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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 subsequent 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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public, that he is carrying on the Grist & Saw Mill, known as Quicksilver Mills where he will manufacture Flour & Meal in the best manner and with quick despatch. Having been at the business for twenty-five years he flatters himself he will be able to please in quantity & quality, and asks a share of public patronage.

He would inform the citizens of Chester Town and the public generally that he has opened a Flour, Meal and feed store in the house lately occupied by W. S. Lassell Esq. Flour per barrel, $5.25 and $5 00 White Wheat by retail 2½ 3 3½, for White wheat flour; Bran and Chop to suit the times—meal going for nothing. Buck wheat meal, best quality.

W. BACCHUS.

July 5, '56.

ESTATE OF CHAS. B. TILDEN.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, April 16, 1850.

On the application of Richard Hynson, Adm'r. of Charles B. Tilden, late of Kent county deceased. Ordered. That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereunto set my hand and seal of my office, affixed this 16th day of April, 1850.

Seal. Test, EBEN. WELCH, Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above Order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county Md., letters of Administration on the personal estate of Charles B. Tilden, late of Kent county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Orphans' Court, on or before the 29th October, 1850 they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April 1850.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Adm'r. Charles B. Tilden, dec'd.

April 20, 1850.—3w

ESTATE OF THOMAS HARRIS.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, April 16, 1850.

On the application of Joseph Harris, and Alexander Harris, Admrs. of Thomas Harris, late of Kent county, dec'd.

Ordered, that they give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of April, 1850.

(Seal) Test, E. WELCH, Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of October 1850, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of April, 1850.

JOSEPH HARRIS, and
ALEXANDER HARRIS,
Admrs. Thomas Harris, dec'd.

April 20, 1850.—3w

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have established themselves at Wright's Ville, Pennsylvania, in the Lime business, and are now ready to furnish the *QUICK LIME* any where on the Sassafras River, to the Farmers of Kent Co., at the very low price of 14 cts. cash, or 4 months credit, with approved note.

THOS. HUNT,
AARON BAKER.

Ap. 27, 1850.—3t

☞Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied immediately by addressing I. L. Price, or J. W. Webb, Harmony P. O. Kent county, Md.

Orphans' Court NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the last session, the Orphans' Court of Kent county will hereafter meet on the *FIRST* and *THIRD* Tuesday of every month, instead of every TUESDAY as heretofore. Should the public business require it, the Court will meet on the Wednesday succeeding the first and third Tuesday of each month.

By order
EBEN. WELCH,
Reg. Wills.

Mch 23, 1850

Oyster Shell Lime.

THE subscriber proposes to deliver this article to order, well burnt, at any of the Landings on the Chesapeake Bay or Sassafras River, at 7 cts. per bushel, cash—or 7½ on 4 and 6 months time. To learn the merits of shell lime, see Dr. Higgins' Report.

WILLIAM T. SKIRVEN,
Fairlee Point

March 16, 1850. tf

AGENTS:

W. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut st.; 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.

THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. II. CHESTER TOWN, MD., MAY 11, 1850. NO. 2.



POETRY.

[From the Frederick Examiner.]

THOUGH EARTH MAY SEEM A HAPPY SPOT.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Though earth may seem a happy spot,
Though much of beauty lies
Upon its surface, as might tempt
An angel from the skies;
Yet all its ties, and all its joys
And all its beauteous things;
Act as a heavy, downward weight
To clog the spirit's wings.

For all that seems so bright and pure;
Will fade and pass away;
Like changing clouds of sunset skies
Upon an April day;
Its brightest hopes, its purest joys,
Must very soon depart;
They cannot last with their bright smiles
To cheer the drooping heart.

No, no, like the fair days of youth
They are ever on the wing,
And hope prostrated to the ground
Forgets to soar or sing;
Like the swift shadows of a cloud
Which vanishes away
So all the joys and ties of earth
Shall fall unto decay.

Then O! fix not your thoughts upon
The passing scenes of earth;
Where nothing can be permanent
That has a mortal birth:
But with faith and hope combined
Heavenward turn your eye,
For there are joys which never fade
In that pure clime on high.

Baltimore, 1850.

POPULAR TALES

[From the Yankee Nation.]

Mysteries of Mesmerism.

