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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.

FARM FOR Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of ill-health, proceeding from Typhoid fever, offers for sale his farm, in Kent county, Md. 7 miles W. of Chester Town, and 2 miles from a public landing on Fairlee Creek and convenient to school, mills, churches, &c. containing

335 Acres,

a large proportion in

Timber,



consisting of black and white Oak, Hickory and more Chesnut than would be required to complete the fencing of the whole.

The arable land is divided into six fields—the greater portion under good Chesnut fencing, and an unfailing stream of water runs through the farm.



The improvements are a frame dwelling, 3 rooms on each floor; a Kitchen adjoining; a pump of excellent water; Meat-house, Granary, Stables, Poultry-house, &c. and a variety of excellent Apples, Peach, Apricot, Cherry, and fruits.

For terms &c. apply to

JOHN R. STROUD.

January 5, 1850.

☞The Blue Hen's Chicken will copy the above for three weeks and send bill to this office

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the farm known as "*Becks Content*."—said farm is situated near Rock Hall, Kent co. Md., about half mile from the head waters of Chesapeake Bay, and is convenient for *Fish, Ducks and Oysters*, and especially valuable for Timber.



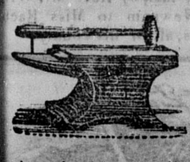
There is a DWELLING and and out houses, which need some repair, also peach and apple orchards. The tract contains about 275 acres more or less, and would be an excellent situation for a *Saw Mill* as there is an abundance of Pine, Oak and Chesnut, upon to premises.

Any person wishing to purchase, can address Alexander B. Morean, Jersey Ville, Ill. or T.W. Hynson Chestertown. Thos. Stoney who lives near the farm, will shew the premises to any one desirous of purchasing.

ALEX. B. MOREAN,
THOS. W. HYNSON.

January 5, 1850.

Blacksmithing.



The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by Mr Simms where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Horse shoeing done in the best manner.—He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of patronage.

HENRY A. WISE.

Dec 22, '49—1m

Taxes.

THE undersigned will continue to meet for the collection of the **TAXES** on the following days, at his office in Chester Town, on Tuesdays; Hales's Corner Thursdays; Millington, Saturdays, and a George Town X Roads Mondays; until the close of the present year, when he will only attend at Chester Town as heretofore. all accounts thereafter remaining unpaid must be attended to without delay as it is absolutely necessary that the Collector should be in the receipt of funds to meet the demands which will then be made most of which will be due to individuals who cannot afford to wait without serious inconvenience; it is therefore earnestly hoped that all who may be in arrears will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to settle their respective accounts before that time.

DANIEL JONES,
Collector.

Dec'r 1. 1849. tf

AGENTS:

V. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut sts. E. W. Carr, No 440 N. Fourth sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. Thompson, S.E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorised agents, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Kent News, and collect and receipt for the same.

EDWARD A. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office with B. C. Wickes Esq.

Cuester Town, No. 30, 1849.

THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra laborat, quiomnibus, placere studet:—"He labors vainly, who endeavors to please every one."

VOL. 10. CHESTER TOWN, MD., FEBRUARY 9, 1850. NO. 40.



POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

The sunshine hath a shadow,
And the starlight hath a shade;
There's no type in art like nature,
But an antitype hath made.
The time may be all azure,
With its canopy serene,
But a cloud will come unbidden.
On the glory of the scene.

The moon may be of silver,
And the stars of golden light;
But a speck will dim their beauty,
In the quiet, holy night;
And our lives are changing ever,
Like the spring-time of the year;
Sometimes all is April sunshine,
Then again 'tis dark and drear.

We have our dreams of pleasure,
And our moments fraught with pain;
The day may dawn all lovely,
Then put on us gloom again;
We have our dreams of rapture—
Our's a bliss none else may feel,
But the mournful hue of sorrow,
O'er the lightest brow will steal.

We have our dreams of gladness—
We have waking dreams of care;
There are hours of kindly greeting,
Then again no joy to share.
Sometimes life is all sunshine,
Sometimes all a gloomy shade;
There's no type in art like nature,
But an antitype hath made.

We have thoughts that soar far upward,
In a free-born, glorious air;
We have spirits light as fancies,
To commune with angels there:
Sometimes tides of bitter feeling,
O'er the inmost spirit roll,
Then again some wave of rapture,
Breaks across the shadowed soul.

