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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Oct. 30, 1847.

The War with Mexico.

While the recent accounts of the victories of our troops in Mexico, and their undaunted bravery, must be highly gratifying to every American, yet as moral and Christian people, we must deplore the loss of human life,—the suffering and distress which are necessarily the result of war, as well as the demoralizing influence it has upon the soldiery—for a life in camp is anything but one of morality and virtue.—A military camp, is not a school for the developement of virtuous principles or practices. The creation of an immense national debt, is politically of minor magnitude.

But we inquire, why is the war waged and for what is it prosecuted? Is it to obtain title to the land lying between the rivers Neuces and Rio Grande? President Polk alledged it was commenced for that purpose! If commenced for one purpose is it proper to wage it for another? Is there any specific object in the prosecution of the war? Supposing that the American people, would not consider sufficient his allegation that "American blood had been shed upon American soil," he superadded a train of causes, such as that Mexico would not pay us her debt,—nor receive our Minister &c. But as Mr. Webster said in his Springfield speech, these were after thoughts and pretexts and not the cause of the war, as these subjects were under the exclusive keeping and legislation of Congress, and this war commenced without its knowledge though in session. But the question again occurs, Why is it prosecuted to the very heart of Mexico? Mr. Calhoun's plan was to form a line of posts, on the division between Mexico and us, as we alledged it to be.

Gn'l Taylor advised the same plan withdraw our troops from the interior and erect fortifications along our line. But this did not comport with Mr. Polk's views. He sent Mr. Trist to negotiate a treaty, and to demand a line, not where he alledged it to be when he commenced the war, but to comprehend a large extent of Mexican territy on the other side, embracing nearly two Mexican States? In this, we see disclosed the President's policy. The war is one of conquest—not one to to recover our territory—but to acquire other territory and to obtain greater dominions!! Between individuals it would be considered dishonest for one to attempt to wrest by force, the property of another. Is the morality of the thing changed because done on a larger scale? If two men fight a duel and one be killed—the censure and denunciations of a religious community fall heavily upon the survivor—and justly so—but these same friends of religion and peace, who can sympathise on a small scale, are found either applauding wholesale destruction by wars, or apologising for or are indifferent to it, or rest satisfied, on the assumed ground, that God can bring good out of evil, and that the consequences may in the end be salutary! Suppose the results should be disastrous, and put back the cause of religion and morality for a century! Are converts to be made by carnal weapons? Do the scriptures anywhere countenance violence and bloodshed, because it is in the power of Providence to bring good out of evil? Do they sanction sinful measures where the object is to procure good?

Is it not a positive wrong to excuse or palliate evil in the hope that an all wise Providence may over rule it for good? On the same principle the conduct of the Jews might be extenuated—our duty is to do right, advocate right, and condemn injustice and wrong. But politically, this Mexican war, is bringing our country into a crisis. The acquisition of Territory is the avowed object of Mr. Polk that territory must be admitted into our union as States—that is a necessary consequence and the very object—shall it be a free or slave territory is a momentous question? Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, by his proviso, says a free territory and slavery shall be excluded.—The South in a body say no—that they will not be surrounded by a cordon of free States! Gen'l Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, formerly a member of Congress, and more lately our minister to Mexico, has in a speech recently delivered to a popular assemblage in South Carolina, declared his love and attachmnt for the American Union—spoken of its blessings and advantages, but avowed himself in favor of an immediate *dissolution*, if the Wilmot Proviso shall pass; not nullification, but *dissolution*. That this feeling will pervade the South who can doubt? While Mr. Polk is intensely engaged in attempting to obtain Mexican Territory and people, the seeds of disunion are sowing, and the consequences of his unjust and unhallowed ambition may be the destruction of our Goverment! What patriot heart does not sicken at the contemplation of such a calamity? Men shut their eyes and say they do not see the sun—but the light is aparent and he who will examine the elements now at work, will perceive that an explosion must be the result, unless better counsels and practices are adopted.

War is a great and direful calamity—it is a scourge—and all well regulated minds should revolt at it and endeavor by all proper means to bring about a speedy and honorable peace—party ties should not be stronger than christian bonds, and professions of peace and good will, should not be credited, where actual countenance is given to war and bloodshed. It is useless for men to assume a morbid patriotism—those who prate about it, have no more, if as much, as others, who exercise the freedom of opinion, and condemn or approve, as the judgment and conscience may suggest. In this enlightened and christian era, war should be more than ever deprecated. It can now, only be justified, upon the ground of actual necessity—not upon expediency, but upon principle and necessity. Is it then absolutely necessary for the U S. to overrun and conquer eight millions of people—to carry desolation and death, misery and misfortune, over the whole of Mexico, and sorrow and grief into the hearts of many among us for the loss of friends and relatives, that we may acquire a barren slip of wilderness, that Col. Thos. H. Benton and C. J. Ingersoll, two friends of the Administration, oncedeclared did not belong to us!! Are sensible and intelligent men—are christian people—to forget so far, the principles of their morality and religion—and of the Constitution—and of justice, humanity and good will to mankind, for the sake of party attachments and ties; and sacrifice all, at the altar of a false pride, and mistaken partisan lealty! We hope not.

