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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 21, 1852. NO. 17

WONDERFUL!

WITHOUT either wire riddles or straw carrier, wheat and oats are thrashed and cleaned fit for market at the rate from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat per hour, with less power, and with a saving of grain and men. Boys and women may be employed in place of men; also giving the fan double advantage by dispensing with all complication of straps, slats canvass, or other fixtures liable and getting out of order besides reducing the price to one half of former machines.

Also a large supply of the latest improved Horse Powers and seed drills constantly kept on hand.

JESSE URMY.

Wilmington, Del., July 3. 1852.

Wool!

Wool! Wool!

THE undersigned, agents for Thomas Murphy, Bohemia Mills will receive wool to be manufactured or exchanged for Kersey.

JNO. L. STAM,
WM P. FRANCIS.

June 19, 1852.

SADDLERY.

A. M. RUSSELL would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again rented the shop adjoining the Post Office where he is constantly manufacturing

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage, Cart and Wagon Harness,

and all other articles usually kept in his line of business; which are made of the best materials and by competent workmen; and will be sold at cery prices.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the repairing of all articles in my line of business, and done at short notice.

A. M. RUSSELL.

C Town July 3, 1852

TO FARMERS.

KNOUSER'S PATENT CLOVER SEED HARVESTER.

WHITE HALL FARM
Baltimore co., June 17, '52

THIS is to certify that we have seen Knouser's Patent Clover Seed Harvester, owned by C. C. Burford & W. T. Markland in operation in green clover on the above named farm, and believe it to be all it is represented to be, and far superior to anything ever before in operation. We would therefore recommend it to every farmer

BENJAMIN TIPTON.
NATHAN PARSONS
RICHARD R. ARMACOST.

This machine may be seen at McDaniel's hotel, Chestertown, Queen County, District, and Farm Rights for sale.

C. C. BURFORD & W. T. MARKLAND,
No 4 West Pratt st., Baltimore.

July 24, 1852.—6w

MACHINE OIL.—Persons in want of a good article (one that will not gum) can get the same by calling at Rees' Corner, where may be found articles good in quality and as low in price as a living profit will allow

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, July 31, 1852

THREE very fine MILCH COWS, (one with a young calf,) for sale.—Apply to ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, July 24, 1852.

WANTED *Twenty five head* of YOUNG CATTLE, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH. ABEL J. REES

Rees' Corner, July 24 '52,

SUGAR of all grades and prices, from 5 cts per pound upwards—for sale by ABEL J REES.

Wool! Wool!

50 000 Pounds of WOOL wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in merchandise or in exchange for Kersey being agent for Messrs. Milliam & Brothers.

A J. REES.

Rees' Corner, May 15, 1852.

BLACK and White Hose—Thread White, Brown and Mixed ½ Hose.

W. N. E. WICKES.

LADIES and Gent Kid; Silk, Thread and cotton Gloves; a large assortment. W. N. E. WICKES.

April, 10. 1852.

NAIL, Tooth, Hair, Shaving, White wash and Blacking Brushes, at

W. N. E. WICKES'.

Shingles!!

A VERY LARGE LOT and complete assortment of SHINGLES now unloading and for sale by

CHAS. H WICKES.

Quick sales being desirable *early customers* will be supplied on *very LOW TERMS*

July 10, 1852

To Rent

For the ensuing year, my *GRIST MILL, SAW MILL and PREMISES*—none but a practical miller need apply. W. BACCHUS.

July 10, 1851.

Notice.

THE notes taken at the vendue of the late Edward Hartley, are now due and persons indebted are hereby requested to call on the undersigned and settle.

THOS TOULSON. Admr.

July 10, 1852

THE undersigned offers his services to his friends of the Eastern Shore counties, and the public generally, to do a general produce commission business, embracing Peaches, Apples, Potatoes &c., as he intends to bestow all his attention and energies to the promotion of the interest of his patrons, he hopes to receive a liberal share of their favors but to his Kent county friends he especially looks for a generous support; trusting that by a strict fidelity to their interest to merit their generous confidence and patronage.

☞All letters or communications intended for me to be left at Messrs Godwin & Brown, Bowley wharf, until further notice.

The pub's ob't ser't.
WM. HAYNE.

