy thy untimely birth
Has caused perpetual tears,
While I have coursed around the earth
But twice in sixteen years.
The rich, the poor, the young, the old;
Are crushed by thee each day,
While death and evils manifold,
Are strewed in thy pathway.
Ah! many a widow thou hast made,
And many an orphan pair—
On many a home cast a shade
Of darkness and despair.
So, Brandy say no more to me
Of pestilential breath;
Awhile, and I will leave to thee
To do the work of death.

THE KENTUCKIAN.

AND THE

MINIATURE.

Daniel Long was a tall specimen of humanity, as his name implies. hailing from Kentucky; he stood about six feet eight in his stockings, and was wanting in flesh, although he made up for it in stature. He had great staring eyes, of that peculiar color which generally appertains to the feline tribe; a nose commonly called a "pug;" a huge mouth, which, as the facetious Dr. Valentine observes, would go round his head if it was not for his ears; these ornamental appendages were concealed by a dense shock of hair, of the reddest hue imaginable.

He was very decently clad, and one evening, while on his visit to one of our Eastern cities, he sauntered along the principal streets of———. His attention was soon arrested by the display of some miniatures in a window; attached was a card, informing the passers-by that the artist was to be found at certain hours, accompained with a polite invitation to the public ingeneral to walk up to his studio and examine the "collection" on hand to which there was "free admission."

Our hero accepted the invitation forthwith, and made his way up stairs, and opening a door, found himself in the presence of the painter; he made an awkward bow, which was responded to by a courteous salutation from the other.

"I say, Mister," thus Dan Dan opened the conversation, "did you paint all them picters in the winder down thar?"

"Yes sir," replied Mr. Essel.

"Wall," he continued, 'they're darn'd nice looking, and you are an almighty smart chap, I swow. How long does it take a feller to do 'em up slick, eh?"

"It depends upon the style and the size."

"Now look here, stranger, there's a gal what loves me, an' I love her, and we both on us love t'other; I'm a going to marry her, I am; what'll you have for paintin her picter?"

"If you wish a low-priced article, I can accommodate you at twenty-five dollars, but should you desire a more finished one, in my best style, I increase my price to fifty ———"

"Oh darn your fifty," the Kentuckian interrupted; "I say, mister, you may begin it right away."

"Very well, sir; when will the lady be ready for her first sitting?" inquired Mr. Easel.

"Her what?" ejaculated Dan.

"Her first sitting," rejoined the artist; "when shall I first have the honor of first seeing her?"

"Seeing her!" our hero repeated,—"seeing her! Why, strain she's way out West—she won't be here at all."

"And how am I to make a likeness, never having seen her, or known anything of her?" asked the bewildered painter.

"Didn't you tell me, stranger, that you painted them pictures down thar and if you painted them you kin paint her; she's an all-fired purty gal as ever I see, or you or any body else see; just print her as purty as you kin do."

"But my dear sir, are you not aware that there are different styles of beauty?—Here are two pictures," continued Mr. Easel, "of different persons, though both are considered beauties; the one a blonde, the other a brunnette; you perceive there is a remarkable distinction between them."

Daniel stared at them, and after a moment exclaimed—

"Wall, I'll jist look round your shop an' see if I can't scare somethin' that's like her, anyhow"

And in accordance with this original idea, he ran his eye over every one of the paintings with which the studio was adorned, but without seeing anything which could compare with his Dulcinea. At last he turned towards Mr. Easel with a sorrowful glance, and was about to speak, when he spied a pair of plaster casts, and vaulting over towards the mantel piece on which they rested, exclaimed—

"By golly, thar she is now! 'ceptin she's all white."

The cast was an Apollo!

Mr. Easel looked at him in perfect amazement, revolving in his mind whether his visiter was a fool, a mad man, or one playing off a practical joke. He remembered, too, that it was not the first of April. While he was thus undecided, Mr. Long began again.

"Now Mr. Painter, here's ten dollars to begin with; do you paint her like that ere stater, only make her look something like flesh and blood, and dress her up slick.—If I didn't know she war allve this moment. I'd swow that is her ghost."

"But sir," responded the painter, looking at the note and finding it genuine, "that is a cast of the celebrated Appolo, and——"

"Never mind," struck in Dan, "whether it's Polly or Nancy, I say it's like my gal, and jest you git to work and have the pictur done agin I go home."

The painter then inquired her complexion, color of hair, and eyes, &c., and promised to exert himself to the utmost of his power. Dan left, the artist was in a genuine quandary; but he resolved to try at all events; and succeeded in making a very good looking picture. Our Kentucky friend came in every day to see how his gal's face was 'gittin' on,' and to correct mistakes.

At last the miniature was completed, paid for, and Dan set off, homeward bound, in a few days arrived safe and sound. Alas! for the inconstancy of the female sex! Mr. Long found that a Mr. Short had supplanted him in the affections of his ladye-love, and had made her Mrs. Short.

"Cheated!—humbugged I screamed Dan; "fifty dollars for your paintin', that ain't worth fifty coppers to me now! Oh California is all that's left to me!" And he took passage that very night.

A Judgement for Costs.

Old Captain Slick was a remarkable precise gentleman, and a conscientiously just man. He was, too very methodical in his habits, one of which was to keep an account in writing of the conduct of his servants. It was a sort of account current and he settled by it, every Saturday afternoon. No one dreaded these hebdomadal balancing, more than Tony, the boy of all work; for the captain was generally obliged to write a receipt of a considerable amount across his shoulders.

