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AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEW
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EDWARD MANSFIELD,
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THE KENT NEWS.

FRUSTRA, LABORAT, QUI OMNIBUS, PLACERE STUDET—"HE LABORS VAINLY, WHO ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE EVERY ONE."

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POETRY.

[From the Saturday Gazette.]

THE WINTER NIGHT.

BY MRS. JULIA C. B. DORR.

How beautiful! how beautiful!
The earth is clad to-night,
As a maiden for her bridal decked,
In pure and spotless white!
She hath laid aside the gorgeous robe,
And all the rich array
She sported through the sultry hours
Of the long summer day.

How beautiful! how beautiful!
Full many a burning gem
Meet for a queenly coronet
Or royal diadem,
Sparkles upon the mantle
Our mother wears this night,
And flings o'er all the pure attire
A flood of radiant light!

How beautiful! how beautiful!
The winds are all asleep,
While in their far-off, glorious homes
Bright stars a vigil keep;
They look down on a slumbering world
With a calm and placid smile,
And a glory summer may not know,
Beams forth from them the while!

How beautiful! how beautiful!
Look upward and around!
Oh! is it not a fairy scene,
And this enchanted ground?
Let dwellers under southern skies
Talk of their sun-lit bowers,
We bless our God that joyous homes
In this northern land are ours!

THE MINIATURE.

William was holding in his hand
The likeness of his wife—
Fresh, as it touched by fairy wand,
With beauty, grace and life.
He almost thought it spoke—he gazed
Upon the treasure still;
Absorbed, delighted and amazed,
He viewed the artist's skill.

"This picture is yourself, dear Jane;
'Tis drawn to nature true;
I've kissed it o'er and o'er again,
It is so much like you."
"And has it kissed you back, my dear?"
"Why—no—my love," said he;
"Then, William, it is very clear,
'Tis not at all *like me!*"

THE BOSTON MOB.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Fillmore, on Friday, sent a message to the Senate, in reply to Mr. Clay's resolution, requesting him to communicate any information he possessed in regard to the recent case of forcible resistance to the laws in Boston; what means he adopted to meet the resources; and whether any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency, and more vigorously execute existing laws.

The President replies that nothing official has been received, but private and unofficial communications concur in establishing the main facts of the newspaper accounts, and those given in the affidavit of the deputy marshal. The President says:

Nothing could be more unexpected than that such a gross violation of law, such a high-handed contempt of the authority of the United States, should be perpetrated by a band of lawless confederates, at noonday, in the city of Boston, and in the very temple of justice. I regard this flagitious proceeding, as being a surprise, not unattended by some degree of negligence; nor do I doubt that, if any such act of violence had been apprehended, thousands of the good citizens of Boston would have presented themselves voluntarily and promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does not seem to have been timely made known or duly appreciated by those who were concerned in the execution of the process. In a community distinguished for its love of order and respect for the laws—among a people whose sentiment is liberty and law, and not liberty without law, nor above the law—such an outrage could only be the result of sudden violence, unhappily too much unprepared for to be successfully resisted. It would be melancholy, indeed, if we were obliged to regard this outbreak against the constitutional and legal authority of the government as proceeding from the general feeling of the people, in a spot which is proverbially called the "Cradle of American Liberty."

Such, undoubtedly, is not the fact. It violates, without question, the general sentiment of the people of Massachusetts, as much as it violates the law, defies the authority of the government, and disgraces those concerned in it, their aiders and abettors.

[Here the President quotes the resolutions of Congress passed in 1789, and 1821, directing the U. S. Marshal and the Judges of the District, to hire a temporary jail for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the U. States, in any State where the jails of said State are closed against them. Previous to March, 1843, the jails of Massachusetts were used for the safe keeping of U. S. prisoners, but the Legislature of that State, on the 24th of March, 1843, passed a law imposing a fine of not more than $1,000, and an imprisonment of one year, on any officer concerned in confining in any jail in that State, a prisoner claimed as a fugitive slave.] Of this law, the President says:

"This law, it is obvious, had two objects: the first was to make it a penal offence in all officers and magistrates of the Commonwealth to exercise the powers conferred to them by the act of Congress of the 12th of February, 1793, "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," and which powers they were fully competent to perform up to the time of their inhibition and penal enactment; second, to refuse the use of the jails of the State for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive slave.

