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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &c.

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., JULY 5, 1856. No. 10.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Guano excelled by 'De Burg.'

The great advantage De Burgs Super Phosphate has over Guano, is attributed to the large amont of fertilizing matter, Phosphates and Ammonia, which it contains.

It is a settled point with all chemist and scientific farmers that Peruvian Guano only supplies about one half of the phosphates that is required to grow wheat, rye, oats, corn, vegetables, &c., and that is the reason that land becomes exhausted and impoverished by its continued application. Whereas De Burgs Super Phosphate supplies more than is required, by the crops, and is quite as effective in its action of inducing early maturity as guano, much more durable and fertilizing to the soil and less volatile.

It is adapted for all crops and all soils, as a proof, we have testimonials from Maryland to Georgia, and from *every county in this State*, from every variety of soil, and from gentlemen well known as intelligent farmers—some of whom have tried it for two years on fall and spring crops with pleasing results, in every instance. We name Hon. J. A. Pearce, G. W. T. Perkins, L. M. Strong, J. Urie, W. W. Stephens, Wm. Emory, T. D. C. Ruth, Esqs., and many others.

Francis Cann, Esq. says: "I never had so fine a field of corn as I have at present. The corn and potatoes grown by "De Burg" were much superior in quality and quantity to those grown by No. 1, Peruvian Guano, at the same rate per acre. I think it the best fertilizer I ever tried and cheaper than guano."

Josiah Ringgold, Kent co. says: "I applied De Burg and Peruvian Guano separately, each at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, on same quality of land in corn, oats and vegetables, and I think where De Burg was used that my crops were much the best."

Wm. T. Skirven, Esq., Kent co., says: "There was a manifest difference in the growth of the corn where I applied "De Burg" over that which was guanoed.—The wheat sown with "De Burg" looks better than my guanoed wheat."

☞ Every lot we receive is inspected and analyzed by the Chemist to the Md Agricultural Society, who draws samples himself from entire cargo, and rejects all that does not come up to the fixed standard, thereby guaranteeing to the farmer uniformity not to be found in any guano or other manure.

The best proof of the value of this fertilizer as entertained by the agricultural community is the greatly increased demand for it, which is beyond precedent of any other manure. In consequence of which many imitations have been put on the market. Farmers should be particular and buy none but "De Burgs Super Phosphate" and to secure the genuine article, order it direct from us.

Price $45 per 2000 pounds, in 8 bbls.

J. J. & F. TURNER,
42 Pratt st. Balt.

☞ Send and get analysis and testimonials.

feb. 23, 1856—tf

ESTATE OF DANIEL BELL.

Maryland, Kent County, Orphans' Court, May 27th, 1856.

On the application of Samuel A. Smith, Administrator of Daniel Bell, late of Kent county, deceased,

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

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 27th day of May, 1856.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Bell, 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 16th day of December, 1856, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1856.

SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Adm'r of Daniel Bell, dec'd.

may 31, 1856.—4w.

PERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONS Mape's nitrogenised superphosphate of Lime, an article which fully tested by farmer, and is believed cheapest and and strongest fertilizer in use. 1,000 barrels superior Pondrette, adapted for the corn crop, also Tafew, a powerful fertilizer; all of the above for wholesale and retail by

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Cor. 7th and Market Sts. Philadelphia.
1856.

To the Ladies!

MRS. S. E. RINGGOLD,

Would inform the ladies generally that she is now prepared to make to order at short notice on the most approved and fashionable, having just returned from the city has acquired a thorough knowledge of the has also selected an assortment of patterns for Ladies and childrens wear of the latest styles, just out. Having taken pains for the accommodation of her customers, gratefully solicits a share of the public patronage. Ladies will please call at her residence in Worrington, Kent county, Md.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, and General News.

EDWARD MANSFIELD
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To CLUBS—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

SOUTHERN AGENCY
FOR
McCORMICK'S
Reaping & Mowing Machine

HAVING now the entire control for this section, of this celebrated Machine, I take the opportunity of informing the agricultural community that the most *extensive arrangements* are making to give all an opportunity of procuring one of these long and *thoroughly tried Machines.*

We would caution purchasers to be careful how they are persuaded into taking hold of so important a matter as an *untried Reaping Machine*, while the reputation of McCormick's is so well established throughout the world.

