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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. APRIL 24, 1847. NO. 52

IT IS WRITTEN

In the book of nature and of common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to each peculiar climate.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

of the North American College of Health, are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one Disease,

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

Natural Principles

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters: in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of all impurity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner; and while they every day

Give Ease and Pleasure,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The following Agencies have been established for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in Kent county:

John Russell, Chestertown.
Nathan Peacock, Georgetown X Roads.
Daniel Hanes, Still Pond.
Henry Blackiston, Rock Hall.
Nathan Mansfield, Chesterville.
——— ———, Urieville.
Reese J. Bell, Millington.
B. C. Wells, Head of Sassafras.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phil.; 288 Greenwich st. N Y; and 198 Tremont st Boston.

April 3, '47

Bricklaying, Masonry and Plastering.

THE subscriber would again through the medium of the press return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage he has received in the past, and hopes by untiring attention to business and his greatest exertions to please, he will still merit a continuation of their patronage. He confidently hopes by doubling his diligence, *low prices*, and the strictest punctuality to business, to merit and secure an increased share of patronage. Any orders for work left with John N Usilton, Esq. Chester Town, will receive prompt attention by the publics ob'nt s'vt

GEORGE R. REED.

March 6, 1847.

BAKING AND CONFECTIONARY

CARL L. STRANDBERG, takes this opportunity of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of Chester Town, for their kindness and sympathy expressed for him in his present grief and distress, and hope the Lord may reward them for the same.

He intends ts carry on the

Baking and Confectionary Business,

in all its various branches and will fill all orders for *Cakes, Bread and Confectionary* at the shortest notice and on very liberal terms.

Chester Town, Feb 20, 1847.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the above business in the house 2d door above Collins & Hynson's store, on front street where he may at all times be seen.

Being always in possession of the latest and most popular fashions, he feels confident of his ability to complete his suits with neatness and elegance and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

S. GEORGE NEAL.

Chester Town, Feb'y 20, '47.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscriber having removed from this section of country, wishes to dispose of his Farm, in Worton, Kent co., known as "Hill Top," containing five hundred and seventy eight acres more or less, miles from Chester Town, and ¾ of a from navigable water. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, will no doubt, examine the property for themselves. Terms reasonable. For further particulars enquire David C. Blackiston, Esq., or by letter

THOS. M. BLACKISTON, Portsmouth, Va.

April 10, 1847. 6m

500 bushels of oyster shell lime, just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by

ap 3 J. L. STAM.

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 80

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 testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactoty, 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 Indian 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

BEAVER CLOTHS—a lot of Fine Beaver Cloths, for sack and over coats; just received and for sale cheap cheap by

WILMER & NICOLS.

Bridles, collars, traces, lines &c. for sale low by

WILEY & PERKINS.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months

☞ For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.

POETRY.

For the Kent News

REFLECTIONS

TO THE MEMORY OF MY FATHER.

Blessed parent! does thy spirit
Look from yon bright realm on me?
Does it gently hover over,
Wishing me from earth set free?

Do the angels join thy longing
For thy wandering son's return,
To the God who gave his spirit,
Here awhile on earth to mourn?

Oh! sainted father! when my heart
In sad reflections dwells on thee,
How oft in melancholy musing,
Longs my soul thy rest to see!

JESUS, Saviour of the holy,
Teach me how my sins to shun;
May I but follow his example,
And my race with safety run.

Teach me how to love my neighbor
With the love thy saints should bear,
To those who should be seeking entrance
To thy holy courts with prayer.

Oh! forgive my great transgressions,
'Gainst thy holy will and Word,
May I never prove unfeeling,
To thy spirits piercing sword.

And oh! my father; if in Heaven
Thy sacred breathings there prevail,
Lift them for me to the power,
Who hast said they should not fail?

Could I, wth prophetic vision,
See the glories of thy home,
How my soul in earnest longing,
There with thee would strive to roam.

But oh this would distract my spirit,
With its turmoil and its care,
Seeking often what it knows not,
Rendering doubtful every prayer.

Happy spirits, hover o'er me,
With thine unseen angel wings,
And in sacred contemplations,
Raise my thoughts to heavenly things

Lo my little sisters' raptures,
Mingle with thy songs of praise,
To the Lamb of God, our King,
Glorious one of ancient days?

Do you together join the chorus,
With our friends who went before,
Who with lamps all brightly burning
Entered at the bridegroom's door.

How oft thy voice in holy warning,
From the sacred desk I've heard,
In words which thrilled with deep emotion,
And mans inmost spirits stirred.