It is deeply to be lamented that the purpose of these enactments is quite apparent. It was to prevent, as far as the Legislature of the State could prevent, the laws of Congress, passed for the purpose of carrying into effect that article of the constitution of the United States which declares that "no person held to service or labor, in one States, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," from being carried into effect. But these acts of State legislation, although they may cause embarrassments and create expense, cannot derogate either from the duty or the authority of Congress to carry out fully and fairly the plan and imperative constitutional provision for the delivery of persons bound to labor in one State, and escaping into another, to the party to whom such labor may be due. It is quite clear that, by the resolution of Congress of March 3, 1821, the marshal of the United States, in any State in which the use of the jails of the State has been withdrawn in whole or in part from the purpose of the detention of persons committed under the authority of the United States, is not only empowered, but expressly required under the direction of the judge of the district, to hire a convenient place for the safekeeping of prisoners committed under authority of the United States. It will be seen, from papers accompanying this communication, that the attention of the Marshal of Massachusetts was distinctly called to this provision of the law by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, of the date of October 28th last. There is no official information that the marshal has provided any such place for the confinement of his prisoners. If he has not, it is to be regretted that this power was not exercised by the marshal, under the direction of the district judge, immediately on the passage of the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts of the 24th of March, 1843, and especially that it was not exercised on the passage of the fugitive slave law of the last session, or when the attention of the marshal was afterwards particularly drawn to it.

It is true that the escape from the deputy marshals in this case was not owing to the want of a prison or place of confinement; but still it is not easy to see how the prisoner could have been safely and conveniently detained, during an adjournment of the hearing for some days, without such place of confinement. If it shall appear that no such place has been obtained, directions to the marshal will be given to lose no time in the discharge of this duty.

I transmit to the Senate the copy of a proclamation issued by me on the 18th instant, in relation to these unexpected and deplorable occurrence in Boston, together with copies of instructions from the Departments of War and Navy, relative to the general subject. And I communicate, also, copies of telegraphic despatches transmitted from the Department of State to the District Attorney and Marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, and their answers thereto.

In regard to the last branch of the inquiry made by the resolution of the Senate, I have to observe that the Constitution declares that "the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and that "he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States," and that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union suppress insurrection, and repel invasions." From which it appears that the Army and Navy are, by the Constitution, placed under the control of the Executive; and probably no legislation of Congress could add to or diminish the power thus given, but by increasing or diminishing, or abolishing altogether the Army and Navy.

But not so with the militia. The President cannot call the militia into service, even to execute the laws or repel invasions but by the authority of acts of Congress passed for that purpose. But when the militia are called into service in the manner prescribed by law, then the Constitution itself gives the command to the President. Acting on this principle, Congress, by the act of February 28, 1795, authorized the President to call forth the militia to repel invasion, and "suppress insurrections against a State government, and to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and cause the laws to be faithfully executed." But the act proceeds to declare that whenever it may be deemed necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. These words are broad enough to require a proclamation in all cases where militia are called out under that act, whether to repel invasion, or suppress an insurrection, or to aid in executing the laws. This section has, consequently, created some doubt whether the militia could be called forth to aid in executing the laws without a previous proclamation. But yet the proclamation seems to be in words directed only against insurgents, and to require them to disperse, thereby implying not only an insurrection, but an organized, or at least an imbodied, force. Such a proclamation in aid of the civil authority would often defeat the whole object, by giving such notice to persons intended to be arrested that they would be enabled to fly or secret themselves. The force may be wanted sometimes to make the arrest, and also sometimes to protect the officer after it is made, and to prevent a rescue. I would, therefore, suggest that this section be modified by declaring that nothing therein contained shall be construed to require any previous proclamation when the militia are called forth, either to repel invasion to execute the laws, or suppress combinations against them; and that the President may make such call and place such militia under the control of any civil officer of the United States to aid him in executing the laws or suppressing such combinations; and, while so employed, they shall be paid by and subsisted at the expense of the United States.

