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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

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

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. FEBRUARY 20, 1847. NO. 43.

Cheap Watches and JEWELRY.

AT the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewl'd, 18 car. cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jew'd	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
SilverLepineWatches, jew'd, 1st qual.	14 00
Superior Quarter Watches,	10 00
Imitation quarter watches, not war.	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine silver spectacles,	1 75
Gold bracelets, with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 50

Gold finger rings, 37½ cts. to $8; Watch Glasses—plain 12½ cts, patent 18¾, lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quarters, lower than the above prices.

dec'r 19, 1846.

Steam Iron Railing Factory,

RIDGE ROAD,

ABOVE BUTTONWOOD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THIS establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor,
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St
Philadelphia, February 6, 1847. 5m.

Hover's First Premium Ink.

No. 87

North Third street Philadelphia.

The celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Inks, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend upon its superior quality.

Hover's Adamantine Cement, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c., useful to every Housekeeper, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

☞Pamphlets, containing numerous testimoniale of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer.

February 6, '47. 1y

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

No. 40 *Market St.* (S. Side below Second.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country merchants and dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

☞T. & C. are also proprietors of the Asian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring states, as the best preparation for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 6, '47. 6m

WOOD

TAKEN at this Office for subscription or advertising.

Sept. 12th, 1846. tf

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first sixmonths

☞For Prospectus, see fourth page.



POETRY.

JERUSALEM.

From the Churchman.

Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
It is not to behold
The glory of thy jasper walls,
Thy streets of purest gold:

To see the twelve apostles' names
Upon thy bulwarks traced;
Thy gates—each one a solid pearl—
By each an angel placed:

The stream of life from 'neath the throne
Nor yet that throne to see—
That I would pray "O may my home
Be found at last in thee!"

No earthly eye I know hath seen
The glories that are thine;
Nor ear hath heard such strains as rise
From mid the host divine!

But, oh! than all thy streets can boast,
My eager eyes would see,
Jesus, the priceless lamb of God,
Who died to ransom me!

"Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Name ever dear to me,
O may at last my home be found
With Christ, my Lord, in thee!"

HIERON

LINES

Suggested by the death of Captain Eugene Boyle.

BY A LADY.

He sought renown in the tented field,
Where the force of his destiny bore him
A chivalrous heart his invincible shield,
While the 'Star-spangled banner' waved o'r him.

He fought for his country's honor and fame,
Where the arrows of death were flying,
His dauntless spirit remained the same,
'Though heroes around him were dying

But fiat went forth, an invisible hand
The days of his years had numbered,
And the angel of death cast her shadowy wand,
O'er the couch wherI our hero slumbered

But he sleeps in peace, in an honored grave,
Where a laured wreath entwined him—
And he leaves not a heart, more warm or brave,
In all the land behind him.

Fame sheds a halo around his head,
No after-time can sever,
And his country's glory—the brave who bled—
Are linked with his name forever.

The Famine in Ireland.

We make some additional extracts, says the Sun, from Foreign papers received by the Sarah Sands. The details of the suffering in Ireland are of especial interest:—

IRELAND.—The accounts from nearly every part of Ireland differ but little in describing the real situation of the people. We select a few as a specimen of the whole:—

The Cork Examiner sums up the state of things in the neighborhood of Skibbereen—

"In the parish of Kilmoe, 14 died on Sunday; 3 of these were buried in coffins, 11 were buried without other covering than the rags they wore when alive. One gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this case, says: 'The distress is so appalling, that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy,' and another says: 'I would rather give 1s. to a starving man than 4s. 6d. for a coffin.' 140 died in Skibbereen workhouse in one month; 8 have died in one day! And Mr. McCarthy Downing states, that they came into the house merely and solely for the purpose of getting a coffin.'

"The Rev. Mr. Clancy visits a farm, and there, in one house, he administered the last rites of religion to six persons.' On a subsequent occasion, he prepared for death a father and a daughter lying in the same bed."

"The Rev. Mr. Caulfield sees 13 members of one family lying down in fever."

"The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick retires to rest at 3 o'clock in the morning and rises after a couple of hours heavy sleep. It is the same with his coadjutors.

