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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., OCTOBER 25, 1856. No. 26.

Unicorn Mills.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers again respectfuly inform their friends and the public that they are now mannfacturing, on a larger scale than usual, every variety of their *well known CASSIMERES*, embracing beautiful fine Wave and other Cassimeres, equal to any manufactured in this country, together with all kinds heretofore manufactured by them. Possessing the advantages of a superior water power, the latest improvements in machinery, and the personal attention of those brought up in the best manufactories in England enables them to offer a better and cheaper article than can be obtained elsewhere. Also, Flannels in variety, Stocking Yarn, Roll Carding, &c., &c.

☞ Always wanted, in exchange for Goods, WOOL, for which the highest market price will be allowed.

MALLALIEU & BRO,
Unicorn Mills, Q. Ann's Co., near Millington.
June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is receiving Grain for shipment to Baltimore or Philada., and when in sufficient quantities, to New York. Will receipt and account for amount of bushels put in Granary—or "more or less"—at the option o the owner. Cash advanced on consignments when time of sale is agreed upon, or the under signed will purchase grain where it is desired Being anxious that trade shall move at his plac is disposed to accommodate the public in al reasonable ways.

Wanted 2500 bushels Corn (yellow preferred.)
" 3000 " Oats.
Cash and fair prices given.

ON HAND a good and full stock of *LUMBER* Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Fence boards (white pine and hemlock.) Also Nails, Locks, and building Hardware, generally, Coal, flour, Salt, &c., &c.

R. T. TURNER.
Betterton, Jy. 19, 1856

TIN, ZINK, & IRON ROOFING

AND HOUSE SPOUTING.

THE undersigned most respectfuy solicits his friends and the citizens of Kent an the adoining counties who intend to have any of the bove work done to give him a call at No. 144 amden street, Baltimore, or leave orders at John ordley's, Chestertown; or drop a line to him at is place of business. All work entrusted to my are will be done with dispatch, and on reasona le terms; and I will ensure all work which I ave done. Lightning rods put up to order at ow rates.

S. C. BORDLEY.
March 17, 1855.—tf.

GEORGE T. KENLY,
GRAIN & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 Bowley's Wharf. Baltimore.
Refers to
Hon. James A. Pearce, Kent Co.
Solomon Betts, Esq., Queen Anu's Co.
A. U. Thompson, Esq. " " "
B. B. Price, Esq.; Cecil Co.
Col. Jacob G. Davies, Baltimore.
Charles A. Gambrill, Esq., " "
Messrs. Thos. Whitridge & Co. "
Messrs. Hugh Jenkins & Co. "
Sept. 15, 1855.—1y.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



RIDGING & shovel Plows, for corn and potatoes; expanding cultivators, with steel teeth with various patterns: field and garden harrows, hand Plows, revolving horse Rakes, patent scythe Snathes, and Scythes; English Lawn Scythes, rivetted backs, superior unloading hay Forks, with rope and tackle all complete; and all other articles for the Farm and Garden.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.
Implement and Seed Store, 7th & Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA
May 31, 1856.

Wrightsville Lime.

ONE subscribers inform the Farmers of Ken and Queen Ann's counties that they are prepared to furnish them with the best quality of Wright's Ville Lime at all good landings on assafras River, Still Pond, Worton and Fairlee reeks and Chester River. Persons wishing lime ll please direct there orders to the firm at Havre " Grace, Md., and if possible give one month otice.

BAKER, PHILLIPS & HILLES.
Havre-de-Grave, April 14, 1855.—tf.

The Schooner Jenny Lind.



THE undersigned having purchased the schooner JENNY LIND, will run her regularly to Baltimore or Philadelphia to suit customers. He will leave the County Wharf every Monday morning and return on Thursday.—

He has rented the granary on Queen St., near the Bank, and having put it in order for the reception of grain, he hopes to receive encouragement.

Mr. William H. Palmer may always be found at the granary, and will attend to the delivery o all grain that may be sent.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Feb 17, 1855.—u.

DE HAZE and Merino Robls, and French Mouselins, just received and for sle by
Oct 18, WICKES & BRO.

SLAVES WANTED.