When the heart is freest, lightest,
Like a bird on summer's wing—
When the spirit bash in gladness,
Then it will with sadness sing;
When upon the blow of summer,
Angry storms and tempests rise,
Then anon unfolds the rainbow,
And appear the smiling skies.

POPULAR TALES

A TALE FOR EVERYBODY.

THE GRANARY.

PAY WHAT THOU OWEST.

Do not defraud thy neighbor!—Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with everything requisite to proper husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year at the low price of two dollars a year, in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if payment is made after six months.

"The facilities afforded by the Government, for the transportation of wheat to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber, and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronise him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality.

"N. B. Agents will be allowed a generous percentage. Address (post paid) the proprietor of the Granary, Hopewell.

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend Mr. Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare I visited his farm although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find everything in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the premises—stock and implements of husbandry—but had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years.—He also stated that he had received many hundred subscribers and that in four and five weeks he could commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposals.

The scheme appeared plausible and my friend was so confident of his success that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was making quart sacks.

Every week for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from the excellent and prompt delivery, that everything was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no uneasiness about my indebtedness to him, for thought I, to a farmer so extensively patronised as he is the small pittance of two years would be but a drop in the bucket. It is true there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents—but I never suspected that this was intended for his friends. The notice however, become more and more frequent, and having leisure; I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary.

He greeted me cordially—but I saw that he had been in trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety, and in the conversation of the evening, he gave the particulars

Here I have been laboring day and night almost two years, and am now more in debt than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment. I am conscious of my inability to meet their demands and I can perceive no result but bankruptcy."

"But you have a large list of subscribers," said I.

"Yes a very large list." was the reply.

"Then why don't you succeed?" I asked.

"Because too many of them are like you," said he.

"Me! I rejoined in amazement, "too many are like me?"

"Pardon me," said my friend in a melancholy tone, "pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two year—I have had a large number of the same kind patrons, scattered here and there over a thousand miles. If they would pay the trifles they severally owed I should be directly freed from embarrassment, and go on my way rejoicing. But they reasoned as you reason, and among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin.

I felt the whole force of the rebuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus and also a year in advance, I shortly bade adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolved to do everything in my power to repair the injury I had done from delinquency.

O, ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are!—ye who have eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment!—ye are guilty of a grievous sin of omission. Therefore repent: pay him what you owe him: Uncle Sam's teamsters bring the sack of wheat every week to you, and they will carry the money safely back again to Jonathan Homespun.

Reader, if you are in arrears for this paper do not apply the above to your neighbor, for it is *meant for YOU!*

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Foote, the little Mississippi Senator, is in a fair way of becoming a martyr in the speech-making way. He is eternally inflicting everlasting harangues on the Senate, and what is very strange, he always speaks against his inclination. He hates to make speeches, and yet he is always holding forth, like a town pump. He has occupied something less than half of the time of the Senate during the present session in making speeches against his will. It seems that he must either speak or die. He is prepared to do neither, and prefers to "inflict his tediousness" on the Senate. If the Senate were composed of the most flagrant sinners in the country, we should look upon Foote as created and sent there to scourge the guilty members for their sins. The punishment would have double the effect—it would make every sinner repentant and very cautious about sinning hereafter in view of the awfulness of the punishment.

When Mr Clay finished his speech on Cass's absurd resolution for cutting off all diplomatic resolutions with Austria, up jumped the little Mississippi tinspout and poured forth as usual. He began by declaring his unwillingness to illuminate the national councils with one of his inimitable speeches. He said: "I may, at this very instant, lay my hand upon my heart and honestly declare that I had not intended to speak upon the resolution." If he had put his hand upon his mouth instead of his precious heart, he would have seemed more sincere. A motion was made to adjourn, and carried. But Foote, on the next day, persisted in speaking, and occupied the whole day with a speech in reply to Mr. Clay and Mr. Hale, in which he of course demolished both of them.

If Foot's disinclination to speak should, by any unlucky chance, change into a humor for making speeches, he will become a perennial fountain eternally bubbling or babbing up a stream of wit, wisdom and eloquence. Persons who wish to have fountains to embellish their grounds will do well to get a cast of Foote. We think that any stream of water which runs through an image of him will be infallible.—*Lou. Jour.*

The Albany Dutchman is responsible for the following:

"Bob where is the state of matrimony?"

