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THE KENT NEWS.

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

BY E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNUM, in advance.

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THE KENT NEWS.
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EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

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POETRY.

Oh, Cling to the Union!

BY SAMUEL N. MILLERD.

Oh, cling to the Union! that gallant old bark,
Hath rode out the storm when the tempest was dark;
Her timbers were framed by a patriot band,
And they're watching her still from the shadowy land.

Oh, cling to the Union! 'tis Freedom's last trust;
Her hope will have fled when it falls to the dust;
The laugh of the tyrant will sound o'er the main
When he hears from our country the clank of his chain.

O, cling to the Union! for brothers we are;
We can spare from our flag not a stripe nor a star;
Together—united—our race let us run,
For our hopes, and our aims, and our glory are one.

Oh, cling to the Union! 'twas purchased with blood,
'Twas wet with the tears of the brave and the good;
The spirits that formed it have gone to their rest,
And the turf lieth green on each patriot breast.

Then cling to the Union! the hope of the world!
Let the flag of the free on the breeze be unfurled,
Till liberty's song shall triumphantly roll
From ocean to ocean, from tropic to pole.

DEXTER, MICHIGAN, November, 1851.

MISCELLANY.

Where Paddy Intended to Locate his Land Warrants.

In one of the Upper Mississippi, situate not a thousand miles from our town a worthy minister of the Gospel after dwelling upon the beauty af holiness and the hatefulness of sin, took occasion to impress upon his hearers the danger of occupying the neutral ground, trusting to merely moral walk without faith or works, as being sufficient to insure them a rich reward in the "good time coming" Just as the reverend gentleman touched upon this portion of his sermon, a sturdy and weather-beaten son of the Emerald Isle entered the room, and with that politeness peculiar to the Irishman, quietly helped himself to a seat, and lent an attentive ear to the speaker. The clergyman portrayed, in an able and striking manner, the beautiful and attractive scenery which every where meets the enraptured vision throughout the boundless plains and delightful groves of this neutral ground, leading the senses captive by their exceeding lovliness, and filling the soul with sweet contentment, &c. The picture would seem to have had a magical effect upon the Irishman, like the sudden and unexpected realization of some fondly cherished hope; for, without waiting for an application of the figure (of which he was not dreaming) he all at once rose to his feet and exclaimed in all the richness of the brogue, "I thank your honor for the same news, for its myself that has two of the most beautiful land warrants that a man ever fought for in Mexico, and it's a notion I have to locate in that same beautiful country of which you have been speaking." The effect was electrical. The congregation could not restrain their risibles, and the services were brought to a sudden termination by the singing of a hymn. Poor Pat was a thousand times sorry for his mistake, as he had mistaken the congregation for a "political meeting entirely," and said that if any one would introduce him to the person he would beg pardon for having unintentionally played the devil with his discourse.—We "tell the tale as it was told to us," and we know it to be true.—*Burl. Tel.*

Mrs. Swisshelm on Dancing.

One curious fact we have observed with regard to dancing. This is, the more deeply a church or individual professor is steeped in the spirit of money grabbing, or intemperance, the greater is their abhorrence of dancing. This appears to be a kind of convenient scapegoat on which the sins of the congregation are laid, that they may be borne in the wilderness Let the preacher at any time submit to a gag which shall, on some special occasions, forbid his opening his mouth for the dumb, or reproving a wealthy distiller or fat usurper, who grinds the poor to pay pew rent, and forthwith we get a fresh anathema on dancing. Show us a wealthy deacon's wife who will haggle with a widow to get washing done for twelve and a half cents a dozen, and then pay her in trade, or give her two dimes and four coppers for twenty five cents, and we will show you one who will take a spasm over the iniquities of a cotillion. We never knew the rule to fail, and have watched its workings for so long that whenever any one begins to lecture on dancing we suspect him or her of being a worshiper of mammon Old Christian in his long journey danced for joy, but the man with the muck rake was too busy. Nothing appears better calculated to contend with the hard, money-loving spirit of our age, than music and dancing. It tends to melt the hard crust, which the dust of ledgers forms around the hearts of our people, and there is no place to which we should go with a subscription paper for a charitable object, with more hope of success than a social party where all were dancing to the music of two good violins and a trombone.

Examination of Attorneys.

[The following racy examination of a candidate for admission to the bar is taken from the Western Law Journal, and is decidedly a good hit:]

The examiner commences with—

"Do you smoke, sir?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"Yes, sir." (extending a short six.)

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"To collect fees."

"Right. What is the second?"

"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does your position towards your clients change?"

"When making a bill of costs."

"Explain."

"We then occupy the antagonistic position—I assume the character of plaintiff, and he becomes defendant."