Having purchased the well known house formerly occupied by J.S. Donovan. No. 12 Camden Street, we are desirous of purchasing any number of likely s vants, for which the highest ca prices will be paid. Bll comm unications promptly attended by addressing WILSON & DUKE.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6, '55.—tf.

Attention Farmers.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers to their stock of

Peruvian, Mexican and Colombian Guano—also the best quality of fine ground Bone, and Hildreth celebrated No. 1, Sup. Phos. of Lime,

which is pronounced by competent judges the best article of the kind ever sold in this market. Farmers in want of any of the above Fertilizers, would do well to give us a call. Sold at the lowest cash price and in quantities to suit.

CORNELL & DORSEY.
Com. Merchants, No. 10, South St.
Baltimore, Md.
april 19, 1856—6m

LYONS Katharion, Barry's Tricopherous, Balm of Thousand Flowers, just received and for sale by
Oct 4, 1856. WICKES & BRO.

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 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.

The American Platform,

Adopted at the Session of the National Council, February 21, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowldgement to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulkwark of American independence.

3d. *Americans shall rule America*, and to this end, *native* born citizen should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions, (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintainance of the reserved rights of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and natualized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory hereof, to frame their constitution and laws, to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United State, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of natualization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensible requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditiures.

12th. The maintainance and enforcementou all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removibg "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnatualized foreigners the right o suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vascillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptness which pervades some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice: and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore to remedy, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

A Card.

JAMES B. RICAUD and EBEN F. PERKINS having formed an association for the purpose of practising law, will give their prompt attention to all business, that may be confided to them.

They will attend the Courts of Cecil, Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

All communications may be addressed to them at Chester Town, Md.

Office, next door to Register's office.
July 5, 1856—tf

FOR SALE.

A negro woman, aged about 19 years of age & child age 9 months. She is first rate wash and ironer, and house servant, and cold fault. Apply immediately to the [illegible]



POETRY.

The Dying Wife to her Husband!

I am passing through the waters, but a blessed shore appears—
Kneel beside me, husband dearest, let me kiss away thy tears;
Wrestle with thy grief as Jacob strove from midnight until day;
It may leave an Angel's blessing when it vanishes away.
Lay the babe upon my bosom, 'tis not long she can be there—
See how to my heart she nestles—'tis the pearl I love to wear.
If, in after years, beside thee sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music, and her face than mine more fair;
If a cherub call thee father, far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first-born, oh, my husband, turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother—you may call her Anna Jane—
Shield her from the winds of sorrow—if she errs oh, gently blame:
Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping, I will answer if he calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets, when my voice in blessing falls;
And her soft blue eye will brighten with a wonder whence it came.
In her heart, when years pass o'er her, she will find her mother's name.
I will be her right hand angel, scaling up the good for Heaven,
Striving that the midnight watches find no misdeed unforgiven.
You will not forget me, dearest, when I'm sleeping 'neath the sod;
Oh, love the babe upon my bosom as I love thee—next to God.

POLITICAL.

[From the Frederick Examiner.]

The Disunion Democracy.

The alarming fact is every day becoming more and more conspicuous, that the Southern portion of the party, calling itself democratic, and which supports James Buchanan's aspirations to the Presidency, fosters the most dangerous disunion sentiments,—sentiments that in the era of nullification agitation were accounted rebellious, and sentiments that at all times are treasonable in spirit and in substance to the Constitution and the Union.

The subjoined remarks of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, the desecrator of the U. S. Senate chamber, taken in connection with the recent disunion speeches of Keitt, of the same State, Gov. Wise, of Va., Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, (at the Court Square in this city on last Saturday night,) ex-Gov. Lowe, (at the same place on a former occasion,) and other expounders of *sham* democratic doctrine, sustain the charge, that as the Northern wing of the demoralized democratic party has become abolitionized, so the Southern wing is thoroughly denationalized. Perhaps the fact affords a clew to the endorsement of Brooks, and the condemnation of Hoffman, who voted for his expulsion, by the Sag Nicht press of this city.

It appears, that at a dinner given to Preston S. Brooks, by his constituents, at a place called *Ninety Six*, on the 3d inst., there were some ten thousand persons present, who listened to and applaud ded the speech of the guest, and that the Charleston *Mercury*, the leading democratic journal of that State, makes use of the occasion to enunciate the tendency of the democratic party at the South, towards a dissolution of the Union.

