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ANECDOTES OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

A correspondent of the New York Courier, relating incidents in Mexico, mentions the following anecdotes:

You have often no doubt, heard of *presentiments of death*. One of the singular presentiments which is so common before and in action, and which certainly must excite the astonishment of us all, occurred at the battle of Churubusco. Frank Taylor's battery was under the heaviest fire in that fatal but brilliant action, and was terribly cut to pieces, losing some eleven men and twenty-two horses. A private had run back to the limber for a cartridge. He obtained it, but paused before he returned, evincing a decided disinclination, nay almost dread of it. Taylor, riding by, and seeing the man's hesitation, instead of reprimanding him, knowing he was a brave man, said, "come my man, it will never do to show any cowardice here!" At the word *cowardice*, the soldier, stung to the quick, jumped to himself, and with the dread presentment staring him in the face, rushed to the piece reached the muzzle, delivered his cartridge, and was instantly shot through the heart.

In the attack on the Garita Belen, an instance of as desperate courage and presence of mind is recorded as probably ever was unacted. Have patience for another one. It is an anecdote of that gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman, Persifer F. Smith. While our troops were gallantly and steadily advancing from arch to arch of the aqueduct in the attack upon the Garita Belen, one of the gallant rifles, in attempting to cross the causway, was struck by a grape shot and fell. General Smith cried out, "one of you go and bring that man under the arches!" No movement took place —the air was black with the flight of grape shot, and few wished to expose themselves to the iron hail for one they supposed dead. "Will none of you go and bring that man in?" No movement followed the appeal. Coolly and calmly the General walked out from under the cover of the aequeduct, and, amid that terrible fire, went to the man, picked him up and carried him under the arches, evincing in that act the coolness which has rendered him so conspicuous as a general, and that generosity and humanity which has literally made him the *darling* of the division. Long life and promotion to such a noble soul!

PRESERVING MEAL.

The following extract from the Patent Office Raport for 1847, relates to a simple method of keeping Indian or other meal sweet. The process may be of value to the farmer, as well as the shipper, for it is well known that meal, unless thoroughly kiln-dried, will keep sweet but a few weeks, if exposed to the air:

"The following simple expedient has been published as from good authority, and has moreover been attested as likewise applicable to rye. It was communicated to the New York Farmers' Club, by a gentleman who had deen for twenty five years in the ship store business. He says that he formerly found much difficulty in furnishing corn meal that would keep sweet on long voyages and in warm climates.—On mentioning the difficulty to Zenas Coffin, Esq., one of the oldest whalemen of Nantucket, he was informed by him that there was no difficulty in keeping corn meal sweet for a three years' voyage, by putting a beach stone, the size of a large paving stone, in the the centre of a hogehead of meal, and hooped tight, and for a barrel, a stone four or five inches in diameter, and made tight. Experiments were then made in regard to meal to the Rio Grande and other southern ports, by sending the meal with the stone and also without the stone, and on the return of the ship, it was found that the meal with the stone in the centre of the cask kept sweet, while the meal without it was spoiled—*sour*. It is necessary to have the cask water-tight. The same gentleman likewise stated that corn meal in tight rum puncheons when sent to the West Indies will keep sweet, while in a common flour barrel it will spoil."

A NEWSPAPER.

A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he enjoyed is ended: bu, the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be enjoyed anew, and to be veed whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of the past ages too.

A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information, besides they never think much, or find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her, or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who then would be without a newspaper?

Benjamin Franklin.

A Hoosier was called upon the stand, away out west, to testify to the character of a brother Hoosier. It was as follows:

"How long have you known Bill Bushwhack?"

"Ever since he war born."

What is his general character?"

"Letter A, No, I—'bove par a very great way."

"Would you believe him on oath?"

Yes, sir *ee on or off*, or any other way."

What, in your opinion are his qualifications to good character?"

He's the best shot on the pariries or in the woods: he can shave the eye winkers off of a wolf as far as shooting "iron" II carry a ball—he can drink a quart of grog any day, and chaws tobacker like a hoss.

So Bill Bushwack passed muster.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, August 26 1848.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery co.
JOS. S. COTTMAN, of Somerset co.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN.
2nd—JAMES D. ROMAN.
3rd—ANDREW G. EGE.
4th—J. MORRISON HARRIS.
5th—B. CHAMBERS WICKES.
6th—J. C. DERRICKSON.

For Sheriff.

JAMES H. EDES.

For the Levy Court.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT.

OUR PAPER.