The perfection of a Reaping Machine being obtained only by actual observation of its action in cutting grain, and that period of time being very brief, viz., the Harvest it is obvious that it would require almost a life-time to obtain that object. This has happily been obtained by Mr. McCormick, and he now puts forth a Machine that may be termed perfect.

Notwithstanding the *gross* fabrication of piratical parties—who are indeed making my Machines under an assumed name, with injurious alterations, the following is the Official List of awards to Reaping and Mowing Machines at Paris:

No. 1. Grand Gold Medal of Honor. C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.

No. 2 Medal of Honor, Gold. No Reaper in this list.

No 3 First Class Silver Medal. J. H Manny, Illinois.

No 4 Second Class Silver Medal, J. S Wright Chicago, for Atkin's Self-Raker.

See Scientific American of Dec. 15th, 1855 for correctness of above list of awards.

I quote from the Official Report as follows:—"In agriculture, the Sole Grand Medal of Honor was awarded to C. H. McCormick of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, inventor of the reaping Machine that has operated the best at every trial, and is the type after which all the other Reapers have been made, with different modifications that have not changed the principle of the discovery."

The following article also appeared in the Scientific American of January 12th 1856:—"La Presse, the most extensively circulated newspaper in France, has devoted no less than four columns to a historical sketch and minute description of McCormick's Reaping Machine, with an account of the extraordinary results obtained in the recent trials before the international jury; and it bestows great praise on American inventions generally."

☞ Above I have given a fair and candid statement of the results of the grand French Exhibition of *all* Nations, and in addition to the Scientific American can refer to the leading papers generally of the Union, for the truth of these statements.

It was *Jerome*, (and *not Prince* Napoleon, the President of the French Exhibition) that bought Manny's Machine, while the *Emperor* bought mine, there being but one of mine to be had.

That the public may be on their guard at all times in giving credit to statements of various makers (in some shape or other) of these machines I respectfully ask a comparison of the *above facts* with the *gross misrepresentations* of the manufacturers of the Manny Machine, as contained in the publications that have appeared from them; the article which they pretend to quote from *Le Constitutionale*, being a counterfeit, and never having appeared in that paper. I would also call atten ion to the fact that the *comments* (!) only, of the editors or proprietor (but not the *awards of the French Exhibition,*) have appeared in the Prairie Farmer owned and conducted by J. S. Wright, maker of "Atkins' Self-Raker."

☞ A *full* supply of *all* the various parts *on hand* and can be supplied at *shortest notice.* To insure being supplied order early.

Price of combined Machine $155.

☞ I take occasion to say—observing numbers of trials advertised and talked of in different parts of the country, the result of which will not give the farmers an opportunit to decide *in season as to their merits*—would remark with view of settling the matter, any Farmer *wanting* a Machine can judge of McCormicks, to be tried on his *own place* and at *my risk.*

B. M. RHODES,
Sole Agent,
141 *West Pratt street, Baltimore.*

June 7, 1856.

☞ Any orders left with Mr. Wm. P. Francis will be promptly attended to.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, old cognac, wild cherry, ginger, Lavendon, black berry, and Rasbury Brandies; Ushers old Julip, &c. Ice Cream days—every Tuesday and Thursday. A constant supply of the best Porter, Ale, Cider, Pop, &c. always on hand. Come and taste for yourselves.

J. F. POSTON, Proprietor.

May 24, 1856.

Carriages

NEATLY PAINTED and Varnished, and other repairs done, by

A. HOWARD.

P. S. All orders left with Messrs. Ringgold & Calder, in his absence, will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

A. HOWARD.

May 31, 1856.

POETRY.

FILLMORE, THE PRIDE OF THE NATION.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—*"The Red, White, and Blue."*

For FILLMORE, the pride of the nation,
The choice of the fearless and free,
We join in a heartfelt ovation,
And welcome him home from the sea.
Our bosoms in throbbing commotion,
Remember the statesman so true,
Who shielded our glorious Union,
And stands by the red, white and blue!

From lands where the millions are yearning
For freedom from tyranny's chain,
Our FILLMORE in gladness returning,
Behold a dear Columbia again.
His heart beats with freedom's devotion—
His soul is steadfast and true—
"He swears to the Union devotion!"
And stands by the red, white and blue.

No factious dissensions shall sever
The bands that our WASHINGTON wrought;
"The Union," unchanging forever.
Is shrined on every patriot's thought.
Our love and our faith are not hollow—
In strength they were nourished and grew,
The Chief we have chosen will follow,
And stand by the red, white and blue!

