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THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
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Edward Mansfield,
PROPRIETOR.

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Jan'y 26, 1850. ly

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Dec'r. 1, 1849.——ly

THE KENT NEWS.

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

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POETRY.

BUENA VISTA.

Old General Zack shut one eye, so,
At General Santa Anna,
Says he, 'My Sucker! I'd like to know,
How you got from Havana?,

Says Santa Anna, 'Mister Polk
Sent word to Commodore Conner,
To let me pass, It ain't a joke,
It's true, upon my honor!'

'Well,' says old Zack, 'that bea's below,
If what you say is true now,
There's one thing more I'd like to know,
What you are going to do now?'

Says Santa Anna, 'Don't you see?
I've twenty thousand men here;
And your five thousand, you'll agree,
I've got them in a pen here.

You're fixed so that you cannot run;
To fight your chance is slender;
For I have four men to your one;
And so you must surrender.'

Then says old Zack, I never run,
And never do surrender,
And you'll find out, before you're done,
In fighting I'm not tender.'

To loggerheads now soon they went,
Among the hills and rocks there,
And each one to the other lent,
Some thund'ring ugly knocks there.

When Santa Anna hit old Zack,
He always caught a Tartar,
For he was sure to give him back,
A real plump jodarter.

There are some folks that satd Old Zack
Was whipt, but did not know it,
But every time he got a whack,
It only made him go it.

Well, he did go it pretty strong,
And no one need to doubt that,
He gave him goss the whole day long;
There's no two ways about that.

When night came on, he thought he'd rest,
And finish up next day there;
But Santa Anna thought it best
For his health not to stay there.

Not liking old Zack's kind of play,
He thought he'd better mosy;
And so that night and all next day,
His tune was 'Jim along Josey.'

HON. HENRY CLAY'S
GREAT SPEECH,

IN FAVOR OF HIS COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Clay resumed and concluded, on Wednesday, the speech which he commenced the day previous, in favor of his compromise resolutions. The Republic gives a lengthy report of it. He commenced by saying that if any person came there with any expectation of hearing him making any display, they would be greatly disappointed; his own health, the season of the year, as well as the reason of his own life, all admonished him to say only so much as was necessary to the explanation and support of the measure under consideration.

He then proceeded to argue that is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in Maryland, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

The people of this District were in an anomalous condition. They are a people governed by an arbitrary power. They are taxed and governed by an authority in which they have no voice. Arbitrary power he defined to be an authority exercised by a power in which the people over whom it is exercised have no representative. Congress, having this arbitrary power, should never exercise it in a manner harsh or unkind. The consent of the people should be first obtained.—The resolution did not stop here. It provides for another thing. There should be a just compensation given to the owners of slaves for their property. Congress should be restrained by every motive of public policy and every principle of eternal justice from depriving the people of the District of their property without making just compensation. England and France, when they abolish slavery in their possessions, did not do so without compensating the owners for their property; and these countries were not bound by any written or unwritten obligation to pay but there was that obligation which all nations recognise, the obligation of eternal justice. The provision in the Constitution which says that all private property taken for the use of the Government must be paid for, did not literally authorize this appropriation of public money, but, by a liberal interpretation of the clause would make it that all property taken for the use or at the instance of the government, would authorize the payment for the slaves.

He said yesterday that there was none of the resolutions which did not provide for mutual concessions, or which did not concede to the South without any compensation to the North. The North contends, and he thought correctly, that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District. The South denies this power. The North concedes, by this resolution, that it is inexpedient, and makes and agrees that slavery here shall be co-existent with slavery in the States; but this concession was made in consideration of the assertion that it was expedient to abolish the slave trade in the District. The right and the power to do this he thought unquestionable. By an amendment to the Constitution, it was provided, that all powers not granted expressly to Congress were reserved to the States and to the people.—This was applicable to the powers of Congress over the people of the several States. But in regard to this District, he considered the reverse was the law. Over this District Congress had the same powers which the States had over all within their own limits, and Congress, had all powers over this District not expressly prohibited by the Constitution. There was no State but what had action on the subject of the slave trade. Kentucky had placed in her new constitution the same prohibition against bringing slaves into that State to be dealt in as property, as was in the old constitution. Mississippi had a similar provision. Maryland had a provision on the same subject, and perhaps other States.—adoption of this resolution he did not think would be a concession by either class of States, but would be as acceptable to one as to the other. But in these days of continual alarm every night when he went to bed and on rising in the morning he apprehended to hear new dangers and difficulties. But he had witnessed proceedings in another State, where it was declared that if the slave trade were abolished in this District it would be sufficient cause for a southern convention, which is the same thing as considering the expediency of dissolving the Union. To what a degree of folly and extravagance passion, will lead men!

