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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 19, 1849. NO. 3.

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 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 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 sworn 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 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 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 merit 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 Constable, 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 notified of such transfer.

J. F. GORDON,
Cl'k Levy Court of Kent county.
April 7, 1849. 10w

SPRING MILLINERY,

MRS. A. M. DUGAN, respectfully informs the ladies of Chestertown and vicinity, that she has just returned from the city, (and has now for sale at the old stand formerly occupied by Miss Eliza Smith,) an assortment of BONNETS, of the latest importations; Also, a choice selection of

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, Straw and Fancy Chip BONNETS,

of every description. Also a beautiful assortment of GLOVES, (the cheapest ever offered in the place,) COLLARS, and a variety of other goods; which will be sold very low.

She is prepared to do up BONNETS, in the best and most fashionable styles.—Having a thorough knowledge of the business, she flatters herself that she will be able to please all who may give her a call.

☞ Napolitan Bonnets done up in the best manner.

Chester Town, April 14, '49.

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, }
Md. 10, 1849. } tf

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

WHITE Straw Bonnets, dyed and dressed in the best manner, at Mrs. A. M. Dugan's *MILLINERY* Establishment.

April 28, 1849.

A new and beautiful lot of *BONNETS*, just received and for sale low by

A. M. DUGAN.

may [illegible], '49.



POETRY.

UP, BROTHER, UP!

BY C. D. STUART.

Up, brothers up! the light begins
Along the eastern sky,
To promise that the night is past,
And better days are nigh;
A clarion voice rings o'er the hills,
The valleys catch the sound—
And freedom is the stirring cry
That fills the world around!

It pierces through the fading gloom,
Its strength the peasant feels—
And old oppression from its throne
With shame and terror reels;
All men lift up their hearts and hands,
More fearless and more free,
And loud ring out the common shout,
No more we'll bend the knee!

From mirthy-forge, from fisher's cot,
From ploughs that break the lea,
From iron looms, from smoking mines,
From ships that cleave sea—
One voice unites and mightier
Sweeps on and ever on;
The tyrant's day, the vassel's work
Are gone, forever gone!

Up, brothers, up! and share the light,
Rejoice the day has come,
When freedom decks the lowest shrine,
And guards the poorest home;
Rejoice, and pledge with strengthing ties
The new born heart and mind,
To keep the boon and pass it on
To all of human kind.

Rejoice, that ye have broke at length
The strong and heavy coain,
Which neither age nor human strength
Can bind ye with again;
Rejoice, and swear ye will not bend,
Nor give the guerdon back,
Though glistening steel disputes the way,
And flame is on your track!

SPEECH

OF MR. EVANS, OF MD.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. Feb. 26, '49.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr VINTON, of Ohio, in the Chair and having under consideration the bill to provide a territorial government for the Territory of California—

Mr EVANS rose and addressed the committee nearly as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I acknowledge that it is with considerable diffidence that I rise to address the committee upon this occasion. I have been preceded by a gentleman (Mr. Root, of Ohio,) who has brought to this discussion an information so extensive, and ability so marked, and an eloquence so persuasive, that whatever I can say must seem uninteresting in comparison. He has, indeed, gathered for me an audience; that I will be able to retain it, is more than I dare promise to those who listen so patiently and attentively to these opening remarks. And yet, sir, I propose to myself no trifling theme, no little and unimportant subject, no project beneath the dignity of the legislation of a mighty empire. Upon the contrary, sir, it is indeed a very considerable question, and one upon which seem at present to be staken the peace, the welfare, and the prosperity of the whole Republic, and that question, the prominent existing causes of difference between the northern and southern portions of this nation, and the means and prospect of their removal.—Foremost among all these causes are those which spring out of the bill now under consideration—whether we will provide the means of security and protection to the people of California; and if we will provide those means, how we will provide them? It is, in short, sir, the question of the government of those vast Territories which we have acquired by a treaty of peace, closing a war of almost unrivalled military splendor, and achievement, and renown; Territories acquired, too, sir, by the most lavish expenditure of life, and a boundless profusion of treasure. In every way the subject commends itself to us by its dignity and importance, and it behooves us to approach it with a beaming sense of of its migmitude, and with a proper feeling of our own duty. What I have to say, sir, upon this subject, I have reserved unto this time, because I have always felt an unaffected repugnance to speak out of place, and upon subjects not properly the objects of the consideration of the House, and I trust that I may be permitted, without impropriety, to make it the object of my own honest self-gratulation, that never since I have enjoyed the honor of a seat upon this floor, though during that time I have frequently addressed this body, have I ever spoken except to the business of the House and to the particular matter at the time under consideration and debate. Sir, I hope there is no indelicacy in having thus alluded upon this occasion.

