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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

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

VOL. 8. CHESTER TOWN, MD. OCTOBER 30, 1847. NO. 27.

WORTON HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms at private sale, the tract of land called "Beckworth," or more generally known by the name of Worton Heights, containing 27¼ acres of land.

The improvements consist of a frame dwelling 16 by 38 with kitchen, corn house, stable and carriage house, with a well of good water in the yard. The fencing is mostly of chesnut rails cedar and locust posts. The place has been occupied for many years as a store and is one of the best stands in the county, either for Blacksmith shop, Wheelwright or Shoemaker.

Persons desirous of purchasing the said property can view it by calling on Benj. H. Start, now living on the property, or addressing the subscriber No. 208 South Charles st. Baltimore.

SOLOMON R. START.

Sept. 18, 1847. 6w

MARYLAND,

Kent county, Orphans' Court, September 14th. 1847.

On the application of James W. Skirven Admr. of Samuel G. Kennard late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county afore said, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th of September, 1847.

Seal.

Test. EBEN'R WELCH, Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above Order this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of S. G. Kennard, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of April 1848, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1847.

JAS W. SKIRVEN, Admr. of Sam'l. G. Kennard, dec'd.

Sept. 18, 1847. 3w

A CARD.

I HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and am now opening a handsome assortment of Fancy and Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles: Gimps, bl'k and Italian silks, Fringes, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Muslins, Feathers, and a handsome assortment of Millinary.

I have engaged the services of a young Lady from the city who has much experience in the Millinary Business.

I feel grateful for past favors and hope to give to my friends and a generous public general satisfaction.

JULIA A F. BAKER.

Chester Town, Oct. 2 1847.

A Card.

THE undersigned has resumed the collecting business and assures his friends and the public that all claims placed in his hands shall be promptly attended to; he will as agent attend to the renting selling and hiring real and personal property in Chester Town and Kent county. I will also attend to and negotiate loans and discounts, I am thankful for past favors.

A W. SPARKS.

Oct'r 2, 1847. 4w

FOR sale by Wilmer & Nicols a superior piece of Drab Beaver Cloth suitable for Overcoats, also a lot of black Cloths from $3 to $7 50, all persons in want of Cloths can be suited by us.

October 9, 1847.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

JUST received a good assortment sup'r French bl'k cloths—on hand English and American, bl'k, blue and inv'ble green Cloths, for sale at greatly reduced prices

T W ELIASON.

Aug'st 7, '47.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

CALL AND SEE.

The subscriber is just from the city with a stock of SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., has on hand a good assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of his own make which he offers for sale at a very advance. Also a very fine stock of which he is prepared to make up shortest notice.

lads wanted

16, '47. J. W. FRICHARD.

FOR SALE.



Brick House and Garden now occupied by James W. Philips, Esq., the new frame House and Garden ing. They will be sold low by earcation to JOHN RUSSELL.

own, Oct. 16, '47. 3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between F. & Wm. Tomlinson was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. TOMLINSON,
WM. TOMLINSON.

October 1, 1847.

The undersigned respectfully requests all persons indebted to the firm, are hereby notified to close their accounts by the 15th of November, otherwise they will be collected according to law.

F. TOMLINSON.

Oct. 9, 1847.

The subscriber still continues to sail the Gov. Grason and would be thankful for all favors that he may receive.

WM. TOMLINSON.

October 9, 1847.

To Rent.

FOR the ensuing year or a term of years all that Farm or Plantation called the Travilla Farm, on Chester River, adjoining the lahd of Abraham Vandeford's heirs, and others and tenanted the present year by William Peacock. For Terms appiy to the subscriber Millington, or to A. W. Sparks, Chester Town.

THOMAS WALKER.

October 2, '47. tf

THE STEAMER



CAMBRIDGE

Will leave her new wharf at the corner of Light and Conway sts. Baltimore, on Monday morning 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, for Corsica and Chester Town and return same day. Passage $1. The above route will be continued until further notice. All baggage at the owner's risk. All freight must be paid on delivery.

JOHN D. TURNER.

april 10, '47.

Hats and Caps.

FALL style Hats all kinds and prices just opened—also a large assortment Caps including all the styles.

WICKES & BRO

Sept 25, '47

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore exisiting between William J. Cruikshank, and Ebenezar Neal, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. CRUIKSHANK,
E. NEAL.

Sept'r 14, 1847

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is still carrying on the Tailoring business at the old stand, where he is prepared to make up clothing in best and most fashionable manner. All work warranted to fit. Cutting &c. done at the shortest notice.