He had been always ready to abolish the slave trade in this district. Why should the traders in this kind of merchandise come to this place from other States, and shock the feelings of men, by marching long trains and corteges of manacled human beings on the avenue? Why should they be allowed thus to outrage the feelings of men by spectacles so detestable as this? This subject of so much di quietude should be settled with equal satisfaction to both parties; and the South should rejoice at its abolition as much as the North. Adopt this resolution, and the other heeling measures proposed, and there will be restored to the country that peace and harmony which has not been known for thirty years.

The seventh resolution relates to the the surrender of fugitive slaves On this subject he would go as far as the farthest in carrying out the requirement of the Constitution. It was a requirement of the constitution; and every State, and every State officer, and every man in the Union was bound to aid in its execution. It was a provision of the Constitution which every citizen was bound to observe; every man holding an office took an oath to support the Constitution, and was bound to aid in the restoration of a fugitive slave.

The eighth resolution declares that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves between slaveholding States, and he considered it had already been decided by the Supreme Court.

Such was the series of resolutions which he had prepared, with a view to offer the olive branch to the discordant and warring spirits of the day. He was not at all attached to his own productions, and would willingly consent to their improvement. He put it to the candor of gentlemen to say, if their duty would be performed by limiting their action to the objection to this or that particular point.—Let them produce their plans, and let them all see if any thing better can be adopted. Present him with such a scheme, and he would hail it with pleasure, and adopt it with delight.

When preparing this plan the Missouri compromise was suggested to his mind, and after considering it, he had rejected it as being less worthy of mutual approbation than the plan proposed. His agency in the establishment of the Missouri line of 36° 30′ had been greatly exaggerated. He had been wonderfully surprised at the rapidity with which historical events are forgotten. He was not, as had been said, the author of that compromise line. He was not even a member of the House in which it originated.

Mr. C. then gave an interesting account of the origin of the Missouri compromise.

No earthly power could make him vote to introduce slavery south of 36° 30′; but if a majority decided that slavery should be interdicted north, and recognised south of that line, which would be but equal justice, however much it would conflict with his principles and feelings, he would be the last to interpose any obstacle to its adoption. But non-action by Congress, he proposed, was the best policy. It has been said that non-action secured every thing the North demanded; and who was to blame for this? Not Congress. If the people of California thought proper to exclude slavery, that was their own business, and a policy they had a right to adopt. If nature had rendered the soil of the rest of that territory unfit for slavery to exist there, there was none to be reproached save nature and nature's God.

Mr. C. then traced the history of this nation from its foundation to the present day; its vast increase in population and in in territory; the glorious manner in which it had prosecuted several wars, and the brilliant renown it had gained through the gallantry, skill and achievements of its officers. The events of the late war, and the conduct of the two great and leading officers, were dwelt upon with much power. The universal prosperity of the country, with the exception of a few manufacturing districts, was unbounded; and it was from the very wantonness of prosperity that most of the wild schemes of the day emanated.

He then enumerated the various leading acts of government adopted when the North held sway in the counsels of the nation; they were a bank of the United States, the assumption of the State debts, protection to manufacturing interests, (1819,) the alien and sedition laws, and the *quasi* war with France. These were the leading results of the northern counsels, which had sway during the first twelve years of the government. For the last fifty years the South preponderated in the counsels of the nation, and the results were her embargo restrictions, the war with Great Britain, the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, the extension and enlargement of protection to manufactures, the re-establishment of the Bank of the United States, the same putdown again, the aquisition of Louisiana, the purchase of Florida, the annexation of Texas, war with Mexico, the aquisition of California and other territories, protection superceded by free trade, the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and the admission of fifteen new States.

In attributing these events to northern and southern counsels, he meant not that they were affected by either separately, but by a preponderating of each interest in and during the respective periods. Upon a review of these events, he thought the South had but little to reproach the North with. They had adopted at different times opposite policies.—They had established a Bank of the United States; under the administration of Mr. Madison, and the bill was reported by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun;) and he (Mr. Clay) had voted for that bill, although in 1816 he had voted to put down the Bank Afterwards the South, aided by a few from the North, and headed by General Jackson, had put down the Bank again. The South had extended protection to manufactures, and afterwards broken up that protection, and one member of the Southern States had threatened a dissolution of the Union in her opposition to that protection.

Florida was purchased, and slavery was allowed to exist there. Louisiana was acquired, and over all of her territory that was valuable, slavery was now in existence.

The South pressed the annexation of Texas, and she was admitted—being slave territory. Texas led to the war with Mexico; the war led to acquisition of the territories. After all this, is it just for the South to speak of dissolution when the North claims that the only portion of the acquisitions to the territory of the nation to which she could put forth a claim, should be free?

