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THE KENT NEWS.

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

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

VOL. 13. SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852. NO. 10.

SWANTOWN
Woolen Manufactory

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he still carries on the

SWANTOWN MILLS.

has taken the machinery through a rough repair, with the addition of some machinery and from his long experience in the business feels confident he will be able to render satisfaction all who may favor him with their custom. The following description of goods he kept constantly on hand, which be sold on reasonable terms or exged for wool as usual, viz: All wool Cotton Kersey, Tweeds, Blanket, Flannel; linsey, and Stocking Yarn all numbers &c.

Also Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling done in the best manner.—Wool left with following Agents to be manufactured, Carded &c, will be taken the Factory, made up to order and turned free of any extra charge, viz: Messrs. Wm. F Smyth & Co, Milling Kent Co, Md.
W. N. E. Wickes, Chestertown " "
Messrs. E H Pearce & Bro, Sudlersville, Queen Ann's Co, Md

The above gentlemen will keep a good assortment of the above goods on hand which they will exchange for wool, or at the manufacturer's prices.

E. M. FOWLER.

May 29th 1852 —2m

COLEMAN & RICHARDSON,
GROCERS,
FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Commission Merchants,
No. 95 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

WE will pay particular attention to selling Tobacco Grain &c. Also purchasing Clover Seed, Plaster, Guano Coal Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

May 29, 1852.

Baltimore, May 24, 1852.

Having this day associated ourselves in the Grocery and Commission business, under the firm of Coleman & Richardson, we take this method of informing our friends in the country, that our intentions are to sell at the lowest cash prices, Groceries of all kinds and of the best qualities. Also, a Commission and Produce Store, for the benefit of Farmers residing on the Eastern and Western Shores; so that produce of all kinds may be consigned to us with safety and the proceeds remitted promptly as ordered by Captains of vessels, or owners of produce may require. We intend charging a small commission on marketing, so that the Farmers will get more for their produce than they have been getting heretofore.

We shall also pay strict attention to the sale of Tobacco, Grain and Country Produce generally, also the purchasing of Clover Seed, Plaster Guano, Lime Coal, Bone Dust, Ashes, &c, and we respectfully solicit a share of consignments of orders, assuring all that no effort shall be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

COLEMAN & RICHARDSON

GARRITT COX & SON,
COACH & HARNESS
MANUFACTURERS,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL

CARRIAGES of every description constantly on hand or at all times punctually made to order which for neatness, durability and style, can not be surpassed. No expense being spared, none but workmen of acknowledged skill and celebrity are employed, and all the materials used invariably the best that can be obtained in the market. The whole conducted under the immediate superintendance of the Proprietors, whose constant study is to give the highest satisfaction.

Orders executed with precision and dispatch and repairs carefully done.

WARRANTED TWELVE MONTHS.

March 6, 1852 —6m

This certifies that we have appointed JOHN PERKINS, to dispose of carriages for us throughout the State of Maryland.

GARRITT COX & SON.

Middletown, Del., April 2, '52

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; Agent for Messrs. Mellihan & others.

A. J. REES.

Rees' Corner, May 15, 1852.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics & Gen'l News,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1,50, payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2,50 at the end of the year—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications must be post-paid.

POETRY.

(*Written for "The Kent News."*)

LINES

Dedicated to Miss M A P., assistant of 'Hill Top,' Kent County, Md.

I would call thee a beautiful wreath,
Of flowers the fairest and best,
Whose leaves should of purity breathe,
Like the thoughts of thy own sweet breast.

From the heavenly bowers of faith,
Would I gather a fadeless bud;
Whose fragrance should sweeten thy path,
And bring thee still nearer thy God.

And the clustering blossoms of hope,
Should be twined in that garland fair;
And charity's gentle breath
Would tell of its presence there.

This I'd place on thy fair young brow,
Distilling for age its perfume.
Its incense would gladden thee now.
Nor forsake thee e'en at the cold tomb.

For when from this sorrowful earth,
Thou shalt pass to a holier sphere
These flowers in a heaven-made wreath
Shall again on thy brow appear.

VINNELA.

Portsmouth, Va., June 22nd, 1852.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

BY D W C CLARKE

TUNE—"*Dearest Mac.*"

In Baltimore the Whigs agreed
Upon their candidate,
And mean that he shall be man
To guide the Ship of State,
He bears a name that is without
A blemish or a spot—
A patriot, hero, statesmen, sage—
Who else but WINFIELD SCOTT.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Scott, the brave and true,
Who never yet has lost the fight,
Nor will he lose it now.

Two Generals are in the field,
Frank Pierce and Winfield Scott—
Some think that Frank's a fighting man,
And some think he is *not*—
'Tis said that when in Mexico,
While leading on his force,
He took a sudden fainting fit,
And tumbled off his horse.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Winfield the undaunted,
Who never in a battle field
Surrendered, fled, or fainted!

But gallant Scott has made his mark,
On many a bloody plain,
And patriots hearts beat high to greet
The chief of Lundy's Lane:
And Chippewa is classic ground,
Our British neighbors know,
And if you'd hear of later deeds,
Go ask in Mexico!
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Scott and Graham true,
They are the boys to lead the fight,
The boys to win it too!