Let public opinion be brought to bear upon the subject of the war. Let the public refuse to "aid and comfort!" the President in his mad schemes of conquest, which are unknown to our constitution and are repugnant to the genius and spirit of our people and institutions. Let justice and right in a spirit of magnanimous moderation, designate the true line of our claims—let that be maintained—and peace will follow, and with it an adjustment of all our differences. Mexico is now reduced, let the credit be extended. If she refuse to pay, her Ports and revenues would, in our possession, bring about the result.—There is not an American citizen who would not defend his country and advocate her just pretensions—he who would do less would be unworthy of the name of an American citizen—he who would do more is not to be envied for his justice, philanthropy or patriotism. We write not as partisans—we believe that many who differ with us in ordinary political matters, think with us on the subjects of War and Peace.

Geography.

We attended on Saturday last an examination of Mr. O. B. Gause's female class in Geography upon the new principle of chaunting and association. We were exceedingly gratified at the extent of information which the pupils possessed and the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all questions were answered. It appeared to us to be an incomparable plan of imparting information, requiring only a tithe of the time usually devoted to such branches.

We understand that Mr. G. will return here during the next spring, when we hope he will form still larger classes.

Potatoes.

Mr. R. J. Bell of Millington has brought us a quantity of the Blue Skin Bermuda potatoes. They are very large and fine—a dozen of them weighing 9 lbs. They are the finest collection we have seen this season. Mr. Stam has handed us a sample of the Mercer potato, affected by the Irish rot. They appear stained under the skin, to the depth of about one-sixteenth of an inch. The potatoes appear solid. It would be as well for Farmers and Housekeepers to examine their potatoes—we learn that the disease is spreading and that the injury is very considerable.

Corn.

G. Vickers, of this town, raised the present year on a two acre lot, thirteen barrels and a fraction of corn to the acre—equal to 67 bushels. The corn was planted in drills on a clover sod and broad-cast. An adjoining lot of similar size was planted at distances of 4 feet, and manured in the hill—it yielded 50 bushels to the acre.—It was in wheat last year.

☞The sloop Gen'l Washington had not arrived when our paper went to press.

State of Affairs in the City of Mexico.

Mr. Kendall, in his letter of Sept 26, refers to the frequent assassinations that were taking place, and says:

"One great reason for this is the almost insignificant force under the command of Gen. Scott. True, he has had enough to achieve victories and capture the city of Mexico, and for this reason many think that he has sufficient men. But such is not the case. The very smallness of our army is more degrading to the pride of the Mexicans than any defeat that has befallen them. Had an army respectable in numbers, compared with the enterprise undertaken and accomplished, entered the valley of Mexico, the smartings of discomfiture would have been alleviated by the evidence that they had not been beaten so shamefully by a body of men so inferior in numbers to their own grand army. Nor will they think of peace until forced to it by an army so large that there will at least be some merit in succombing in the eyes of the world. Rigorous measures, too, must be adopted, for any who runs may read that if the *quasi* war heretofore carried on is continued, it will be prolonged until the causes which brought it on are forgotten.

"Bring the matter home for a moment. Supposing that an army composed of 9,000 of the picked men of Christendom should set themselves down before New Orleans, a city of but little over half the size of Mexico, and that we had 25,000 soldiers and strong fortifications to defend it—how could we reconcils the entrance of the former into our streets and squares as conquerors? Of course I am supposing an impossibility, but there is not a citizen between Faubourg Marigny and Carrolton but will at once see and feel the degrading position in which the Mexicans are placed and will hardly blame them for continuing a contest even against every semblance of hope. But let an army of fifty thousand men be placed upon the line between this city and Vera Cruz, let the communications be kept thoroughly open, and let the inhabitants here be made to know and feel that our intention is to compel them to sue for terms, and there will then be an excuse for them, which in their eyes will hold with the nations of the earth, to come to an amicable arrangement.