And now, sir, let us examine what are the measures before us for the government of the Territory of California. First, we have the bill of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, (Mr. SMITH,) a bill in its general features resembling those which have, in former years, been enacted for the regulation of the various Territories which have, from time to time, been established by this Government; for that bill a substitute has been offered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. PRESTON,) to the latter I shall, for a few minutes, more particular call the attention of the committee. It is as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress doth consent that a new State may be erected out of and including all that territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement with the Republic of Mexico, concluded 2d February, 1848, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the inhabitants of said Territory, assembled by delegates in convention, as hereinafter provided for that purpose, in order that the said State may be admitted into this Union.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following reservations and conditions: First. That the United State hereby unconditionally reserves to the Federal Government all right of property in the public domain, and other property ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace aforesaid, free from all taxes or assessments of any kind by the said State; and, also, the power of disposing of the same, including the right of adjusting all claim and title to land derived from foreign governments, in such manner as Congress shall prescribe. Second. That the new State shall be formed and its government adopted prior to the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1849

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on the said first day of October, 1849, the said new State having been thus formed by the name and style of the State of California, and with the consent of the people thereof, shall be received and admitted into the Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acting Governor of California, so soon as he shall be provided with a copy of this act, to the end that the people may have an opportunity of establishing for themselves a constitution and republican form of government for said State prior to the first day of October next, shall immediately proceed to lay off the country embraced within the limits of the proposed State into convensent districts for the election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution, and shall designate the time and place of holding the election in each district, appoint the officers to conduct the same and prescribe the mode of making the returns thereof; and shall apportion the delegates, fifty in all, among the several districts, as near as may be, according to the number of legal voters in each; and he shall also designate the time and place for the assembling of said convention. Every white male inhabitant of said Territory, being an actual resident of the proposed State, and having attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at said election,

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the State of California, when admitted into this Union, in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled and continue to be entitled, until the next general census, to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States; and in all other respects, as far as they may be applicable, the laws of the United States shall extend to, and have force to, the State of California.

It will be perceived, by the committee, that this bill provides that a new State may be erected out of *all* the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded with the Republic of Mexico on the second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty eight. Sir, when I say, at the outset, that I intend to give this substitute my support, I may be allowed to state, nevertheless, some of the objections which prevail against it; when I declare that, in my estimation, the gentleman from Virginia has been actuated only by the loftiest and most patriotic considerations in proposing it, I will only assert what I am sure is the unanimous opinion of this House, and I trust, sir of, this country.

And, in the first place, the imagination is startled at the idea of the immense extent, the almost boundless area this mighty region; it is a country, sir, that from its southern boundary, below the port of San Diego, to its northern, under the forty-second degree of latitude, has a length of coast of more than a thousand miles—as great as it is on the Atlantic, from Boston to Savannah—a country extending through ten degrees of latitude and five and twenty degrees of longitude, and area, in my judgment, of more than half a million square miles. I know, sir, that the map sent to us from the General Land office makes the area less; but, in this I am satisfied, that that map is inaccurate, or at least inconsistent with itself; by it the Northwest Territory, north of the Platte river and the State of Iowa, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and west of the Mississippi, is reported to contain seven hundred and twenty-three thousand square miles; yet, it requires only a glance of the eye to perceive that the extent of territory acquired from Mexico greatly exceeds it I, then, am justified in estimating this latter at least five hundred thousand square miles, or an area capable of making sixty States of the size of Maryland.