"Mr. Donovan solemnly assures a public meeting, that the people are dropping in dozens about them.'

'Mr. Marmion says that work on the public road is even more destructive than fever; for the naked wretches have not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and they down from the united effects of cold and hunger—never to rise again.'

The accounts from Mayo, given in the Freeman's Journal, are very painful. In the parish of Cong 27 deaths occurred within a week; in a neighboring parish, the same number in three weeks. The Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic curate of Kilgeever, thus illustrates the intensity of the famine:

"I shall never forget the impression made on my mind a few days ago by a most heart rending case of starvation. I have witnessed the poor mother of five in family sending her little children, almost lifeless from hunger, to bed; and despairing of ever again seeing them alive she took her last leave of them. In the morning, her first act was to touch their lips with her hand, to see if the breath of life still remained; but the poor mother's fears were not groundless, for not a breath could she feel from some of her dear little children; that 'night buried them in the night of eternity.'

By way of climax may be added the following horrible relation from the Corn Constitutional:

"Going into the hotel yard, I perceived an unfortunate woman rush by me and take some fish guts which lay in a fetid pool, and retiring she ate them ravenously. On getting outside the gateway, she reeled for a few paces and then fell; but, while lying exhausted on the street, with the most savage ferocity she continued to gnaw the disgusing entrails."

A brief reference was made yesterday, to the subsbription that has been commenced for the relief of the distressed people in the remote parishes of Ireland and Scotland. We are happy to state that a large number of additional donations are about to be advertised. It cannot be too strongly enforced that clothing as well as money is required and that to a very large amount indeed, to relieve the poignant distress which too many of our fellow subjects are suffering at the present moment. All the aid that can be rendered to the committee for affording the relief required shall be readily given by this journal Under the exertions of Messrs. Rothschild and others, it may be reasonably anticipated that hundreds upon hundreds of pounds sterling will be soon added to the Relief Fund.

The annual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at Conciliation Hall, on the 18th ult; Mr. O'Connell, in his speech said he would go to Parliament, but not as a whig or tory, but to get food for the people. The rent for the week was £128; on the 17th ult. the rent was £120.

A terrible disease, almost amounting to a plague, has broken out in some of the poor houses in Ireland. The death in the work house of Scarifi, County Clare, from this cause average from four to twelve daily.

The English press it is said, are studiously concealing the condition of the people.

The landlords of Cavan recently held a meeting to devise measures for relieving the famishing people of that county.

Outrages on the public works are rife.—The public works have been suspended in the parish of Ruan, County Clare, in consequence of an attack having been made upon Mr. Harrington, the principal overseer in that parish, because he was a stranger in the district. Mr. glad to hear that the medical attendant has pronounced his life out of danger

The statements made with respect to the purchase of fire arms are quite unfounded; the only trader who is engaged in the sale of these articles in the Skibbereen Union, comprising a population of nearly 100 000 persons, has of late sold but fifteen guns and two pistols, which were disposed of to men in the highest ranks

The condition of the country around Cork is most appalling, starvation being universal, deaths from want of food frequent, and fearfully on the increase, whilst despair has seized upon the public mind from the apparent indisposition of the government to exert itself for the preservation of the people.

The prices of food have risen to a price which places it far beyond the reach even of those among the laboring classes who are employed; and this most unfortunate condition is mainly attributable to the obstinate refusal of the government to establish food depots throughout the country, and to the discouragement given by it at an early period to the procuration of food from funds raised by private subscriptions, by its refusal to rid any funds applicable to the object of lowering the price of food even to the poor and the destitute.

