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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Oct. 23, 1847.

Governor's Salary.

During the past winter, we made some private efforts to induce the Whigs to legislate upon the subject of the Governor's salary, and to increase it to a respectable amount, comporting with the dignity, responsibility and expenses of the office, and with the honor and character of the State. One of our reasons was, that a small salary, necessarily excluded a man of moderate fortune, or a poor man, however meritorious, talented and popular, from becoming Governor, and created a monopoly for those, whom circumstances had made able to incur the expense of maintaining the respectability of the office. The Democrats, so called, had been crying down the salaries of officers, and being ostensibly in favor of retrenchment, refused to originate and advocate a measure, which would appear inconsistent with their profession, and detract from their supposed hold upon popular opinion. The whigs would not pass the measure because the other side might throw it into the political caldron, and make another bubble in the Gubernatorial canvass. That the salary ought to be raised, we conscientiously believe, but the question *when*, becomes of essential importance.

When we advocated and expected the election of Mr. Goldsboro' we did not hesitate to express our private opinion to our friends that Mr. G. must take the office and keep it at the present salary. That the pay of the office ought not to be increased during the term of the incumbent? To establish a different rule, would be to invite intrigue and corruption, on the part of an Executive to secure his object. We think it would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and hope therefore that a Bill may be framed and passed to take effect at the commencement of the next Gubernatorial term—and as no one can now reasonably speculate as to the person or party that will succeed three years hence, no sinister motive could now be imputed to the advocates of an increased salary.

Washington College.

The winter Session of this institution has just commenced. All who are disposed to avail themselves of the advantages which it affords, had better do so at once. No institution sustains a higher character for salubrity of situation and moral propriety among the scholars. The inducements to dissipation and indolence are not permitted to exist, and Parents and Guardians may be perfectly satisfied that the morals and habits of their children and wards will be guarded, and that as efficient and thorough an education be imparted to them, as can be obtained at any college in the country. Education is of infinitely more importance to a young man than land or money. It fits the youth for every variety of business—for private and official employment, and for society. It provides him with a chart and compass, to enable him to navigate the boisterous or troubled sea of life. The terms are very moderate for board and tuition, and no one can now complain of being obliged to send his children abroad for education.

AFFLICTING OCCURRENCE.—The Cumberland Civilian says, that on Sunday morning last, one of the neighbors was attracted by the crying of a child, in the house occupied by Mrs. Timothy B. Thomas, at Mount Savage. On approaching the house, it was found to be closed; assistance was immediately summoned and the door broken open. On entering, a horrible spectacle presented itself. Mrs. Thompson was dead in her bed, the body in a partial state of decomposition, and a poor little infant of five weeks lying at the breast, endeavoring to extract nourishment from the dried up fountains of its mother's corpse; while another child, aged about 18 months, was sitting on the floor, weeping from hunger and exhaustion. It is supposed Mrs. T. had died of apoplexy, on retiring to bed the previous night. Her husband is absent at the west.

CAPT. KEARNEY—Capt Philip Kearney, who lost an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of Gen Kearney, and a native of New York. His private income is $30,000 per annum, and like Gen Taylor, he follows the wars for the love of the thing.

He is married to the sister of our worthy fellow citizen, Alexander C. Bullit, of the Picayune.—*N. O. Delta.*

BEAT THIS WHO CAN?—John A. Turley, Esq., raised on his farm, in this (Scioto) co., the present season, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn on one acre of land. This is doing up farming after the old Egyptian fashion.—*Portsmouth Clipper.*

ARMY NEWS!

From Gen. Scott's Army.

Important from the seat of War—Glorious American victories—Operations of Gen. Scott at the Capital—Three to four thousand Americans killed, wounded and missing—Cols McIntosh and Ransom, and Lieut. Cols. Scott, Graham, Baxter, and Dickinson among the killed—Bt. Col J. E Johnston and Capt. D. H. McPhail, of Baltimore, wounded—Congratulatory orders from Gen. Scott—Movements of Santa Anna, &c—Our victories fully confirmed—Arrival of the Steamship Fashion—the Capital in our quiet possession—American Loss in battles of 8th and 13th—Gens. Pillow and Shields Wounded—Great loss of other Officers and Men.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 14th inst. says, the steamer Fashion, Capt. Ingram, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, having left the former city on the 7th inst., and the latter on the 9th. From the 3d to the 7th, outward bound vessels were detained at Vera Cruz by a heavy norther, and but little communication was had with the shore.