Will disunion be any remedy for evils of which the South complains? The exclusions of slavery from the Territories, the abolition of slavery in this district, and the refusal to surrender fugitive slaves, are the grounds upon which the dissolution of the Union is to depend. If the Union be dissolved can slavery be carried into the Territories? It cannot. If abolished in this District, will the dissolution of the Union restore slavery to the District? It will not. Would there be any better chance of recapturing your fugitive slaves after a dissolution of the Union? Certainly not.

After a disolution, all redress is at an end. Will the South be more secure in their slaves within their own States after dissolution than they are now? Then the slaves will find that their escape will be far easier.

He denied the right of any one or more State to secede. The Union was to be forever and for all posterity. Disolution of the Union and war were inseparable. To dissolve the Union there must be a consent given or actual war. That consent would not be given, and war was the only mode left. Even if the consent could be obtained, in less than sixty days there must be a war between the emperacies Slaves will escape from Kentucky across the rivers into free States; they will be persued, the persuers will be repulsed, and then comes a war; and in less than sixty days the whole country will be in a blaze of war.

In case of a disolution of the Union there must be three emperacies—the northern free States, the southern Atlantic States, and the confederacy of the great Mississippi valley. Those who reside at the head-waters and tributaries of that river will never consent that the mouth of that river shall ever be held by a foreign power.

There will be other divisions; but the dark veil which overhangs the is too thick to be penetroted by mortal eyes. He was for staying in the Union. He would not allow himself to be driven out of it. He was for remaining where he was, and for fighting for his rights there. In the Union he now was, and there he meant to die. There was a better opportunity of maintaining his rights in the Union, than there was of getting them out of the Union.

The Union of these States was for all posterity. It was like the marriage relation, there was no power to disolve the tie. And he would conjure the northern States and the southern States to say to each other as husband and wife: We both have faults; there is nothing human without errors; let us, for the future, forget each other's faults, and live peaceably and happily together.

Disunion would be succeded by a war unexampled in the history of the world. Not a war of two or three years, but an endless contest, unless both parties would become so exhausted that some Philip or Alexander, some Cæsar or Napolean would arise and solve the problem of man's capacity for self-government, and establish a despotism, and forever blot out this last glorious light in the history of man.

In conclusion he adjourned gentlemen from the South by the love they bore from the memory of their ancestors—by the love they bore their God and country—by their duties to mankind and to themselves, to pause upon the edge of that precipice before they plunged into that abyss from, which there was no return.

He invoked, as a blessing, that if this Union was to be disolved, he might not live to witness it.

FAT MEN.

The following is an extract from the lectures of Rev. Henry Giles, now going through the press of Messrs. Tickuor, Reed & Field, Boston;

There is something cordial in a fat man. Everybody likes him, and he likes everybody. Your Ishmaelites are, in truth, a bare-boned race; a lank tribe are they—all skeleton and bile. Food does a fat man good; it clings to him, it fructifies upon him; he swells nobly out, and fills a generous space in life. He is a living, walking specimen of gratitude to the bounty of the earth, and the fulness thereof; an incarnate testimony against the vanity of care, a radiant manifestation of the wisdom of good humor. A fat man, therefore, almost in virtue of being a fat man, is *per se* a popular man; and commonly he deserves his popularity. In a crowded vehicle the fattest man will ever be the first to make room. Indeed, he seems half sorry for his size, lest it be in the way of others; but others would not have him less than he is, for his humanity is usually commensurate with his bulk. A fat man has abundance of rich juices. The hinges of his system are well oiled; the springs of his being are noiseless; and so he goes his way rejoicing in full contentment and placidity. * * * *

A fat man feels his position solid in the world; he knows his being is cogizable; he knows he has a marked place in the universe, and that he need take no extraordinary pains to advertise mankind that he is among them; he knows that he is in danger of being overlooked. You thin man is uncertain, and therefore he is uneasy. He may vanish any hour into nothing; already he is almost a shadow, and hence it is, that he uses such laborious efforts to convince you of his existence; to persuade you that he is actually something; that he is more than a nonentity; that he is a positive substance as well as his corpulent fellow creature.

* * * It really does take a deal of wrong to make one hate a fat man; and if we are not always so cordial to a thin man as we ought to be, Christian charity should take into account the force of predjudice which we have to overcome against his thinness. A fat man is the nearest to that most perfect of figures a mathematical sphere; a thin man to that most limited of conceivable dimensions, a simple line. A fat man is a being of harmonious volume and holds relation to the material universe in every direction; a thin man, in fact, is but the continuation of a point.

THE following "cure for the gout" is taken from an old work:

1st. The patient must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who never had a wish to change her condition.