EBEN'R NEAL.

Oct'r 2, '47

TO RENT.



For the year 1848, all that frame Dwelling House and garden, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Milby, near Washington College, this property is in good repair.

A. W. SPARKS, Trustee.

Chester Town, Aug't 21, '47.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILMER & NICOLS

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a lot of New Goods, such as Casinetts, Flannels, Muslins, plaid Domestics, &c., which they will sell very cheap. The public are invited to call.

Sept. 18, '47.

TO RENT.



For the ensuing year the Brick and Frame Dwelling at the upper and of Chestertown, at present occupied by Mr. Lee, Mr. Byrom and Mr. Hoiland.

G. VICKERS,

Aug't 14, '47.

TO RENT.



For the year 1848, the Dwelling house kitchen stables, &c. situate in Queen street, at esent occupied by Mr. John Curry. For terms apply to

R. HYNSON.

Sep. 4, '47.

STONE Jars, Crocks and Pitchers for sale low by WILMER & NICOLS

aug. 7, 1847.

THE STEAMER CAMBRIDGE makes two trips weekly to Chestertown—on Monday's and Thursday's. She arrives at about 12 o'clock on each day. These trips will be continued during the season.

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.

THE FASHIONABLE LADY'S PRAYER.

Written for the Boston Chronotype,

BY W. FELCH.

"Give us this day our bread."
And pies and cakes besides,
To load the stomach, pain the head,
And choke the vital tides;*
And if too soon a friend decays,
Or dies in agony—
We'll talk of "God's mysterious ways."
And lay it all to thee.

Giva us to please a morbid taste,
In spite of pain and death,
Consumption strings around the waist.
Almost to stop the breath.
Then if infirmity attends
Our stinted progeny,
In visitation to our sins—
We'll lay it all to thee.

Give us big bustles in the rear,
(We ask it not in fun,)
A thing for corn-field crows to fear,
And hens to roost upon.
And if we heat the hips and spine,
What matter should it be?
When sickness follows, we can whine,
And lay it all to thee.

Give us good houses, large and tall,
To look the cabins down—
And servants doding at our call,
And shaking at our frown.
The poor, however worthy they,
We'll treat right scornfully!
Then six-pence pay, communion day,
And settle up with thee.

We do disdain to toil and sweat,
Like girls of vulgar brood!
Of labor, give us not a bit,
For physic, nor for food.
And if for want of exercise,
We lack the stammina
Of those we trample and despise,
We'll lay it all to thee.

If any curse we have forgot,
Tnat on a votary,
Fashion lets fall, withhold it not,
But send it grievously.
And if too hare to mill-stone light
For frail humanity.—
We'll never blame ourselves a mite,
But lay it all to thee.

Yes, give us coffee, wine and tea,
And hot things introduce,
The stomach's warm bath thrice a day;
To weaken and reduce!
And if, defying nature's laws,
Dyspeptic we must be—
We scorn to search far human cause,
But lay it all to thee.

*The two circulations—the Nervous and the Sanguinons.

Battle of Chapultepec & capture of the City of Mexico.

The New Orleans Delta of the 14th instant, furnishes us with the first American account of the battle of Chapultepec and capture of the city of Mexico which has reached us. The letter containing it bears date in the city of Mexico, Sept. 25. It is minute and lucid, and will be read with much interest. After detailing the circumstances of the fight at Molino del Rey, on the 8th September, the writer goes on to say:—

Col. Riley was now advanced from San Angel (his former camp) to El Piedad, in order to make a diversion, and hold the entrance to the Piedad and San Antonio road. Gen. Pillow's division moved up to within supporting distance, and thus rested our army until the 11th, without any thing of moment occurring. The Engineer corps were busily employed night and day in their reconnoisance, ascertaining and examining the positions of the enemy, and the different entrances to the city. The Engineers, throughout all our operations, have performed a most dangerous and laborious duty. They have proved themselves to be men of sterling worth—of masterly ability, and bright ornaments of their profession.

On the 11th, a column of cavalry sallied out from the fort on the San Antonio road, either for the purpose of threatening our position or taking Capt. Magruder's battery, which was stationed with the picket within about 800 yards of theis fort, though in a great measure covered from the range of their guns. As soon as they got their column moved out into a place free from all obstructions, Capt. Magruder opened two pieces upon them with shot and shell, which passed through them with great destruction, and they took to their heels, and got back to the fort as quick as possible.—The fort opened two guns on the battery but without further effect than killing one man of the 15th Infantry. An officer shortly after rode up and inquired of Capt Magruder if the fort had fired on him.—Holding a 12 pound shot, he replied, that he had the gentleman's card, and he expected the cavalry would carry back his compliments to the fort.