Sir, there is every thing to distinguish this remarkable country from our own; its climate, soil, productions, and physical characteristics are extremely different from any thing with which personally acquited. Along the Pacific coast the fertile valleys of the San Joaquin and the Sacramento are shut in between the range of the coast mountains and the lofty peaks of the Sierra Nevada, which, as their name denotes, are covered with almost eternal snows.—In the streams which flow from their gorges that gold is found which rivals, in its reputed abundance, all that the Spaniard in his palmiest day ever dreamed of El Dorado. Beyond the Sierra is the great basin, wild, uninhabited, unexplored, except where the energetic and daring Fremont has set his wandering and inquisitive step; here all seems to be one vast waste, one illimitable desert; still farther east, shut in by mountains, along the declivitous course of the Rio Bravo, are the Mexican towns of Santa Fe, Alquerque, and Taos; and here, seated upon a few fertile spots, is all the civilized population of New Mexico; this latter separated from the people of the Pacific coast by two or three immense ranges of mountains, and by the unexplored region of the great basin of Alta California, but not more by these than by the diversity of their habits and pursuits. So much for the geography of this region.

It is next proper to inquire what the population of California may amount to? The gentleman from Virginia, in his speech set it down at one hundred and fifty thousand persons; my own estimate, from all the information I have been able to obtain, is widely different. Captain Wilkes estimated the number, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to be thirty thousand; and, as at a former census, only one-sixth of the population was white, we cannot estimate the white population at more than six thousand. I am aware that large numbers are supposed to be *en route* from the United States, but their numbers have been greatly exaggerated. They do not, from the most authentic accounts, exceed eight thousand, or, at most, ten thousand in all; adding these, we have forty thousand for the population of Upper California, so far as known, including whites, half breeds, Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians, instead of one hundred and fifty thousand as estimated by the gentleman from Virginia.

Here Mr. PRESTON interposed, and said that he had not estimated the population of Upper California at one hundred and fifty thousand persons, but that he had included the population of New Mexico also, in order to obtain that amount.

Mr. EVANS, in continuation, remarked; I am very happy to have that correction from the gentleman from Virginia; yet, sir, it will not remove the objection which I am about to make to the bill on that score, and that is, that the population in California is, as yet, too spare, too little acquainted with the nature and workings of our institutions, to be entrusted, with the government of so vast a State.—Sir, the condition of pupilage is not yet passed with them; on the contrary, it has scarcely begun; how few among them there are able to appreciate the respect due to the laws; the necessity for the control of passion; and a regard for the will of a just majority? It is a country in which, heretofore, every change has been a revolution. What, then, can we expect from their management at present?

But there is an objection, still more serious, founded upon the extent of territory. The evils resulting from a small and uneducated population will not be of a very long continuance; the mulitude of persons who will be attracted to that country in the next few years by the thirst of *auri sacra fames*, or by the desire of adventure, will, in the nature of things, prevent that first objection from lasting during any great length of time. But, sir, when the population does become dense, when it reaches anything like the proportion to the area occupied that obtains in the Atlantic States of this Union, what may we not fear from the creation of a State so vast? Sir, its power will be incredible. More than equal in extent to the whole original thirteen States of the Union; situated upon the borders of an ocean, whose other margin washes the shores of the farthest east; with all the capabilities of a vast commerce, so far at least as the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys are concerned; bordering, at the South, upon a neighbor weak and little capable of making defence; peopled, as it will be, by the most energetic, restless, and inquisitive people to be found in the whole world; what, I say, may we not fear from its wild and reckless independence?

Sir, it has been but a few days since you extended your revenue laws over this country. I am proud to say that I resisted that extension, that I opposed it by every means in my power and that I voted against it. I did not, and I never will, consent to tax this people while we deny to them the benefit of government and even of protection. But suppose, sir, that at some future day they, in the plenitude of their power, set your revenue laws at defiance, and refuse to submit to the collection of customs and the levy of taxes in their ports—what means have you at command to compel compliance from a State whose area is half a million of square miles? None, sir; none at all. Beside, I do not believe that any State ought to be created whose size greatly exceeds that of the rest. The power of representation in this House ought not to be greatly different among the different States. There is, perhaps, too great a disparity at present, and it ought not to be increased. And when you reflect that the following clause of the Constitution—"no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, *and been nine years a citizen of the United States*, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen"—and that similar one with regard to representatives, except that the time of citizenship is there limited to *seven* years—will not permit a Don Jose or Don Pedro, gentlemen citizens of yesterday, to be admitted here, we may, perhaps, fear such another violation of the Constitution as took place upon the admission of Texas, when members were permitted to participate in the deliberations of this Hall, and of that at the other end of the Capitol, and even by their votes to carry important public acts—such, for instance, as the Tariff law of 1846 when they had "