The Fashion has experienced very rough weather.

By this arrival the Picayune has its correspondence from Mr. Kendall and others up to the 28th of September, from the city of Mexico. The news is glorious, ever-glorious, for the American arms. At the same time our losses are severe, and the details of the killed and wounded heart-sickening. Thank God, says the Picayune, none of our generals have been killed, but Major General Pillow and Brigadier General Shields were both wounded severely, but were doing well at last accounts.

The Picayune says:—We are not about to repeat the list here. It will be found in Mr. Kendall's letters, but we may mention however, that Colonels McIntosh and C. Ranson, Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, Lieut. Col Graham, of Infantry, Lieut Col Baxter, of the New York regiment, and Lieut Col Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment, are dead. For the rest of the deplorable list we refer to Mr. Kendall's letters.

In the battle of King Mill, our loss was 700. On the 8th, Gen Worth's division lost about six hundred men in killed and wounded in the battle. Of the 13th, the storming of Chapultepec, and the attack on the citadel, Quitman's division lost three hundred, Twiggs' two hundred and sixty eight, Pillow's one hundred and forty two, and Worth's one hundred and thirty eight—making the loss eight hundred and forty eight in all. Worth had scarcely 1,000 men in this action.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded and missing, Kendall sets down at full three thousand. Another authority, given below, makes it four thousand, and yet Gen Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army of only a little exceeding ten thousand men. What wonders have these ten thousand achieved.

The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true. The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but was enormous. We have very beautiful maps illustrating both of the great battle fields of the 8th and 13th, says the Picayune, and shall lay them before our readers as early as practicable.

General Bravo was not killed, but taken prisoner. We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded. It is true that he has resigned the Presidency. We have the act before us, but have not room for it to-day. Since his resignation he has made an address to his countrymen, which we will give to-morrow. We annex here General Scott's order after his victorious occupation of the city of Mexico, by which it will be seen that Gen'l Quitman, who gloriously distinguished himself on the 13th, is Governor of the City:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 284.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847.

Under the favor of God, the valor of this army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the capital of Mexico, and on the palace of their government; but the war is not ended.

The Mexican army and government have fled only to watch an opportunity to return upon us in vengeance. We must then be upon our guard. Companies and regiments will be kept together, and all stand on the alert. Our safety is in military discipline. Let there be no drunkenness—no disorder—and no straggling. Stragglers will be in great danger of assassination, and marauders shall be punished by courts martial.

All of these rules, so honorably observed by this glorious army in Puebla, must be observed here.

The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behaviour on the part of the valiant, thus to win the approbation of all the good of their country. Be sober and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be deaf to this hearty appeal from their commander and friend, GEN'L SCOTT.

Major General Quitman is appointed civil and Military Governor of Mexico by command of Major General Scott. Two days after he issued the following additional order:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 286.

Headquarters Army, National Palace, Mexico, Sept. 15, '47.

The General in Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return both in public and private worship thanks and gratitude to God for the glorious and signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country, beginning with the 19th of August and ending on the 14th of September. This army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Coutreras, San Antonio, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the gates of San Gosle and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited number who have performed those brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

But all is not done. The enemy, though scattered and dismayed, has still many fragments of his late army hovering about us, and aided by an exasperated population, he may again reunite in treble our numbers, and fall upon us to their advantage, if we rest inactive on the security of past victories. Compactness, vigilance and discipline are therefore our only securities.

Let every good officer and man stoutly regard these cautions, and enjoin them upon all others. By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

For the Kent News

THE LATE ELECTIONS

AND THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Calmness having succeeded the excitement always attendance upon a popular election, we propose to examine some facts connected with the Baltimore election and its unprecedented majority. A majority which every unprejudiced and impartial man cannot but believe was brought about by illegal voting to a very considerable extent, and which we shall presently shew by the fignres themselves.

That illegal voting was resorted to in 1844 in the the contest between Pratt and Carroll, we believe has been universally acknowledged. Indeed the fact was made apparent at the time. In that contest, Mr. Carroll had 9190 votes and Mr. Pratt 7968. Carroll's majority being 1222. At the election for Mayor of the city, only two weeks after the Gubernatorial election, Col. Davis, Locofoco had 8168 votes and Mayor Law, the Whig candidate had 7971 votes, shewing the singular fact that, while vote of the Loco Foco candidate for Mayor fell off from Carroll's 722, the Whig vote, being an honest vote was the same as that given to Mr. Pratt. There was, no doubt, fraud here, for Col. Davis was more popular than Mr. Carroll, and both parties put forth their whole strength, as the large number of city officers in the gift of the Mayor always ensures a full vote of the city and a very spirited contest.