"A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now, are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"Perfectly."

"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?"

(Candidate scratching his head)—"There is no such record in the books. I can not answer the question."

"You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertions shows that you have read the law attentively. Let's take the drinks, and I will sign your cestificate."

THE MENAGERIE.—This, laidies and gentlemen, is the natural kangaroo—the animal that approaches no man second only to the baboon. It skips about with much velocity upon its hind legs from rock to rock of which it has two. It would much more resemble a man if it hadn't a tail; but this defect it supplies with much art—it curls it gently into its waistcoat pocket, and no body is any the wiser. It feeds principally upon what it can get and is found in the island of Borneo, where I have a brother who was born there myself.—My brother has often seen the kangaroos, as well as myself, feeding upon clams by the sea shore, admiring the sweetness of the meat and shaving themselves with the shels. The kangaroo is remarkable for its valise, which is a natural decavity in its abdomen, into whtch it puts its kittens and is exceedingly portable.

A man who had heard of Dr. Johnson's fame, but who had never seen him, was shown into his presence, once, and not knowing him made inquiries where he was The Doctor said he was Johnson.

"You, Johnson!" said the man in astonishment, 'you don't look as if you could say boo to a goose."

"Boo," said Johnson, gruffly.

"I see, I see," said the man, "you are indeed the great Johnson."

What I Love.

I do not love a man that's tall—
A short man is worse than all;
I much abhor a man that's fat;
A man that's lean is worse than that;
A young man is a constant pest;
An old man would my room infest;
I do not love a man that's fair,
A man that's dark I cannot bear!
A sober man I will not take,
A drunken man my heart would break;
A man of sense I could not rule,
And from my heart I hate a fool;
And these I do sincerely hate,
And yet I love a marriage state.

SALLY HARD TO PLEASE.

To Sally Hard to Please:

Miss Sally I'm the man for thee;
I'm neither tall nor slender;
Nor old, nor young, come, treat with me;
I'm ready to surrender.
Not grossly fat nor ghostly spare,
Nor sedulous nor slack, Miss,
Like bunny boy I am not fair,
Nor like an Indian black, Miss,
No sober faced lump am I
That deems the bottle treason,
I'll stick to Bacchus till I die,
But will not drown my reason,
A flowing bowl inspires the soul,
And makes us better spunk, Miss;
But he's a brute beyond dispute
Who grogs it till he's drunk, Miss,
Plain common sense I do not ask,
And that's a lawful tender;
I never made an Almanac,
Nor saw the witch of Endor.
Miss Sally, if I please your mind,
With you I'd like to winter;
And if you wish my place to find,
Enquire, Miss, of the printer.

MAGNUM BONUM.

1852 CALENDAR. 1852

	SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
JANUARY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29						
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JUNE,			1	2	3	4	5
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AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER,				1	2	3	4
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OCTOBER,						1	2
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	31						
NOVEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4
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"Are you fond of Hogg's Tales?" asked a rather verdant lady to a shepherd Yes I like 'em roasted wid salt on 'em," was the response. "No—but I mean—have you read 'Hogg's Tales?' "Noo," said the bumkins, "our hogs are all white or black—I doant think there is a red 'un among 'em."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ARTIFICIAL MANURING.

BY PROFESSOR JUSTUS LIEBIG.

If we compare the experience farmers regarding the fertility of the soil and the quantity of its productions, we are surprised by a result which surpasses all others in general application and uniformity.

It has been observed, that in every part of the globe where agriculture is carried on, in all varieties of soil, and with the most different plants and modes of cultivation, the produce of a field on which the same or different plants have been cultivated during a certain number of years, decreases more or less in quantity, and that it again obtains its fertility by a supply of excrements of man and animals which generally are called manure; that the produce of the fields can be increased by the same matters, and that the quantity of the crop in direct proportion to the quantity of the manure.

In former times scarcely any attempt was made to account for the cause of this curious property of the excrements of man and animals. Without taking into consideration the origin of the excrements and the relation they bear to the food, it is not astonishing that their effect was ascribed to a remnant of vital power which should qualify them to increase the vitality in plants. Ascribing their influence on the fertility of the fields to an incomprehensible occult cause, it was forgotten that every force has its material substatum; that with a lever, in a mathematical sense, which possesses no extension and gravity, no effect can be produced, no burden raised.

Guided by experience, which is the fundamental basis of all inductive science, which teaches us that for every effect there is a cause, that every quality, as, for instance, the fertility of a field, the flourishing quality of a vegetable, or the effect of manure, is intimaly connected with and occasioned by something which can be ascertained by weight and measure; modern science has succeeded in enlightening us on the cause of the fertility of the fields and on the effects which are exercised on them by manure.