Congress, not probably adverting to the difference between the militia and the regular army, by the act of March 3, 1807, authorized the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the same purposes for which he might call forth the militia, and subject to the same proclamation. But the power of the President, under the Constitution, as commander of the Army and Navy, is general; and his duty to see the laws faithfully executed is general and positive; and the act of 1807 ought not to be construed as evincing any disposition in Congress to limit or restrain this constitutional authority.—For greater certainty, however, it may be well that Congress should modify or explain this act in regard to its provisions for the employment of the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as that in regard to calling forth the militia. It is supposed not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether onrolled in the militia or not may be summoned as members of the posse comitatus, either by the marshal or a commissioner, according to law, and that it is their duty to obey such summons. But perhaps it may be doubted whether the marshal or a commissioner can summon as the posse comitatus an organized militia force, acting under its own appropriate officers, without the consent of such officers. This point may deserve the consideration of Congress.

I use this occasion to repeat the assurance that so far as depends on me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed; and to this end I am prepared to exercise whenever it may become necessary, the power constitutionally vested in me to the fullest extent. I am fully persuaded the the great majority of the people of this country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the just support of the government and the maintenance of the authority of law. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes and the line of my constitutional duty entirely concur; and I doubt not firmness, moderation, and prudence, strengthened and animated by the general opinion of the people, will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace and reprobated by all good men.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

EMIGRATION IN 1850.—According to the annual report of the New York Commissioners of emigration, just submitted to the Legislature, the whole number of passengers arrived at that port during the year 1850 was 232,768. Of these, 19,972 were citizens of the United States, and 212,796 aliens. Natives of Ireland, 117,038, Germany, 45,535, other countries, 50,223. The amount of commutation money received from emigrants during the year was $316,267. A great amelioration in the mode of carrying passengers is noticed.

MEAN PEOPLE.—The man who kicks people when they are down, and the subscriber who neglects to pay for his paper.

The Great Grain Market of the World.

But three years since we were assured that Europe was to afford us a market for almost countless millions of bushels of wheat and corn. "If the energy of our own people," said the then Secretary of the Treasury, "can add $41,332,362 to the export and supply of our breadstuffs and provisions in a single year, what could they not add to such products if they enjoyed free of duty the markets of the world?" An increase of domestic exports similar to that which then taken place in consequence of the famine in Ireland, might give, it was supposed, in the year 1849 an amount of not less than *three hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars;* and yet we have now reached the year 1851, and are exporting less cotton, less food, and less tobacco than we did before that time. That we have less food to export is certainly most fortunate for our farmers, for there exists no market abroad, nor is it likely to exist. We have now before us the London *Mark Lane Express* of last month, by which it appears that the average prices of wheat throughout the kingdom range from thirty four to forty shillings per quarter of five hundred and forty pounds, or *from ninety cents to a dollar per bushel.* Now, admitting that the anticipations of the late Secretary had been realized, and that we now had this large quantity of food to send abroad, at what price would it sell? Would it command, in the market of Britain, even thirty shillings per quarter, or seventy-five cents per bushel, leaving for the farmer even fifty cents here? It certainly would not. His anticipations have not been realized, and we have less to sell, and therefore prices are maintained; and this is regarded by him, we doubt not, as evidence of the soundness of the theory on which was based his alteration of the tariff of 1846. So is it with all these English economists. Their predictions are never realized, yet are they never disheartened. *British* free-trade must be right however wrong they themselves may be. We are now importing enormous quantities of food, in the form of iron, and we can export scarcely any to pay for it, and this is supposed to be the process by which the farmer is to secure high prices for his products and obtain his iron cheaply. In Ohio, says one of our exchange papers, "one thousand two hundred square miles are underlaid with the iron. A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron sixty one miles long and six miles wide; a square would yield 2,000,000 tons of pig iron; so that this district would contain 1,000,000,000 tons which would last 2,700 years—as long a distance certainly as any man looks ahead! The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia possesses inexhaustible quantities of iron ore."