Let us now consider the receent election, and as a preliminary connection therewith we must refer to the Mayor's election of last fall. It is well known that the last Mayor's election wes one of the most spirited ever known in the city, and brought out the largest vote ever polled—the vote being for Col. Davis, Loco, 8878 and Levering, whig, 8772, making 17650 in all.—Col. Davis it is supposed obtained 150 whig votes and Mr. Levering 300 loco foco votes, which would make parties stand Davis 9028, Levering 8622, making a loco foco majority in the city of about 400 votes which is all that party ever claim, except on the eve of an election when they talk about "a secret vote." Now examine the late election, for Governor Thomas has 10301 and Goldsborougn 8735, shewing the extraordinary increase 1386 votes—out of which increase Thomas and the loco focos have 1273 and Goldsborough and the whigs but 113. Can any rational or impartial man say that the increase is in any thing like a fair proportion, & we religiously believe that if only the legal vote of Baltimore city had been polled, Mr. Thomas could hardly have obtained much over 450 majority.

That Mr Thomas owes his election to the illegal voting of the city of Balt, is as clear as the noon day sun, and Mr. Goldsboro' is defrauded of his election, and we conscientiously believe that, had some of the party managers deemed it necessary to ensure Thomas' election by giving 2500 majority in the city, it would readily have been given, as the illegal majority they did give him of 1566.

We have but one word more. These frauds concern the people of the whole State, and it is full time that some effective measures were adopted to prevent a recurrence of them. The right of suffrage should be held too sacred to be lightly dealt with, and we hope active measures will be taken throughout our State to induce the Legislature to pass the most stringent and effective Registry Law. The people of the State, have a right to demand it, and no proper or honest man could object to it. Unless some such law is enacted, the whole State must be under the control of Baltimore city. Let us not talk about it, but let us have action. If we had passed a Registry Law in 1844, upon the discovery of the frauds in that election, we should now have elected a Governor in conformity to the will of people—as it is we have one, so says rumor elected, by the notorious Empire Club of New York.

A VOTER.

MEXICAN WHIGISM.

The Locofoco organs seem of late not to know any name for the Whigs but "*Mexican Whigs.*" Let us mention a few facts for the benefit of these callers of hard names. Two Kentucky regiments destined for Mexico are now encamped near this city, and we are assured by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who profess to know the fact, that a large majority of the rank and file of both regiments are Whigs. Lender Coxe, Esq., who was the late Whig candidate for Congress against Judge French, and was lampooned as a Mexican Whig by all the Locofoco papers of the State, is captain of one of the very finest companies at the encampment, and by far the larger portion of his company are Whigs. There is a company upon the ground from the strong Locofoco counties of Henry, Oldham and Trimble, and seventy men of this company or more than seventeenths of it, are Whigs. The regiments are made up of men from nine of the ten Congressional districts of Kentucky, but Lynn Boyd's district, the only Locofoco district in the State, is not represented by a solitary volunteer in either regiment! Let the Locofoco scamps, whose tongues are so familiar with the phrase "Mexican *Whigs*" digest these facts as they may.—*Louis. Jour.*

LARGE POTATOES.—The Frederick Examiner says it has no doubt that the potato crop will be very abundant in that county. The editor has seen various samples of exceedingly large size, the heaviest weighing two pounds and a half.

THE AWFUL EXPLOSION AT NASHVILLE.

We find in the Louisville Courier of Friday last, the following in reference to the terrible and fatal powder mill explosion at Nashville on the 12th inst.:

"We copy from the Nashville Gazette of the 13th inst. the following account of a terrible explosion of a powder magazine in that city. Passengers by the stage last night state that ten bodies had been taken from the ruins.

Yesterday afternoon, a little after 5 o'clk during a storm of wind and rain, a powder magazine was struck by lighting (as supposed) and blew with a tremendous noise. The shock produced by the explosion was similar to that of an earthquake, and its effects are seen all over the city. In that portion of the city, immediately in the neighborhood of the magazine, the houses are in a terrible situation, some completely razed to the ground and other riddled and torn, as if they had undergone a bombardment.