2d. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond.

3d. He must dry it on a parson's hedge who was never covetous.

4th. He must send it to a doctor's shop who never killed a patient.

5th. He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client.

6th. Apply it to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

In Kentuckey a ploughman became enamored of a milk maid on a neighboring farm. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and revenge, procured a rope, went to the barn and—*tied all the cows' tails togather!*"



From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

All *stiff lands* intended for spring culture should be winter ploughed, to give the frost a chance to soften down and improve their texture; but as we have often repeated before, clays should never be ploughed when they are wet, you must select a time for breaking them up when they are *neither wet nor dry*. If ploughed when wet, they assume the condition of mortar and will defy your skill to reduce them throughout the season.

Poultry.—See that your poultry of all kinds are well fed, and furnished lime, ashes and sand this month, that their houses are clean and their nests well made with fresh straw. Alternate their food between corn, oats and buckwheat.

Tobacco beds.—See to the preparation of your tobacco beds, and for the management of them we refer you to the admirable essay on the culture of tobacco, from the pen of Col. Bowie, to be found in our December number, p. 181, and to that excellent paper upon the same subject, from the pen of the Hon. Mr. *Jones*, of Fluvenna County, Virginia. In either of the modes of these distinguished gentlemen plant may rely with confidence as to practical knowledge and experience they each have the amplest capacity as teachers.

Posts for fencing.—As these are becoming scarce, we think it would be judicious for farmers to sow a few pounds of yellow locust seed in March or April to grow plants to set out a locust grove. The best way to prepare the seed, which should be of last season's growth, is to pour boiling water over them and leave them to soak for forty eight hours or more, when the water should be drained off and the seed mixed with ashes, soot, lime or plaster.—The soil to grow the scions in should be a deep sandy loam It should be well manured, deeply ploughed and thoroughly harrowed. Drills 4 feet apart 2 inches deep should be made, the seed dropped or drilled in thinly and covered over, and the ground rolled over the drills.—The plants must be kept clean from the time they come up until weeds cease to start in autumn. They may be set out where they are intended to remain at from 1 to 2 years old, and will be fit for posts in 12 years. If set 10 or 12 feet apart each way, the trees will have room enough to grow into good timber, and cannot fail to reward the grower.

Implements of husbandry, tools, carts, &c.—Are all these in good order? If not have them put so without delay. See to this yourself, and you will be sure that the necessary repairs are made.

Have you such a stock of them as will enable you pleasantly and profitably to carry on the operations of the farm. If not procure all you may need, and get the best, we always found the *best* the cheapest in the end.

Apple orchards and fruit generally.—If you have an orchard of good apples on your farm, you of course have no occasion to plant out a new one; but if you are without one, make immediate preparations to set out an orchard as soon next month as the frost is out of the ground, and while buying your trees be sure to get an assortment of the best kinds of apples for cooking, for eating and for cider and vinegar.—While purchasing apple trees, if you are not already supplied, procure an assortment of pears, peaches, quinces, plums, &c., as every farmer should have enough trees of such fruit on his place to supply the wants of his family in a measure of fullness. We go for comforts and luxuries as well as necessaries, and especially do we, when those luxuries are as conducive to health as are good well ripened luscious fruits. We have ever thought that man, next to the payment of the obligations which he owes his creator, should consider it his duty to make those around him comfortable and happy.

Milch cows.—February and March are, generally speaking, severe and trying months upon these creatures; they should, therefore, receive additional care, attention and food. He that has corn cobs, by crushing them, putting them into a tight barrel or hogshead, pouring boiling water over them and covering them tightly up, can always have food at hand, for by the time the crushed cobs are cool they will be sufficiently cooked to be fed but, a peck at a meal to each cow, in addition to her long provender. He that has no cobs should give to each of his milch cows, morning and night a mash of cut straw or hay and meal or bran, made up with boiling water and fed when cool—this to be additional to the long fodder, hay or straw usually fed to them. These messes are most palatable when salted, a handful of salt to a mess. If neither of these kinds of feed be at hand, a peck of roots with cut hay or straw will make an excellent substitute. But if you should say you have no roots, our reply would be—you should have raised them, as no one can reasonably expect his cows to give good pails of milk unless he provides them with suitable food to manufacture it out of.

In calf heifers and cows.—Let these be attended to in the same way recommended for milch cows

Working horses, mules and oxen.—Every possible attention should be paid to these, they should receive good food, plenty of it, be stabled, warmly bedded, well cleaned and regularly watered three times a day.

Breeding sows, and sheep,—See that these are well cared for.

Young stock.—Give to these a feed of grain each morning and evening in addition to their long provender; oats is the