A Roman Catholic clergyman, (Rev. Mr Begley,) at a recent meeting in Bantry, said—"When I call to my recollection the scenes that I have witnessed within the last six weeks—when I have seen those who were hale and strong struck down by famine and disease, the young and old hurrying on to eternity, and that induced and brought on, I will say, by the unfortunate misgovernment of this country, by the want of paternal sympathy for the people, by not timely interfering and rescuing a generous, a noble, and a devoted people—when I see all those sacrificed—when I see that we are placed in this position, that even the men employed upon the roads, scanty as that labor is, cannot sustain themselves by their daily hire, even for one day—when I remember all this, I cannot but be deeply affected. [Hear, hear.] I know I have record of the facts, and I could give you the names of the individuals—I know men to be working two entire days upon the public roads without ever tasting a morsel of food (great sensation)—I know many of their families obliged to go to bed for two successive nights without tasting a morsel of food; and I know that, not many days since, Tim McCarthy, on the Strand, and his family, for forty-eight hours had not eaten a morsel of food; but, as they said themselves, they drank the cold black water; and when some charitable hand reached some assistance, two of the children fainted on tasting food. Proceeding on their favorite principles of political economy, they have given the people something employment, but, gracious mercy what does that avail, when I tell you that the people employed on the roads are in absolute starvation—when they cannot, from their scanty earning derive one substantial meal in twenty-four hours? And when this is the case regarding them, what must be the condition of the thousands that receive no employment—who rise in morning with the dreary prospect of not being able to provide for themselves or their families with a morsel of food—who go to bed with heavy hearts, anticipating but a recurrence of the same privations for the next day—who are ready and willing to labor, but no employment for them? (Hear.)

Ships of War Coming for Bread.—The European Times says: "The whole of the available British navy will be occupied in bringing food from every quarter of the world where it can be had, to arrest the starvation of which Ireland is the scene. The promptitude with which the government is determined to act in this matter, is already making itself felt on the food markets. The price of grain has already experienced a slight check, and it is believed by many practical men that all the provision markets, from this time forward, will assume a downward tendency. In fact, it is known that several experienced merchants have agreed to furnish, in a month or two from the present time, large quantities of corn at sixteen, and even eighteen shillings per quarter under the current rates. The farmers are already taking the alarm, and so far from keeping back, are now engaged in forcing their produce on the markets."

The Scarcity of Food in France.—A letter is in town from Mr. Cobden, M. P., dated Marseilles, Dec. 29, 1846, from which we are enabled to give the following interesting extract: "I find an immense movement in corn here. The port is crowded with ships. Upwards of 1,200 000 quarters of wheat have been imported, and nearly all of it is gone into the interior, chiefly in the direction of Lyons, by carts. The roads are so cut up by the traffic, that they resemble rivers of mud. The French government has suspended the navigation laws, and corn is brought in free of duty, by ships of all nations, from any ports; a large portion of it is imported here from the Black Sea, in Greek ships. I hear there is still a vast supply in Southern Russia—that the Russian harvest is most abundant.—*Manchester Express.*

Immigration of Irish Paupers.—The number of persons, in the most utter destitution, arriving from Ireland in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports, still continues. It is clear, however, that this evil cannot be allowed to proceed without the most ruinous consequences. If it is, the 13.000 Irish paupers now in this town, will soon increase to 20,000 or even 30.000, and the parish rates of Liverpool will soon rise from 2s to 5s, or even 6s. in the pound.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Capitulation of Monterey.

OFFICIAL PAPERS AND LETTERS.

FROM THE "UNION."

Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, Jan. 6. 1847.

To the Editor of the Union—Dear Sir. After much speculation and no little misrepresentation about the capitulation of Monterey, I perceive by our recent newspapers that a discussion has arisen as to who is responsible for that transaction.—As one of the commissioners who were entrusted by General Taylor with the arrangement of the terms upon which the city of Monterey and its fortifications should be delivered to our forces, I have had frequent occasion to recur to the course then adopted, and the considerations which led to it. My judgment after the fact has fully sustained my decisions at the date of the occurrence; and feeling myself responsible for the instrument as we prepared and presented it to our commanding general, I have the satisfaction, after all subsequent events, to believe that the terms we offered were expedient, and honorable, and wise. A distinguished gentleman with whom I acted on that commission, Governor Henderson, says, in a recently published letter, "I did not at the time, nor do I still, like the terms, but acted as one of the commissioners, together with General Worth and Colonel Davis, to carry out General Taylor's instructions. We ought and could have made them surrender at discretion," &c.