A SCENE AT A SOCIAL PARTY.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

A merry party was assembled in the parlor of a good friend of ours, not long since, a merry time had the guests, if we may judge from the continual excitement which was kept up by the principal spirits of the occasion. Many a good joke was perpetrated, and many a *bad* one was enjoyed at the expense of some one present.

Among the fairer portion of the guests was one Miss Sarah H——, who is beloved and admired by all for her accomplishments and natural kindness of heart while she is dreaded for her keen satire, and her aptness at the execution of cruel and practical jokes.

Miss H—— had reigned supreme during the evening, and nearly every guest present had suffered from her wit. Among those whom she had treated in the most cruel manner was Charley E—, who was not bad at such innocent amusements himself, and who resolved to repay Miss Sarah in her own coin.

The conversation turned upon mesmerism. Charley said he put to sleep any quantity of pretty young ladies, and strong minded gentlemen, in his day and facetiously remarked that he flattered himself on being as good at it as Parson F——.

"With a pair of plates," said Charley, "I can accomplish as much in the putting-to-sleep line as the parson can with one of his dullest sermons.

"Nonsense!" cried Miss H——.

"Nonsense!" echoed Charley, assuming a sudden earnestness, "perhaps you think I can't put *you* to sleep."

"Perhaps I do laughed Miss H——.

"I think I could convince you in a few minutes!"

"That you could put to sleep?"

"Yes," exclaimed Charley with admirable enthusiasm. "And if you will let me try, I pledge myself to accomplish the task, or to furnish the oysters for the company."

"The oysters?" cried Miss H——, "I take you at your offer!"

"And you will give me a fair trial?"

"Yes,"

"Agreed, then."

And Charley, to the delight of the whole company, who were fond of fun and oysters, commenced making preparations for the apparently hard task of putting the bright eyes of the wide-a-wake Miss H—— in a mesmeric sleep.

Charley said that he operated with plates. He also remarked that some plates were better than others, and Charley must go with Mrs. S—— the lady of the house to her pantry, to make a choice of such specimens of crockery, as would best suit his purpose.

Charley was occupied some time in making his selection of plates, and, the company whose appetite for fun and oysters was becoming very acute, began to grow impatient.

At length, however, Charley re-appeared with a very sober face, and said in a serious tone—

"I couldn't find any plates to suit me exactly, but I mean to have a trial at any rate. The best I could find were some dirty ones piled away in one corner, which Mrs S—— is washing for the purpose.—While she is producing them, we may as well make a choice of a good position, Miss H——."

"Sir!" said Miss H——, pertly.

"You can hold your countenance, I believe?"

"I rather think I can."

"Well, you *must*, or I cannot put you to sleep. If you laugh the charm is broken. The company may laugh at the oddity of my motions, and I presume they will, but you must not, for if you do, I shall be under no obligation to produce the oysters."

Miss H——, thinking the whole trick consisted in this, and supposing Charley felt sure of making her laugh by the ludicrousness of the scene, readily entered into the arrangement.

Charley then placed two chairs facing each other, directly in the centre of the room, took his seat in one of them, and requested Miss H—— to occupy the other.

"According to my improved method of mesmerising," said Charley, with imperturable gravity, "you will be required to look me intently in the eye and to imitate my motions invariably."

"Yes, sir," said Miss H.——

Charley then took hold of her wrists, and looked her in the eye, while the ladies and gentlemen present gathered about them eager for the fun.

"The plates!" echoed Miss H—— with equal gravity.

Mrs S—— came forward with a pair of the required articles. Charley took one and held it on his hands in his lap Miss H—— made a similar use of the others still looking Charley in the eye.

After a pause, Charley withdrew his right hand from beneath the plate, and with a slow mystical motion, passed his finger across his face.

Miss H—— gravely imitated the movement. As she drew her delicate fingers from her brow to her chin, a yell of laughter burst from the spectators. Without smiling, Charley replaced his right hand under the plate, and rubbed the left over his face. Miss H—— as gravely followed his example, and another burst of laughter followed his example, and another burst of laughter followed. Charley then turned the plate around in his hands, and with his fingers made passes across his brow, crosses on his chin, a long line down the middle of his nose circles about his eyes, and all sorts of imaginary grotesque fingers on his cheek changing his hands occasionally, as if to invest ceremony with additional mystery. Miss H—— imitated him with scrupulous exactitude and inperturable gravity, while the mirth of the spectators became more and more excited, and it seemed that some of them would die with laughter. Some rolled upon the sofas, some hung powerless over the chairs, almost dead with mirth, and others fell upon the floor and held their sides.