As there are a great many persons in Kent who subscribe to no paper (many of whom, we presume, do not feel themselves able) we will furnish the "NEWS" to new subscribers, from now until after the Presidential Election, at the low price of **fifty cents**—payable IN ADVANCE—it shall be our aim to make the "News" as useful as we can, and hope a great many subscribers will be added to our list at the above low rates.

Washington College.

The semi-annual examination of the students of this institution commenced on the 16th and ended on the 19th inst., being conducted by the Visitors and Professors, most assiduously during that period and we are informed, from an authentic source, that while the examination was close and thorough, in the numerous branches, the result was entirely satisfactory to the Board of Visitors; the students having done great credit to their Professors and to the institution. Judge Chambers, the President of the Board of Visitors, announced on Saturday last, at the Court House to a crowded audience, the entire satisfaction of the Trustees with the Professors, the Pupils, the course of instruction and the good discipline at the College, and did not hesitate to recommend the institution as worthy of the patronage of the public.

On Saturday the commencement took place at the Court House. There were six original speeches delivered, five by the Juniors and one by a Sophomore, and they would haue done credit to any institution, and no discredit to the senior class of any of the colleges of our country, either as to matter or manner. Various pieces were spoken by other students about thirty two, one in the original Greek —one in the Latin and the residue in our vernacular, and we need scarcely say, that they were delivered in a manner that did great credit to the speakers and to the College; the whole exhibition was conducted in the best manner. The Chester Band played its most choice airs in the best style—the audience was delighted, and every one, including the *fair* portion, seemed unwilling at three o'clock to leave the scene. We omitted to say that two handsome pieces were spoken in concert, by the college classes and grammar school, in their very best and attractive manner.—The fall term will begin its session on the first Monday of October next.

The following constitute a part of the studies in which the examination was conducted:—The junior class was examined in the following studies: Homer's Iliad, Ciero's De Officiis, Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, Bridge's Conic Sections, Hedge's Logic.

The sophomore class in the studies following: Demosthenes De Corona, Livy's Roman History, Davies' Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Hackley's Trigonometry and Navigation.

The freshman class in the following studies: Xenophon's Anabasis, Cornelius Nepos, Loomis' Geometry, Loomis' Algebra.

The several classes in the grammar school were examined in the following studies, viz: Brook's First Greek Lessons, Cornelius Nepos, McClintock and Crook's First Latin Lessons, Emerson's Arithmetic, (1st, 2d and 3d parts) Colburn's Algebra, Davies' Surveying, Phelp's Natural Philosophy, Draper's Chemistry, Geography, English Grammar, Writing from Dictation, Orthography and Reading, Pelton's System of teaching Geography, Bookkeeping and History.

The health of the Students has been unexcelled and the location is the most salubrious.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ALBANY.

The New York papers are crowded with particulars of the fire which broke out in Albany on Friday last. About twenty squares, covered by 439 buildings in the heart of the city, were destroyed.—The Albany Argus sets down the entire at about 1,000 000 of dollars, of which some $600,000 or $700,000 are insured, and will be promptly paid. Several men of affluence have been reduced to poverty, and thousands of men, women and children, are without a home. A number of lives were lost.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The majority of Mr. Manly, the Whig candidate for Governor of this State, is ascertained to be over 1,00 votes, instead of 400, as at first reported, and that the Legislature will be whig on joint ballot by four majority.—The result of this contest, though a decisive one, cannot be regarded as any indication of how the State will vote in November. North Carolina is a thorough Whig State and will give old Rough and Ready five to ten thousand majority.

ARKANSAS ELECTION. We have a few returns from the river counties in this State. They are favorable to the Whigs, Gov. Drew, the present Execuive of the State, has no opposition for re-election. In Phillips county Marshall and Preston, both Whigs, have been elected to the Legislature.

KENTUCKY.—All the counties but five heard from, which if they vote as in 1844, Crittenden's majority over Powell, the Locofoco candicate, will be 8,263.

LARRABEE'S NIAGARA SHOWER BATH.'—We looked in at the establishment of Mr. Ephraim Larrabee, in South Calvert street, the other day, to see the operation of his newly invented shower-bath, by which the fall of water upon the head is altogether obviated and the shower adjusted to the height of the person, or any peculiarity of desire with regard to its application. The term "Niagara" is quiet applicable, inasmuch as the shower is thrown upon the person as from a water-fall, the jets springing from perforated tubes encircling at a suitable distance the upper part of the person, and pouring forth the refreshing influence upon the neck, chest, back and shoulders, with a vigorous effusion.—the bath is recommended by medical men generally, in all cases where it is not desirable to receive the shower upon the head, and as especially adapted to many peculiarities of disease. It is certainly a very neat and ingenious piece of apparatus.—Baltimore Sun.