Should I thy holy footsteps follow,
Leading souls where thou hast lead,
To their home, the saviors, bosom,
Where may rest the weary head?

Grant me, Heavenly Father, courage,
To withstand that tempter's power,
And with sacred love to cherish,
Hope in Thee when tempests lower.

Heaven forgive my misdeeds many,
Keen reflection often come,
Teaching me the love and mercy
Shown to bring me to that home.

May we all in heaven assemble,
That our praises there may bend,
In one united song of triumph,
Never, never more to end!

A DEVOTED SON OF OLD KENT.

Baltimore, Easter, 1847.

Later from Saltillo.

INCIDENTS—A BATTLE FIELD.

The following letter from Saltillo we copy from the New Orleans Delta:

SALTILLO, March 2[illegible], 1847.

In a letter which I wrote a few days since, I gave you a very full account of the sanguinary affair of Buena Vista, (pronounced *Wano Esta*,) and will now give you a few scenes which I have witnessed, not mentioned in that letter.

The first view that we caught of the enemy was when they had turned the left flank of our lines, and were pursuing the Flying Infantry and Horsemen. Column after column succeeded, until they formed a dense mass, numbering something like twelve thousand men. No words can convey to you even a faint idea of their imposing appearance. Their arms, brilliantly furnished, reflected a million times the dazzling rays of the sun—their rich and gaudy uniforms stood out in bold relief against the soiled and tattered garments of the "suffering volunteers"—their Cavalry Lancers) drawn up in beautiful style, in numbers from two to three thousand, and in lines the beauty of which the most accurate military observer could have found no fault with; and, added to this, that they were, for the time, victors, I assure you we did not look upon them with contempt. But when the quick, sharp ringing of our rifles sounded the death-knell of score after score of them, three hearty Mississippi cheers told full well that no cowardly fear paralyzed that little band. Rushing on, our small force would have scattered the retreating foe in all directions over the death strewn field, had not our watchful leader, Col Davis, perceived that we were about to be surrounded by an overpowering force, and ordered us to retire and rally.

Here an amusing circumstance took place. Major Bradford—who is probably the most impetuously brave officer who ever drew a sword—perceived us retiring and thought we were defeated. He dismounted from his horse and followed on slowly after us, exclaiming: "*Shoot me!*" "*Shoot me!*" some one called out—

"What the devil's the matter, Major?"

"*Ah, kill me! The Mississippi Regiment has run, and I don't want to live another minute!*"

But the gallant Major was quickly undeceived, for we soon reformed, and although our ranks were terribly thinned by the killed and wounded, yet again was heard the deep voice of the noble Davis, "*Forward! Guide centre! March!*" The command was repeated by fifty voices, and with more steadiness and precision than the careless fellows were ever known to evince on a drill, they returned to the bloody contest. But it is not my intention to repeat what I have already written.

* * * * *

At one time during the fight, we returned over the ground on which was made our first charge. We there saw the mangled bodies of our fallen comrades, and although animated by the excitement of the fierce contest just passed, and the knowledge that that contest was just then to be renewed, yet I think there was not a heart among us which did not for a moment cease to beat on beholding that scene. But for his straw hat and a few other articles of clothing which the ruffians had left on him, I should have failed to recognize the body of young Eggleston. He was shot, stabbed and otherwise abused. This was, indeed, the fate of all whom I saw. Lieut. Moore, and a man named Couch, of our company, were the only persons whose bodies I easily recognized.

After the battle I rode over the whole field. Parties were engaged in burying the dead—but there were still hundreds of bodies lying stiff and cold, with no covering save the scanty remnant of clothing which the robbers of the dead found too valueless to take from them. I saw the human body pierced in every place. I saw expressed in the faces of the dead almost every passion and feeling. Some seemed to have died execrating their enemies, and cursing them with their last breath; others had the most placid and resigned expression. Some appeared to have died defending their lives bravely to the last while others evidently used their last words in supplicating for mercy. Here lay youth and mature age calmly reposing in untimely death.

Passing on from this part of the bloody ground, I went over to the plain literally covered with the dead bodies of those who had so recently been our foes. This scene was horrible enough, God knows, but was divested of some of its horrors by the fact that not one of the Mexican soldiers was either robbed or stripped of his clothing, nor was there the least appearance of the bodies having been abused after being wounded. This, indeed, speaks much for the "barbarous volunteers of the United States of the North," as the Mexicans style us

Among the hundreds of dead whom I saw there, I was much touched by the appearance of the corpse of a Mexican boy, whose age I should think could not have exceeded fifteen years. A bullet had struck him full through the breast and must have occasioned almost instant death. He was lying on his back, his face slightly inclined to one side, and, although cold, yet beaming with a bright and sunny smile, which eloquently told the spectator that he had fallen with his face to his country's foe

* * * * *

Saltillo is one vast hospital. Besides our own wounded, (four or five hundred in number) General Taylor has collected all the wounded Mexicans who were left by their army, and put them in hospital. It is most disgusting to visit one of those places. All of them (the Mexicans) are badly wounded, for those that were slightly wounded went off. They are dying every hour in the day.