At present all the territory we possess in Mexico is comprised within the range of our guns. This we can have and can hold, against any force the enemy can bring; but until our army is increased to a size sufficient to command the territory on our line operations, we can have no peace. The Mexicans are now bewildered, not subjected; they think there has been some grand mistake in all that has occurred. Their own inferiority and lack of military skill they do not take into the scale—they believe that for a space Providence has forsaken them—and thus believing, they will continue to preach war without a truce against the North Americans, and honestly think they will in the end come out victorious. Nor can their eyes be opened until they see that we have men and means at our hands sufficient to overrun their country at will. Hastily I have scratched off a few speculations as regards the future conduct of the war—they may be of no service, but still, are my honest convictions. We must either hold this line with a force sufficient to awe the enemy, or else retire from it altogether; and the sooner our government bustirs itself the better."

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS *just adopted by the Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church of New York and New Jersey, viz:*

The Synod of New York and New Jersey, considdring the tendency of war to impede the progress of the Gospel, by putting the minds of men in a state unfavorable to the influence of truth and the Holy Spirit, deem it proper and seasonable, in view of the fact that our country is now engaged in war with a neighboring nation, which, as far as it has proceeded, has been unusually sanguinary and disastrous, to express their solumn convictions in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Synod regard this war both as an exhibition of human wickedness and as a dreadful scourge from the hand of God, which should lead the church of Christ to great searchings of heart, to deep humiliation and prostration of spirit, and to earnest supplication before the Throne of Mercy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Ministers of the Word belonging to this Synod to labor, by prayer preaching, and all other appropriate means, to impress the minds of men with a sense of the sinfulness and the evils of War, and especially of the existing war with Mexico.

Resolved, That the Synod express the earnest desire that all the people of this land, and especially God's covenant people, see eye to eye in reference to the present and prospective evils of the existing war, and the desirableness of its speedy termination.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, Oct. 26, says: We have been visited by a teemendous storm, which has caused the destruction of an immense amount of property. It has rained almost continuously for three days, overflowing the country for miles around.

Along the little Miami, which is higher than it has been known for years, the damags done is beyond parallel. In a number of instances, barns have been swept away, and thousands of bushels of grain destroyed. The fences, for the fifty miles along the river, have shared in the general destruction, and there is no telling at the present time the extent of the damage done. The bottom lands have been overflowed, and the Little Miami, for miles, now forms a broad lake.

☞ REV. T. H. STOCKTON has accepted a call to take charge of a church in Cincinnati, and he has resigned as pastor of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Philadelphia, and designs leaving in a few weeks.

WITTY, IF NOT ALL TRUE.

From the Pittsburgh American of October 21.

A friend at our elbow sticks to it that the returns from Westmoreland are the same tally-sticks that were sent in in 1844, with only some verbal alterations. In Tioga they use a pine stick. On one side they put an owl for "Democrat," and on the other a coon for "Whig," and as every elector comes with a jacknife, he notches knowingly on the side he wants to vote.

In most parts of Berks county they use beans. The small white are the Whigs; the speckled, green, white, and yellow are for the Democrats; and black beans are allowed to the Abolitionists. After they are counted, the beans are put back and remain for the next election for Governor. Then, as a Locofoco or Whig dies, they take one out; or one comes of age they put one in.

They have one good rule there, which might be adopted elsewhere to advantage: they never allow a man to vote until he is married. This is under the supposition that he has little discretion until he gets it from his wife. By the same process of reasoning, they allow him to vote so soon as he has a wife, the fact of his marrying being taken as evidence that he has come to the use, if not years, of discretion. A minor marrying there is called "taking the beans." But Berks, like Saxon England, has common law usages peculiar to only certain districts.

A SUGGESTION.—The "Mexican Whig" state of Kentucky has furnished for the Mexican war five companies *more* than is wanted, or will be received by the President; while the *patriotic Democratic* State of Alabama, that has been called on to furnish *only five* companies, lacks *just five companies* of the number required. Now, we have to suggest to those companies of Mexican Clay Whigs of Kentucky, who are desirous of engaging in the service of their country and *have* been refused there, to come down to Alabama and they can have a chance. We want *just five* companies, and there seems to be no prospect of getting them in this Democratic State. Our people seem to have a decided dislike to villanous saltpetre"

Will the Kentucky papers have the goodness to lay this proposition before the "Mexican Whigs" of that 'rascally Whig State," and if accepted let the five companies come on forthwith?—*Mobile Advertiser.*

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.—The voting was commenced upon Mr. Ingersoll's new canons in this body on Tuesday, not till an hour or so after the appointed time, however. It was favorable to the Bishop, both being rejected. The first one providing that a diocese whose Bishop is indefinitely suspended may proceed to elect another Bishop, was lost, by a majority of 10 of the clergy, and 4 of the laity. The second canon, providing for the restoration of the suspended Bishop on testimonials and by a constitutional vote of the diocese, was lost, by fully as large a vote.

