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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere, studet.—"He labours vainly, who endeavors to please every one.

BY E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANUM, in advance

VOL. 13. SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852. NO. 16

MORSE,S
COMPOUND SYRUP
—OF—
YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

Unrivalled for performing the following results:

Purifying the Blood.

THIS it will cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelous, Cancer, Scald Head White Swelling, Scarlet Fever, Measels. Ulcers, Piles, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Itching and Burning Sores, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Regulating and Clensing the Stomach and Bowels.

It will cure Inflamation, Indigestion, and Dispepsia, Sick Headach, Vomiting Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Constipation, Fainting, Loseless, Piles, &c.

Strengthening the Digestive and Regulating the Secretive Organs.

It cures all Bilious Diseases, as Bilious and Intermittent Fevers or Chills and Fevers, Heartburn, &c., Diabetis, or Strangnary, anc other painful disorders of the Kidneys.

Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System.

It cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics. Palsy, Epilepsy, and Nervous Diseases. It is also wonderfully efficacious in

FEMALE DISEASES.

As Weakness, Irregularity, Obstructions, and many others. It is also wonderfully efficasious in

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

As Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Tubercles, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Prepared and sold by C. MORSE & Co., No. 24 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞ For sale by Simon Wickes, Chestertown

June 26, 1852.

GEORGE R. BODGE,
Artists and Painters Supply Store,
No. 42 Baltimore street, Baltimore, importer of Plates, Crown and Cylender window glass, White Lead, Brushes, colors, canvass &c. For sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper.

May 8, 1852.—1y

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber would say to FARMERS that he is constantly manufacturing a pure article of

Shell Lime,

and will endeavor to fill all orders in his line upon the most reasonable terms at his LIME YARD, Foot of West Falls Avenue city Block.

B. S HOLT.

Baltimore, May 22, 1852.—3m.

Ice Cream,
Mineral Water, &c., &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he keeps at the

Cape May Saloon,

just below the residence of James E. Carroll, Esq.) *Ginger and Lemon Pop, Brown Stout, Root Beer, Mead, Lemonade, Cakes, Ice Cream of various kinds, Cigars, Oranges, candies, &c., &c.*,—having his establishment neatly fitted up he hopes the public will patronize him Ladies saloon up stairs.

Cake and Ice Cream made for parties at low rates.

He also will keep, for the accommodation of the public,

OYSTERS,

and gentlemen and ladies can get a plate *fried, raw, roasted, stewed or broiled*, at the shortest notice.

LEVI RODGERS.

May 22,'52.

AGENTS.

V. B PALMER, N. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets; E. W CARR No. 440 N. Fourth streets, Philadelphia and WM. THOMPSON, S E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorized agents, to receive Advertisements and subscriptions for the KENT NEWS and collect and receipt for the same.

THERIAL OIL on hand and for sale.

W. BACCHUS

LADIES and Gent. Kid; Silk, Thread and cotton Gloves; a large assortment.

W. N. E. WICKES.

April, 10 1852.

Tobacco.

A good lot of chewing and smoking tobacco for sale by

Wilmer & Walker.

J. LEECH & BIRKOLL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tenders his professional services to the public Office on High street.
C Town, April 24, 1852.

POETRY.

From the Signal.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

BY D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD.

AIR—"*A wet sheet and a flowing sea.*

Our good flag, with its stars and stripes,
And a hand that holds it fast;
That waves it proudly to the breese,
The battle and the blast—
The battle and the blast, my boys,
Down thro' two scores of years,
Our leader Scott has borne it high,
And quench'd the nation's fears.

CHORUS.

Oh! give me our flag, its stars and stripes,
And Scott to hold it fast,
To wave it proudly in the breeze,
The battle and the blast.

Oh! for a leader such as Scott,
We hear the People cry;
His brave old heart, his strong right hand,
And his white plume waving high.—
And his white plume waving high, my boys,
Amid our banner's folds,
As by the magic of his name
The People's trust he holds.

CHORUS

Oh! give me our flag, &c.

With Scott and Graham at the helm,
Allstorms we may defy,
We safely reach our port at last,
Tho' the wild winds wave us high—
Tho' the wild wind waves us high, my boys,
The rocks are on our lee,
And soon our gallant ship will ride
Thiumphant o'or the sea.

CHORUS.

Oh! give me our flag, &c.