REFERENCES:

Judge E. F. Chambers, Kent county.
Hon T. C. Kennard, " "
Dr. J. Crane Queen Ann's "
Joseph Bruff, Esq; Talbot "
Hon I. D Jones, Somerset "

Baltimore, July 10 1852.

Report of Analysis of Quick LIME.

DELIVERED by Messrs Ermentrout at my farm. The specimens were taken with my own hand from a number of cart loads after they were deposited in the field, and the sample was a fair representation of the whole:

Lime weight of, as pure Lime, or Oxide of Calcium,	60.37
Magnesia weight of, as pure, or Calcined Magnesia, or Oxide of Magnesia,	22.38
Potash and Soda,	01.00
Iron and alumina, or clay,	06.60
Silica, or sand,	01 10
Silica acid, or soluble silica,	03 00
Bone earth, weight as Phosphate of Magnesia,	00 40
Loss supposed to be carbonic acid and water,	05.15
	100

REMARKS—Every hundred bushels of this Lime contains Phosphates about equal to one bushel of Bones When bones are dissolved and infinitely divided, it is said that the immediate effects of one bushel is equal to four: if so the value of these phosphates is more than one bushel.

Respectfully,
DAVID STEWART, M. D.

P. S. The above Lime is called the Epler's Rock, Reading Lime, proprietors, Zacharias & Ermentrout, Reading, Pa

I have shewed the annexed to our State Ag. Chemist, Dr. Higgins and he says he could send you any amount of orders

Extract from a letter of Fred. Wm. Heckell, M. D. of of New York.

"As under manure we understand a compound substance which restore to the soil, what previous or succeeding crops abstract. Therefore it of course follows, beyond a doubt, that your lime must be beneficial to any soil and prevent its exhaustion." The Lime will be forwarded on accommodating terms.

Dr. R T. Allen, of Kent county Md. has seen the original letters and report and has given us permission to refer to him for further particulars

ZACHARIAS & ERMENTROUT,
Reading, Pa.

July 3, 1852.

Hats! Hats!!

The undersigned would call the attention of the citizens of Kent county to their large and fashionable HAT STORE.—They have now on hand a very large and excellent assortment which they will sell cheap. They will sell the best quality Hats for $4. Persons visit the city would do well to give them call.

ISAAC COX & CO Pratt st.
opposite American & U.S. Hotels.

May 22, 1851.

LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

[CONTINUED.]

SCOTT SENT TO QUIET THE NULLIFIERS

General Scott had hardly got home from these trying and fatiguing scenes, when a fresh order from another quarter. At the close of November, 1832 nullification was coming to a head in South Carolina. A State convention had passed its ordinance declaring that the United States revenue laws should not be enforced in South Carolina, and its legislature an executive were making preparations for an armed resistance Such was the condition of things when General Scott was ordered thither His first aim was to ascertain what measures were needed to secure obedience to the laws, and suppress the rebellion should it break out. But he was also charged with the higher office of conciliating the Carolinians. To avoid adding to the public excitement by open steps of military precaution, he visited Charleston by way of the interior, as if on his annual visit of inspection. When he had finished his examination he returned to Washington, made his report to President Jackson, and concerted the arrangement necessary for the crisis. The revenue cutters and troops that were needed were sent down to Charleston and General Scott then repaired thither with confidential instructions A large discretion was left to him in the execution of his orders. Every thing, in fact, depended on his own good judgment. But in the exhibition of this quality, as well as those of a more brilliant character, General Scott has never failed to distinguish himself The extraordinary excitement of the time, the phrensied condition of the public mind in South Carolina now wrought up to the pitch of open war, rendered General Scott's task delicate and difficult in the highest degree His head quarters was at Fort Moultrie, opposite Charleston which had been strengthened by large supplies of provisions, arms, ammunition, and troops; and its force further augmented by the presence of revenue cutters and ships of war The attitude of the government was unequivocal, and so was that of the nullifiers. One was determined to resist, the other was determined to quell that resistance. That General Scott should have been able, under such an aspect of impending hostilities, to associate and even hold friendly relations with the leading nullifiers, seems almost to forbid belief, yet so it was. By a happy union of firm and conciliatory conduct he was able to keep on the narrow line of his duty, deficient in nowise to the demands of the federal government which had placed him there, and yet so to conduct himself as to win the confidence and regard of those whom it became his especial duty to watch, and if necessary to subdue by force of arms.—We can hardly conceive of a more difficult undertaking than was General Scott's in this mission, yet he succeeded in it to the entire satisfaction of all parties. At length he withdrew from the scene, with the consoling reflection that his course had been a chief means of saving his country from the horrors of civil strife.

