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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

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

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THE KENT NEWS,
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POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.

THE STREAMLET.

BY ANNE M. B. GAFFNEY.

Gushing from the earth
The babbling streamlet flows,
And sports, and gurgles on,
Where many a blossom grows.

In places it appears,
Like a tiny silver thread
Thrown o'er the velvet turf
Of nature's emerald bed.

And then it breaks its bonds,
And forms a little lake,
Whose pretty rippling waves
Sweet murmuring music make.

And so it flows along,
And only stops its course
To pour its liquid treasure,
Into its ocean source.

And thus we often meet
With those who wend their way,
Through the pathways of the world,
With a heart that's ever gay.

Whose spotless innocence
Sheds a lustre o'er their life,
And guards them from earth's snares,
Its misery, and its strife.

And like the gentle streamlet
Their course is calm and bright,
Until they join in Heaven,
The Fountain Head of Light.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

WOMAN.

BY HENRY DIFFENDERFFER.

There is a beauty in the glistening morn
That wakes the heart to a most holy love:
There is a grandeur in the howling storm
That lifts the spirit to a source above.

There is a splendor in the glorious noon
That fills the bosom with a mighty power;
And graceful beauty in the silvery moon,
That shapes our fancies in the quiet hour.

There is a sweetness in the twilight tide,
That wakes the senses to a poet's mood;
And secret whispering where the breezes glide
And wind along the melancholy wood.

Soft music murmurs from the rippling stream
That stirs the bosom's deep and silent cell;
And radiance glitters in the starry beam,
That in our visions make emotions swell.

But there's no beauty like to woman's face,
Which wins the heart a willing captive, hers.
There is no sailing moon like woman's grace,
Which so bewilders, and our feeling stirs.

There are no twilight eves like woman's brow,
Gilding the visions of a poet's dreams;
No music where the hastening breezes blow,
Like woman's voice, that so angelic seems.

There is no star so bright as woman's eye,
Which wins the spirit from a world like this.
Her voice, whose tones no rippling stream can vie,
To charm the heart, or wrap the soul in bliss.

Baltimore, 1846.

A SURE CHARGE.

The following extracted by the Boston Transcript from one of its Southern papers is quite an opposite hint to "examine your bills:"

A merchant of Mississippi during a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who had bought it. After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk Jim to turn to his ledger alphabet and read off the W's then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters in succession, all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercises, and the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "Jim," said he, "charge the saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors, went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which they had got, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was the mistake. When all the accounts had been settled up, "Well, Jim," said the store keeper "how many customers paid you for the saddle?" Jim examined and reported every-one. "Little enough," exclaimed his employer, for the trouble we have had to find out who got it."

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.

A woman may say what she likes to you, without the risk of getting knocked down.

She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work.

She can dress herself in neat and tidy clothes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over.

She can go forth into the streets without being invited to "treat" at every coffee-house.

She can paint her face if it be too pale, or her cheeks if it be to red.

She can stay at home in time of war, and win if her husband is killed.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

In Congress, at Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God enititle them, a descent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordinngly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism; it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts he submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely parallel in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhaitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian saveges, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.—A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

The tide of emigratien from the East to the West is so great, that in many portions of the country the population is not only in a great degree stationary, but in some instances has retrograded. As illustrating what we say it may be found that the population of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, was in 1810, 1,243,216 souls; and in 1840, only 1,733,029, leaving as an increase during thirty years of prosperity and no war, only 513,185—or a ratio of 1.31. There are in these States 33,326 square miles, and this population is but 52 to the square mile, while nearly the whole of this country is capable of sustaining 200 to the square mile.

In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, the population in 1810 was 2,487,508; and in 1840, 3,685,287; or an increase of 1,197,779; the greatest portion of this being in Pennsylvania.

The ratio of increase, and the population to the square mile has been during the period named, as follows:—

	Rate of Increase:	Pop. Sq. mile in 1840.
Pennsylvania,	2.12	41.4
New Jersey,	1.49	44
Delawate,	1.07	37.7
Maryland,	1.23	43
Virginia,	1.23	19.3

A comparison of these statistics, with those of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, will show a startling difference; the ratio of increase and population being as follows:

	Ratio of Increase.	Pop. Sq. mile in 1840.
Michigan,	41.6	40
Indiana,	27.9	40
Illinois,	38.9	19
Missouri,	18.4	8

This increase is too great for an equal growth of the country, and it is a matter for serious consideration, why the East and its advantages should be in such a great degree forsaken for the West and its disadvantages.—*U. S. Gaz.*

"Where there's a will, there's a way," as the woman said when she wiped the dishes with the door mat.