There's promise in yon mighty shout,
Like tones from thunder cloud,
And hark! the music, gallant Whigs,
The People cry aloud—
The People cry aloud, my boys,
For Scott, the brave and free,
And now they only wait the hour
To hail his victory.

CHORUS.

Oh! give me our flag, its stars and stripes,
And Scott to hold it fast,
Who always waves it high towards Heaven,
The victors flag at last.

DETROIT, July 12, 1852.

LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

[CONTINUED.]

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

On the 25th of July Major-General Brown received the false intelligence that Riall had so far recovered from his late defeat as to throw across to the American shore, from Lewiston (9 miles below Chippewa), a corps of 1,000 men. He immediately determined upon making a demonstration against the fort below, in order to compel Riall to return. Scott, at the head of his brigade, now reduced by his losses to about 1,300 men, immediately set forth on his errand. But he soon found himself with hotter work on hand. He had proceeded but about two miles when he fell upon a reconnoitering party of the enemy, and then for the first time ascertained that a large body of their troops were posted in the immediate neighborhood. Pressing on, he came into the presence of a well stationed force under Gen. Riall, about 1,800 strong who at once opened upon Scott a destructive fire of musketry and of nine pieces of artillery. The entire body of the enemy were drawn up on a ridge in order of battle. His right rested on a wood, and his left on a road running parallel with the river. Directly in front, and between the combatants, lay Lundy's Lane. Scott discovered soon after his arrival, that Gen. Riall was being reinforced by three battalions under General Drummond, and that his numbers had been swelled to about 2,000 men.

Finding himself thus surprised into a battle against such immense odds, he might well have determined to retire and await the arrival of reinforcements under General Brown before going into action. But with undaunted purpose he resolved to stand his ground. He however immediately dispatched an aid to General Brown requesting him to hasten to his assistance. It was now six o'clock in the afternoon. The quick eye of Scott discovered the opportunity, he immediately ordered General Jessup's battallion to turn the enemy's left flank. Under cover of about 200 yards of under-growth which concealed the operation, Jessup accomplished his object in a brilliant manner, and not only cut of the left wing of the enemy, but triumphantly broke through their ranks and returned into line, bearing of Major-general Riall and some other British officers prisoners.—The enemy, outflanking our troops on the right, made a powerful attempt, and backed by murderous discharges of cannon, and favored by superior numbers, to turn our position. General Scott perceiving the attempt, and intent upon foiling so threatening a movement, dispatched McNeil's battalion to repulse the enemy. A most obstinate conflict, conducted upon both sides with great vehemence, followed. The assailants recoiled, and were punished with dreadful severity. Meantime the main battle of the two centres had joined and was fought with great fierceness. The American line sustained with unshaken valor the whole weight of the enemy's superior numbers, now precipitated upon them with a fiery impetuosity. Our gallant band, though suffering prodigiously, displayed unconquerable resolution.—The commanding presence and heroic example of their intrepid commander, who, regardless of all peril, with unwearied vigor, was foremost in post of danger, nerved them to unparalleled efforth. The battalions, of Scott on this occasion, before he was succored by General Brown, were dreadfully cut up. Night came on; and beneath the uncertain light of the moon, wading deep through the broken clouds, the desperate strife was continued. General Scott had had two horses killed under him, and been wounded in the side by a bullet.—But in nowise subdued, he rushed into the contest on foot, and continued to the end in the thickest of the fight.

The British infantry continued to pour their deadly fire upon our weakened ranks, and their artillery posted in a commanding position, on the crest of a neighboring height, which commanded the whole field of battle, at every discharge, thundered death upon our devoted columns. At length, at 9 o'clock at night, after three hours of this deadly struggle on the part of Gen. Scott, Gen Brown arrived upon the ground with his reinforcement. The enemy which, with vastly superior numbers, had barely withstood the determined bravery of General Scott's little army, and only maintained itself in the centre under the guns of the artillery, was now obliged to yield. The regiment of the heroic Miller was deputed to the perilous service of silencing the British battery on the heights. Gen. Scott volunteered to lead the way, and did so through the darkness, up to the point of attack. He then returned to favor Miller's movement, and made another onset upon the British line, in which his battalion suffered even more than before. After a series of desperate hand to-hand encounters, Miller was successful, and the batteries were silenced.