SCOTT ORDERED TO FLORIDA.

An Indian war raged in Florida in 1835. The seminoles, under their skilful and daring leader, Osceola, had taken up arms against the whites, and long ere a blow had awoke the government to the necessity of taking decided measures to subdue them General Scott was accordingly ordered to the theatre of hostilities, where he arrived in February, 1836. He got his troops in readiness, and soon after the middle of March moved the three divisions, into which he had divided them, upon that portion of the country where it was supposed the Indians had taken shelter. But the wily enemy eluded his grasp—Having failed in his first attempt to discover the hiding place of the Indians, General Scott next broke up his force into five detachments placing himself at the head of one of them, and scoured the country. None of the detachments, however, met with any success in discovering the main body of the savages. They had sequestered themselves in the impenetrable fastnesses of that pestilential country, and thus escaped the most vigilant activity of our troops. Sickness ensued, and four hundred of our men was in the hospitals. The supplies for the troops proved inadequate, and the campaign ended without any important results General Scott having now experienced the extreme difficulties of the country, apprised the War Department that a larger force and different conduct of the next campaign would be essential to success. Meantime, difficulties broke out among the Creeks in Georgia and General Scott proceeded thither to Way, and at once organized a volunteer corps to subdue them. This was accomplished with great promptness. By the 1st of July the Indians had surrendered or been entirely dispersed. On the 9th of July General Scott was ordered to Washington. Complaints were made because he did not find and capture the hidden Seminoles. But an inquiry that was instituted into the conduct of that campaign, proved the utter groundlessness of the charge and resulted in the unanimous approval of the conduct of the brave commander by the court.

CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.

After Scott's return from his Florida campaigns, an invitation was extended to him from his friends in the city of New York to meet them at a public dinner. He received similar invitations from Richmond, Virginia, and Elizabeth town New Jersey. But he declined them all, from personal considerations growing out of the overwhelming commercial calamities that in that year (1837) had fallen upon so many of his friends. We find in this circumstance a new evidence of his genuine sympathy of nature, and generous self-forgetfulness, where the feelings and interests of others are concerned.

REBELLION IN CANADA.—SCOTT SENT TO THE FRONTIER

In the same year (1837), a rebellion broke out in Canada. The flame of insurrection spread along the frontier, and threatened to involve the country in hostilities with England. Our border population deeply sympathized with the struggling patriots of Canada An outrage upon our territory had been committed by a British armed force which had crossed to Schlosser, in the State of New York, fired the steamer Caroline, and sent her blazing over the cataract of Niagara. This act took place on the 29th of December. On the 4th of January following 1838. General Scott hastened from Washington to the scene of the outrage. He found the whole population in a state of tumultuous excitement. He addressed himself at once to the task of subduing the impassioned fervors of our patriotic population, a work which he accomplished with the most admirable tact and skill. He moved with the greatest celerity along the line, everywhere receiving the extraordinary zeal of our people, and everywhere bringing down enthusiastic plaudits upon his skilful conduct and his eloquent harangues. He became at once orator, soldier, and diplomatist. He alternately threatened, exhorted, and appealed to the people. His exertions were unremitted by night and by day, and covering a line of country extending from Detroit to Vermont. The details of his mission here would fill a volumn But we have no room for the recital. Suffice it to say that beneath the spell of his manly eloquence, his energy his activity, he recollection of his former deeds of glory in that quarter, the people threw down their arms and returned to their homes, and war was averted — His grateful and admiring fellow-citizens thronged about him on his return; and at Albany, where the Legislature was in session, a succession of entertainment were given to this illustrious man; now as deeply endeared to the people for preventing war, as on a former occasion he was admired for his exploits of valor and heroism on the very soil of the enemy he had now saved from invasion.

SCOTT AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

By a treaty made in 1835, the Cherokees, occupying portions of the States of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, had stipulated to emigrate to lands allotted to them west of the Mississippi.

