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THE KENT NEWS.

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

VOL. 9. CHESTER TOWN, MD., MAY 5, 1849. NO. I.

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 insertion 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.

To the Farmers of Maryland.

YOUR attention is called to a new article of Manure manufactured in Baltimore, known as

CHAPPEL'S FERTILIZER OR AGRICULTURAE, SALTS.

This article is composed of the same materials as are found by analysis in the ash of plants. It consists of a mixture (in proper proportions) of Biphosphate of Lime, and Magnesia, (or bones dissolved in Sulphric Acid,) Sulphates of Ammonie, Potash, Soda and Lime, Animal Charcoal, Silicates of Potash Allumina and Magnesia, and, and as these constituents indicate, is is intended to restore to the soil all the inorganic materials abstracted by vegetation. It has been ascertained that a soil containing a sufficient quaintity of these salts, is always fertile, and their absence constitutes what is called 'Worn out Land"—The analysis of rich soils show a good supply, and poor land a deficiency.

The inorganic matter abstracted from the soils by the growth of different crops is the same, varying only in proportion, it is therefore evident, that if we supply to the soil a sufficient quantity of each material thus abstracted, we restore its fertility.

The correctness of the above has been fully sustained by the use of the Agricultural salts, the last season. It has been used on poor land, and twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels of wheat obtained, with a superior crop of clover. As a top-dressing on wheat, eight bushels additional yield has been realized. On the spring crops, of corn, oats and clover, the yield has been doubled. It has been used on the same field (as an experiment) with the best Peruvian Guano, both on corn and oats, and the yield has resulted in favor of the Pertilizer. The most respectable reference can be given of its value and effects on poor land.

This article having been used with such favorable results, the manufacturer now offers it to agriculturists, with the full confidence that it will largely repay for the outlay, and that it is the cheapest manure they can use.

This preparation, (besides containing all the mineral or inorganic constituents necessary to render a soil fertile) is rich in ammoniacal salts, in a fixed state being in combination with sulphuric acid, and therefore not volatile, as in guano. The biphosphates and alkalies are very soluble—the first rain after they are applied dissolves them, and thus saturates the soil with the proper and essential nourishment for the plants, it is therefore adapted to every description of crops, and is applicable to all soils producing a most luxuriant growth.

As a general rule, and to secure the full effects of this and every other manure, the soil should be properly drained, deeply ploughed and harrowed, the soil made mellow and porous. A soil thus prepared not only admits of a greater extension of the roots in their search after food, but delives more atmospheric nourishmsnt of carbonic acid and nitrogen—it absorbs more rain, and retains mositure. If these preliminaries have been attended to, and the soil is furnished with a sufficient supply of these Agricultural salts, a very large yield of any crop may be fully calculated upon unless the season is very unfavorable.

As this Fertilizer can be manufactured only to a limited extent, and as the demand during the seeding season last fall was much greater than could be supplied, it would be advisable to to those who may wish to obtain a supply in time to send in their orders and purchase at once.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER,
OR AGRICULTURAL SALTS.

On opening the barrell's should the Salts cake together, break it on a board with the back of a shovel, reducing into powder a small quantity of ashes or dry mould may be added if thought proper. The quantity to be used per acre should be according to the condition of the soil, if in tolerable condition, 300 to 400 lbs. should be applied, if the land is 'worn out' put on 500 to 600 lbs. and in all cases it should be used broad cast, whether before or after the seed does not signify. This quantity is fully sufficient for a full crop & the soil, (if clover has been used) will be left in a greatly improved condition, after taking of good crops.—The outlay will be doubly repaid the first crop.

Wheat and Rye—Put on the quantity as directed above, either before or after the seed is sown—follow with the harrow.

Top-Dressing—Use 300 lbs. per acre, and pass over a light harrow, if thought advisable. Clover seed may be sown after or before. Plaster need not be applied, as this preparation is sufficiently supplied with sulphates. Its effect on clover is very remarkable, and its application will greatly increase the growth, much more so than guano. When used as a top-dressing, the following crop should have an addition of 200 or 300 lbs.

Corn—The land having been properly prepared, 400 to 600 lbs. put on before planting, will secure a larg yield, the moor you use, the longer does the land produce, both in the present and after crops, it is the proper nourishment furnished to plants by the soil, and the crop will be in proportion to the quantity the soil contains.

Oats require the same directions as are given for wheat.