Chemistry has shown that these properties are produced by the composition of the fields, that their fitness for producing wheat or any other kind of plant bears a direct proportion to certain elements contained in the soil, which are absorbed by the plants. It has likewise shown that two fields of unequal fertility, contain unequal quantities of these elements; or that a fertile soil contain them in a different form or state from another, which is less fertile.—If the elements are contained in the soil in sufficient quantity, it produces a rich crop; if it be defective even in one of them only, this is shown very soon, by the impossibility of growing on it certain kinds of plants.

Moreover, it has proved with certainty what relations these elements of the soil bear to the development of the plants. Chemical analysis has demonstrated that a certain class of these elements is contained in the seeds; others, in different proportions, in the leaves, roots, tubers, stalks. They are mineral substances, and, as such, are distructible by fire, and consequently remain as ashes after the incineration of the plants or of their parts. Many of these elements are soluble in pure water, others only in water containing carbonic acid, as rain-water; all were absorbed from the soil by the roots of the plants in a dissolved condition. It has been shown that, in a field, those elements which remain after the incineration of the grain or seeds are not prepared in a sufficient quantity no wheat, no barley, no peas—in a word none of these plants can be cultivated on that field which are grown on account of their seeds. The plants which grow on such a field produce stalks and leavs; they blossom, but do not bear fruit.—The same has been observed regarding the developement of leaves, roots and tubers, and the mineral elements which they leave behind after their incineration. If, in a soil in which turnips or potatoes are to be cultivated, the elements of the ashes of these roots are wanting, the plants bring forth leaves, stalks, blossoms and seeds, but the roots and tubercles are imperfect. Every one of the elements which the soil gives up to the plants is in direct quantitative proportion to the production of the seperate elements of the plants. Two fields, which, under otherwise equal circumstances, are unequally rich in mineral elements of the grain, produce unequal crops. One containing them in larger quantity produces more than another containing them in less. In the same manner, the capacity of a soil to produce tuberculous plants, or such as have many leaves, depend upon its amount of those elements which are found in the ashes of such plants.

It results from this with certainty, that the mineral substances which are furnished by the soil, and which are found again in the ashes of plants, are their true food; that they are the condition of life.

It is evident, that from a field in which different plants are cultivated, we remove with the crop a certain quantity of these elements; in the seeds those mineral parts which the soil had to provide for *their* development, and in the roots, tupercles, stalks and leaves those elements, which are necessary for their production. However rich the field may be in these elements, there can be no doubt that, by several cultures, it becomes more and more impoverished: that for every plant a time must arrive when the soil will cease to furnish, in sufficient quantity, those element which are necessary for a perfect growth. Even if such a field, during many years, had produced 25 or 30 folds the amount of the seed, for instance, of wheat, experience shows that the crop gradually decreases, until at last the amount will be so small as to approach the plant in its wild state, and not repay the cost of cultization

According to the unequal quantity in which the mineral elements of grain, tubercles, roots, seeds, leaves, and continued in a soil, or according to the proportions in which they have been removed in the crop, the land may have ceased to be fertile and roots and tubercles, but it may yet produce good crops of wheat. Another may not produce wheat, but potatoes and turnips may thrive well in it. The mineral substances contained in a fertile soil, and serving as food to the plants, are taken up by them with the water, in which they are soluble. In a fertile field they are contained in a state which allows of their being absorbed by the plant and taken up by the roots. There are fields which are rich in these elements, without being fertile in an equal portion; in the latter case they are united with other elements into chemical compounds, which counteract the dissolving power of water. By the contemporaneous action of water and air—of the oxygen and carbonic acid of the atmosphere—these compounds are decomposed, and those of their constituent elements, which are soluble in water, but which had been insoluble by the chemical affinity of other mineral substances re-obtained the property of being absorbed by the notos of the plants.

The duration of the fertility of a field depends on the amount of mineral aliments of plants contained in it, and its productive power a given time is in a direct proportion to that part of it composition which possesses the capacity of being taken up by the plant. A number of the most important agricultural operations, especially the mechanical, exercise an influence on the fertility of the fields only thus far that they remove the impediments which are opposed to the assimulation of the mineral food in the vegetable organism. By plowing, for instance, the surface of the field is made accessible to the air and moisture. The nutritious elements contained in the soil in a latent state, acquire, by these operations the properties necessary for their tranmission into the plants It is easy to conceive the useful influence which, in this respect, is exercised on the produce of the fields by the care and industry of the farmer. But all these labors and efforts do not increase the amount of mineral elements in the field; in rendering insoluble in a given time larger quality of means a richer crops—the time ismerely hastened in which the soil becomes exhausted.