Our voices are joined in commotion—
The stars of our flag are above:
Huzza then for FILLMORE and UNION!
Huzza for the man that we love!
The old Union Ship, when he guided,
Was staunch in her timbers and true,
And now though the States "undivided,"
We'll sail her in red, white and blue!

LOVE AND THE LILY.

BY MAJOR G. W. PATTON, U. S. ARMY.

As love one day was out to play,
He met a blooming lily,
And on its bosom asked to lay
His cheek—it was so chilly.

"Go to," the wavy lily said,
"I lack not for politeness;
But on my word, Love, I'm afraid
Your cheek may soil my whiteness."

"Nay, nay, not so," Love soft replied,
You only talk for teasing;
'Tis summer sunlight at your side—
Else—everywhere is freezing.

Believing not Love's seeming toil
Was half he represented,
The pitying lily all the while
Refusing—still consented,

But when the moon with dewy tread
Came round to wake the flowers,
Alas! the lily's drooping head
Rose not to greet the hours.

And tho' the bees around its cup
At noon as usual dallied,
Oh! never more were lifted up
The leaves which love had sullied.

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Duty of the Whigs.

It is now a subject of grave importance for the Whigs to decide what course they shall pursue during this Presidential campaign. The Democrats, fully aware of the great influence which we will exercise, are endeavoring every where to create the impression that the coming election will be entirely an issue between Democracy and "Republicanism." They would persuade us that Mr. FILLMORE will receive so small a support that every vote given to him will either be *thrown away*, or else will indirectly contribute to the election of Mr. FREMONT.

Is this a proper view of the case? It seems to me that the question for every one to decide is, *not whose chances for election are best*, but which of the candidates now before the people represents the principles that he should best like to see prevail in the administration of the Government. It is evident that the great question now before the people is, *How can we put an end to the dangerous agitation of the subject of slavery?* This agitation threatens to destroy the Government. No subject can be touched upon in Congress, no public meeting can any where be held, but slavery is made the prominent subject of discussion. We even find it invading the legislative assemblies of our churches, and tending there, as in politics, to produce disunion and destruction.

Shall these things continue? This is the great question that presents itself to the earnest consideration of every lover of his country. This appeals to every *Conservative* in the land, and calls upon him to exert his whole influence to check this fell spirit and bring back our people, if possible, to harmony and brotherly love. How can this be done? To accomplish this what candidate must we sustain? In this latitude, of course, "Republicanism" is out of the question. But even in the North it seems to me that no lover of his country should sustain any party whose very existence depends on slavery agitation. "Republicanism" presents no other issue. Deprive it of this, and the party must sink. Hence, put an end to slavery agitation and "Republicanism" disappears; sustain "Republicanism" and agitation must and will continue. Such being the alternative, it seems to me that no Conservative *of any party*, and especially no Whig, either North or South, can hesitate as to his duty. He cannot sustain the "Republican" nominee.

But, say the Democrats, "vote for Mr. Buchanan, and thus put an end to agitation." But can Mr. Buchanan be sustained for any such reasons? Will his elevation to the Presidency accomplish any such end? His friends, it is true, say so; but where is the proof of any such position? We need not refer to his antecedents, for *he himself repudiates them;* and well he might, for they are too contradictory to avail much in proof of any thing except a most lamentable want of firmness and consistency. In his speech to the "Keystone Club" he says: "Now since I am the representative of the great Democratic party, I am no longer simply James Buchanan, but must square my conduct by the platform upon which I have been placed"—a platform which he so heartily approves that he is not willing to change it in the slightest degree; he "will neither *add one plank* to it, nor take one from it." The plain English of all which is, that whatever opinions he may *heretofore* have entertained, he now renounces them all, and adopts and means (if elected) to carry out to the fullest extent every principle and doctrine of the Cincinnati platform. He must be sincere in this pledge; otherwise he makes a pledge which he means never to fulfil. We are thus forced to believe that he really is sincere, and intends to carry out the platform upon which he has thus solemnly placed himself.