"It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks and staying out o' nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a north west passage out of Paradise. The climate is rather sultry, till you pass trophies of house keeping when *squally* weather sets in with sufficient power to keep all hands cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting state, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against."

EXTREME MODESTY.—The Pittsburg Saturday Visiter tells a story of two prim ladies who entered a complaint against a neighbor for bathing in a stream five hundred yards from their door, and when asked how they could recognise him at that distance, replied, "Oh we *used* a spy-glass."

POPPING THE QUESTION.—Sally don't I like you?

Law Jim, I reckon so.

But don't you know it Sally?—Don't you think I'd tear the eyes out of any tom cat that dare look cross at you?

I's 'spect you would

Well the fact of it is Sally, I—

Oh, now don't Jim—I feel all overish.

And Sally I want you to—

Don't say anything more, I shall—

But I must, I want you to get—

O, hush don't I, O—

I want you to night to *get*—

What so soon! Oh no, impossible, Father and mother would be angry at me.

How, be mad at you for doing me such a favor as to m—

Yes, dear me, I am so agitated,

But there is some mistake, for all I want to have you do is to—mend my shirt collar!

SCENE IN A RAIL ROAD OFFICE.—Dutchman—"I vants to get pay for a pig vat ter railroad is run over."

Secretary—Aow came the engine to run over your pig?

D.—Vy mine pig vas comin' along, and ter railroad vas comin' and ter pig did not see ter railroad comin' along, and ter railroad did not see ter pig comin' along, and ter pig vent to run under ter railroad ven it vas comin' along, and ter railroad run over ter pig when he vas a comin' along.

S.—My friend, I don't think this is a case in which the railroad ought to pay.

D.—Ten aftevards, I keep my pigs from comin along, vsn ter railroad is comin' along.

UNCOMFORTABLE.—'What an uncomfortable situation is a seat on a sofa between two pretty girls, one with black eyes, jet ringlets and snowy neck; and the other with soft blue eyes, sunny ringlets, red cheeks and lips, both laughing and talking to you at the same time.'

"What do you ask for this article? said Orbidah to a modest young Miss in one of our shops.

"Fifteen shilings, sir it is a superb article."

"You are a 'little dear,' are you not?" said Orbidah.

"Why, all the young men tell me so," she replied, dropping her eyes and blushing. Orbidah came straight away.

☞A celebrated gambler, after attending a great revival meeting, experienced, as he supposed, a change of feelings, and was finally induced to take his seat upon the "anxious bench." The minister commenced examining them to their experience and the state of their feelings, and finally, approaching the gambler, asked, "Well, my friend, what do you say?" "Oh," replied he, unconciously, "I pass, what do you do old fellow?" turning to his left hand, neighbor.

"Why are you like an annual my dear?" said a saucy lover, as he pulled Harriet into his lap.

"I do not know."

"Why, because you are handsomely bound.

"Indeed?" said Miss Harriet. "Why then am I like a law book?"

"Really I cannot tell."

"Because I'm bound in calf"

A RAISE.—"I don't see anything growing about here, what does your father raise on this land?"

"Wall, he raises grasshoppers, hoptoads, tumbler bugs, and some other vegetables. Yesterday he raised a double-breasted pig pen right under the window, and mother raised Cain because he put it there."

☞"We'll have a bill of Exceptions," said Sam Rice to a client, in Randolph, who had been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years. "Not by my consent," replied the happy fellow—"I'll stand on this hand; they might hang me next time!"

HEN-PECKED.—Are you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors? said a Minister to a sick man.

'Oh, no!' said he, 'I have been living six and thirty years with the Queen of terrors—the king cannot be much worse!'

RADICALS.—Mrs. Gummy, in looking over the advertisements the other day, saw one-headed Radical Cures.'

'Well said she 'I'm glad if they have got a way to cure them Radicals, for they have been turning the world upside down ever since I was a gal.'

GRATTAN one day came to his son and pushed him till he awakened him "Come," said he, "get up, recolect that it is the early bird that catches the worm."

"Serves the worm right, for being about so early," replied the young hopeful.

If the Devil should lose his tail, where would he get another? In a dram shop to be sure, where they *re-tail* bad spirits.