The durability of oak may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old; one of the oaken coronation chairs has been in its present situation in Westminster Abbey about 540 years; and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any accounts is of oak; it is that famous for its defence by Horatius Cocles, and which existed 400 years before Christ.

VERY HARD INDEED.—A young gentleman paid his addresses to a young lady, by whose mother he was unhonorably received.

"How hard," said he, to the young lady, "to separate those whom love has united!"

"Very hard, indeed," replied she, with great innocence, at the same time throwing her arms round his neck, "and so mother will find it."

Still Later from the Brazos.

The Battle between Gen Taylor and Urrea Contradicted—Gen. Taylor at Saltillo—Assassinations at Monterey, &c.

The steamer Telegraph, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., with dates from the Brazos to the 6th, from Monterey to the 23th ult., and Saltillo to the 22d. At both of the latter places, every thing was quiet, and no apprehensions were entertained of a different state of things ensuing there. Very many of the wounded, both Americans and Mexicans, were dying at Saltillo.

The report that a battle had been fought between Gen Taylor and the forces under Gen Urrea and Canales, proves to be incorrect.

A Mexican merchant had been assassinated at Montery by Mr. Gayse, one of the clerks of Lloyd Tilghman, whose goods had been captured by Urrea, and found in the store of the Mexican.

Several other assassinations are mentioned, among them one of Urrea's officers who massacred the Americans near Cerralvo.

As we have already hinted, it is understood to be the design of Gen. Taylor, as soon as he gets the necessary reinforcement, to march on to Saltillo, and at a point between that and Mexico, form a junction with Gen. Scott.

Eight companies of the Massachusetts regiment were stationed at Camargo on the 30th inst. The other two were shortly expected. Col. Cushing arrived at the Brazos on the 4th inst.

Major Giddings writes from Cerralvo, March 18, telling of how he was attacked by Urrea and Romara, of which we have already informed our readers: "I have learned from a prisoner of mine, (he says,) that Gen. Urrea was slightly wounded in our little battle—also, that Lieut. Barbour and party are prisoners in his hands.

The following letter from the Picayune, dated Camargo, March 29, is interesting:

The report that Gen. Taylor had come down to Cerralvo with the flying artillery, May's squadron of dragoons and the Kentucky cavalry, was correct. The command under Col. Curtis, consisting of a portion of the Ohio regiment and six companies of the Virginia regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Randolph, encountered the advance guard of Urrea a few miles beyond Cerralvo, and reported to Col. Curtis who ordered the command back to Cerralvo, encamped them in the plaza, and sent out a detachment of twenty men to bury the dead teamsters killed by Urrea some time before. They were fired upon by the advance of Urrea.

The next morning they marched towards Marin and encountered the advance guard of Gen. Taylor, who, hearing that communication had been cut off from Monterey, had marched for Saltillo to the rescue, as soon as the wounded at Buena Vista had been properly cared for. Urrea, finding himself between two fires, *ramosed the rancho*, and has not been heard of since. A portion of Bragg's battery came down to this place, under command of Lieut Shover, to recruit their horses, which were very much broken down by hard duty, and Gen. Taylor, after issuing orders, returned to Saltillo, via Monterey.

The Kentucky cavalry also came down to recruit, and have since gone back, all but Capt T F Marshall's company, which has been ordered to scout between China, a large ranchero called "Al Damas," and Caidereyta, and keep open the communication between these points and Monterey. Major Chevallie, with a detachment of 280 of the Texes repiment, recently raised, are encamped on the opposite side of San Juan, and will, as soon as their horses are recruited, proceed to Monte Morales, on the upper road to Monterey, and scout beyond that point and Linares. This will comprise all the disaffected region and that under Urrea's supervision, and keep that gentleman and his valiant chiefs under subjection, while it will afford protection to the trains of supplies going from this post

The Virginia detachment, ordered back here by Gen. Taylor, will march to morrow from this place, as an escort to a large train of provision wagons. The second battalion, under Lieut. Col. Randolph, will proceed as far as China, and remain there with one piece of flying artillery, and fortify the plaza, while the other battalion, under command of Col. Hamtramck, will proceed to Monterey with the train and one piece of artillery, and then return to Monte Morales on the upper road, and fortify and garrison that place until further orders.—With these salutary provisions of General Taylor, I opine, you will hear no more of wagon trains being attacked, plundered and burned.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

What was the origin and purpose of it? We hear it frequently spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be further from the truth—at the time that line was established slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest just at this time.