Can, then, a Whig, can any Conservative support a man who pledged to that platform? It seems to me that there has never been presented to the American people a platform so pregnant with evil, so dangerous to the honor and welfare of our country. *It is the essence of filibusterism*—looking evidently to the acquisition of more territory in the Gulf of Mexico; determined at all hazards to assert and maintain the *Monroe doctrine*, the assertion of which must inevitably involve us continually in war. Is the country ready to sustain any such policy? Can the Whigs hazard the peace and prosperity of the country upon any such issue? If not, how can we sustain, either directly or indirectly, the party that advocates such doctrines? And, especially, how can we support Mr. Buchanan, whose celebrated *Ostend manifesto* has committed him to an extent even transcending the limits of the Cincinnati platform? In that manifesto he does not hesitate to say that we *must have Cuba at all risks.* He advises our Government to offer to purchase it; and, if Spain should refuse to sell, *then take it* BY FORCE! Such is Mr. Buchanan's position.

Can he be trusted with the administration of our foreign affairs? It is vain for *his friends* to speak of his conservatism; here are *his own words*, deliberately expressed, and no apology or explanation of his friends can wipe them out.

Can he be trusted with any greater safety on the slavery question? His *antecedents* (see his Lancaster resolutions, speeches in Congress, &c.) show him to be a Freesoiler. As such he was evidently supported by the North in the Cincinnati Convention. Reference to the record will show that during many ballots he received *no votes from the South*, save those of Virginia and Louisiana. The South preferred Mr. Pierce or Mr. Douglass.—But, as Mr. Buchanan has repudiated his own antecedents, we perhaps ought to do so too; and shall only inquire what is his *present position* on that question? In his letter of acceptance he fully endorses the Cincinnati platform, which heartily approves the entire conduct of the Democratic party as represented by Mr. Pierce! Thus Mr. Buchanan assumes the responsibilities of the action of the Democratic party during the last three years. Let us consider this a few moments.

In March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore retired from the Government, and left the country in the enjoyment of the most profound quiet; nowhere was there the sound of discord; all was peace and harmony.—Men of all parties acknowledged and applauded the firmness and ability of Mr. Fillmore, which had accomplished so happy a result; all parties pledged themselves to sustain it; and Mr. Pierce was elected by the influence of the following resolution, adopted in the Democratic platform of 1852:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party "will resist all attempts at renewing, in 'Congress or out of it, the agitation of 'the slavery question, under *whatever* "*shape or color* the attempt may be made.'

Such was their language in 1852?—Could it be stronger? Could a party be more fully pledged? And was not this pledge repeated over and over again, on the stump, in Congress, and even in the President's *Inaugural?* But what was their action? They were hardly in power before they proposed and effected the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and created a storm of agitation greater than has ever before swept over this country!

I do not stop here to inquire whether the Missouri Compromise was constitutional or not, nor whether the *rights* of any section demanded its repeal. It is sufficient to know that it has been in quiet peaceful operation for more than thirty years, and that the Democrats deliberately and solemnly pledged themselves to sustain it, and to put down all agitation of the question, from whatever quarter it might come. Under such pledges they were *bound* to maintain it *under all circumstances.* Why did they not do it? What advantage has been gained that is at all commensurate with the injury that has been inflicted upon the country? So far its only fruits have been discord, contention, yea *even civil war.* How appalling the *idea*, much less the *reality* of civil war!—a strife brought on by the insane ultraism of the South and the fanaticism of the North; the one as dangerous to our peace and happiness as the other; the one just as necessary to be quieted as the other; for both alike entail nothing but distraction and discord.

Here again I ask, how can this disastrous condition be remedied? Certainly not by retaining in power the party which has brought it upon us. Certainly not by retaining in power a party that has violated its every pledge, on this subject, however solemnly made; which has sacrificed everything to party ends and party ends and party triumph; which has forced upon us a storm of agitation of which no man can now see the result. Has not all this been done by the Democratic party? And does not Mr. Buchanan endorse it to the fullest extent? Is he, then, fit to represent the conservatism of the country? Can the *conservatives* support any such man or any such party?