About sundown Gen'l Twiggs with the balance of his division, arrived at Piedad and Gen Pillow moved with his division to the south of Tacubaya, and took a position on the west side of Chapultepec, and Gen Quitman, with his division, occupied the road from Tacubaya to the city of Mexico. Gen. Worth's division remaining in Tacubaya.

In the course of the night three heavy batteries were planted in front of the Castle of Chapultepec; No 1 commanded by Capt Drum; No 2 by Lieut Hagner; No 3 by Lieut Stone—all under the general command and superintendance of Captain Auger, Chief of the Ordnance. Also, during the night Gen Twiggs' division planted Capt Steptoe's in front of the fortifications on the San Antonio road. It being intended that Gen Twiggs should make a feint for the purpose of drawing out the enemy in that direction.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th, all the batteries opened—the feint made by Gen Twiggs' division succeeded admirably As soon as Capt Steptoe opened his guns the enemy marched out several heavy columns, and in reaching the fort passed within range of Steptoe's guns, when he turned a heavy and destructive fire upon them. As soon as they reached the work he turned his attention to the fort, and in the course of an hour's cannonading drove them out of it, and silenced all the guns. Capt Steptoe's fire throughout was one of the most effective and well directed that has been witnessed during the war, while his position was such that the enemy's shot had litle or no effect upon him.

The siege batteries continued an unin terrupted fire upon the Castle of Chapultepec throughout the day, which was answered by eleven guns in the work. Our guns proved to be very destructive, as we found after the work was taken 500 dead men unburied but thrown in ditches. The building also was completely riddled.

It was determined on the morning of the 13th to storm the Castle of Chapultepec and the works connected with it. The General in chief, knowing the strength of the fortifications and the strong force with which it was garrisoned, concluded to assault it with old and well tried troops—not that he did not possess confidence in the divisions of Generals Pillow and Quitman—but in carrying a point which was the key to all our future operations; it would not do to make a mistake or omit to take every advantage. Therefore, the storming parties from the divisions of Gens Worth and Twiggs, which had so frequently been under severe fire, were selected.

The heavy batteries continued their fire upon the fort, and about 7 o'clock, when the brigade of General Smith arrived as a supporting force to the division of Gen. Quitman—as soon as Gen Smith's brigade reached its position—the division of Gen. Pillow passed Molino del Rey and ascended the hill on the west side, the Voltigeur Regiment, which had been advanced into the timber to clear it of the enemy's skirmishers, became the assaulting force, supported by the balance of the division. Gen Worth was situated to the notth and on the left of Gen Pillow.

A part of Gen Quitman's force ascended the hill on the south and to the right of Gen Pillow. As the division of Gen Pillow, and a portion of Gen Quitman's ascended and carried the Castle in most gallant style, the balance of Gen Quitman's force and the brigade of Gen. Smith swept the works on the road; the whole of the commands moving harmonious and simultaneously together, much to the honor and credit of their respective commanders, struck the enemy in their different positions at one and the same time a fatal blow. The hill, where Gen Pillow's command ascended, had been mined for the purpose of blowing up our troops when they arrived at this point, but the rapid movement of the Voltigeur Regiment, and the deadly effect of the fire of their rifles, as they followed up the enemy from the first position, prevented their carrying out their views and intentions. Just as the command of Gen Pillow rose the hill, and while in the act of assaulting the work, he fell wounded, and Col. Ransom was killed, but so lucidly had Gen Pillow explained his objects and intentions in carrying the work, and aided by an active and efficient staff, that his command moved on and carried the work without even being brought to a stand.

As Gen Quitman's division was charging on the work in the road, Brig Gen Shields received a severe wound in the arm, and as soon as the works were carried he returned and had it dressed, and again mounted his horse, which was shortly afterwards killed under him, but he continued to command his brigade, which was actively engaged throughout the day; and the name of Shields will long be remembered in connection with the laurels won by the Palmetto of the South and the Empire of the North.

Gen Pillow being disabled by his wound, Gen Worth took the command of both his own division and that of Gen Pillow, and advanced along the aqueduct leading to the gates of San Cosme. Gen Quitman, with his own command and Gen Smith's brigade also advanced towards the city by the aqueduct leading into the city at the gate at Piedad, which is commanded by the Citadel. On each of the routes the two columns met with a decided and stubborn resistance, and after the advance of Gen. Worth's command had reached the gate of San Cosme the fire was so hot that they were compelled temporarily to abandon it—and did not make a permanent lodgement until towards evening, when a portion of the siege train battery was brought into action as also a piece or two of the mountain howitzers which hurled the shot and shell about the ears of the enemy a little hotter than they desired.