Charley continued to make the mysterious passes across his face, and Miss H —— to mitate his movements, until the mirth rose to such a pitch that the poor girl began to suspect that it was occasioned by something besides the mere oddity of Charley's motions She grew uneasy. She feared some trick played upon herself The mirth increased She could endure it no longer. She resolved to forfeit the oysters. Amid roars of laughter from the spectators she cried out—

"There! I've withstood this long enough! Now I'm going to know what there is to laugh at."

"Look in the glass! Look in the glass!" cried the mirth-suffocated spectators.

Miss H—— was before the mirror in a movement. A cry of despair and shame burst from her lips. Her face! it was covered with black streaks of every imiganitive character. Over her nose, around her eyes, across her forehead, up and down diagonally and crosswise, on every portion of her face, were the marks of her own fingers, just as she had touched them on her delicate skin.

The bottom of *her* plate had been smoked!

While Miss H—— covering her features with her handkerchief, retreated to another room, and while the company was near giving up the ghost in a perfect ecstacy of laughter, Charley said without a smile.—

"I won this time, but I think I can afford the oysters at any rate."

The oysters were in at Charley's expense. Charley said he could not think of tasting his until Miss H—— re-appeared, and sent a committee of the girls to bring her in. These reported that the fair victim had not yet succeded in getting the smoke off her face, upon which Charley bade them return and bring her in at any rate.

In a few minutes the committee once more returned, accompanied by Miss H——. The smoke still showed itself upon her face in spots, and her eyes glistened with tears; but she advanced with admirable frankness and a cheerful smile, and taking Charley by the hand acknowledged the fairness of the joke, and complimented his ingenuity and skill.

The merry company then sat down to the oysters, which none enjoyed with a keener relish than she who had contributed so much to the entertainment of the guests that night.

EARLY DAYS OF NAPOLEON.

Theirs, in his *History of the Consulate*, relates some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte. It appears that after he had obtained a sub-altern's commission in the French service, and after he had done the State good service by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived for some time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (5d.) for his dinner, and frequently went without any meal at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn-out clothes, from his acquaintances! He and his brother Louis, afterward King of Holland, had at one time only one coat between them, so the brothers could only go out alternately, turn and turn about. At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future Emperor and conqueror "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Napolean's face, afterward so famed for its clasic mould, was, during this period of starvation, harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of a type so virulent and malignant, that it took all the skill and aciduity of his accomplished physician, Corvisart, to expel it after a duration of more than ten years. The squalid beggar then, the splendid Emperor afterward—the threadbare habiliment, the imperial mantle—the hovel and the palace—the meagre food and the porgeous banquet—the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and the terror of the world—and exile and a prisoner—such are the ups and downs of this changeable life, such lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT.

Said Mr. C——, a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit but on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequently to my ordination, after reading my text and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very foppish dress, and a head of exceedingly fine hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin, who must have been urged on in his devilry by the evil one himself, for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruce dandy in front of him. The boy held his fore finger in the hair of the young man about as long as a blacksmith would a nail-rod in the fire to heat, and then on his knee, commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith making a nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time that I ever disgraced the pulpit with any thing like mirth.

RECEIPT FOR WASHING.

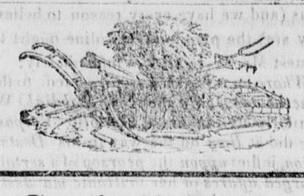
The Hagerstown News says that the following receipt was handed to the editor of that paper by a friend who, having tried it, thinks it not only a saving of more than half the laborous task a mere "frolick." As gentlemen are not always very good judges of such things, there may be some mistake in it; but our lady readers can try it for themselves:

"Prepare a common wash tub full of warm strong soap suds, take three teaspoons ful of spirits of turpentine, mix them and put them in the tub and stir them well. put the clothes into the water thus prepared, let them remain in it 30 minutes, taking them out of the suds, putting them into clear water, let them lie 10 minutes, them rinse them in the usual way. If limestone water is used in making the suds, add a teaspoon full of Soda before putting in the Hartshorn and Turpentine, this will be sufficient; for as many clothes as will go in the tub. For more water increase the ingrediants; rain water will do without Soda.