The Mercury says:

"The Dinner given to the Honorable Preston S. Brooks is one of the events of the times. It was one of the largest assemblages ever gathered in South Carolina; and from all that we have heard, *it was an assemblage of Disunionists—of thinking men, who are convinced that the preservation of this Union, without the extremest dishonor of the South, is impossible.* There was but one voice in this assemblage—*the Dissolution of the Union is necessary to our salvation.*"

Mr. Brooks in his speech made on this occasion, used the following language:

"We have the issue upon us now, and how are we to meet it? I tell you fellow-citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only mode which I think available for meeting it is *just to tear the Constitution of the United States, trample it under foot and form a Southern Confederacy, every State of which will be a slaveholding State.* [Loud and prolonged cheers.] I believe it, as I stand in the face of my Maker—I believe it on my responsibility to you as your honored representative that the only hope of the South is in the South, and that the only available means of making that hope effective is to cut asunder the bonds that tie us together and take our separate position in the family of nations. These are my opinions. They have always been my opinions. *I have been a disunionist from the time I could think.*"

Again in another connection he said:

"In the first place, let me tell you, I don't believe in any sort of Democracy. If I was the commander of an army I never would post a sentinel who would not swear that Slavery is right. But we must take things as we find them.—Neither you nor I can have the right always done in our private domestic relations. We cannot make the wife do just as we want her on every occasion.—[Laughter, especially among the ladies.] We must take things as we find them. I am willing to give the Democrats a fair trial of their experiment I shall vote for Mr. Buchanan; and when I say that you know I have got no vote. I shall support him honestly, and fairly, and zealously. I shall do it however, exactly as a good hearted physician continues to give medicine to a patient when he knows he is dying. If he is a kind man he cannot wound the family feeling by refusing to do so. He is willing to make the trial and take the chances although he knows in his heart that it cannot do one bit of good. Now, I know that is the case here. I will act the part of a good hearted physician to the democratic party. I will give them Buchanan pills! and if they do them no good I shall console myself by the reflection that I have done my duty. I am obliged to vote for him. His opponents are Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Fremont. Now Mr. Fillmore is privately a very respectable gentleman. He made a good President; and I believe sincerely that if elected he would desert his own party and make a better President than we think. *But that is the very thing I don't want. I am afraid he would do so well that he would throw back the prospects of disunion.*"

In quoting the foregoing extracts, the Baltimore *American* truthfully remarks:

"Here we have the reason fairly stated why the Southern Disunionists, and they are now the ruling spirit of the Democratic party, oppose Mr. Fillmore. They are fearful that he would make too just and impartial a President, that he would quiet the sectional disturbances of the country, and "*throw back the prospects of disunion.*" They support Buchanan on the same principle that the doctor gives physic to the dying man. They are willing to elect Mr. Buchanan in the assurance that his triumph will only enlarge the breach between the North and the South; they hope for the election of Mr. Fremont, in the belief that the crisis would then be precipitated thereby; but they fear the success of Mr. Fillmore is bringing with it the certainty of defeat to their treasonable plans.

The assemblage to which Mr. Brooks unfolded his disunion schemes was also addressed by Gov. Adams of South Carolina, Senator Butler, Senator Toombs, and Col. McGowan, all distinguished Democrats. Without useing the same frankness of speech as Col. Brooks the uniform tendency of their remarks were in favor of disunion. They had many words of approval for him but none of dissent against the doctrines he had advocated.

We ask the moderate men of Maryland who are supporting Mr. Buchanan, and especially those heretofore Whigs who profess to regard his election as the only means of preserving the Union, to look at the disunion spirit which is every day becoming more characteristic of the democratic party, and to examine whether in aiding to elect Mr. Buchanan they are not acting with those whose ascendancy will be as dangerous to the country, as that of the followers of Fremont."