Gen Quitman's column, with the rifles at their head, continued steadily and cautiously on, taking position and breastwork as they came in contact with them until they arrived near the gate of the city. Here the firing was so heavy, both from small arms and artillery, that it was deemed prudent to carefully reconnoiter it before attacking. Accordingly, Lieuts Beauregard, of the engineers, Lovel, of Gen Quitman's staff, went forward to ascertain the true position of affairs; they returned, and upon their report the rifles, supported by a small force of infantry, was advanced forward for the purpose of picking off the artillerists, which they did—being partially covered by the avveduct—with the same success and accuracy as one of our southern or western men would shoot squirrels.

This rendered the situation of the Mexican artillerists so uncomfortable that they were unable to stand to their guns long enough to load them, and they commenced moving their guns, which was perceived by Gen Quitman, and he ordered a charge, which was carried into execution as soon as commanded—Lieut Stuart, of the rifles, leading the way. It captured the main work, with two pieces of artillery, which Capt Dunn turned on the retreating enemy. Gen Quitman was himself among the first to mount the breastwork and plant the standard thereon; at 1 o'clock; the enemy then formed and three times attempted to charge us and retake the position, but the unerring and deadly fire of the Rifles, together with a volley of grape from Captain Dunn; so cut them to pieces that they would not approach nearer than rifle shot.

The third time they tried to advance under the cover of the arches of the aqueduct, but if ever a Mexican poked his head out for the purpose of slipping from one arch to the other, some riflemen would be sure to put a ball through it. During the whole of the afternoon the citadel and a fort on our right continued a concentrated fire upon the gate where our troops were, in the hopes of driving them out, but in this they were much mistaken, although we had but little cover. Here it was that the lamented Capt Dunn fell mortally wounded; the death of no man in our army has been more sincerely regretted than his; throughout the bombardment of Chapultepec he stood by his guns, and when the works of the enemy were stormed, he continued to advance his battery under the heaviest fire, himself possessing and infusing into his men a cool and deliberate bravery and self possession surpassed by none.

You will recollect it was him who recaptured the Buena Vista guns; still cover ed with the blood of those who fell over them at time they were lost, and afterwards used them with such decisive effect at the battle of Molino del Rey on the 8th inst. Under cover of the night Gen. Quitman's column erected a breastwork, and put into position a battery of two 18's, one 68 pound howitzer and one 24-pound howitzer; intending to warm up the citadel in the morning. General Worth's column got his guns in a position to rake every thing in his vicinity; and after night Lieutenant Hagner threw a few shot and shell into the city, which no doubt intimidated the enemy very much, as they had a taste of this at Vera Cruz.

After the results and successes of the day, General Scott intended, on the morning of the 14th, to make a lodgement on the "New Pasco," (entering by the Sah Cosme gate) and bombard the city, and for this purpose the balance of Gen. Twiggs' division was ordered from El Piedad to the support of Gen. Worth.

On the night of the 13th Santa Anna evacuated all his positions, and retreated from the city, having had more than one half of his army killed and wounded or taken prisoners—among the latter Gen. Bravo, with his staff, at Chapultepec. Santa Anna found that if he fought us on the 14th he would hardly have a body guard left to cover his retreat.

Early in the morning the two columns took up their march. Gens. Quitman and Smith, at the head of their commands, entered the Grand National Plaza at 7 o'clock. The column was formed in the Plaza, and, by order of Gen. Quitman, the National Standard of the Cerro Gordo Division, while the command came to a present, was flung to the breeze over the National Palace, and it now triumphantly waves over the Halls of the Montezumas, and, with one of our national poets, we may say—

"Our flag is there; our flag is there—
Behold its glorious stripes and stars!
Our flag is there, our flag is there—
We hail it with three loud huzzas!"

Gen. Worth's command halted four or five squares from the Plaza, where Col. Garland was wounded.

About 8 o'clock Gen. Scott and Staff, in full feather, escorted by the Cavalry, entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the soldiery on all sides. As he entered, the band of the 2d Dragoons, mounted, interested the staring crowds with Hail Columbia.—as the escort entered the Grand Plaza, the band moved the patriotism of the whole of us to a little higher pitch, by the good old fashioned air of Yankee Doodle!