PRESERVING GATHERED FLOWERS.

For the benefit of our lady readers, we copy from an Eastern paper the following receipt for preserving the beauty of gathered flowers:

"Procure a flat dish of porcelain, into which pour water; place upon it a vase of flowers, and over the vase a bell glass, with its rim on the water. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath that bell glass, in constantly moist with water, that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water is condenced it runs down the side of the glass bell into the dish; and if means be taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell glass, so as to prevent it evaporating into the air of the sitting room, the atmosphere around the flowers is continually damp. The plan is disignated the "Hopean Apparatus." The experiment may be tried on a small scale by inverting a tumbler over a rosebud in a saucer of wa-



Agricultural.

[From the American Farmer.]

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The period is upon us, when every farmer who expects to make such a corn crop as will prove remunerating, should call to his aid all his energies of mind and body, as delay, only for a few days, may endanger his crop and render unrequiting even the best directed industry; for *time* now is everything, so far as the successful cultivation of this particular crop may be concerned. With this brief preliminary, we shall at once address ourself to point out the work within requires prompt attention

ON THE FARM.

Corn planting.—Indulging in the hope that your corn ground has already been liberally manured, thoroughly and deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, we take the liberty of recommending such as may not have done so already, to proceed at once and get in their corn. In the expectation that they have given their grounds a good dressing of manure, broadcast, we advise them to prepare a mixture, per acre, of 5 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster, and 10 bushels of rich mould, woods mould, or rotten dung, and give to each hill of corn a half pint of the mixture, either at the time of planting, when the corn first comes up, or at the first working.

If the ground has been in clover, or grass, and they apprehend danger from the attacks of the grub or cut worm, we would advise them to sow about two bushels of salt broadcast, per acre, over the field.—This, so far as our experience goes, is one of the best remedies we ever tried to arrest the mischief of these destructive enemies of the corn plant.

It should be a matter of principle with every corn planter, to get done the setting of his corn crop between the 1st and 10th of this month; and equally so, to keep it clean of weeds and grass from its first coming up, until he lays it by. Upon the proper mode of culture, we have no remark, to make, additional to our advice given last month, to which we refer such of our readers as may need information upon this branch of his farm labors, without in the least desiring it to be thought, that we claim for our plan any exemption from error, but merely urging it as one by which we have succeeded ourself.

Potatoes.—As we are taught by the experience of the last four years, that the early planted potatoes have succeeded best, we advise our friends to get in their fall crop of Irish potatoes, as early in this month after they have got in their corn crop as possible. Our opinion is, that they should be in by the 20th of this month. For the mode of culture, we refer to page 307, March number of this journal; and will only remark, that a full crop of this excellent root, can only be obtained by a bountiful manuring, perfect, and deep ploughing, and cleanly culture that when thus cultivated, it is among the most profitable of all crops; whereas, when neglected, no reasonable man should expect to find anything but a small product, and that as a punishment for his want of attention—for his neglect of a positive duty.

Oats—This crop should have been sown a month ago, up and some inches high; but if there be any, who has not got his oat crop in, he may sow the *first week in this month*, provided he aids his land by a good dressing of nutritive manure.

Pumpkins—This crop should be got in early this month, and no farmer or planter should neglect putting in a sufficiency to feed his milch cows during the entire fall, and to enable him to alternate the feed of his hogs during the first week or ten days after he puts them up to fatten in late fall. When the vines first come up, dust them for several mornings in succession, while the leaves are wet with dew, with a mixture made of ashes, plaster, scotch snuff and flour or sulphur, in the following proportions: to every bushel of ashes, add ½ bushel of plaster, 1 lb. scotch snuff, and 1 lb. of the flour of sulphur, mix the whole well together and dust the plants as above directed, until the stripped bugs are no longer to be dreaded. We have sometimes successfully used a decoction of assafœtida. The watering of a large patch of pumpkins with this decoction, is a tedious operation, but then, when one has gone to the trouble of pitching his crop, he should use all possible means to preserve it from the destruction of its insect enemies. One of the surest plans to prevent the ravages of the striped bugs, is to go forth at early dawn, examine your pumpkin hills, *catch* and *kill* the bugs. If taken in hand with a *good heart*, this is not so herculean a job as it first appears to be, it is one which a child can perform as well as, if not better, than a grown person.