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

SURRENDER OF REONOSO WITHOUT OPPOSITION—MOVEMENTS OF GEN TAYLOR—HEALTH OF THE ARMY PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO "OLD ROUGH AND READY"—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS, &c.

The steamboat Fashion arrived at Mobile on the 18th inst. with advices from Brazos St. Jago to the 14th. We are indebted to the Mobile Tribune and Charleston Evening News for the following intelligence:

The only news she brings is a report received on the eve of starting, that the town of Reinoso against which the expedition under Col. Wilson had started, was surrendered without resistance.

The army was in fine health. General Taylor was waiting the necessary transports in order to move on to Comargo.—The river is rapid and shallow in places, so that vessels drawing over four feet water would find difficulty in reaching the point of destination.

The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson Regiments of Louisiana Volunteers occupy the left bank. Gov. Henderson, at the head of about 1000 Texan troops, reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th inst. Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accompanied the Texans.

The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matamoras and its vicinity, as they fear that Gen. Taylor will let them lose upon them.

The Alabama companies, St. Louis and Louisville Legions are at Brazos Island.—Col. Dakin's, Peyton's, Davis', and Featherston's regiment of Louisiana Volunteers are at Brazos.

The committee appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana to present the resolutions and thanks of the General Assembly to Gen. Taylor, arrived at Matamoras on the 8th inst. and were presented to the brave old chieftain at 11 o'clock on the 8th by Col. Labuzan, one of the aids of Governor Johnson. On being presented to the General, his staff and officers of the army, the Colonels and their staff who were invited to be present on the occasion, Mr. Zacharie, Chairman of the Committee, said:

"General, I have the high honor of presenting to you the resolutions and vote of thanks and the act appropriating a sword which were unanimously passed by the State of Louisiana, to you, your brave officers and the army under your command, for the gallantry displayed by them in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. I am no orator, General, but my own heart and the heart of every Louisiannian approves of the beautiful sentiments of these resolutions In behalf of the State of Louisiana, I thank you and your brave army for the additional lustre which those glorious victories have shed upon American arms."

To which the General, briefly and with much emotion, replied: "My heart feels too deeply and sensibly the high honor that has been conferred upon me, my officers and men, to respond to your expressions of gratitude and thanks. I always felt assured that the patriotic State of Louisiana would be among the first to rush to the assistance in time of need. I well knew, as also did my officers and men, that she was a gallant, brave and noble State; that chivalry, noble daring and ardent patriotism were her high attributes. Her volunteers have readily abandoned their homes and business, to assist us in the hour of danger. We feel a deep debt of gratitude to them and to you. The generous and timely action of the Legislature of Louisiana will never be forgotten by us; its name will be embalmed in our hearts as a cherished memorial. We feel that we have only done our duty; yet we cannot but feel highly gratified to have gained the approbation of our fellow citizens. Together with the love of country, which is common to us all, it is that approbation which cheers and animates the soldier in the hour of battle. Gentlemen, I am unaccustomed to public speaking; I, therefore in the name of my officers and me, thank you and the patriotic State which you represent for the honor conferred upon us."

At the conclusion of his reply the General invited the committee and all present to a splendid collation which he had ordered to be prepared for the occasion, and to which ample justice was done. Numerous toasts were drunk. Mr. Zacharie gave "Old Rough and Ready—long life to him."

Mr. Carrigan gave: "Gen. Taylor—Ampudia has at least discovered that he was a Tailor who understood well how to take his MEASURES, and that his officers and army under his command had shown the Mexicans and to the world that they perfectly understand the art of making *breeches*."

Dr. Ashbel Smith gave:—"American Independence—It was proclaimed and maintained by the heroes of '76. It was confirmed upon the plain of Chalmette in 14—15. It was again asserted and maintained in 1836 at the battle of St. Jacinto, and in 1846 will be thoroughly established throughout the whole extent of Mexico."

Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, Chaplain of the Andrew Jackson Regiment, gave the following:

"The Church and State, may they never be united. We will pray for the one and fight for the other."

The ladies and volunteers of Louisiana and Alabama were severally toasted.

The next day the committee were invited to a dinner given by the officers of the army at the head quarters of Gen. Arista in Matamoras. Col. Twiggs presided. Gen. Taylor was present. A splendid band of music performed occasionally on the gallery, and hundreds of citizens of Matamoras thronged the Plaza to listen to the exulting and joyous strains.

Governor Henderson of Texas, and suite, together with Ashbel Smith, Generals Hunt, Johnson, Cook, Burleson and others were also present. The festivity was kept up until midnight and right merrily did the wine sparkle around the board, intermingled with toasts and songs. This was the first time since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May that the officers had met together as a body upon a convivial occasion, and you may depend the shots directed by them were as effective as they were a month previous, although there were not so many killed or wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, May 30, 1846.
(Extract.)

I enclose an original draught, found in Gen. Arista's papers, of an invitation to our soldiers to desert. A similar call was previously made by Ampudia, and has already found its way into the public prints. The department may see from these documents what arms were used against us.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig'r General U. S. A. Com'g.
The Adjutant General of the army,
Washington, D. C.

General Arista's advice to the soldiers of the United States' army.

HEADQUARTERS AT MATAMORAS,
April 20, 1846.

SOLDIERS! You have enlisted in the time of peace to serve in that army for a specific term; but your obligation never implied that you were bound to violate the laws of God, and the most sacred rights of friends! The United States Government, contrary to the wishes of a majority of all honest and honorable Americans, has ordered you to take *forcible* possession of a *friendly* neighbour, who has never given her consent to such occupation. In other words, while the treaty of peace and commerce between Mexico and the United States is in full force, the United States, presuming on her strength and prosperity, and on our supposed imbecility and cowardice, attempts to make you the blind instruments of her unholy and mad ambition, and *force* you to appear as the hateful robbers of our dear homes, and the unprovoked violators of our dearest feelings as men and patriots. Such villany and outrage, I know, is perfectly repugnant to the noble sentiments of any gentleman, and it is base and foul to rush you on to certain death, in order to aggrandize a few individuals, in defiance of the laws of God and man!

It is to no purpose if they tell you that the law for the annexation of Texas justifies your occupation of the Rio Bravo del Norte; for by this act they rob us of a great part of *Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico;* and it is barbarous to send a handful of men on such an errand against a powerful and warlike nation. Besides, the most of you are Europeans, and we are the *declared friends* of a majority of the nations of *Europe*. The North Americans are ambitious, overbearing, and insolent as a nation, and they will only make use of you as vile tools to carry out their abominable plans of pillage and rapine.

I warn you in the name of justice, honor, and your own interest and self respect, to abandon their desperate and unholy cause, and become *peaceful Mexican citizens*. I guarantee you, in such case, a half section of land, or 320 acres, to settle upon, gratis. Be wise, then, and just, and honorable, and take no part in murdering us who have no unkind feelings for you. Lands shall be given to officers, sergeants, and corporals, according to rank, privates receiving 320 acres, as stated.

If in time of action you wish to espouse our cause, throw away your arms and run to us, and we will embrace you as true friends and Christians. It is not decent nor prudent to say more But should any of you render any important service to Mexico, you shall be accordingly considered and preferred.

M. ARISTA,
Commander in Chief of the Mexican army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, June 3, 1846.

SIR: I respectfully enclose herewith a field return of the forces in and near Matamoras, both regular and volunteer. The corps known to have arrived at Point Isabel, of which no returns have yet been received, will carry the entire force under my orders to nearly 8000 men. I am necessarily detained at this point for want of suitable transportation to carry on offensive operations. There is not a steamboat at my command proper for the navigation of the Rio Grande; and without water transportation, I consider it useless to attempt any extensive movement. Measures have been taken to procure boats of suitable draft and description, and one or two may be now expected. In the meantime, I propose to push a battalion of infantry as far as Reinosa, and occupy that town. For any operations in the direction of Monterey, it will be necessary to establish a large depot at Camargo, which I shall lose no time in doing as soon as proper transports arrive, unless I receive counter instructions from the department.