Now, boys, we'll go the nominees,
And whip out Pierce and King,
From Maine to California
We'll make the welkin ring.
We'll give the Lokies good Scott "soup,"
Of which so much we've read,
And if they shouldn't like our soup,
We'll give them Graham bread!
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
Whene'er the chance permits,
With warm Scott soup and Graham bread,
We'll give the Lokies fits.

Then let us enter on the fight,
Our cause is just and high;
Let's show our foes the "fuss" we raise
Will make the "feathers fly.
The gallant Scott, who leads the van,
Is honest, faithful, true;
And he has got the people's heart—
So we say—*what say you?*
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Scott, the brave and true;
He's got the honest PEOPLE'S HEART,
So we say—WHAT SAY YOU?

Our noble Scott has never failed,
Wherever he might be;
On Cerro Gordo's blood-stained heights,
Or in diplomacy.
He calmed the angry border feuds
Upon our Northern line,
And caused, where War's black cloud arose,
The Star of Peace to shine.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For SCOTT, the brave and true;
'The man who never lost a field,
Will win this field for you!

The Locofocos brag and boast,
And show themselves quite fierce,
Tho' all the capital they have
Is *General* Frank Pierce;
A man dug up when all was lost,—
Buchanan, Douglass, Cass,—
A sort of "Compromise" between
A race-horse and an ass.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Scott, the brave and true,
Who never faints on battle fields,
But fights his battle through!

Then, boys, hurrah for WINFIELD SCOTT,
Who leads the great Whig troop,
And only takes when duty calls,
"*A hasty plate of soup.*"
Who never counts his enemies,
And never knows a fear,
But gives his foes a raking fire,
In front and "in the rear."
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Scott, the brave and true,
Who never faints on battle fields,
Who fights his battle through!

Now if you'll work, you gallant Whigs,
For Scott and Willie Graham,
We'll only let the Locos call
The place where we shall *lay 'em.*
And when the "*fainting*" Pierce boys talk,
Of "leaders," day and night,
Just let them know in Scott's war hat,
There's not a feather white.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
For Scott and Graham true,
They are the boys to lead the fight,
The boys to win it, too.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808 to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of the Light Artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July 1812, Scott was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the 24 Artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara Frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliot applied to Scott for assistance in order, to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then laying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliot was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her but were repulsed by the gallantry of Col. Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy; and here, as in every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious!

A few days after, was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights—Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or were unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular mention.

At that time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation. In other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland or England, who had emigrated to the United States and become a naturalized American citizen remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United states denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

'Scott being in the cabin at the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate then alongside, to England to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had thus been set apart when Scott reached the deck * * The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no more selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and finally pledged himself, in the most solemn manner, that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but though unnamed, could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington, and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress; and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3rd of March 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after, Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England.

The result of this firm resolution on part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty three Irishmen but to compel England throughout the remainder of the war to respect the rights of her naturalized citizens by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons—and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total route of the enemy—Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions, one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoopole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty seven years of age, Scott was promoted to rank of Brigadier General.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo, to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that point—Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings he infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2500 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of her army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called out to McNeil's battalion—"the enemy say we are good at a long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge! Before General Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the *Boy General* of twenty-eight had vanished all the boasted prowess of their world-renowned veterans.

Gen. Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called,) was fought on the 25th of July, 1814 just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrate by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest fought battle during the war.—Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every school boy. Where so many had gathered imperishable laurels, it was truely a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, '*the* hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions; Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 3d, 1814 Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguishend services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his *uniform gallantry and good conduct* in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary offer was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the Government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State, a special letter of thanks.

In 1832, Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war.

He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats. On the 8th July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with 220 troops there occured in 6 days 130 cases cholera and 51 deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army, "the Gen's course of conduct on this occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man—not only as the hero of battles but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov Reynolds were appointed by the U. S. Government commissioners to treat with the North-Western Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty, just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Wisconsin.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, and of the treaty of the Indians, Gen Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote a reply to Scott's official report as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consumation of your arduous duty, 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."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time, was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collission, and at the same time enforce the laws of the Federal Government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston, saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836 General Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a Court of Enquiry. That Court, after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained, and further that "he had been zealous and untatigable in the discharge of his duties and that his plan of campaign was well devised and prosecuted with energy steadiness and ability."

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier—then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of Northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and civic authorities,—and frequently, along a line of 800 miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity and humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year, upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation."

In 1839 arose the North Eastern Boundary difficulty. The *disputed teritory* was about to become the battle ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crissis, General Scott was again deputed by the Government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitible was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow, and the "hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the '*Great Pacificator.*"

The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollection of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the National Palace in the City of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo Contreras, San Antonio, Churupusco, Molino del Rey, and Chepultepec, were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men, he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico, posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history, can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country—and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man—reared and educated among Southerners—he has fought and bled alike for the North and South—and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either would be to declare the last 40 years of his life been a lie!

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his *past history* is the best guarantee for his future conduct.