One of the first acts of Gen. Scott was to appoint Gen. Quitman Civil and Military Governor of Mexico; and Col. F. S. Belton, Lieut Governor. Gen Quitman's department embraces the following officers:—Capt. F N Page, Ass't Adj't General, and Lieuts. M Lovel, M Wilcox and R P Hammond; Aid-de Camps; Capt. G T M Davis; Secretary, and Mr. Levi, Interpreter.

Throughout the 14th, and on the 15th, the Mexicans continued to fire from the corners and tops of the houses, killing some and wounding many.

The artillery was at first tried on them, but owing to their concealed position it was not effective. The rifle regiment, and some of the infantry, were then sent in pursuit; which forces soon silenced them wherever they went. The Mexicans were very much dis-taken when they came to engage the rifles on the house tops; during their revolutions they would fight in this way for several days; without doing each other much injury; but the deadly fire of the rifles picked them out from their hiding places where they least expected it, and made them very willing to cease so unequal a combat.

The officers of our army have suffered severely; they were foremost in the fight, and of course the first to fall.

Since our army arrived in the valley, we have lost about 3000 men, in killed and wounded. We have destroyed the Mexican army, of over 20,000 men—upwards of 6000 of which have been taken prisoners. We have captured 70 pieces of artillery—27 at the battle of Contreras, 10 in the fort at Chilrubusco, and 33 on the 12th, 13th and 14th.

FIRST DIFFICULTIES OF NEW MINISTER.

The Independence, at Brussels, gives the following amusing scene, arising out of the late change of the Belgian Ministry:

A few days ago one of the new Ministers went to the hotel of his Ministry, and desired to be shown into the cabinet. The person to whom he addressed himself replied—

"The Minister is not there."

"That may be, but show me the cabinet."

"I repeat, Sir, there is nobody in it, and therefore——"

"Pardon me, you do not understand me: I do not ask for the Minister, but his cabinet."

"I understand you perfectly; but when the Minister is absent, I cannot and will not, show into his cabinet."

"You are determined?"

"Quite determined?"

"You are very strict; it appears; it may be right, but pray, tell me who you are?"

"Who am I? I am the conceirge of the hotel, Sir," said the person questioned; drawing himself up, and assuming all the dignity of a man in office.

"And I am the Minister; be pleased to show me the way to my cabinet?"

FIGHTING PARSON.—We have seen it stated that one of the companies from Mississippi at Buena Vista, was commanded by a Methodist minister. Just before the battle commenced, and whilst the troops were forming, it is said he delivered the following pithy prayer at the head of his company: Be with us this day in the conflict, oh Lord! We are few; and the enemy are many. Be with us as thou wast with Joshua, when he went down from Gilzai to Beth-horon and Ajalon to smite the Amorites. We do not ask thee for the sun and moon to stand still, but grant us plenty of powder, plenty of daylight, and no cowards. Take old Rough and Ready under thy special charge. Amen!—*March.*

His company performed prodigies on the field that day.

☞ A gentleman, wishing to buy a horse, bought one of a Quaker, who told the purchaser—

"It would please thee to see him pull."

The horse was bought, but, after numerous fair trials; the buyer has given up all hope of ever being *pleased* in that way.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds her child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying we cannot exist without mutual help: All, therefore, who need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse without guilt. —*Sir Walter Scott.*

A celebrated steamboat builder at New York has just concluded a contract to build a steamboat *four hundred feet long!* He guarantees that the boat will attain an average speed of twenty five miles per hour!

We learn from the Howard District Advocate that the sentence of Charles E. Goodwin has been commuted by Governor Pratt, to six months imprisonment in Howard District jail; at the expiration of which he is to leave the State never more to return

☞ The Onderdenk case is not yet decided in the Episcopal General Convention. Some think that nothing will be done, and that the Bishop will be left in the position of Mahomet's coffin.

We learn from the Hagerstown Mail that the vacancy on the bench in that judicial district, occasioned by the death of Judge Buchanan, has been supplied by the appointment of Daniel Weisel, Esq. of that place.

A RARE JURYMAN.—A bill was found by the grand jury at Georgetown, Delaware, last week, against an individual for perjury, who was serving at the same time as petit juror.

☞ The office of the New York Commercial was on fire on Friday evening, but extinguished without much damage.

A Taylor meeting, at Nashville, Tennessee on the 9th inst., was addressed by Hon. Bailie Peyton and others.

☞ The sum of $75,000 has been recently offered for the patent right of an artificial leg, invented by a Yankee in New Hampshire.