I trust the department will see that I could not possibly have anticipated the arrival of such heavy reinforcements from Louisana as are now here, and on their way hither. Without large means of transportation, this force will embarrass rather than facilitate our operations. I cannot doubt that the department has already given instructions based upon the change in our oppsition since my first call for volunteers.

Our last accounts of Arista, represent his force to be halted at Coma, an extensive hacienda on the Monterey road, about 100 miles from this point. He has pickets covering the roads leading to Matamoras, with a view to cut off all communication with the interior. The departmental authorities have issued a decree denouncing as traitors all who hold intercourse with us, or with those who do so I am, nevertheless, disposed to believe that in some quarters at least our presence is not unfavourably received. We have no intelligence from the city of Mexico. Ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, are continually discovered in the town. Five pieces of cannon, and a very large amount of balls, shells and ammunition generally, have been brought to light.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z TAYLOR,
Brevet, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. comd'g.
To the ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

The following table shows the compensation allowed to officers and men, from a Colonel down:

	Per month.	No. of rations per day.	Forage for No. horses.	No. of servants.
Colonel,	$75	6	4	2
Lieut. Colonel,	60	5	3	2
Major,	50	4	3	2
Adjutant, (pay of a Lieut. and $10 in addition),	2			
Captain,	40	4		1
First Lieut.	30	4		1
Second Lieut.	25	4		1
Serjeant Major,	17	1		
Q. M. Serjeant,	17	1		
Prin. Musicians	17	1		
First Sergeant,	16	1		
Sergeants,	13	1		
Corporals,	9	1		
Musicians,	8	1		
Privates,	8	1		

Volunteers will require the following dress:

1 Dress Cap,	2 Flannel Shirts,
1 Forage Cap, (glazed silk,)	2 Pair Drawers,
1 Uniform Coat,	4 Pairs Bootees,
1 Woollen Jacket,	4 Pairs Socks, 1
3 pr. do Overalls,	1 Leather or Silk Stock,
1 Cotton Jacket,	1 Fatigue Frock, (Linen)
1 pr. do Overalls,	

1 Blanket.

A YOUNG SPARTAN.

The St. Louis Reveille relates the following anecdote of a brave lad, of twelve years of age, the son of Capt. Hooe, who lost his sword arm in the battle of the 9th May.—The youth is residing at Jefferson Barracks with his mother.

"You have heard, S., that your father was wounded in the late battle in Texas?"

"Yes, sir, I heard that he was sligetly wounded."

"Your father, S., was much more severely wounded than we had been informed of, but he is now reported as getting well.—Your father had his right arm shattered by a cannon ball, and it became necessary to amputate it; but, thank God, he is getting well, and will soon join your mother at home." The little fellow's eyes instantly filled with tears, and after a few moments' silence, he anxiously inquired:

"Will father now have to leave the army? Will he have to give up his company?"

"No, my dear boy, he will not unless he desires it."

"I know he will *not desire it*," was the instant remark, "for when his wounded arm is healed, he can put his sword on the other side and draw it with *his left hand!*"

A very singular transaction has taken place at Frankfort, Ky. So singular, indeed, as to be without a paralel in this country we believe. At the June term of Franklin county Court in 1845, the justices removed the jailer and appointed another. The displaced man, with the aid of friends, took an appeal from this action of the County Court up to the Court of Appeals which, after a hearing, issued its mandate directing his restoration. This the County Court refused to do, and the justices, five in number, were cited to appear before the Court of Appeals, to show cause why they did not enter and carry into effect the mandate sent to them, and the five, refusing to appear, they were thrown into prison. What will be the finale of the matter we cannot say. The Legislature has interferred in the matter, and will settle it of course.

The following lines of Electric Telegraph are now completed and in operation in the United States:—

Washington to Baltimore,	40 miles.
Baltimore to Philadelphia,	97 "
Philadelphia to New York,	88 "
New York to New Haven (about)	84 "
New Haven to Hartford,	36 "
Hartford to Springfield,	26 "
Springfield to Boston,	98 "
Albany to Rochester,	252 "
Total,	721 miles.

An up country gallant, not long since went over to see his "bright particular," and after sitting for nearly half a day without saying a word, at last got up and said "Well, I reckon it's gettin' feedin' time—I must be a goin': Well, a good evenin' to you *all, Miss Nancy*!"