Potatoes—In addition to the quantity recommended for corn a small portion sprinkled around the plant or on the side of the hill, will secure a large yield, if properly attended to and carefully weeded and hoed—the crop will be large, and the potatoes fine flavored and mealy.

The growth of Buckwheat Turnips, Carrots, Beans, Peas, and all garden vegetables end fruit is promoted, and the crop much improved, by the use of these Salts.

Tobacco is a very exhausting crop to the soil and draws heavily for its nourishment, particularly of potash, it would be an advantage to mix with each barrel used two or three bushels of unleached ashes, and let it be applied as for Potatoes.

Timothy or other Grasses—The growth of Grass is greatly promoted. As a top-dressing the Agricultural salts may be used to great advantage on meadow-land—one barrel alone, or mixed with one or two bushels of ashes, will repay largely for the application.

Compost Pile—a few barrels added to the manure or compost pile, will make it much more efficacious in promoting vegetable growth, and consequently a larger yield. The sulphates which these salts contain will attract and retain the ammonia of the manure, which is one of the most essential ingredients to be conveyed to the soil.

Having now given all the essential directions which are considered necessary with other suggestions which we hope will prove of some advantage to the farmer we will now add, that we consider the proper and judicious use of our Fertilizer as the cheapest article that can be used to restore 'worn out lands' to their primative fertility. Like guano, it greatly increase the growth of vegatable matter, if the seed from the farm alone is sent to market, and the hay, straw, fodder, &c. is returned to the soil, through the manure or compost pile with a judicious rotation of crops and the land properly tilled—a very few years will suffice to renovate the most exhausted soil while the land is greatly increased in value. It will succeed where guano fails, it contains all the essential constituents for promoting vegetable growth found to exist (by analysis) in guano and supplies some salts not found therein—therefore is of more universal adaption to the soil. We recommend it with the fullest confidence, having demonstrated by its use on "worn out lands" the correctness of the theory on which the composition is based that if the soil receives from the farmer all the mineral or inorganic constitutes found by correct analysis to exist in the ash of plants, he has furnished it with all the essentials necessary to secure a good crop, and the atmosphere, rain, heat, light and electricity, will through the agency of vegetable life secure to him abundant reward for his industry.

Price $20 per Ton of 2000 lbs. put up in barrels of 200 lbs. each. Terms Cash on delivery. Address.

P. S. CHAPPELL, Chemist,
Corner Hanover and Lombard sts, Baltimore.

NOTE—Guano is deficient in Alkalies and Sulphates, this preperation has a sufficient supply and for this reason, on some soils, is ssperior to it for producing large crops.

Baltimore March 30. 1849.

Removal! Removal!

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his patrons and the public that he has removed his establishment to the shop formerly occupied by Neal & Cruikshanks corner of High and Queen streets where he will be pleased to see his friends and all others in need of his service. He has received his Spring and Summer Fashions for 1849 and is now prepared to make up work in the most fashionable manner. He hopes by strict attention stil to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

April 7. 1849.

Lime for Sale.

THE subscribers are prepared to make contracts for New York or Schuylkill Limes, on accommodating terms and in quantities to suit purchasers, Also all kinds of produce purchased at the highest cash prices.

THOS. B. ARMSTRONG,
Georgetown X Roads,
Kent county, Md.

Dec. 16, '48.

LEVY COURT NOTICE

The Levy Court of Kent county will meet at the Court House, in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 10th and Wednesday the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same time and place on every Tuesday and Wednesday, until the 13th of June next, for the purpose of altering and correcting the accounts of such persons as have sold, alienated, or transferred, any assessable property, since the first day of June last and also for the purpose of attending to any other business that may come before them. After the 13th day of June next no alteration weatever will be made in the assessment.

The Levy Court

particularly requests all Supervisors and Constables, to bring in their accounts and renew their bonds on or before Tuesday the 22nd day of May next, and that all supervisors report the number of gates or on their respective roads. All supervisors and constables neglecting this notice will be considered as having resigned or refused to serve in the office to which they have been appointed and the Court will proceed to fill the vacancy.

THE LEVY COURT

will require all accounts presented to the said Court, to be under oath (which oath can now be administered by the Court,) and the several items chargeable in the same to be made out at length; and all new applications for pensions to be made by petition in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by one or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

THE COURT

will require all new applications for the office of Constable, to file their application in writing, with the clerk to the Levy Court and also a recommendation from the citizens of their immediate neighborhood, stating that the applicant is a suitable person to fill said office, and that public convenience requires said appointment.

Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the re-valuation of the real and personal property in Kent county," passed at December session 1834, is enacted, viz:—'That if any Executor, Guardian or Trustee, shall hereinafter fail to inform the Commissioners of Tax—or Levy Court—of the transfer of any property belonging to any deceased person, ward or estate in trust, of which he or she may be Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Trustee, shall be liable for the tax on the same; until the Commissioners of Tax—or Levy Court—shall be properly notified of such transfer.

J. F. GORDON,
Cl'k Levy Court of Kent county.

April 7, 1849. 10w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent county Court, to me directed at the suit of Robert Usilton, Ex'r of Rebecca Barger against James L. Bowers, will be sold at public sale, on

SATURDAY,

12th of May at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the tavern door of Thomas Lusby, Esq. in Chestertown, all the right, title and interest of the said James L. Bowers, of in, and to all that.

FARM

called Double Purchase; Rich Meadows, Everetts Addition, and Everetts Discovery, commonly called, the Walker Farm, containing

271 3-4 ACRES,

more or less, lying in Worton, Kent county, and adjoining the lands of Jos. Porter and others, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized and taken as the property of the Said James L. Bowers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

GEO. W. SPENCER.
Late Sheriff.

Late Sheriff's Office,
April 21, 1849. } 4 25

BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING.

THE undersigned having discontinued farming would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends carrying on the above business in Kent county. He feels confident in his ability to do work with neatness and give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN DAVIS.

Quaker Neck,
Mh. 10, 1849 } tf

N.B. All orders for work left at the office of the Kent News will meet with prompt attention. J. D.

POETRY.

THE LIFE CLOCK.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

There is a little mystic clock,
No human eye hath seen;
That beateth on—and beateth on,
From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped it sleep,
And heareth not a sound,
It ticks and ticks the live-long night,
And never runneth down.

O, wonderous is the work of art,
Which knel s the passing hour,
But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived,
The life clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems,
By pride and wealth possessed;
But, rich or poor, or high or low,
Each bears it in its breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid bed of flowers,
All still and softly glides,
Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat,
It warms of passing tides.

When passion nerves the warrior's arm
For deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not, the fearful sound,
The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,
And tender words are spoken,
Then fast and wild it rattles on,
As if with love 'twere broken.

Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended;
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.

[From the Quaker City.]

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

A LEGEND OF BUENA VISTA.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD

It was near the setting of the sun when the man of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, saw the clouds come down on the last charge of Buena Vista, that a scene, worthy of the days of Washington, closed the day in glory.

Do you behold that dark ravine, deep sunken between these precipitous banks? Here no sunlight comes, for these walls of rock wasp the pass in eternal twilight.—Withered trees grow between the masses of granite, and scattered stones make the bed of the ravine uncertain and difficult for the tread.

Bark! That cry, that rush like a mountain torrent bursting its barries and quick as the lightning flashes from darkness dismal ravine is bathed in red battle light.—From its northern extremity, a confused band of Mexicans, an army in itself come yelling along the passtreading one another down as they fly, their banners, spears, horses and men, tossed together in inextricable confusion.

By thousands they rush into the shadows of the pass, their dark faces reddened by the sheeted blaze of musquetry. The caverns of the ravine send back the roar of the panic and the grey rocks are washed by their blood.

But the little band who pursues this army? Who are they? You may see in their firm heroic ranks, the volunteer costume of Illinois and Kentucky. At their head, urging his men with shouts, rides the gallant M'Kee, by his side young Henry Clay, that broad forehead, which reminds you of his father bathed in the glare as his sword quivers on high ere it falls to kill. There too, a wild figure, red with his own blood and the blood of Mexican foes, his uniform rent in fetters, his arm bared to the shoulder, striking terrible blows with his good sword—Hardin of Illinois, came gallantly forward.

This small, but iron band, hurl the Mexicans from the heights into the ravine follow up the chase, far down into the eternal twilight of that mountain pass.

Look! As their musquetry streams its steady blaze, you would think that one ceaseless sheet of lightning bathed these rocks in flame!

Over the Mexicans, man and horses hurled back in mad disorder, the Americans dash on their way, never heeding the over whelming numbers of their foes, never heeding the palpitation forms, beneath their feet, with bayonet, and rifle, and sword, they press steadily on, their well known banner, streaming evermore overhead.