Millet.—Persons engaged in farming, who may not have so far progressed as to have provided permanent hay crops will find in this grass a most excellent substitute. It may be grown ready for the scythe in six weeks; and if grown in any friable soil, which has been generously manured, well and deeply ploughed, perfectly pulverized by harrowing, will yield its three and four tons to the acre, of as good hay as any husbandman need desire for either horse, mule, cow or ox.

Quantity of seed per acre.—When hay alone is the object, from *three* to *four pecks* per acre, of seed should be sown, broadcast. If *grain* be the object, *two pecks* of seed per acre will be enough.

Time of cutting and curing.—If grown for *hay* alone, it should be cut when fully in bloom, or just when the grain on the extreme point of the head *begins* to turn yellow. If grown for *grain and hay*, it should be cut when about one-half, the upper half of the head assumes a golden hue. In the latter case, it should be bound in shocks as other small grain, dried in the field and when dry enough threshed with flail, the seed cleaned, spread thinly on the barn floor to be dried by the air; the straw then to be stowed away for hay.

If grown for hay, it must be left in the swath for half a day, and then put into small cocks, of, say fifty pounds each, for a day; the next day, three or four small cocks must be made into one, in a conical form, so as to resist rain; which such cocks will effectually do, as we prove upon one occasion, when a rain occurred which lasted for a week, almost without intermission. Although thus exposed the, hay was not in the least injured, retaining both its color and fragrance, and only requiring about two-thirds of a day's sun to prepare it for being stowed away.

If the ground be well manured, thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing and thorough pulverization with the harrow and roller, after the millet shall have been removed, nothing farther will be required to prepare it for timothy, than one or two good harrowings, as there is no better cleanser of the soil from weeds than millet.

The millet seed should be sown broadcast, lightly harrowed in, and rolled.

Root Crops.—If you intend to cultivate a few acres in root crops, for your stock—which you should do—you should make your arrangements so as to get them in by the middle of this month. If you cannot accomplish this duty thus early, the latter part of the months will answer very well. As domestic animals delight and thrive best when their food is alterated, we would recommend that mangel wurtzel, sugarbeet parsnips and carrots, all be cultivated. This will allow of change of diet.

Manure.—The manure best adopted to these roots is that which has undergone the process of decomposition, and thereby been broken down in texture, as coarse manure is apt to produce forked, unsightly roots. In this connexion, we will remark, that 2 3 or 400 lbs. of guano, or 10 loads of well rotted stable and barn yard manure, would prove ample for an acre, of all or any of the before named roots, which should be previously mixed with a bushel of plaster, broadcasted and ploughed in. If neither stable and barn yard manure or guano can be had, 10 bushels of bone dust mixed with 20 bushels of ashes, and left in pile for a few days, will produce a good crop of roots.

Soil and Preparation.—The best soil for the growth of roots, of all kinds, is a deep, fertile, loamy one. The ground should, after the application of the manure, be deeply and truthfully ploughed; if possible, the sub-soil plough should follow the share plough, in order that the roots may have a deep bed to pasture in. The deeper the pulverization goes, the straighter and fairer will the roots be; so also, will the product be the greater. Before drilling in the seed, the land must be reduced to the finest possible tilth, by harrowing, cross harrowing and rolling; and indeed, the soil would be all the better of cross ploughing, as every time this operation is performed, the air is admitted into the soil, and through atmospheric influence, the mineral bodies therein, are so acted upon as to become disinterogated or let loose, and thereby prepared to be taken up by the plants through the voltaic power of the roots.

Before we enter into any particular directions, we will remark that every one who cultivate roots, in anywise upon a large scale, should if he has not one already, purchase a *Drilling Machine*, as it will save its price in labor the first season, besides ensuring regularity in the distribution of the seed.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND.

The editor of the Maine Cultivator published, a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following results: One-third of an acre in corn usually produces thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans.—From a bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he had sold at one dollar per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus, from one-third of an acre and an onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use; potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c.; with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden, raspberries, currants, and goo eberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum cherry, peach and quince trees. If a family can be supported from one acre of ground in Maine, the same can be done in every State and county in the Union.

It is said that a good wire fence that will last 25 years can be made for 40 cents per rod.