Under the renewed furious charges of our troops the enemy were now forced to retire, and abandon the field to the Americans. In one of the last of these charges, just at the close of the action, amid terrible fighting, Scott was severly wounded, and had to be borne from the field. This engagement incontestably established the bravery of our troops, and the reputation of General Scott as an officer. The battle was fought with desperate energy on both sides, and the losses, considering the numbers engaged were prodigious. General Scott's brigade, upon which fell the brunt of the battle, lost 463 of its 1,300 men, a far greater proportion of our troops than fell at Buena Vista. The total loss of the Americans in killed and wounded was 743 That of the British, 726.

SCOTT BADLY WOUNDED.

The victory of Lundy's Lane was dearly won. In addition to our other great losses, Scott himself was dangerously wounded. His shoulder was shattered, and a bullet was in his side, and for a month he lay in a most critical state, enduring intense suffering. From he wounds he received in this battle he has never fully recovered. British lead is in his body, which he will carry to his grave. Others have won deserved renown in the service of their country, but no one ever perilled his life, or shed his blood more freely in its cause, than Gen. Scott. In his countrys greatest need he has proved himself ready for the greatest sacrifices a patriot can be called to make.

After the action, Scott was borne on a litter to Buffalo, thence to Williamstown, and afterwards to Geneve. After recovering sufficiently, he slowly journeyed onwards to Philadelphia, whither he repaired for further surgical aid.

HIS TRIUMPHAL RECEPTIONS AND PROMOTION.

Everywhere as he passed, the victorious hero was greeted by all the public honors and private attentions he could bear. Princeton, in particular, met the suffering soldier with the honors of an acedemic reception, which was rendered all the more dear to him by the glorious recollections of the revolution that cluster around that spot. At Philadelphia, Governor Snyder and the citizens welcomed him with military and civic parades. After a short stay at that city, he recovered sufficiently to be able to proceed to Baltimore, whither he went at the request of the government, and the solicitation of the members of Congress from Maryland and Pennsylvania, to direct measures for the defence of that city and Philadelphia. Finishing this duty, he at length proceeded to Washington, where he arrived in October, and was invested with the command of that military district, and charged with the responsible duty of planning the next year's campaings. Happily a treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent on the 24th of December following, and ratified by our government on the 15th of February, 1815.—After this event, there being no further need of Scott's services in the field, President Madison offered him at the early age of 28, the post of Secretary of War. This he declined. He had previously been raised to the rank of Major General by brevet, as a testimonial of his great services and brilliant military career.

ANECDOTE OF MR. MADISON ON SCOTT'S PROMOTION.

President Madison, though early persuaded of Scott's great qualities, nevertheless, out of the abundant caution of his nature, always hesitated at every step of our hero's promotion (till it came to the last), on the ground of his extreme use. Thus he thought Scott was too young when it was proposed to made him lieutenant-colonel, too young when he was again advanced to the post of adjutant-general, too young when he was made colonel of a double regiment, and finally too young when he was promoted to the place of Brigadier General. But at the last, when, after his recent extraordinary services, and brilliant successes, it was proposed in Cabinet to make him a Major General, Mr. Madison promptly remarked, "Put him down a major-general—I am done with objecting to his youth."

SCOTT GOES TO EUROPE ON A PUBLIC MISSION.

The enfeebled state of his health, and the desire of still further professional improvements, suggesting a trip to Europe, the government now gave General Scott a double commission abroad.—First, to examine the improvements of military science; and second, to conduct certain secret negotiations in regard to the independence of South America and the supposed designs of England upon Cuba. He acquitted himself of these latter delicate duties much to the satisfaction of his government. He examined the chief military establishments of Western Europe, held intercourse with the most distinguished military men, and attend the scientific lectures of the school of tactics. Arriving just after the battle of Waterloo, his opportunities to master the views and learn the experience of the most distinguished European professors of Military science, most of whom had now congegated upon the soil of France and England, in their gigantic efforts to overwhelm Napoleon, were unsurpassed. Fresh from the fields of his own triumphs, and with the war spirit still at its full height, we may suppose our young hero acquired a stock of intelligence, bearing upon his profession, that years of ordinary experience could not have given him. He brought over with him whatever could tend to improve our system of tactics, or be made useful to the military arms of our government. To his efforts then and afterwards, we owe in a great measure that spstem of discipline and instruction to which we are mainly indebted, in conjunction with his own unrivalled military knowledge and skill, for our recent Mexican victories. On his return, he was placed in command of the eastern division of the army, with New York for his head-quarters. In 1817 he married Miss Mayo of Richmond.