There were but a small portion of them, however, who had gone to their new home west of the Mississippi. The numbers remaining amounted to 15,000 and they had refused to leave. General Scott received orders on the 10th of April, 1838, to take command of the United States troops ordered to the Cherokee country, to inforce the fulfilment of this treaty obligation. Deeply impresed with the painful circumstances under which this more than half-civilized people were now to expatriate themselves from the home they had so long enjoyed, General Scott desired to accomplish his mission with the utmost forbearence and regard towards this highly interesting race He accordingly issued an address to the army, invoking their kindness and care for the emigrants, and deprecating in the strongest manner all violence or harshness in the discharge of the duties that might devolve upon them in case of the refusal of any to join the emigration — He issued another address to the Indians, setting forth the labors he had come to perform. Kindness and humanity are stamped in uneffaceable characters upon these papers; and taken in connection with his subsequent conduct in the discharge of his mission will forever add lustre to the fame of General Scott

The tribes were at length put in motion, and the vast, tawny multitude slowly wended its way towards the distant waters of the Mississippi It was another Exodus of a whole people.—The great and manifold difficulties and perils of conducting so large a body of men, women, and children, may be readily conceived. But General Scott mastered them all, and for five months superintended and guided an emigration, a most unparralleled, and requiring more wisdom, patience, and perseverence, than is usual called into exercise during the entire life of an ordinary man. The work was accomplished succesfully In what manner it was done, let Dr. Channing, the eloquent Boston divine answer. He says, "In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized with barbarous or half-civilized communities we doubt whether a brighter page can be found that that which records General Scott's agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, General Scott has made the expiation. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame"

SCOTT SETTLES THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

Serious difficulties arose in the winter of 1838 9 between the authorities of Maine and New Brunswick, growing out of our then unsettled northeastern boundary. The action of Governor Fairfield of Maine in calling out the militia, and throwing a heavy force forward upon the frontier, with apparently hostile intent, and a corresponding movement of the British forces in the province of New Brunswick, gave a thteatening aspect to affairs in that quarter General Scott was ordered at once to the spot, with instructions to endeavor to compose the existing difficulties, and to arrest the hostile movement of our troops. He arrived at Augusta, the capital of the state, on the 6th of March, 1839.

The Legislature was in session, and he was received by a public meeting of legislators soldiers, and citizens, on the following day, in the Legislative Hall.—His reception was of the most flattering description and marked by every demonstration of respect and admiration He devoted himself at once to the work of allaying the excitement that existed, and establishing a basis for the accommodation of the existing disputes. The Governor of New Brunswick, Sir John Harvey, was an old acquaintance and friend of General Scott they having met and established an intimacy during the war of 1812.

With him General Scott opened a semi-official correspondence in relation to the pressing exigences of the occasion which led to the most happy results.—Official negociations followed. General Scott remained in Maine for several weeks, and occupied himself incessantly in bringing about a good understanding between the authorities on both sides. His labors were arduous and perplexing in the extreme. Conflicting judgments were to be reconciled, and exasperated feelings were to be subdued. But his untiring efforts were at length crowned with signal success. The troops on both sides were in a few weeks withdrawn, and a good understanding established between the belligerents. Gen. Scott reaped new laurels for his skillful management of this delicate negotiation and earned a new claim to the title of the GREAT PACIFICATOR so properly his due to his previous success in South Carolina, and on the Canada frontier.

SCOTT BECOMES COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

The death of Major-general Macomb took place June 25th, 1841, and Scott was called to the command of the entire army. He remained in the regular discharge of its arduous duties, almost uninterruptedly, for several years. He took part however, in the discussion of various public topics thas arose during this period, and became in 1844 as he had been in 1839, a prominent candidate for the Presidency. But we are compelled to omit all notice of this part of his history, for we have but narrow limits in which to recount those stirring and eventful scenes belonging to his career in Mexico, which have crowned his life and his fame with a wreath of unfading glory.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