One settling afternoon, the Captain, accompanied by Tony, was seen "toddling" down to the old stable, with a little account book in one hand, and a small rope in the other. After they had reached the "bar of justice," and Tony had been properly "strung up" the Captain proceeded to state his accounts as follows:

"Tony Dr.

Sabbath, To not half blacking my boots, &c., five stripes.

Tuesday, To staying four hours at mill longer than necessary, ten stripes.

Wednesday, To not locking the hall door at night five stripes.

Friday, To letting horse go without water, five stripes.

Total, twenty-five stripes.

Tony Cr.

Monday, By first-rate day's work in the garden, ten stripes.

Balance due, fifteen stripes.

The balance being thus struck the Captain drew his cow hide, and remarked—"Now Tony, you black scamp, what say you, you lazy villian, why I shouldn't give you fifteen lashes across your back, as hard as I can draw?"

"Stop old Massa," said Tony; dar's de work in de garden sir—dat ought to tek off some."

"You black dog," said Captain, "havn't I given you the proper credit of ten stripes, for that. Come, come!"

"Please old massa," said Tony, rolling his eyes about, in an agony of fright—"dar's you forgot—dar's de scourin' ob de floor—old missus say it neber been scour as good before."—

Soho, you saucy rascal," quoth Captain S. *you're bringing in more offsets;* are you? Well now there"—here the Captain made an entry in his book—"you have credit of five stripes, and the balance must be paid."

"Gorra-mity, massa don't hit yet—dar's sumpen else—oh Lord! please don't!—yes sir—got um now—ketchin' de white boy and fetchin' um to old missus, wat trow rock at de young duck."

"That's a fact," said the Captain—"the outrageous young vagabond—that's a fact. and I'll give you a credit of *ten* stripes for it—I wish you had brought him to *me*—now we'll settle the balance."

"Bress de Lord, old massa, said Tony, "*dat's all.*" Tony grinned extravagantly.

The Captain adjusted his tortoise shell spectacles, with great exactness, held the book close to his eyes, and ascertained that the fact was as stated by Tony. He was not a little irritated.

"You swear off the account, you infernal rascal—you swear off the account do you?"

"All de credit is fair, old massa," answered Tony.

"Yes, but"—said the disappointed Captain—'but—but'—still the Captain was sorely puzzled how to give Tony a *few licks any how*—'but'—an idea popped into his head—*where's my cost*, you incorrigible, abominable scoundrel? You want to swindle me do you, out of my costs, you black, deceitful rascal? And," added Captain Slick, chuckling as well at his own ingenuity as the perfect justness of the sentence; "I enter judgement against you for costs—ten stripes,—and forthwith administered the stripes and satisfied the judgment.

"Ki', niggar!" said Tony; 'ki', nigger! what dis judgment for coss, old massa talk 'bout. Done get off 'bout blackin de boot—get off 'bout stayin' long time at de mill—and ebry ting else—but dis judgment for coss gim me de debbil. Bress God, nigger *mus'* KEEP OUT DE OLD STABLE, or I tell you what, dat *judgmen' for coss* make de back feel mighty warm for true!"

[From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,

CORN CULTIVATION.

As the season for raising corn is near at hand, I will give my opinion as regards what is called rough and smooth cultivation and if your correspondents have different opinions, let us have them, for it is only by interchange of opinion that we can arrive at just conclusions. I am decidedly in favor of using the plough in preference to the drag or harrow for these reasons:

First—In the use of the plough the soil is left free and loose. Now it is admitted by all who have paid attention to this subject, that where the soil is hard it will not accumulate moisture as well as soil which is left loose. Thus showing that in due season, the soil, which is ridged up by the plough, will accumulate more moisture than that which is dragged over with a harrow, for the reasons given above, that it leaves the soil loose and free to gather moisture.

Second—The harrow slips around the weeds and does not cut them up, but leaves them, spreading around upon the ground, and the first rain that falls will revive them, and they will spring up and grow with renewed vigor from the effects of the hatcheling which they have received; whereas, if the plough is used, it will cut up most of the weeds and cover up the rest, and it is admitted by all that a weed covered up is as good as one cut up, thus saving a great deal of work with the hoe.

Third—It leaves the soil in a better condition for the next year's crop.

Fourth—It causes larger crops and better corn. I planted corn by the side of my neighbor, who was an advocate of smooth cultivation, and used the harrow—I used the plough. When we came to harvest the corn, he had a very indifferent crop, mine wes good. One day he came along where I husking my crop and seeing some very fine corn lying in a heap, he says to me; 'but is a new kind of corn you have got there?'

'O, no it is the same kind you have planted.'

'Well, what make the ears so large?'

'There is the instrument (pointing to the plough) which helped my corn.'

He is now a strong advocate of ploughing amongst corn. The reader can draw his own inferences from these facts.

Not long since a clergyman in Connecticut was reading to his congregation the beautiful and poetical psalm of David wherein he says. Mercy and Truth are met together: Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other. At this passage a little girl in the assembly manifested a great interest, and whispered to her mother.—"That's just as true as you live I see Righteousness Hill a kissing Peace Peabody behind the smoke-house—but how did the minister know it."

TO DESTROY BED BUGS.—Take a dime's worth of quicksilver (crude mercury) and the white of an egg—beat them till fully mixed, and apply the mixture with a feather to all the joints of the bedstead.

NEOSPAPER "PATRONAGE."—Newspaper "patronage" is a curious thing in the estimation of some people. The following, which hits in every community where newspapers are published, is as good as it is true.

"A man lives near you—never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—too whiggish, or too locofocoish, or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes its position, and quarrels with its type. Occasionally sees an article he likes—saves half a dime, and begs a number. This is newspaper patronage.