VOTE OF THANKS BY CONGRESS, NEW YORK, AND VIRGINIA

Meantime Congress had passed a vote of thanks for the eminent services of this illustrious commander, and voted him a large gold medal, inscribed with the names "Chippewa" and "Niagara," and bearing his likeness. The States of New York and Virginia likewise bestowed a similar high compliment, by votes of thanks, and by making him valuable gifts. Each of these States presented him with a sword of the richest workmanship. Governor Tompkins of New York, made a public presentation of the sword given by New York, and, in his address on the occasion, observed that it was presented to him by the State, in token of its admiration of "a military career replete with splendid events."

ANECDOTE OF THE GOLD MEDAL AND THE ROBBER.

A singular incident is connected with the gold medal presented to General Scott by Congress. It was at one time deposited for safe keeping in the vault of the city bank of New York. A noted robber, breaking into the safe, carried off from thence every thing that was valuable, but spared this token of public honor, in evident respect for the brave soldier only wealth. The case of the medal was found open, but retaining its precious contents untouched. Not even a whole life of crime had been able to extinguish in that felon's breast, a feeling of patriotic admiration for his country's best soldier. Alas! if ever the general admiration and gratitude of his countrymen shall seek to reward Gen. Scott's great services by the bestowal of the highest office in their gift, will there be found those so lost to all sense of national pride, of justice and honor as to try to rob him of his well-earned fame, by the calumnious tongue of partisan warfare? We trust not! For the sake of our national reputation, the claims of patriotism, and the demands of justice, we trust not! Let the eager spirit of detraction hesitate, as it reflects upon that pure renown which even the robber respected!

ANECDOTE OF SCOTT AND THE PICK-POCKETS.

Long after the foregoing occurrence, General Scott was travelling by steamboat from Albany to New York, had his pocket picket of a purse containing eight hundred dollars in gold. On arriving at New York, the General advertised his loss. His money was sent back to him by the head thief of the city, with a respectful assurance that none of his people would have touched the General's purse if they had known his person. Thus does the human heart, though steeled to crime, recognize the claims of a generous, gallant, and chivalic nature. Such occurrences are significant intimations of the strong hold which this truly noble man has upon the hearts of his countrymen.

ESTABLISHES OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

We owe to General Scott, in a great degree, our existing military system. It was first introduced by him, in preparing our army at Buffalo for the heroic deeds soon after achieved at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Subsequently it was introduced into the whole service. In 1821 he published a work embodying his system and plans of discipline and instruction, under the title of "*General Regulations for the Army.*" In 1825, following up his designs of still further improvements he publised his "*Infantry Tactics.*" And again, in 1826, he drew up for the War Department, "*A Plan for the Organization and Instruction of the whole body of the Militia of the Union;*" and also, "*A System of Infantry and Rifle Tactics*" In 1835, he published, by order of Congress, a new addition of the latter. How well the military system introduced by Scott, serves the purpose for which it was designed, is shown by the general character of the service, and especially by the triumphant success of our arms in Mexico. We owe much to West Point, but West Point owes more to Scott. It is he in reality, who has given the army its leading characteristics of high spirit, lofty tone, gentlemanly bearing, extreme efficency, and love of duty. Possessing himself personal, every noble characteristic of a soldier, he has stamped them upon the service. And for this genuine zeal in its behalf, his pride in its proficiency, his constant and unwearied labors for its perfections, and though last not least, his deep desire to see it always prompted and guided by a spirit of humanity, he may well be styled the Father of the American Army.

SCOTT AS A TEMPERANCE MAN.

General Scott may be placed among the very earliest pioneers of the temperance reform. As long ago as 1821 he published a pamphlet (first appearing in the National Gazette of Philadelphia), proposing a plan to discourage the use of intoxicating liquors in the United States.

This paper was written with great ability, and furnished the matter for thousands of temperance speeches and addresses since delivered. He was first lad to this effort to lessen the great mischiefs of intemperance, in consequence of the difficulties that beset him in improving the discipline of the army.—Though never a teeto'aller in the strictest sense of the term, General Scott has, nevertheless, always been a strictly temperate and abstemious man. Indeed, in all his private and social relations he is a man whom the youth of the country would do well to follow as a model.—His moral character gives lustre to his historic celebrity. He has never been corrupted by the temptations of office, debauched by contact with laxity of principle in public men, or stimulated by vice or habits of extravagance into any forays direct or indirect, upon the public treasury. Personally, he is without reproach and above suspicion. His example has lifted others up. No example has ever dragged him down.