From each position taken in the above paragraph I dissent. The instructions given by General Taylor only presented his object, and fixed a limit to the powers of his commissioners; hence, when points were raised which exceeded our discretion they were referred to the commander; but minor points were acted on and finally submitted as a part of our negotiation. We fixed the time within which the Mexican forces should retire from Monterey. We agreed upon the time we should wait for the decision of the respective Governments, which I recollect was less by thirty odd days than the Mexican commissioners asked—the period adopted being that which, according to our estimate, was required to bring up the rear of our army, with the ordnance and supplies necessary for further operations.

I did not then, nor do I now, believe we could have made the enemy surrender at discretion. Had I entertained the opinion, it would have been given to the commission, and to the commanding general, and would have precluded me from signing an agreement which permitted the garrison to retire with the honors of war. It is demonstrable, from the position and known powers of the two armies, that we could drive the enemy from the town; but the town was untenable whilst the main fort (called the new citadel) remained in the hands of the enemy. Being without siege artillery or entrenching tools, we could only hope to carry this fort by storm, after a heavy loss from our army; which, isolated in a hostile country, now numbered less than half the forces of the enemy. When all this had been achieved, what more would we have gained than by the capitulation?

General Taylor's force was too small to invest the town. It was, therefore, always in the power of the enemy to retreat, bearing his light arms. Our army—poorly provided, and with very insufficient transportation—could not have overtaken, if they had pursued the flying enemy. Hence the conclusion that, as it was not in our power to capture the main body of the Mexican army; it is unreasonable to suppose their general would have surrendered at discretion. The moral effect of retiring under the capitulation was certainly greater than if the enemy had retreated without our consent By this course we secured the large supply of ammunition he had collected in Monterey—which, had the assault been continued, must have been exploded by our shells, as it was principally stored in "the Cathedral," which, being supposed to be filled with troops, was the especial aim of our pieces. The destruction which this explosion would have produced must have involved the advance of both divisions of our troops; and I commend this to the contemplation of those whose arguments have been drawn from facts learned since the commissioners closed their negotiations. With the introductory remarks, I send a copy of a manuscript in my possession, which was prepared to meet such necessity as now exists for an explanation of the views which governed the commissioners in arranging the terms of capitulation, to justify the commanding general, should misrepresentation and calumny attempt to tarnish his well earned reputation, and, for all time to come, to fix his truth of the transaction. Please publish this in your paper, and believe me your friend, &c.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The above is a correct statement of the leading facts connected with the transactions referred to, according to my recollection. It is, however, proper that I should further state that my first impression was, that no better terms than those first proposed, on the part of Gen. Taylor, ought to have been given, and I so said to Gen'l Taylor when I found him disposed to yield to the request of General Ampudia; and at the same time gave it as my opinion that they would be accepted by him before we left the town General Taylor replied that he would run no risk where it could be avoided; that he wished to avoid the further shedding of blood, and that he was satisfied that our Government would be pleased with the terms given by the capitulation; and, being myself persuaded of that fact, I yielded my individual views and wishes, and under that conviction I shall ever be ready to defend the terms of the capitulation. J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Major General Commanding
the Texan Volunteers.

I not only counselled and advised, the opportunity being offered by the general in-chief, the first proposition, but cordially assented and approved the decision taken by General Taylor in respect to the latter, as did every member of the commission, and for good and sufficient military and national reasons; and stand ready, at all times and proper places, to defend and sustain the action of the commanding general, and participation of the commissioners.—Knowing that malignants, the tremor being off, are at work to discredit and misrepresent the case, (as I had anticipated,) I feel obliged to Col. Davis for having thrown together the material and facts.

W. J. WORTH.
Brig. Gen commanding 2d division.
MONTEREY, October 12, 1846

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Bernard who flourished in the twelfth century, has the following beautiful remarks:

"Such is the remarkable efficacy of the Word of God, that while it humbles it exalts us. This is indeed the kind and powerful operation of the word, by whom all things were made; and thus indeed, Christ's yoke becomes easy, and his burden light. Light indeed, is his burden. For what can be lighter than a load which even carries every person who bears it—a burden which unburdens the soul. In all nature I seek to find some resemblance to this; and I seem to discover a likeness of it, in the wings of the bird, which are borne by the creature, and yet sustain and support its flight through the open firmament of heaven."