Americans, lovers of the Union, upholders of the Constitution, friends of peace and good order, will ye slumber on? The fires of civil war are being kindled by the angry strife of sectional parties, who growing emboldened because they have been suffered to preach disunion without molestation, scarcely deign to conceal the treasonable purposes they cherish. It is true, one of these mock fire eaters has told you that the views he expresses are *his own*, for which the democratic party is in no way to be held accountable; like Gov. Adams and others he lacked the firmness to announce them as "democratic principles," well knowing that as long as he abstains from an overt act of treason, he can incur no legal responsibilit he sentiments he has expressed. y for t

☞ The Pathfinder contains the following Nursery Rhymes for the time:

'Who goes here?' 'A Buchaneer!'
'What d'ye want?' 'Cuba dear!'
'What d'ye offer?' 'Ostend notes!'
'*Get* ye gone, you'll get no votes.'

A Fillmore girl, the other day, fell in with a Buchanan crowd, when she was told that the Fillmore men would be all sent up Salt River this fall.

"Then," said she, "rather than stay in such a crowd as there'll be left, *I'll go up and cook for 'em!*"

WHAT ARE MR. FILLMORE'S CHANCES NOW?

This question has been frequently asked since the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It naturally suggests itself to those who feel anxious on the subject. Coming directly to the point, we answer, his chances seem to us decidedly better and more encouraging at present than they have been at any time since his nomination. It is now rendered certain—placed beyond all doubt—since Indiana and Pennsylvania have pronounced so emphatically against Mr. Fremont, or the Republican party, that himself and friends cannot indulge even the slightest hope of success. Without the two States in question, admitting all other free States to go for Fremont, he falls short of a majority in the Electoral College, and must, with unerring certainty, anticipate defeat. It may also be safely asserted that other free States, upon which his party have heretofore relied will go against them. An incontrovertible and exceedingly agreeable fact is, therefore, established, namely: that not even a shadow of a hope can now be entertained by his adherents of affecting Mr. Fremont's election by the people.—This must be admitted on all hands. Being absolutely sectional, depending solely upon the North for support, and finding it has forsaken them, there can no longer exist any apprehensions upon the part of Southerners, national men, and Union-loving, conservative citizens everywhere, of disunion as a result of Fremont's election, because the evidences are now indisputable that he cannot be elected.—His warmest friends know this, and being so convinced, will loose their former ardor. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, being at positive antipodes, the inference is, Mr. Fillmore will present himself to their consideration as the least of two evils, thus securing a large vote that, with any shade of hope for Mr. Fremont's success, would have been cast for him. Hence the contest, to our mind, is fixed between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan. With a certainty that Mr. Fremont cannot secure enough States to elect him, the apprehensions, per consequence, of disunion, are abrogated, and we have a possibility of Mr. Fillmore being chosen by the people. Some of the Northern States that would, under a different complexion of affairs, have given a Republican majority, are now free to aid the Union American party, whilst our heretofore apprehensive friends in the South—old line Whigs and warm admirers of Mr. Fillmore—need no longer contemplate the Union's peril, but freely, cordially express their preference for him whom they most admire—the Union American candidate—the "*model President.*" The South, as a body, has repeatedly confessed Mr. Fillmore her first choice, and, if she thought there was an "earthly chance" of his success, would gladly support him. The barrier here alluded to has been removed, as recent events show Mr. Fremont to be out of the question. We are, consequently justified in claiming that Southern men—pure, patriotic, chivalric, and high minded as they are acknowledged to be—will come forward, boldly asserting their preference for Mr. Fillmore. The chances, at present, for his success in Pennsylvania are greater than they yet have been, whilst New York is almost sure to cast her electoral vote in his favor. We look upon Maryland as unequivocally certain.—Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, California and Florida may also be confidently calculated upon; whilst Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and even Virginia, are not without the pale of hope. Neither would it surprise us to see Alabama, perchance North Carolina and Georgia, wheeling into rank. All things considered, viewing the whole subject in its most plausible and comprehensive light, we are constrained to believe Mr Fillmore's chances of success, even by the people, vastly more encouraging now than they were prior to the recent State elections. Thousands who heretofore felt anxious to give him their support, but feared doing so in anticipation of Mr. Fremont's success, and the disastrous probable consequences are now relieved of these unpleasant forebodings, and will come forward unhesitatingly, anxious to perform a duty which otherwise might have induced them to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

FREMONT'S EIGHTEEN DAYS IN THE U. S. SENATE.—Fremont's whole political service consists of the eighteen days he was in the United States Senate. The following, certified to by the Register of the Treasurer's Department, is his account as a Senator from the 10th to the 30th of September, 1850.