The peace of the country, after having been long menaced by the state of our relations with Mexico, was at length broken by an unexpected collision, and we found ourselves plunged into open war with that country. In May, 1846, the Mexican forces were suddenly precipitated in large numbers upon the little army of General Taylor, who had command of our forces on the Rio Grande. That distinguished veteran astonished and electrified the country by the indomitable valor he displayed in repulsing the enemy, and in winning, in swift succession, the two battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. On the 24th of November following, General Scott left Washington for the theatre of hostilities, charged with the command and and direction of our arms in that quarter. He reached the Rio Grande on the 1st of January 1847. Santa ana, the commander of the Mexican army, lay at San Luis Potosi, midway between the Rio Grande and the city of Mexico, at the head of 22,000 men. General Taylor had now crossed the river and advanced to Saltillo, about 150 miles towards San Luis Potosi. He had under his command a force of 18,000, that occupied the line connecting his advanced position at Saltillo, with the Rio Grande at Camargo. On his arrival, General Scott divided this force, leaving 10,000 men under General Taylor, and taking the remainder with him to Vera Cruz by sea. Other troops had meantime been concentrated in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, to the number of 4000.

The whole force was combined at the Island of Lobos, and from that point the squadron, having on board 12,000 men, set sail; General Scott in the steamship Massachussetts, leading the van. As his steamer passed through the fleet, his tall form: conspicuous above every other, attracted the eyes of soldiers and sailors. Warmed by feelings of patriotic admiration of the hero in command, and fired by the enthusiasm which the occasion and the scene were so well calculated to inspire, they gave vent to their emotions in one spontaneous cheer, that burst simultaneously from every vessel, and echoed and rang along the whole line. Brilliantly decked with flags, and covered with an animated host whose arms flashed in the sun, the ships seemed to move in exulting consciousness of their burden; and flinging the spray from their prows, gallantly dashed forward to the point of debarkation.

LANDING AT VERA CRUZ.

The fleet having before Vera Cruz and all preparations being completed, on the 9th of March, a little before sunset, the landing of this armament, destined for the reduction of one of the most formidable defences in the world, commenced. With such admirable judgment had the enterprise been planned, and with such consummate skill was it executed, under the immediate superintendence of the commander-in chief, that before 10 o'clock at night the troops had all been landed in perfect safty, with all their arms and accoutrements, without the slightest accident of the loss of a single life; an achievement almost unparalelled in a military operation of such magnitude.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ AND THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.

In three days the army and the fleet had taken up their positions, and invested both the city and the castle, preparatory to their bombardment and siege.—Our lines of circumvallation were five miles in length, and surrounded the city. On the night of the 18th of March the trenches were opened and the army gradually closed around the city, in a nearer and more fatal embrace. On the 22d, General Scott, having now completed his preparations for his attack, and having offered a free conduct out of the city of all non-combatants, sent his summons to the governor of Vera Cruz to surrender. The governor refused, and the batteries opened their destructive fire upon the devoted city, while the ships commenced their fearful broadsides upon the castle. The scene was magnificent and terrible. During three days and nights an incessant discharge from the brazen mouths of mortars and cannon, was kept up with unflagging zeal and irresistible power. Our heavy Paixhan guns sped their crushing masses of metal upon the enemy with overwhelming energy. The mortars and howitzers vomited forth their deadly missiles with desolating fury. An iron tempest covered sea and land. Its ravages were pitiless, its fierce grasp unrelenting. Night heightened the scene. The darkness was illumination by blazing shells filling the air The engagement with the broad-sides of the ships fired with extraordinary skill, the bombs converged upon the besieged town with a horrid accuracy. The heavy fall of the descending shot and shells was heard along our lines. The domes of the churches reverberated beneath explosions that shook the ground, and lighted up the heavens with a fierce glare — The full power of modern military skill, and the destructive arts of war were here exhibited in all their potency, without intermission, during three days and nights. On the 25th an application for a truce was made by the enemy, which was refused, and a surrender demanded. Accordingly on the following morning overtures for a surrender were made, and the city and fortress fell into our hands. The stars and stripes floated in triumph, for the first time, on the battlements of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and waved their victories folds over the walls of Vera Cruz Among the fruits of this victory were 8000 prisoners, and 500 pieces of artillery. Our loss was but 6 killed, and 60 wounded.

☞It is said that Barnum has succeeded in obtaining the identical cent which General Pierce paid for the stick of candy that he gave to the boy who was a total stranger to him, and has deposited it in his museum at New York.

☞Favors easily repaid beget affection—favors beyond return engender hatred.