The experience of centuries has shown that with the aid of manure, of the excrements of animals and man, with which we supply those fields which have ceased to produce crops of grain &c., serving as food for man and animals, in a sufficient quantity, the original fertility can again be restored; an exhausted field which scarcely yielded back the seed, is made to produce a twenty and more fold crop, according to the proportion of the manure provided

Regarding the mode of action af manure, it has been observed that all excrements do not exercise an equal influence on plants. The excrements of sheep and cattle, for instance, increase in most fields the crop of roots and herbaceous plants to a far greater degree than those of man and birds, (guano.) The latter act far more favorably on the production of grain corps, especially if they are added to the animals excrements, and are given to the field at the same time.

A field, for example, which has lost its fertility for potatoes and turnips, but on which peas and beans still thrive, becomes far more fertile, by a supply of the excrements of horses and cows, for a new crop of potatoes and turnips, than by manuring it with the excrements of man or with guano.

The most accurate experiments and analyses have pointed out that the excrements of man and animals contain those substance to the presence of which the fertility of the soil is due. The fertilizing power of manure can be determined by weight, as its effect is in a direct ratio to it amount in the mineral elements of the food of plants. The truth of the result of these chemical analyses must be evident to every one who inquires into the origin of excrements.

Digestive Integrity.

The man who is so conscious of the rectitude of his intentions as to be willing to open his bosom to the inspection of the world, is in possession of one of the strongest pillers of a decided character. The course of such a man will be firm and steady, because he has nothing to fear from the world, and is sure of the approbation and support of heaven.—While he, who is conscious of secret and dark designs, which, if known, would blast him, is perpetually striking and dodging from public observation, and is afraid of all around and much more of all above him.

The clear unclouded brow, the open countenance, the brilliant eye which can look an honest man steadfastly, yet courteously, in the face, the healthfully beating heart, and the firm elastic step, belong to him whose bosom is free from guile, and who knows that all his motives and purposes are pure and right.

Why should such a man falter in his course? He may be slandered; he may be deserted by the world; but he has that within which will keep him erect, and enable him to move onward in his course, with his eyes fixed on heaven, which he knows will not desert him.

Wirt.

Attempt to Arrest McCreary.

We learn by a report from Lancaster county that a bold attempt was made there to arrest Thomas McCreary, a citizen of this town, who has become somewhat notorious by his sorties into Pennsylvania, to seize fugitive slaves. He is the same man who was abusively alluded to by Mr. Reed during the Hanaway trial in Philadelphia, as McCres;—we understand that Reed was entirely wrong in that matter, and gave a false impression of the case. But to the report. McC. is the contractor to carry the mails between Elkton and Chestnut Level, in Pa. Notwithstanding he knows the authorities of that State are on the look out for him, he occasionally carries the mail himself, and lately went up three times in succession. One night while at one of his stopping places, seven or eight men came in, one of whom accosted him and asked him if he was the mail contractor. "Yes," said he. "What is your name?" "McCreary." "I have a warrant for you." "You had as well put that in your pocket." "I intend to arrest you," said his interrogator. With that McC. snatched out a bowie knife and told him he would split him down on the spot if he dared advance. At that moment another of the party advanced, with a chair extended to ward off the knife; McC. instantly drew a revolver with his left hand and drove a ball through the bottom of the chair, which barely missed his second assailant. In a twinkling they all made out of the house, and McC., going out the back way, came off to Maryland. We rather suppose they will let him alone hereafter, for they may rest assured he will protect the U. S. Mail which he has contracted safely to carry.

Cecil Whig.

LAUGHTER.—No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether irreclaimably bad, How much lies in laughter—the cipher key wherewith we decypher the whole man!—Some men wear an everlasting simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter as of ice, the fewest are able to laugh what may be called laughing, but only sniff, and titter, and snigger from the throat outward, or at best produce some whiffling, husky cachination, as if they were laughing through wool; of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, but his whole life is a treason and a stratagem.—*Carlyle.*

A SOFT PLACE.—During the reign of George II. at a ball given by his majesty, he approached a beautiful woman, possessing a fine bust, and whose dress was low in the neck, and addressing her, said:

"Suffer me, my dear young lady, to put my hand upon that soft bosom."

"Sire," said the young lady in reply, "give me your majesty's hand, and I will place it on a much softer place."

She took the king's hand, and placed it on his own *forehead.*

"Pompey," said one darkie to another, "what am a crowner's 'quest?"—"Wal, de fac is, nigger, a crowner's 'quest am a lot of fellers whar sit down on a dead man, to find out for sartain or only playing 'possum.

Why are kisses like the creation?—Because they are made out of nothing, and all very good.