If, then, they cannot support Mr. Fremont or Mr. Buchanan, what can they do? It certainly will not do to nominate another candidate; for, under existing circumstances, every new candidate will only contribute to the success of the Democrats. There only then remains Mr. FILLMORE. Can the conservatives of the country support him? It seems to me that no *conservative* can hesitate in the present position of parties. Whatever may be said by Democratic politicians, the fact remains the same, viz: that Mr. Fillmore occupies a position intermediate between each extreme, North and South. As such he deserves, and I trust will receive, the support of every one that is desirous to see peace and harmony once more shed their happy influence throughout the land. What matters it though his chances for success are not at present *so certain* as his friends would like to see? The question, as said above, is *not* what *policy* dictates, but what is our *duty* Is Mr. Fillmore qualified by his *experience* and *principles* to administer the Government? Does he maintain those principles which we desire to see prevail? If so, he is entitled to the vote of every true patriot, and should receive it, despite every obstacle. Let us discharge our duty irrespective of consequences Let us do what is right, and leave the result in the hand of Providence. If we thus act, will we not succeed? Is there not enough conservatism and patriotism in the land, to put down all the excitement which reckless partisans have forced up us? I feel confident that there is. We have the power; we need only exert it, and everything is safe.

Come, then, all ye lovers of your country! Resolve that ye will assert and maintain your rights at all hazards; that ye will preserve *intact* the glorious inheritance that we have received from the fathers of the Constitution; that *obedience to law* shall be enforced; that justice shall be meeted to all of every section. Thus, and thus alone, can we maintain that harmony and good will which should ever prevail among us, but I fear is now rapidly departing from us. Something must be done. To this end let us rally around MILLARD FILLMORE. His is a position that none can assail.—He has been fully tried, and found equal to every emergency. He has proved able to pilot us through *one storm*, and can he not steer us safely through the one that now threatens to overwhelm us? Shall we throw him aside and trust ourselves to the fickleness and timidity of Mr. Buchanan; or can we risk the youth and inexperience of Mr. Fremont? No! But let us turn to him who, "*Having experince* 'of past service in the administration of 'the Government, may be permitted to 'refer to that as the exponent of the fu-'ture, and to say that should the choice 'of the American Convention be sanc-'tioned by the people, he shall, with the same 'scrupulous regard for the rights of eve-'ry section of the Union which then in-'fluenced his conduct, endeavor to per-'form every duty confided by the Consti-'tution and laws to the Executive.

P. C. W.

THE FOREIGN DEMOCRACY.

The *foreign Democracy*, says the American Democrat, with their idle, ridiculous boasting, remind us of the British army, Hessians and all, before the first gun was fired at *Lexington—it was invincible.* No sooner, however, had the battle of *Bunker Hill* been fought by the Yankee *gray backs*, that leaving their plows in the field and their axes in the forest, rushed to the rescue of their native land, than these same "BRITISHERS" began to think that there was some *mistake in the matter*, and, that *some things could be done as well as others.* It is only two or three years since the *foreign Democracy* of our city talked of its *invincibility!* and boasted of its majorities to the tune of thousands. The "American party" sprang into existence, like the men of old, according to the Heathen mythology, who arose from the Dragon's teeth that had been sown full grown and full armed, and where is the foreign Democracy now?—*Fallen!* fallen! fallen! *never to rise again.* They may vapor and swager, as they will, but like the *drunken man*, whose legs give way under him, *their strength is gone.* Some of them *know* that this is the case, and others do not, because they are misled *by those that do.* Those who are misled are like people in the mesmeric sleep, they are carried away, subject to the will of others, and think as they think and speak, for they *know no better.* But the time is at hand and *now is* when they will awake from their slumbers, and when they do, woe be unto those who have *led them astray.* Among the fallacies with which they are beguiled, is the belief that the "OLD LINE WHIGS" now *very saints* but once *devils incarnate*, in *their* estimation, will make common cause with them. How can they? The friends of Henry Clay support James Buchanan, *connected as he is, with the* INFAMOUS *libel of "bargain and corruption,"—the very idea is monstrous.* Every *true, conservative Clay Whig* in the land will rise and exclaim with Burns:

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife yester'en;
The mother may forget the babe
That in her arms an hour has been,
But ne'er can I forget thee. HARRY CLAY!
And all that thou hast done for me.

MR FILLMORE.—Personally and politically we prefer Mr. Fillmore before all the men which have been or may be presented to the next Presidency, and this is entirely without reference to the party which have placed him in nomination.—*Boston Courier.*

HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—Mr. Fremont has travelled some hard roads in his time; but the road before him is the hardest he has ever attempted, and worse than that which leads to the other side of Jordon. He will be surrounded by a pack of black Republican lobyers and office seekers, more ravenous than any of the wolves or panthers that beset his path on the way to Mariposa. He will find the way to the Presidency the hardest road he ever traveled and will never reach his destination.