GOD looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how elegant they may be, nor at the geometry of your prayers, how long they may be; not at the arithmetic of your prayers, how many they may be; nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they may be; but the sincerity of them he looks at.—*Brooks.*

THE Boston Cronotype says:—Cold water hotels, of all others, should have ice tumblers, hot potatoes, snow-white sheets, unlimited bedsteads and wide awake waiters.

Singular Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition, regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say, when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap therein and wash. One immediately obeyed, and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the waters, agitated by the first, had become slightly muddled and when he had bathed, he came up copper colored; the third did not leap in till the water became black with mud, and came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages of bark, and bade them choose, and, out of pity and misfortune in color, gave the black man his choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, choose the heaviest; the copper colored one then chose the second heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest.—When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, and all the implements of labor, and warlike apparatus; the third gave to the white man pens, ink, and paper—the engine of the mind—the means of mental improvement—the social link of humanity—the foundation of the white man's superiority.

A LAWYER'S REPORT OF A BATTLE.—The following report of the action in the case of assault and Battery, at Monterey, is thus briefly drawn by a Cincinnati lawyer,

United States Regulars and Volunteers, vs City of Monterey. This was an action on the case, to recover damages for breach of treaty contract, Declaration 1st count, special reciting contract, breach, &c., to which were added the "money" counts. Defendant plead in law. "Mexican battery and fortresses." Plaintiffs reply Anglo Saxon pluck and resolution; upon this issue taken, and causes submitted.

Generals Taylor and Worth, for plaintiffs.

For Defendant, Mr. Ampudia.

The case was argued on both sides with great force and considerable feeling, but arguments of the plaintiffs' counsel, derived from and based upon maxims and principles of the canon law, which were made to bear upon the case, were peculiarly convincing.

Court find for plaintiffs on issue made. "That Mexican batteries are no bar to the Anglo Saxon pluck and resolution." Judgment for plaintiffs. By consent of parties, stay of execution for eight weeks.

A Western stump orator, recommending himself to his constituents, makes the following pledges: "If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with day. I will unrivet human society, clean its parts, and crew it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese. My chief recommendations are that at a public dinner given to ——, I ate more than any two men at the table—I've just bought a new suit of clothes that will do to wear to Congress, and I've got the handsomest sister in old Kentuck."

"Now I ax you fellers, who's the best citizen—him as supports government or him as doesn't? Why him as does, in course. We support Government, we fellers—every man as drinks supports Government, that is, if he lickers at a licensed house. Every blessed drop of licker he swallers there is taxed to pay the salary of them ere great big guns. 'Spose we was to stop drinking—why government must fall—it couldn't help it no how. That's the werry reason I drinks. I don't like grog—I mortally hates it. If I followed my own inclination, I'd rather drink butter milk, ginger pop, or soda water. But I lickers for the good of my country, to set an example of patriotism, virtue and self-denial to the risin' generation.

A WITTY EFFORT.—The Boston Star says:

"Baltimore bills, we are sorry to say, are in a very depressed state at this time; no less than *eight* "Williams" appearing in the list of insolvents for the last week."

LIBERAL OFFER.—"I will save you a thousand pounds," said an Irishman to an old gentleman, "if you don't stand in your own light." "How?" "You have a daughter and you intend to give her ten thousand pounds as a marriage portion?" "I do." "Sir I will take her with nine thousand."

POETICAL.—The following quotation is from a down east poetical speech:

"I have lived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, the village church spire glisten in the rays of the morning sun, and one night the stream rose twenty feet, and carried away my mill, which cost me one thousand dollars."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The Annapolis Republican says that the Senate of Maryland is composed of 12 Farmers; 4 Lawyers; 2 Doctors 2 Merchants and 1 Printer—Total 21.

The House of Delegates is composed of 43 Farmers, 15 Lawyers; 3 Doctors; 1 Stone Cutter; 3 Tailors; 6 Merchants; 3 Tavern Keepers; 1 Editor; 1 ex-Editor; 3 House Carpenters; 1 Tanner; 1 Distiller; 1 Sailor—Total 82.

Sheridan Knowles talks of a visit to the United States during the ensuing spring.