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.

The Democrrts of eVrmont recently nominated CHAS. K. FIELD, for Lieutnant Governor. But he "spurns the bribe," after this fashion:

"I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Committee, declining the nomination of Lt. Governor and directing them to strike my name from the ticket. I believe such a course due to the Democracy. My views were not known to the convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible the nomination was adopted from the belief that, in common with many others, I was an ardent supporter of Gen, Cass. In no event whatever can I be induced to vote for him—he is cowardly—an unprincipled political hack—and a marvellously worthy nominee of the worthless tricksters who assembled at Baltimore."

"It is rather painful parting with old friends, some of whom I have acted with for more than twenty years; but I cannot consent to violate one of the earliest political maxims that was taught me, which was to be always consistent. Again: I am influenced by a cardinal maxim of the Democracy of this country, "Every thing for principles, nothing for men.'"

"POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.—The fortunes of De Witt Clinton were blasted by Mr. Van Buren; yet long before the turf was green over the remains of that great statesman, his eldest son was among the obsequious followers of him by whom the father, had been maligned, overthrown and destroyed!

Mr. Van Buren was the leader of a party which, by means as profligate and wicked as ambition could suggest and recklessness execute. prostrated the administration of John Quincy Adams. And yet the warning voice of the 'old man eloquent' is scarcely hushed in the grave before his "son and heir' is a delegate to a Van Buren Convention, and actually links his fortune to that of his father's most bitter enemy!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

DEATH OF A BANK ROBBER.—Parkinson, the Bank robber, died of the prevailing disease—dysentery—in Sing Sing prison on Saturday, aged 60 years.

A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL WONDERS.

Some one has quaintly remarked, if peace be now made, this will be the first example of war *began without authority and ended without authority*. But this is only a part of the wonders which attend this most extraordinary chapter of history. Look at these, for example:

1. The President makes war without the authority of law.

2. His Ambassador ends it without his authority, or any authority.

3. The President of this country permits the ablest Generals of the enemy to take command and fight us as hard as possible

4. The General of our forces, who conquered the enemy, is arrested in the midst of victories, and without offence, is to be tried as a criminal.

5. We propose to pay twenty millions of dollars for territory we have already occupied.

6. We have the best lands in the world, and we are exceedingly anxious to get the worst.

A series of contradictions, of blunders, and incredible inconsistences, like these, cannot, we believe, be paralleled by any Administration in any country. Perhaps if we hunt up the records of some King John or Henry VI. we may possibly find a parallel; but certainly not in this country or in any recent history of Europe.—*Frankfart (Ky.) Commonwealth.*

LOCOFOCO CALUMNIES.

The following letter, addressed by Gen. Taylor to Colonel Mitchell, of Cincinnati, notices and disposes of two of these in a very pleasant but effectual manner:—

BATON ROUGE, La., July 14. 1848.

My dear Colonel—Your kind letter of the 13th ult, has been duly received. In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have no land on the Rio Grande; nor have I sent $10,000 or any other sum to the district of Columbia to purchase slaves; and I trust that if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande, or slaves in Washington. Among the many accusations brought against me by my opponents, I should be much gratified to learn that they had succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum for any purpose as the one above mentioned.

I beg that you will not put yourself to any trouble to meet the objections urged against me, by those opposed to me, if they are as groundless as the one in question, for when they see fit thus to disregard the obligations of truth, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health and success, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the News.

No. 4.

"Here rest his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,
Fair science smiled not on his humble birth
And melancholy worked him for his own."

All do not seem to care alike for the resting place of their departed friends, to hide them out of sight and rub them from their memory, would seem to be the utmost care of many, while honorable exception must be made for those who take a different course by keeping up the little mound, neatly soded over, or marble slate at head and foot, with suitable inscription to tell who moulders there.

In large and populous cities the custom is to throw around the spot devoted to the dead a high enclosure to keep the rude intruder off and preserve the mound from being levelled down by ruthless tread of beast, or thoughtless man. Enter those enclosures and behold the marble monuments in costly piles heaped up, to tell in silent language who lies here, and testify that mortal man must meet his dreary doom.