THE great powder mill explosion at Nashville continues to occupy the papers of that city. The damage done to buildings is computed at $100,000, and there is not glass enough in the State to replace what has been destroyed. Four persons were killed instantly, and many were wounded, some of whom have since died.

MARYLAND CONGRESS.—The Boston Atlas says that Alexander Evans recently elected to Congress from the 5th District in Maryland, is a very young man of fine talents, and of northern descent, He is not more than twenty-seven years old, and is a nephew of Adjutant General H K Oliver, of Salem, and a grandson of the late Rev. Mr Oliver, formerly of the Upper Parish in Beverly. His father was surgeon of the United States frigate Constitution, in her actions with the British frigates Guerriere and Java, and is now a highly respectable physician of Elkton.

A GOOD DEED.—We learn from the Bangor Courier that a few days since' a lady, closely veiled, called at the house of the Female Orphan Asylum and handed to the secretary a neat note, and then departed. The letter contained two $100 bills, and a single line announcing the fact that the money was a donation to the asylum. The name of the giver of this generous gift, so modestly bestowed, is yet unknown.

The "Methodist Protestant" of this city says:—"With most melancholy feelings we record the death of this promising youhg brother. Our Maryland Conference will feel severely his loss. He died on Friday evening, 22d nstant, at the house of his mother-in-law, in Delaware

The New Orleans Bulletin has conversed with an officer of the army recently from Vera Cruz, who states it was asserted and believed there, that Santa Anna slept in Vera Cruz on the 30th ultimo, and that his object was to leave the country. Various circumstances had occurred, which went to confirm the truth of this report

ACCEPTED.—The Hagerstown News says that Daniel Weisel, Esq. has accepted the appointment tendered to him by Governor Pratt, of Associate Judge of that Judicial District.

☞ Later advices from Havana and South America have been received at New Orleans. They contain no news of interest.

THE citizens of Troy have presented Gen. Wool with a splendid sword. The scabbard is richly engraved with numerous battle scenes, arms, and banners, and other suitable devices, and bears the following inscription: "QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13, 1812: PLATTSBURG, Sept. 11, 1814: BUENA VISTA, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847."

The Cincinnati papers notice the sudden death in that city of Mr. S. R Morris, a very promising actor. He died with a book in his hand while studying his part.

Markets.

Baltimore, Oct'r 26, '47

White wheat—$1 40
Red " —1 28 a 1 30
Yellow corn—68 to 70
White " —68 to 70
New corn—50 to 60
Oats—88 a 40.
Rye—83 a 85.
Howard street flour—$6 50
City Mills " —6 50
Susquehanna " —6 50

MARRIED,

On the 26th instant, by Rev. E. R. Williams Mr. John Rolph of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Margaretta Pearce, of Kent. [Balt. Sun please copy.]

The happy couple will please accept our thanks for a piece of excellent cake.

DIED.

In Chester Town on the 28th instant, George H. Watts, aged 30 years. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

PRINCIPLES.—Our forefathers sacrificed their lives in defence of principles. They knew their importance, and were aware that unless principles were recognised they would be subject to whatever the whims of a capricious monarch might dictate. The Universe ss governed by principles, and principles regulate the human system. A certain fixed law governs our existence, and terminates our being. Now it is very clear that a medicine adapted to those principles must remove disease. Thus on the quality of the blood dupends the healthfulness of every part of the system; if the blood be impure the body is unhealthy, no matter in what way that impurity may show itself. It may be in the head, or the chest, or the stomach, or the bowels, or in all of them together. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are of inestimable value in removing the impurities of the blood, and in giving tone and vigor to the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

The genuine article is for sale by John Russell, Chester Town, and by agents, published in another part of this paper.

The comforting assurance so peculiarly sensible to a convalescing person when under the restoring end enlivening use of Brant's Indian Remedies can only be appreciated by those who have felt or witnessed their effects. There is no effort on the part of the proprietor of these preparations to secrete or evade the opinion of any such persons, as the whole testimony is to continually increase the already astounding amount of evidence in their favor. (See the advertisement.)

JOHN L. STAM, dealer in Death and destruction.
October 30, 1847.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Chester Band proposes giving a CONCERT at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday the 9th of November next. For particulars, see advertisement next week
October 30, 1847.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Leach No 54 N. Charles Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

INSERTS the best Porcelain Teeth in every variety of style and in the most natural, agreeable, and substantial manner for from $1,50 to $3, in each using *only* the very best materials.