The howl of the dying war horse—hark? Does it not chill your blood to hear it? The bubbling cry of the wounded man, with the horse's hoof upon his mouth, tramping his face into a hideous wreck—does it not sicken your soul to hear it?

A hundred yards or more, into the pass the Americans have penetrated, when suddenly a young Mexican, rushing back upon their ranks, seizes the fallen flag of Anahuac, and dashes to his death!

To see him, young and beardless, a very boy, rush with his country's flag, with bared breast, upon that line of sharp steel—it was a sight to stir cowards into manhood, and it shot into the Mexican hearts like an electric flame.

Even in their panic-stricken disorder, they turned; by hundreds, they grasped their arms, and rolled in one long wave of lance and bayonet, upon the foe. Woe to the brave men of Illinois and Kentucky now! Locken in that deadly pass, a wall of infuriated Mexicans between them and that wall of rocks—above their heads, through every aperture among the cliffs, the blaze of the musquets pouring a shower of bullets in their faces—wherever they turned, the long and deadly lance poised at their throats—it was a moment to think once of Home and die!

Those who survived that fearful moment, tell with shuddering triumph of the deeds of the three heroes—M'Kee, Hardin and Clay.

M'Kee, you see him yonder, with his sword dripping blood, he endeavors to ward off the aim of those deadly lances, and fights on his knees when he can stand no longer, and then the combatants close over him and you see him no more.

Hardin, rose from a heap of slaughtered foes, his face streaming from its hideous lance wounds, and waved a Mexican flag, in triumph, as his life blood gushed in torrent over his muscular form. That instant, the full light of battle was upon his mangled face. Then, flinging the captured flag to a brother soldier he shouted—

'Give it to her as a memorial of Buena Vista! My Wife!" It was his last word. Upon his bared breast, the fury of ten lances rushed, and the horses' hoofs trampled him into the heap of dead.

But most sad and yet most glorious of all, was, to see the death of the Second Henry Clay! You should have seen him with his back against yonder rock, his sword grasped firmly, as the conciousness that he bore a name that must not die gloriously, seemed to fill his every vein, and dark a deedly fire from his eyes.

At that moment he looked like the old Man.

For his brow high and retreating, with the blood clotted hair waving back from its outline, was swollen in every vein, as though his soul shone from it, ere she fled forever. Lips set, brows knit, hand firm—a circle of his men fighting round him—he dashed into the Mexicans, until his was wet, his arm weary with blood.

At last, with his thigh splintered by a ball, he gathered his proud form to its full height, and fell. His face ashy with intense agony, he bade his comrades to leave him there to die. That ravine, should be the bed of his glory.

But gathering round him, a guard of breasts and steel—while two of their number bore him tenderly along—those men of Kentucky fought round their fallen hero, and as retreating step by step, they launched their swords and bayonets into the faces of the foe, they said with every blow—'Henry Clay!'

It was wonderful to see how that name nerved their arms, and called a smile to the face of the dying hero. How it would have made the heart of the old man of Ashland throb, to have heard his name, yelling as a battle cry, down the shadows of that lonely pass!

Along the ravine, and up this narrow path! The Hero bleeds as they bear him on, and tracks the way with his blood.—Faster and thicker the Mexicans swarm—they see the circle around the fallen man, even see his pale face uplifted as a smile crosses its fading lineaments, and like a pack of wolves scenting the frozen traveller at dead of night, they come howling up the rocks, and charge the devoted band with one dense mass of bayonets.

Up and on! The light shines yonder, on the topmost rocks of the ravine. It is the light of the setting sun. Old Taylor's eye is upon that rock, and there we will fight our way, and, and die in the old man's sight.

It was a murderous way, that path up the steep band of the ravine. Littered with dead, slippery with blood, it grew blacker every moment with swarming Mexicans, and the defenders of the wounded hero fell one by one, into the chasms yawning all around.

At last they reach the light, the swords and bayonets glitter in sight of the contending armies, and the bloody contest roars toward the topmost rock.

Then it was, that gathering up his dying frame—armed with supernatural vigor—young Clay started from the arms of his supporters, and stood with outstretched hands, in the light of the setting sun.—It was a glorious sight which he saw there, amid the rolling battle clouds, Santa Anna's formidable array hurled back into ravine and gorge, by Taylor's little band! But a more glorious thing it was to see that dying man, standing for the last time, in the light of that sun; which never shall rise for him again!