As early as the year 1682 a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore respecting the construction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.—Lord Baltimore claimed to and including the 4th degree of north latitude; and William Penn mildly, yet firmly, resisted the claim The debateable land was one degree of 69 English miles on the south of Pennsylvania, and extended west as far as the State itself. The matter was finally brought into the Court of Chancery in England, and, after tedious delays, on the 15th day of May, 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke made a decree awarding costs against Lord Baltimore, and directing that the commissioners should be appointed to mark the boundaries between the parties. The commissioners, so appointed, met at Newcastle, on the 15th of November, 1775, and, not being able to agree, separated.—After a further litigation and delay the whole matter was settled by the mutual agreement between the surviving heirs of the original litigants.

In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania, with all the needful astronomical instruments, to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he performed, and a report of his proceedings was made to the Royal Society of London, for the year 1767.

This Mr. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line in dispute, which appears to have been done in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous "Mason and Dixon's line," and boundary between Pennsylvania on the south, and Maryland on the north. Any one desirous of more detailed information, will find it in Douglas's History of America, published in Boston; Proud's History of Pennsylvania, the memoris of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Vesey's Reports, 352, Penn. Lord Baltimore.

Little did the actors in this matter think that in after times the line established with so much trouble and expense would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its centre.

Further from Vera Cruz.

Alvarado Evacuated—Gen'l Scotts march to the Interior—The Mexican Troops—Gen. La Vega—the Vomito.

The New Orleans Picayune contains a letter from Vera Cruz, date the 2nd inst. from which we extract the following:

Although the result is not yet known, it is generally conceded that the expedition to Alvarado who will meet with any enemy. Agents have arrived here from that place, this is most certain; and they say that the armed force there all fled on the capture of Vera Cruz being known.

This morning a detachment, composed in part of the 2d Dragoons, under Col. Harney, started for Antigua, and old town north of this, to take possession, and from this point reconnoissances will probably be made towards Puente Nacional and Jalapa.

From appearances, I do not think that General Scott will march with the main army into the interior for some days to come; He is straitened to a degree for want of transportation, and it would be but bad policy to move until everything is in readiness. The lateral movements—those by way of Antigua and Alvarado—will have the effect of bringing all the horses, mules and subsistence on both sides the main main road to Mexico into an American camp.

Among others who have arrived here within the week are two or three gentlemen from Mazatlan. They say that both Upper and Lower California are in peaceable possession of the Americans. They say nothing of the arrival of Gen. Kearney in California; but he might have reached Monterey, on the Pacific, without their knowing it. They speak of a boat belonging to one of our men of war haging been upset, and all on board perished. I shall endeavor to obtain further particulars.

We have reliable intelligence from Puente Nacional up to yesterday afternoon. At that time Gen. La Vega was there in command of 1000 men. They were deserting daily in squads, and he was shooting all he caught to prevent to prevent those who remained from running away.

Gen. Worth, the new Governor of Vera Cruz, has adopted most stringent and at the same time most appropriate police regulations. A large number of Mexicans are already at work tearing down the barricades and opening the walls of the city—the latter for the purpose of letting fresh air into the streets. They say that several cases of the vomito, or yellow fever of the country, have already appeared; but I shall inquire farther before I give credit to the story.

A SWARM OF B's.—Be quiet. Be active Be patient. Be humble. Be prayerful. Be watchful. Be hopeful. Be loving. Be gentle: Be merciful. Be gracious. Be just. Be upwright. Be kind. Be simple. Be diligent. Be lovely. Be long suffering. Be not faithless, but believing, and the grace of God be with you.

AMERICAN TELESCOPE.—An American telescope, made in the East, has 8½ inches aperture, and focal distance of fourteen feet. It is mounted on a convenient carriage, and its weight is half a ton. This instrument can be afforded for $5000, and is pronounced, by competent judges, to be equal to those of Europe, which cost $10,000. The American Institute is about to ask permission of the Common Council to exhibit this telescope in New York, for which purpose they will ask the privilege of erecting a temporary shed in the Park. The aperture of this telescope is half an inch wider than that in the Cincinnati Telescope, the cost of which was 14,000 dollars.

CURIOSITY.—A lady in Providence, R. I., has satisfied her curiosity, in the discovery, that there are 2,020 seeds in a fig.