MODESTY in a young female is the flower of a tender shrub, which is the promise of excellent fruit. To destroy it is to destroy the germ of a thousand virtues, to destroy the hope of society, to commit an outrage against nature. The air of the world is a burning breath that every day blasts the precious flower.



From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Accumulation and cure of manure—We have so often called the attention of husbandmen to those matters on their farms calculated to be converted into manure, that it is not necessary to point out what is susceptible of being converted into manure, but we will here admonish them to permit nothing to go to waste that is of that character; and it may not be amiss to state that their cattle, barn-yards, and other places where their stock may be kept, should be so shaped as to prevent the riches of their dung—the liquid portions of it, from being washed away, and we would impress this truth upon their serious consideration—that one load of manure that is well kept and preserved, is worth two to which no attention has been paid. All manure before being hauled out would be greatly improved by having 1 bushel of plaster mixed with every twenty loads of it.

Liming and Marling.—With regard to the proper time for applying *lime* or *marl*. would remark, that any time is a proper one, the great thing being, when the land may need it, that the calcareous principle should be supplied. Perhaps as good a time as any to apply it, is when the corn ground is flushed and harrowed, to be intermingled with the soil by a second harrowing. It may be applied under similar circumstances to any crop, with the assurance of resulting benefits, if not the first year thereafter, certainly many succeeding ones. We have known it when applied to *grass* land one, two, and three years, before it was broken up, to be followed with decided advantages. This where circumstances may concur to make such applications convenient, is, we are disposed to think, as good a mode of application as any other. When thus applied, it never fails to improve the character of the grass, both in quality and quantity, while by its own specific gravity, the lime finds its way into the soil, where it performs its chemical manipulations and peculiar officers effectually and well, fully as much so as if its application had been upon an inverted furrow. Such being the case, it is immaterial when and how it may be applied, so that the application be upon the surface, that being essential to enable it to become intimately mixed with the surface soil, as it is important that it should have an opportunity of acting upon the entire body which may have been turned up.

In all applications of lime or marl to sandy land, of light texture, we would always prefer to compost either substance with *clay*, in the proportion of of ten loads of the latter to whatever quantity of either of the former we might intend to apply to an acre of the land; we would let the compost remain in pie a few weeks, when we would work it over, put it up in a cone like pie again, where we would suffer it to be for two or three months, and then, after first shoveling it over again, spread it over again, spread it on the ground, which should be previously manured, ploughed and harrowed. Having spread the compost, we would harrow it thoroughly in, by lapping the furrow. By such process we should expect to increase the tenacity of the soil, and to a certain extent, prevent the sinking of the lime or marl, besides imparting to the land a considerably increased capacity for retaining moisture and resisting the influence of evaporation.—Wet lands should be drained before lime is applied to them.

The question as to the quantity of lime that ought to be applied to an acre of land, is rather a mooted one, which though often discussed, is still unsettled. The maxium, however, seems to be pretty well fixed in the agricultural ming, upon lands of first quality, charged with vegetable remains, at a hundred bushels. We nevertheless believe that even upon such soils, that for all present purposes, one half the quantity will answer fully as well, provided small doses be subsequently given to it, either annually, or at the commencement of each rotation, as may best suit the convenience of the farmer, until the quantity applied may amount to one hundred bushels, which quantity, we believe to be sufficient for fourteen or fifteen years; and that after such quantity may have been applied, that doses of five bushels per acre, annually applied, will answer all purposes of vegetation. *M. Puvish*, a French Chemist of distinction, who has made the subject one of the deep interest and research and who has also had great practical experience, is of opinion, that doses of 25 bushels per acre, until the maximum point shall have been reached, is better than the larger ones. Lands of *medium quality*, should not be treated to more than half the quantity recommended for strong lands, and upon poor thin sandy lands, we would not advise more than twenty bushels per acre, as the first dressing, and not then, unless they had previously received a good dressing of stable barn yard manure. And we hold it as an indisputable truth, that all lands, after being limed should be set in clover or grass to enable them to accumulate a proper supply of vegetable matter, to be acted upon by the lime and converted into food for the plants.