The number of houses injured cannot be less than a hundrdd. Not a brick, not a vestige remains of the magazine. But the worst feature of this terrible calamity is the destruction of human life. It is not known how many were killed—we have heard of a great many, but at the time we write this paregraph, it is impossible to ascertain correctly who are lost. Of the inmates of nearly every house injured, some are more or less wounded. This calamity has fallen mostly upon mechanics and laboring men—the houses being generally occupied by that class of citizens, and they are deprived by it of comfortable homes.

It was a mournful sight to look upon the shattered houses, the wounded, covered with blood, bruised, crushed—the frightened, half crazed mother searching for her children, and the little ones, pale and motionless with fear, clinging closely to their parents, Heaven forbid that we should ever witness such a spectacle again!"

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. transport Mississippi was towed down the bay yesterday morning, from Fort McHenry, having on board the following officers and men:—Captain Shæffer, 1st Lieut. Corcoran, 2d Lieuts Griffith and Malloy, with 72 men, commissioned officers and privates; 62 recruits for the 11th U. S. Infantry, and 30 for the regiment of Voltigeurs. At Fort Monroe she will take on board Company M, 7th artillery, 114 non-commissioned officers and men, Lt. Garland, commanding; 2 recruits of 11th Infantry, and 28 of Regiment of Voltigeurs, Lieut. Otey, Voltigevrs, commanding recruits, and Capt. Smead, 4th artillery, commanding officers of the whole detachment of troops, comprising 308 men and 7 officers.—*Sun.*

"TO CONQUER A PEACE."—This sentiment as applied to the object of the war has lost its absurdity, since it has been discovered to have originated in a typographical error. It was intended to say, "to conquer a piece"—of Mexico.—*Salem Obs.*

WE learn that a detachment of recruits arrived at Fortress Monroe on last Friday, in the Osceola, under the charge of Lieut. Geo T Whittington. They are destined for the Virginia regiment now in Mexico, and are a fine looking set of men.

A man named Kerrison, convicted in Philadelphia of gambling, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $500, besides the costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, in solitary confinement at labor, for three years. This is the first conviction under the new law, and Judge Parsons, in passing sentence, said he considered gambling worse than larceny and that he was determined to break up the numerous houses which are kept throughout the city, and every case that came before him, he intended to enforce the law with vigor and to its full extent.

FOR RENT.



A good comfortable two story house and garden, near Chester Ferry, with a new shop attached thereto, suitable for a shoemaker or store, and in a good neighborhood for business. It will be rented low to a good tenant—for terms apply to Wm. Primrose at the Ferry, or

J. W. QUIMBY,
Chester Town.

Oct'r 23, '47.

For Rent.

A small farm containing about 80 or 90 acres, situate in Kent county, on the main Road from Rock Hall, to Chester Town, and about 3 miles from Rock Hall. It is excellent corn land—to a good tenant the rent will be moderate and it is the intentention of the owner to put all the rent on the place in order to improve it.

Apply to George Vickers, Esqr Chester Town, or to H. N. Hurtt, No. 188 Pratt st Baltimore.

Oct'r 23, '47.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY the 18th day of November, 1847, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., at the tavern porch of Mr. Charles B. Tilden in Chester Town,



A BRICK DWELLING and FRAME DWELLING lying at the upper end of Chester Town and formerly the property of Samuel Mansfield, dec'd. The Frame building is nearly new. The Garden is a fine large one. The property rents readily for $100 per annum.

GEORGE VICKERS, Agent.

Chester Town, }
Oct'r 23, '47 }

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

WILEY & PERKINS.



By Sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne

1623 Americans have been killed and wounded in the battles before the city of Mexico; have been assassinated by the Mexicans since the city was taken Gen Pillow and Shields have been wounded but are recovering. The American loss has been heavy since Gen Scott entered the valley of Mexico, upwards of 3000. Many brave officers and men have fallen. The Mexican loss is supposed to be very considerable Gen Scott is in the city of Mexico with about 7000 men Grain is likely to command a fair price in Europe

The Protestant Episcopal convention now sitting in N York, laid the subject of the new canon on the table, on motion of Hon W C Rives, who introduced a resolution in effect that it is inexpedient to restore Bishop Onderdonk to the Episcopal functions.

DEATH OF HON A H EVERETT—The English papers contain the following announcement of the death of Hon Alexander H Everett, late U S resident Commissioner of Canton.

THE Rev'd George Allen of Philadelphia, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and formerly a professor of languages in New Ark college, has resigned the Protestant E. and unitied himself with the Catholic church He was a Puseyite

Markets.