Leave me, he shrieked as he fell back on the sod—I must die and I will die here! Perd your lives no longer for me! Go! There is work for you yonder.

The Mexicans crowding on, hungry for slaughter fell back as he spoke, their bayonets, glistening by hundreds, were levelled at the throats of the devoted band. By the mere force of their overwhelming numbers, they crushed them back from the side of dying Clay.

One only lingered; a brave man, who had known the chivalric Soldier, and loved him long, he stood there, and covered as he was with blood, heard his last words:

"Tell my father how I died, and give him these pistols!"

Lifting his ashy face into light, he turned his eyes upon his comrade's face—placed the pistols in his hand—and fell back to his death.

That Comrade, with the pistols, in his grasp, fought his way alone to the topmost rock of the path, and only once looked back. He saw a quivering form, canopied by bayonets—he saw those outstretched hands grappling with points of steel—he saw a pale face lifted once in the light, and then darkness rushed upon the life of young Henry Clay.

WHAT COWS SHOULD FARMERS KEEP?

What are the qualities necessary to constitute a good cow? A good milker alone does not, in our judgment, make a good cow; neither does a good breeder, nor a good feeder. It is these qualities combined that make the cow. Give us a cow that is good for milk, quality as well as quantity considered—that when properly bred to good bulls will invariably produce good calves, and one that when dried of her milk, will, with proper care and attention, take on flesh rapidly and evenly—and for one we rest, for awhile at least, satisfied. And until we can raise up an entire herd of cows, each one of which shall possess these excellencies, our aim shall be to advance in improvement until we can accomplish our object.

To possess the first of these qualities a cow should have a fine head, a little wide above the eyes but quite small below; and appear somewhat long. Her nose should be of a rich yellow color, or at all events not black; (we do not know of any full blooded stock, of any breed, with black noses, but they frequently appear on stock as high bred as fifteen sixteenths.) Her neck should be small where it joints the head, but widening and deepening as it approaches the shoulders and briskets. Her udder should be of good size, well covered with long soft hair, and not inclined to fleshiness; large milk veins, and small delicate—horns—they may be long in some breeds, but they should be fine, and she should have a yellow skin.

To be a good breeder, she should in the first place be decended from a good stock, and the further back you trace her from good stock the better. She should possess all the before mentioned milking qualities, with a broad straight back, wide loins and hips, long deep quarters, round ribs, small bones in proportion to her size, deep, a full brisket, fore legs wide apart and short; lastly, she should be a good handler. A cow that is a good handler will also invariably produce rich milk; and if a first rate handler, and possessing the before mentioned points, she will be invariably a good feeder. This handling quality, is or has been, too much overlooked by breeders and judges of Cattle Shows.—Judges that will give in their decisions for premiums on stock, without touching an animal, are in our opinion unfit for that office. We should not think of purchasing a cow for milk, stock, and beef without knowing her to be a good handler.—*Bowens N. A. Farmer.*

STAGGERS CURED.

Four cases of Staggers, on the same farm, have been cured by the following treatment.

Bleed largely from both the neck veins at once, and in as full a stream as possible, then give

1 oz Sulphur
1 oz. Salpetre } in a drench.
½ oz. Antimony

Rub the horse well all over, and in half an hour give ½ lb. Salts.

This has always produced an operation and checked the disease. The recovery is very slow. The horse should be stabled, the bowels kept open by giving

1 oz. Sulphur,
1 oz Salpetre, } in the food,
1-8 oz. Antimony,
1 8 oz. Assafœtida,

as often as necessary; and bleeding whenever the stiffness returns. Should the bleeding not remove the stiffness, shave the hair from the top of the head—bathe the skin in hot vinegar and rub on it a blister, made of

1 part of rozin
1 do of Spanish flies } melted together
4 do of hogs lard,

Should the blister not draw in 4 or 6 hours, relief has been obtained by opening the skin of the forhead and putting in slices of garden garlic.

TRADING.—"John, now I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as to trade horses?"

"Why so, Dick?"

"I'd cheat somebody before night most shockingly."

A negro being asked if he knew who E Pluribus Unum was, replied,—'I don't zackly know the gemman myself, but I know as how he is one of 'em, as he hab his name on all de drums.'