As a general rule, it may be assumed, that land will bear twice the quantity of marl that it will of slacked lime, and hence where it may be used in its stead, that that rule should be observed. Some marls are much richer in the calcareous element than others, but we should entertain no apprehensions upon that score, as far from the effete nature of the calcareous matter in all marls, no possible injury need be feared provided the quantity applied is not more than double that recommended for lime. Where a farmer has *marl* upon his estate, or can procure it at a reasonable rate, we think he would find it to his interest to use it instead of lime, because, the former contains in its constituent elements, other matters beside lime, which when incorporated with the soil, will act as nutritive manure, as bone earth and animal matter, thereby adding to its value. Oyster shell mould, which besides lime, contains an appreciable quantity of vegetable and animal remains, is a very valuable addition also to any lands which may require liming. We have used it with the best effect, and witnessed its improvement of the land upon which we applied it for many successive years.

The good effects of lime in improving the productive capacity of land has been of late years so well established in practical husbandry that it is hardly necessary to specify a few of its officers. They are:

1. Lime tends to convert the vegetable matter into vegetable food, thus performing the office of a solvent or converter of nutricious matter into nutriment.

2. It corrects the acidity of soils by uniting with free acids, or decomposing poisonous metallic salts.

3. It forms a part of the vegetable structure, and is properly morganic food.

4. Like all other alkalies it also contributes to electrical effects, which may be regarded as a kind of stimulus to the vital functions.

5 And among its other virtues, when applied, in sufficient quantities, it tends to break down the tenacity of *stiff clays*, improve their friability, and prepare them to be acted upon by the atmosphere, while its effects upon sandy soils, increases their tenacity, greatly improves their power of retention, as a consequence, to some extent, prevents the loss of nutritive manures by evaporation or infiltration.

Management of pastures—As every farmer and planter should have a pasture for his stock, we deem it necessary to say that all may greatly improve the character of the grasses grown thereon by treating each acre in pasture to a compost comprised of 5 bushels of lime, 5 bushels of ashes 1 bushel of salt and 1 bushel of plaster. If any should doubt the efficacy of this top-dressing, let him try it on one acre and judge for himself by comparison. If he will only make this experiment, we have no fear about the result—none that he will not next year so dress the residue of his pastures. Those who may have *marl*, by applying fifty bushels to the acre will find in it an excellent substitute for the compost named above, or in the absence of that, 5 bushels of bone earth will answer excellently well. Which ever may be applied should be harrowed in and rolled.

Fencing—If you have not already procured your fencing stuff, do so without any father delay, as after this month it may be too late to fell the timber. For the mode of preparing the posts, we refer you to an article in another part of this month's journal.

Fence sides.—If your fence sides are infested with growing bushes, brambles and briars, cut them down and root them up. You may take our word for it, that such encumberances, while they exhaust the soil and rot the fence, never fail to earn for those who tolerate their growth an unenviable name—the stranger who may pass your farm when he sees such evidences of neglect invariably makes the invidious remark—see there's a slovenly and neglectful farmer.

Out buildings.—If any of these need repair, have them mended, after which cleanse and whitewash them. Attentions of this kind are not alone promotive of one's interest, but they conduce to health and comfort, and make a favorable impression upon the the public judgement, a thing no man can afford to be indifferent to as one of the elements of human happiness arises from the conscious belief, that a man deserves and stands well in the affections and respects of his fellow men. Besides, every bestowal of pains which a man may make to increase the comforts and improve the appearance of his possessions, instinctively make him love his home the more—enlarge his claims to self esteem, and adds immensely to the volume of his neighbors, regard the consideration.

Fields intended for Corn.—If the ground you intend to put in corn next spring is a clover ley, manure and plough it up deeply, leave it until just before you are going to plant your corn, then harrow it until you get it into tilth. This done, sow on each acre of it two bushels of salt, harrow it in, roll, and plant your corn; and you will experience but little annoyance from grub and other worms, as the salt will give them their quietus just as notably as though you had done it with a bodkin.—Thus, instead of being depredated upon, and injured by these troublesome serpents, your soil will be enriched by the decomposition of their bodies, and they made to encourage the growth of your corn. The salt, however, will do more than this—it will, to a considerable extent, act as fixer to the ammonia in the soil as it may be formed, attract moisture from the atmosphere, preserve the corn plants from firing, and furnish no inconsiderable quantity of soda and chlorine for their appropriation.

TO BE CONTINUED.