Baltimore, Oct'r 21, '47

White wheat—$1 40 to 1 50
Red " —1 28 a 1 33
Yellow corn—70
White " —68
New corn—50 to 60
Oats—40 a 45.
Rye—75 a 80.
Fam. flour—8,00
Extra do —7,25
Sup. fine do—6,75



FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, a slave for life, and an excellent farm hand. For terms &c., apply at this office.

Oct'r 23, '47.

LEVY COURT.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at Dec. Session 1838, I hereby certify that it appears from the return of the Judges of Election in this county, that William Gooding had six hundred and thirty-one votes, Simon W. Boyer had six hundred and thirty one votes, David C. Blackiston had four hundred and eighty seven votes, and John Spencer had four hundred and seventy six votes for the Levy Court of Kent county.

I do hereby publish and declare that William Gooding and Simon W. Boyer, having a plurality of legal votes and the requisite qualifications required by the aforesaid act of Assembly, are duly elected members of the Levy Court of Kent county.

J N GORDON, Clerk of
Kent county Court, Md.

October 28, 1847. 3w

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a good assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, &c.* which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in the county.

BENJ'N H. START.

Worton Heights, }
Oct'r 23, 1847. }

☞The undersigned requests all persons indebted to him up to 1847, to settle their accounts by the 15th November next, otherwise he will be compelled to collect them according to law. B. H. START.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of seven writs of the State of Maryland, of vendi exponas, two at the suit of John J. Elliott, one at the suit of Thomas Walker and William B. Wilmer trading under the firm of Walker & Wilmer, one at the suit of William M. Gemmel, one at the suit of James Deford, one at the suit of B. B. Evans and one at the suit of Edward Canty. Issued by John N. Usilton and William S. Lassell Esqs., two Justices of the peace in and for Kent county, State of Maryland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James L. Bowers, to us directed, we have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said James L. Bowers of, in and to all that farm and plantation called a part of Hales and Ricketts farms containing **150 acres**, also a part of worton manner containing 12 *acres* more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in worton, Kent county; also 2 head of cattle, 2 head of horses and one wagon and gears.

And we hereby give notice that on *Saturday the 13th of November next* at 2 o'clock, P. M. before the tavern door of Thomas Lusby, Esq., Chestertown, we will offer for sale the property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

A. W. SPARKS, and
JOHN W. CARROLL, Constables.

October 23, 1847.



TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on

Wednesday, the 17th of November, 1847,

at twelve o'clock, Meridian, at the tavern of John McDaniel, Esq., in the Town of Millington, all that

Farm and Plantation,

lying in Kent county, of which the late William Stevens, died seized, called

"*CHESTERFIELD RENEWED,*"

containing

365 Acres,

more or less.

This Farm lies within two miles of the busy and flourishing town of Millington—adjoins the lands of Messrs. James A. Hazle, Richard Millington, James Smith's heirs, and others, and lying immediately on the main road leading from Millington to Smyrna.

The soil is of fair quality, the Farm is divided into three fields, and is under good fencing.

Nearly one half of this Farm is in



and Timber.

The neighborhood is a good one and the location believed to be healthy.

The Terms of Sale,

as prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments in six twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the first day of January next.

The creditors of the late William Stevens are also notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, within 4 months from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

Chester Town, }
Oct. 23, 1847. } tds

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on

Thursday, the 18th of November, 1847,

at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the tavern porch of Mr. Charles B. Tilden, in Chester Town, about

One Acre of Land,



lying at Goose Hill, in Kent county, formerly the property of Mrs. Rebecca Gilchrist, and on which there is a frame DWELLING HOUSE, and TWO OTHER SMALL TENEMENTS.

The Terms of Sale,

as prescribed by the Decree, are that the purchaser shall give Bond to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

Chester Town, }
Oct'r 23, 1847. }

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery the undersigned as Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 20th day of November, 1847,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the tavern porch of S. O. Meginnis, Esq., in Georgetown X Roads in Kent county, a *Lot of Land* lying in said county, formerly the property of Pere Rhodes (free negro) containing from

15 to 20 Acres

more or less, adjoining the lands of Messrs. John M. Armstrong, James Wilson and others. There is a small tenement on the premises.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are, that the purchaser shall give Bond to the Trustee with approved security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months in three equal instalments with interest from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Chester Town, }
Oct. 18, '47. } tds

To Rent.

For the ensuing year, the two story Dwelling, Kitchen, Garden, &c., opposite Whaland's Mill, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Harriet Thomas—this property is within half a mile of Chester Town. Apply to

T. H. WHALAND.

Oct'r 23, '47.