Sep. 10, 1850, 10,270 mileage,	$4,100
" " per diem,	1,840
Dec. 2, 1853, additional mileage 3,087 miles, short charged, first session 31st Congress,	1,474
Feb. 11, per diem for detention by sickness on journey home after the first session, 31st Congress, 86 days,	686
Total,	$8,110

Will Col. Fremont's friends tell us, says the Utica Gazette, what route must he traveled to make the distance from California and back thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six miles? Will they explain why he was not satisfied with what he charged at the time, but demanded an addition *three years afterwards?* We should like to be informed where he was sick on the road *eighty-six* days when returning home in 1850? This record shows that Col. Fremont served 22 days and no more, and that he received $8,110 40, being at the rate of $386 20 per day. From his returning and making an additional claim in 1853, and again in 1854 we get a glimpse at his ruling passion. Do his supporters believe the compensation received by him reasonable and proper? We suspect that most people will come to the conclusion that the $5,923 received in 1850, at the time of the service, was an ample compensation, and that his return and demanding over $2,000 more, reveals a trait in his character which few will applaud.

☞ The friends of Mr. Buchanan have published a biography of him, but being unable to procure a copy of it, we have been compelled to compile one for publication, or leave our readers uninformed of his many and noble deeds. We therefore publish the following, the truth of which is fully attested by the history of the past, as our

BIOGRAPHY OF

J oined the Federal party in early life,
A ccused the Democracy of libelling Washington.
M ade speeches against James Madison in 1815;
E ven charged him with cowardice in leaving the capitol.
S poke of the Democracy as being a corrupt party.

B id the people beware of foreign influence.
U tterly opposed to the extension of slavery in 1816.
C harged Clay with bargain and sale in 1825.
H ad he any Democratic blood would let it out.
A lways vacillating—never stable in opinion.
N ever originated any measure for the public good.
A dvocated low wages doctrine in 1840.
N ot simply James Buchanan, but the Cincinnati Platform of 1856.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN MARYLAND.

The Order of Independent Odd Fellowship began its career in this city about twenty-nine years ago, being the first in the United States, and since that time has spread itself throughout the country, and to the Islands of the Pacific. The order has gained rapidly in Maryland alone. There are upwards of eighty Lodges, having an aggregate of 12,900 contributing members, who during the six months ending on the first of July last contributed $48,945.90. The whole number of brethren relieved within that time was 1,135, at a cost of $13,980.82. There were also 137 widowed familes relieved, at a cost of $9,711.74. The following recapitulation for the year ending at that time will give a proper idea of the working of the Order throughout the State:

Number of Lodges (81 reported)	82
" of members,	12,906
" of initiations,	920
" of rejections,	132
" admitted by card,	141
" withdrawn by card	195
" of reinstatements,	87
" of suspensions,	881
" of expulsions,	14
" of deaths,	156
" of brothers relieved,	2,388
" of widowed families relieved,	236
Annual receipts of Subordinate Lodges	$87,195 00
Am't paid for relief of bro's	30,389.11
" " of wi'd fam.	18,768.49
" " education of orphans,	2,253.33
" " burying the dead,	9,290.36
Total amount of relief,	$90,701.30

By the above it will be seen that the Order has increased with wonderful rapidity, and has been productive of great good. It will be observed that one of the principal features of the relief is the education of the orphan children of the members, which at once commends it to the respect of every one who feels an interest in the welfare of the generations which are to come.—*Baltimore American.*

To Secure from Cattle Male or Female Progeny at Will.—According to an article in "The Annals of the Luxemburg Agricultural Society," communicated by a Belgian farmer, a heifer calf is invariably produced when the cow is put to bull just after she has been thoroughly milked. The author of this statement claims to have confirmed its accuracy by four years' experience, and asserts that the plan has succeeded beyond all expectation. Cows which previously had borne only male calves, and that for four or five years, gave heifer calves by the above treatment. Give it a trial.—*Country Gentleman.*

☞ "*I believe it, (slavery,) to be a great political and a great moral evil. I thank God that my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist.*"—James Buchanan's Panama Speech.