In many country villages a commendable spirit of enterprise is manifested by the inhabitants, to preserve inviolate the mansions of the dead. Not unfrequently the location of a country village may be known by the approaching traveller who sees some distance in advance, a cluster of ornamental trees, with here and there a white washed chimney lifting up its length above the green foliage which surround it, producing a pleasing contrast to the observers eye while near by, and above them all is seen the gilded spite arising from the village church below, enclosed with white washed fence, the "church-yard" near at hand walled closely in and from its outward looks, invites the stranger to enter the recluse and spend some pensive moments with the dead and learn their history on their tombs inscribed in token of their worth.

"Here lies the Rev. Mr. —— whose life was ornamental of the truths he preached of him it may be said in truth, 'he pointed to bright worlds and led the way."

Here too is seen the statesman's dusty bed, whose voice once powerful in the halls of State is here hushed in silence.—Beneath this stone lies Mr. —— counsellor at law, his many virtues are had in lasting memory by the widow and the orphan whose injured cause he had espoused and rescued them from the oppressors hand those virtues are inscribed on tablets more durable than monuments of stone, for they are had in remembrace before the widow and the orphan's God.

The soldiers too is here who at Bunks Hall, took part and bled in his country cause, those are things that stir the soul within. Behold this little city of the dead, whose marble minersetts stand up above the rising mound, and tell the mournful tale of fallen heroes and departed worth of fathers, mothers, brothers sisters, husband wives and little children dear, all gone to rest in silence with the dead, and left their friend behind soon perhaps to follow.

The mournful lover too is interested here, within these mouldering cells lies many a lovely form, the object of some once warm and tender hearts affection, but now chilled and broken by the stroke of death.

ANON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Seven days Later from Europe.

The New York Tribune, contains the following highly important private intelligence from Ireland:

We have the following from a confidential correspondent in Dublin. It is almost too favorable to the people to be believed, and yet the blind and inconsistent reports of the British press seemed to give plausibility to our correspondent's statements.—The number of British troops said to be killed seems exaggerated. The letter was written in cypher to evade the vigilance of the British Post Office, which would otherwise have detained it, but we make the number 6000. The writer would not knowingly deceive the public. His brother is a resident of this city. Without father comment we subjoin the letter:

DUBLIN, Aug. 3, 1848.

No newspaper here dare tell the truth concerning the battle of Slievenamon, but from all we can learn the people have had a great victory. Gen. M'Donald, the commander of the British forces, is killed, and, 6,000 troops are killed and wounded.—The road for three miles is covered with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in thousands to assist in the country. Mr John B. Dillon was wounded in both legs. Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms. It is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the jails on sunday night, (Aug. 6.)

All the people coming in on the Railroad are cautioned and commanded not to tell the news. When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence. The Police drive away those who are seen asking questions. Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened which they want kept as a secret? If they had obtained victory they would be very apt to let us know it.

We are informed that the 3d Buffs (a regiment of Infantry) *turned and fought with the people*. The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain of Slievenamon is almost inaccessible. There is but one approach to it. Is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a glorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to select. It is said he has sixty thousand men around him, with a considerable supply of arms ammunition and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be taken from Slievenamon until they chose to come out themselves.

A lady who came to town yesterday, and who had passed the scene of battle, said that for three miles the stench arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.

Wexford was quite peaceable till recently—but the Government in its madness proclaimed it, and now it is in arms to assist the cause. Now that we are fairly and spiritedly at it, are we not worthy of help? What are you doing for us? People of America, Ireland stretches her hands to you for assistance. Do not let us be disappointed!

The Herald also has a telegraphic despatch, dated Liverpool August 5, noon, from which we take the following:

Our Dublin correspondents state that the rains which arrived from the South at that city yesterday, report that a large force of constabulary had proceeded from different points at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, and others at an early hour yesterday morning, so as to form a *cordon* in the direction of the keeper Mountain, the main access to which is by a deep and sullen gorge, the summits of which, at each side are surrounded with huge stones. A body of some 1100 constabularly are said to be engaged in this movement, but none of the troops have been called on to take part in it. The latter are said, nevertheless, to be entirely cut up by fatigue consequent upon their numerous and useless marchings and counter marchings. In the camp, outside Thurles, the poor fellows have to lie on their backs, with their ammunition on their breasts, to keep it dry, the weight of the cartouche box being some seventeen pounds.

The whole line of railway, from Dublin towards the south, is completely quiescent, and, says a correspondent who has traveled along it during the course of Friday, "nothing strikes one so much as the too visibleness of scantiness of population, effected by the threefold cause of famine, extermination and immigration!"

The 23 reputed rebels of Ballingary, who were brought into Dublin yesterday, and lodged in Kilmainham, are to be sent back to Tipperaray, and tried by a special commission for high treason. Some of these prisoners were wonded at the skirmish on Saturday last.