SCOTT AND SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

General Scott took a lively interest in the struggles of the South American republics to secure their independence.—He was not in the public councils, and could therefore take no part in the eloquent discussions of Congress upon the subject. But so far as his position permitted he encouraged and sympathized with the noble efforts of the South American leaders of the revolution. Among the acts that illustrated his interest in their behalf, was his successful endeavors to give a military education to 3 sons of General Paez, of Columbia. These were by his exertions placed at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1823, under the auspices of the President of the United States, where they were educated, and afterwards sent back to fight for the liberties of their native land.

The military duties of General Scott now engrossed the chief part of his attention for several years. In 1829 he again visited Europe on a professional tour of observation.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

General Scott returned from Europe after an absence of several moths. A war with the Indians on the Upper Mississippi, under the celebrated "Black Hawk," having assumed a formidable aspect, Scott was ordered by the War Deptment in June, 1832, to the scenes of conflict, to take command of the forces to subdue the savages.

In the begining of July he accordingly embarked at Buffalo, with a body of about 1,000 troops, on board four steamers, bound for the theatre of war. He was arrested in his progress by the breaking out of the cholera in its most malignant form among the troops. Meantime the Indians were subdued by the Illinois militia and the troops under Gen. Atkinson, and Black Hawk was captured.—Scott subsequently proceeded to his place of destination, negotiated important treaties with the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, composed the difficulties on that frontier, and discharged all the duties of his mission, in a manner that extorted from GEN. CASS, then Secretary of War, the following tribute:

"Allow me to congratulate you, sir, upon this fortunate consumation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign, under ordinary circumstances."

General Cass here referred, in part to General Scott's brave, humane, and self-denying conduct toward the troops under his command while smitten by the terrible scourge of the cholera, the story of which we will briefly relate.

THE CHOLERA.—SCOTT'S NOBLE CONDUCT.

On the passage from Buffalo to Chicago, the Asiatic cholera, which then for the first time visited this country, broke out on board the steamers conveying the troops, in the most frightful form. On board General Scott's own boat, out of 220 persons, no less than 52 died, and 80 others were committed to the hospital within the short term of six days. On board the other boats the mortality was scarcely less alarming. The amazing fatality of the attack of this disease spread indescribable terror among the troops, and among the population whether they were carried. Such was the effect produced, and in the course of a very few days, sickness, death, and desertion, had reduced the numbers of our troops from 950 to 400.

On the passage to Chicago, the deck and cabin of Scott's own boat were covered with the dead and dying. Every hour of the clock struck the knell of some new victim. Gloom was pictured in every countenance. Despair seized upon the bravest. Death in battle they could meat without fear; but here the viewless destroyer totally palsied their energies. Without warning, the trembling victim was seized, hopelessly collapsed, anp died in an hour. It was a repetition of the worst horrors of the plague. Amidst this terrible scene, instead of contenting himself with merely ordering the medical men to take all necessary measures for the relief of the sick, Scott set an example of fortitude and courage that shone replendent through the surrounding desolation.—He attended the sick in person, and performed for his humblest comrade every disagreeable and dangerous office with a brother's care. He consoled the sick, comforted the dying, and cheered the flagging and broken spirits of those yet unattacked, but whose apprehensions provoked danger, and insured death when the attack came.

Subsequently, after leaving Chicago, Scoot found Atkieson's force at Rock Island attacked with the same appalling disease. Here he renewed his vigilant and fearless attentions upon the sick and dying. Though himself ill, his devotion to his fellow-soldiers was constant, and became the theme of general admiration. He spared himself no labor, no exposure to danger to relieve his comrades who were the victims of this fatal pestilence. He visited the hospitals, made it his duty to serve, watch, and encourage all by his cheering presence and personal services. Never has he at any time shown a more genuine heroism than upon this occasion. Never did any philanthropist exhibit a more pure, noble, and affecting self-devotion.

(*To be Continued.*)

☞ Many speak the truth when they say that they despise riches and preferment, but they mean the riches and preferment possessed by other men.