And yet Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which have only food to sell, are rendering themselves daily more and more dependent for iron upon a distant country, in which wheat sells at from ninety cents to a doller per bushel and in which iron will again sell for ten pounds per ton when the remainder of our furnaces shall be blown out, as they are likely soon to be. Our farmers who have food to sell are daily diminishing the competition for the purchase of their products, and for the sale of iron, the result of which must inevitably be, and that ere long, cheap food and dear iron.

☞The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present Census:

1 New York,	17 Maryland,
2 Pennsylvania,	18 Louisiana,
3 Ohio,	19 New Jersey,
4 Virginia,	20 Michigan,
5 Indiana,	21 Connecticut,
6 Tennessee,	22 N. Hampshire,
7 Kentucky,	23 Vermont,
8 Massachusetts,	24 Wisconsin,
9 Georgia,	25 Arkansas,
10 North Carolina,	26 Texas,
11 Illinois,	27 Iowa,
12 Alabama,	28 California,
13 Missouri,	29 Rhode Island,
14 South Carolina,	30 Delaware,
15 Maine,	31 Florida,
16 Mississippi,	

GOLDEN RULES FOR BRIDES.—Resolve every morning to be cheerful that day; and should anything occur to break your resolution, suffer it not in the least to put you out of temper with your husband.

Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may, but rather deny yourself the satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart burning, of which it is impossible to see the end.

Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in a wife, to the just will of her husband, is what she promised at the alter, what also the good will reserve her for; and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive.

Be assured, a womans power, a well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all her possible means, to preserve and increase—share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity, conceal his errors.

When is a door not a door? When it is a-jar.

THE FRENCHMAN'S REVENGE.

There are but few pleasing reminiscences of the time when business and credit were prostrated by the hurricane which swept over this country in "thirty-seven," when the banks generally suspended specie payments, and hard cash was a phenomenon. We recollect bet one mirth provoking incident, connected with the great panic, and that was the presentation of a hundred dollar bill at the counter of a city bank, by a Frenchman, with a demand for the specie.

"Monsieur," said the fierce litle Frenchman, "vill you pay zis bill? Vill you give me ze monnie?"

"We cannot redeem it at present," said the Teller, in a very bland tone, "we have suspended."

"Suspende! Na's that? Hang by ze neck like one thieving tog? No sare! you no deceive me sare! I vill have ze l'argent, ze gold, ze silvar, ze coppare!"

"We cannot pay it now. We will redeem our notes when other banks redeem theirs."

"When order bank redeem theirs. By gar, ze oder bank say ze same, sare! I vill shoot you sare, vis ze pistol, ze gun, ze cannon, sare!"

"You had better wait, sir. You had better keep cool!"

"By gar, I vill *not* wait, I vill not keep cool!—I vill have, by gar *revenge!* Sacre! Look here! I tear your paper note all in little piece! I threw him!—I stamp on him! You *lose* your leetle billet note! There sare—I am revenge! *I am by gar, revenge!*

And having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the Cashier, Tellers, and all hands, the little Frenchman stalked out of the Bank with the air of a Napoleon.

AN EXTRACT.

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep undisturbed repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of being a bed of down shall be a bed of gravel, or the rocky bed of the toomb. No matter where the poor remains of a man may be the repose is deep and undisturbed, the sorrowful bosom heaves no more, the tears are dried up in their fountain, the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosom of the dead, and not one of the sleepers hears the spirit-stirring triumphs, or respond to the rending shouts of victory. How quietly those covutless millions sleep in the arms of their mothers' earth! The voice of thunder shall not awake them—the loud cry of the elements, the winds, the waves, nor even the giant tread of the earthquake shall be able to cause inquietude in the chamber of death. They shall rest and pass away—the great battle shall be fought; and then a small voice at first heard, shall rise to a tempest and penetrate the voiceless wave—for a trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear this voice.

TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. Swishelm, in the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, talks about matters in the following style:

"Walking is getting out of fashion, and young woman now a days wriggle along as if they were moved by Eirckson's patent propellers. Their walk is as crooked as that of a ship with all sail and no rudder. They are as graceful as a colonel's horse or a broken down racer. I notice they are awfully deformed, and as a general rule have great lumps on their backs like dromedaries—all of which is doubtless very pleasant to traders in cotton batting and hay. This new edition of shape may be an improvement on the original must be shocking bad in one of these wadded young woman. If one of them should be furnished by nature with one of these humps or heaps, she would be exhibited, as a curiosity at a fip a peep, like a double headed pig.

"I hope after reading these strictures, that the young woman will give up wriggling through the streets like a parcel of eels—content themselves with the human form, and try the experiment of acting like responsible beings."

THUS IS LIFE.—If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought upon your memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass to their pleasure or their work. But no one will miss us, except our immediate connections; and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all, now active in life pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they shall soon be gone. In a few years not a single being can say, 'I knew him.' In another age we lived, and did business with those who have long since slumbered in the tomb. Thus is life! How rapid it passes! O, blessed are they who are held in everlasting rememberance.

☞Why is a man examining his boy, to see if he has the measels, like an astronomer?

Because he is looking for *spots* on the *son.*

Agricultural.

A Fact in Deep Plowing.

Having been for a long time an attentive reader of the Newspaper especially the farmers' departments and having seen many articles on the cultivation of corn, I have concluded to give you my experience for the last two years. Previous to that, I had followed the old plan of shallow plowing and high hilling. Now far the other way. In the spring of 1849, I took five acres of ground that had wheat on it the year before, and had for a number of years been rather hard run by sowing in wheat one year, and planted to corn the next, until the surface soil was worn so low that twelve bushels of wheat and forty or fifty of corn were an average crop. On the five acres, I put eighty-seven loads of barn yard manure, the greater part of it straw, only partially rotted, and plowed it as follows;—Taking two teams and two plows, I began by a furrow seven inches deep with a first plow, then followed in the same furrow with the other plow, turning another furrow six inches deep, making thirteen inches of soil turned. I then harrowed and marked it making the rows four feet apart both ways, and planted on the 22d of May. As soon as the corn was large enough to follow the rows, I cultivated it out both ways, and had a man to follow with a hoe to set up the hills that were partially covered up. I went through it twice afterwards with the cultivator, but made no hills, leaving the surface as level as possible. I cut it up the 17th of September, and from the five acres, husked seven hundred and six bushels of ears.

Now I don't call this a brag crop, for I am well aware that it can be beat—but it shows the difference between half doing and doing it well. The corn was hauled off and the ground sowed to wheat, being plowed as deep as a pair of horses could plow it—and from the same ground, I have this year harvested and threshed one hundred and ninety bushels to the acre. I have managed my corn ground in the same manner this season, and from present appearance shall have as good crop as I had last.

Brilliant White-Wash.

Many have heard of the brilliant stucco white-wash on the east end of the President's house in Washington. The following receipe for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiment:—take one half bushel nice unslacked lime; slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam.—Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well disolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot: half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied.—Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint, for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red or pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown, before it is stirred into the mixture makes a lilac color. Lampblack and Spanish-brown, mixed together, produce a redish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash; but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will be determined by the quantity of coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different it would be best to try by experiments on a shingle; and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them clear and white it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than 5 gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

JUVENILE PRECOCITY.—A considerate mother having advised her child "never to put off till to morrow what you can do to-day," the precocious boy replied, "well then, mamma, let us now eat the cranberry pie that's in the safe."

A DIALOGUE.—"Nimrod can you tell me who was the first man?"

"Adam somebody. His father wasn't nobody, and he never had a mother, on account of the scarcity of women, and the pressure of the times!"

☞Some queer chap says that grain is treated like infants; when the head becomes heavy it is *cradled,* and generally it is well *threshed* to make it fit for use.

Why is a doctor's prescription a good thing to feed pigs with?

There are grains in it.