Teeth extracted without pain whilst the patient is under the influence of the Letheon, price 50 cents

Every operation warranted to suit the Patient or no pay required.
October 30, 1847. 1y

MORE NEW GOODS. WICKES & BRO.

HAVE just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of **FALL & WINTER GOODS** which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash or produce.
Oct'r 30, 1847.

Land Commission.

TO all persons whom it may concern be it known, that the undersigned, commissioners appointed by Kent County Court to divide the real estate of James Smith late of Kent county deceased, on the Petition of Thomas Smith one of sons and heirs at law, will meet at the dwelling house of the said James Smith dec'd, on *Thursday the 2nd of December*, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of executing the said commission and proceeding according to law in the premises.

JOHN E. CACY,
THOMAS H. HORSEY,
WASHINGTON COMEGYS } Commrs.
RICHARD CORBALLY,
JOSEPH MARCY.
Kent County,
Oct. 30, '47. } tdm

CIDER VINEGAR for sale by WILMER & NICOLS
Sept. 18, '47.

FOR sale by Wilmer & Nicols a lot of coarse lace Boots and long Boots.

FOR sale by Wilmer & Nicols, Collars, Bridles, Martingales, Girth Whips and Saddles, cheap.

A Supply of GREEN GINGER, for *preserving*, just received and for sale by
sep 28 J. L. STAM.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to Delaware, will offer at public sale, at his residence in Quaker Neck, on

Wednesday, the 10th Novemb'r,

his entire stock of Farming Utensils, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., a number of Cattle, which are several good milch COWS, eight head of HORSES, six or eight thousand pounds of good Corn Blades, one first rate Wheat Thrasher, nearly new, and in good order; also a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums amounting to ten dollars.

WM. C. ALLSTON.
Oct'r 30, '47.

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 24th of November, 1847,

at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., at the tavern porch of Mr. Charles B. Tilden in Chester Town, all that *Farm and plantation* lying in Still Pond in Kent county, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph A. Harper, deceased, commonly called **Fish Hall,** containing

176 Acres,

more or less. There is a frame dwelling, kitchen, corn-house and stable on the premises. The farm is under fencing, is in cultivation and has a sufficiency of *wood and timber* for the land.

This farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. William Crew, Stansbury Moffett, Thos. Raisin and George Gale, and "Howell's point," and is within three miles of Hepbron X Roads.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are that one half the purchase money shall be paid on the day of sale and the balance secured by Bond to the Trustee with approved security payable in two equal instalments in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. GEORGE VICKERS,

Chester Town, } Trustee.
Oct. 30, '47. } 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

Wednesday the 24th of November, 1847,

at the tavern of Mr. Charles B. Tilden in Chester Town, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., the undivided one third part (which belongs to Thomas B. Keatting in fee) of the Farm situate within one mile of George Town X Roads, at present occupied by Mr. Edwin Crouch, commonly called

The Keatting Farm,

being part of a tract called "Adam's Choice" and "Mount Pleasant,"

Containing* 183 1-2 *Acres

more or less. There is a Brick Dwelling, with suitable out buildings on the farm, which is situated in an excellent neighborhood and fine section of the county. There is said to be a sufficiency of

Wood and Timber

for the uses of the farm. A fine stream of running water passes through the land, and with some attention and pains, a productive meadow may be made.

The location is believed to be healthy.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are, that the *Cash* shall be paid on the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

Chester Town, }
Oct. 30, '47. } tds

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of 7 writs of the State of Maryland, three of Fieri Facias and 4 of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of R. T. Allen, one at the suit of Samuel Ringgold, one at the suit of H. W. Wissell, one at the suit of George W. Crossly, one at the suit of Samuel H. Cooper, issued by John N. Usilton, William S. Lassell, A. W. Sparks, Esq'rs, Justices of the peace in and for Kent county, Maryland, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Thomas Jones, fn. to us directed, we have seized and taken in execution, all the right title claim and interest, of the srid Thomas Jones, fn. of, in and to, all that tract or parcel of land called and known as part of *WATT'S FOLLY*, containing four and a half acres, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, alsn two head of horses, one cow, one cart and gears, one plow and three hogs, and I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY, the 20th day November, 1848, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the tavern porch of Thomas Lusby Esq., in Chester Town, 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.

JOHN W. CARROLL,
JAS. W. PHILLIPS,
Constables.
Oct'r 30, 1847. tds 3 75