More arrest have taken place at Dublin. At a late hour on thursday night, the following persons were committed to Newgate, on the warrant of the Chief Commissioner of Police, viz: Gilbert White, law clerk; Francis Hanvey, alias Hannep, do.; James Edward O'Donohoe, do.; and Andrew J. Doyle, printer.

The printers of the Nation, who had been committed to Newgate, have been released, on bail, with the exception of three. A number of arrests have been made in the provinces, viz: at Cork, Galway, Roscrea, Clonmel, Nenagh, &c.

The commission of Oyer and Terminer opens in Dublin on Tuesday next. The state trials will be proceeded with. The summonses have already been served upon the jury. Mr. Hoban, the printer of the Tribune, intends to plead guilty, relying, under his peculiar circumstances, upon the clemency of the crown.

IMPORTANT FROM GERMANY.

Great excitement prevailed at Berlin respecting the oath of allegiance.

Many trades had struck work. Disturbances were hourly expected.

The cholera had made its appearance at Berlin.

Frankfort advices, to July 31, announce that war was to be actively recommenced with Denmark.

We learn that Major GEO. PETER intends giving a Taylor Barbeque some day next week, at which a number of fine speakers will be invited, Major Peter is an old soldier—is personally acquainted with "Old ZACH," and, if we mistake not, has seen some service with him; and though the Major has been the leader of the Democratic party in this county for many years, he goes for "Old Zach," knowing him to be a patriot—an old fashioned Democrat—a good soldier, and an honest man. With such Democrats as Majo Peter battling for the olk *Thunderer af Buena Vista*, what can the friends of Cass expect but a Waterloo defeat next November.—*Rockville (Md.) Journal.*

A SWIFT WITNESS.—The volunteer upon whose testimony the Columbus Statesman published the story about Gen. TAYLOR's swearing at the chicken thieves in Mexico, was indicted by the grand Jury of Franklin county for stealing a hog in April, 1846. We have a copy of the bill of indictment now before us. The affidavit of the chicken thief is well supported by the evidence of a hog thief.—*Buffalo Express.*

The "*Telegraph*," published in Louisville, Mississippi, contains the following announcement:

"We have hauled down the names of CASS and BUTLER, and placed in their stead those of the People's choice, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Of Gen. TAYLOR it is almost superfluous to speak. His image is enshrined in the hearts of the people. * * * He is emphatically the man for the people, and there will be such a rush of the masses in November next, from hill and dale, hamlet, village, and city, to elevate him to the Presidency, as has never before been seen. * * *

WITHIN a few weeks 26 discharged volunteers have died in Cincinnati from dysentery.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S INCOME.—The income of the Queen of England is half a million pounds sterling—$2,500,000.—From this £200,000 is taken to pay what is called the household, which consists of the great officers of state, such as the Lord Chamberlain, &c. The Queen has 7 or 8 palaces. The Queen has 230 domestic servants, one hundred and ten of whom wear the royal livery of scarlet and gold.—At a royal banque the whole dinner service of gold.

☞The Ohio State Journal gives the following account of a conversation held with some returned soldiers. Said the editor:

Well, you all go for Cass, for President, don't you?"

"Why—not exactly"—said the soldier.

"Cass, sir," said we, "is the *soldier's friend*."

"We felt it to the tune of a dollar a month," replied the volunteers.

"Then, that," we replied, "was a real deduction, and operated as such?"

"Certainly it did."

Well, then, if you didn't go for Cass, who do you go for?" said we.

"Old Rough and Ready, every time, and all of us," said the spokesman.

A LARGE ONION.—"Do you call them large turnips?"

Why yes, they are considerably large."

"They may be so for turnips, but they are nothing to an onion I saw the other day."

"And how large was the onion?"

"Oh! a monster; it weighed forty pounds."

"Forty pounds!"

"Yes, and we took off the layers, and the sixteenth layer went completely round a dimijohn that held four gallons!"

"What a whopper!"

You don't mean to sao that I lie?"

"Oh! no; what a whopper of an onion, I mean."

"Where's the hoe, Sambo?" "Wid de rake, massa!" "Well where is the rake?" "Why, wid the hoe." "Well, well—where are they both?" "Why, both together massa—you 'pears to be berry 'ticular dis morning!"

MARKETS.

Baltimore, August 25, '48.

Prime white Wheat—$103 to 115.
Best red do —100 to 108.
Yellow corn—54 to 55.
White do. 48 to 50.
Best Oats—28 to 33.
Rye—70.
Whiskey—22cts.