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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 7, 1852. NO. 13

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.

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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 efficacious in

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

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

Prepared and sold by C. MORSE & Co., No. 2½ Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞ For sale by Simon Wickes, Chestertown.

June 26, 1852.

Estate of Alexander Barrett.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans Court, July 6, 1852.

On the application of Susan E. Barrett Executrix of Alexander Barrett, late of Kent county, dec'd.

Ordered that she give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper, printed in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid,

I have hereunto set my hand and (Seal) the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of July 1852.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order this I give notice that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Alexander Barrett, late of Kent County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of February 1853, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1852.

SUSAN E. BARRETT,
Executrix of Alexander Barrett, dec'd.

July 10, 1852—4w

GEORGE R. DODGE,

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.

AGENTS.

S. B. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets; E. W. CARR 440 N. Fourth streets, Philadelphia; WM. THOMPSON, S. E. corner 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.

ETHERIAL 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.

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.

A WREATH TO BIND.

Inscribed to the Whig Party.

A wreath for the Patriot-Hero to wear!
A noble green garland be twined!
Of what shall we weave it, luxuriant and fair?
What clustering leaves shall we bind?

Bring laurels from Chippewa—planted in blood!
Whose blood made them grow? 'Tis his own:
Evergreens from the verge of Niagara flood,
Where his valor replendently shone,

From the bright "land of flowers" bring bays well entwined;
Grandifloras of virginal white;
For there 'mid War's tempest, 'twas he who designed
Stainless Honor with Peace to unite.

Tropic blossoms, which sparkle with diamonds like dew,
Claims a place in Chepultepec's crown:
In a bright bosomed valley the flowerets grew—
'Twas the vale of his finished renown.

Shall we have no soft perfume—no roses to swell
This wreath for our veteran Chief?
Friends! Friends! Ye who know him and love him so well,
Bring ye roses to bind with the leaf.

And where shall we place this fair wreath on his head—
This garland befittingly bright?
Where its beautiful light o'er the land may be shed—
And thus honor the wearer aright,

Shall it be on some field of his earlier fame,
Where the clangor of arms is long still?
Shall we build him an arch, with some high-sounding name,
On the top of some Mexican hill?

No! No! In the WHITE HOUSE; 'tis there, only there!
Within sight of the Capitol's dome:
When in triumph he sits in the President' Chair!
It becomes him to wear it—at Home!

Then a wreath—bind it well—on his noble crest,
In that holy and time honored spot;
On no nobler brow could its amaranth rest
Than the brow of our veteran—SCOTT.

☞ *The Evening Post* insists tha 15 Whig Members of Congress (Whigs in '44) now oppose Gen. Scott's election Among these are *Edward C. Cabell* of Florida, *John W. Howe* of Pennsylvania and *Wm. F. Hunter* of Ohio, every one of whom (we are confident) is *in favor* of Gen. Scott's election. Will *The Post* please justify its assertion that they are not? *Amos Tuck*, whom it lugs in as a Whig of '44, was just the other way at that time, though we are sure he now earnestly desires Gen. Scott's election, and would vote for it if his vote would turn the scale.

The one sole ground on which these 15 (or less) gentlemen are said to be opposed to Gen. Scott is that of slavery *Six* of them are against him (if at all) because his election would be a *pro*-Slavery triumph; the other *nine* because it would be an *anti* Slavery triumph!—Need we say one word more? Does not the simple fact that these 15 gentlemen oppose him on exacly opposite grounds prove that they are wrong and he is right!

—When the returns come in nex Fall we ask *the Post* to remember and acknowledge that it didn't take *all* the Whigs to elect Gen. Scott—that we were able to spare a baker's dozen or so of 'big bugs' and have a plenty left.

GRAND MASS CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT.—It is suggested by *the Providence Journal*, that a grand Mass Meeting of the friends of General Scott be holden at Bunker Hill, the 14th day of September next, the anniversary of Gen. Scott's grand entry into the City of Mexico.

LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

[CONTINUED.]

Scott and the Irish Prisoners.

Among the prisoners taken by the British at Queenstown with Scott, were about sixty naturalized citizens, a large portion of whom were Irishmen. The British authorities claimed the right, and expressed the determination, to hang them as traitors. These men were at Quebec on board a vessel with Scott and the rest of the prisoners, all bound to Boston to be exchanged. The British officers came on board and began to select the Irishmen, whom they intended to send home to grace the gallows. The officers had no sure means of detecting the Irish but by their brogue, or their confessions. Scott, who was below, hearing what was going on, immediately rushed on deck, and told his afflicted men to hold their peace. Then turning to the British officers, he boldly denounced their proceedings, and threatened a like retaliation upon British prisoners if they dared to execute a single man among his comrades.

The officers haughtily reminded him that he was himself a prisoner, and ordered him into the cabin. He was not a man to be intimidated, and refused to go, and again called upon his Irish soldiers to answer no more questions. A high quarrel ensued; but the result was that no more of the prisoners could be identified as Irishmen, for they would not open their lips. The officers, however, had already selected twenty three before Scott made his appearance These were seperated from their fellow-prisoners and put on board a frigate, and dispatched to England to be hung. But they did not go until Scott had solemnly warned the British authorities that he would surely avenge the death of every man they dared to lay violent hands upon, by a terrible retribution upon the first English prisoners that should fall into his hands after he should be liberated.

Scott was soon exchanged. How faithfully he kept his promise we shall see. He proceeded at once to Washington and obtained the passage, by Congress, of a law to retaliate upon British prisoners any such outrage as was threatened at Quebec. He again fought and conquered. He had prisoners in plenty. He forthwith selected twenty-three of genuine English descent (for he declared he would not offset Irish by Irish), and held them as hostages for the doomed twenty-three Irishmen taken home to be executed. He then communicated to the British authorities what he had done, and informed them that if they dared to execute their threat, the 23 English men should pay the penalty by promptly sharing the same fate The consequence was, that the lives of the Irishmen were spared, and the close of the war they were embarked from England, and shortly after arrived in New York.

Singularly enough, it so happened that on the very day of the landing of these old comrades of Gen. Scott on the wharf, their commander and friend, then still suffering from his wounds, passed along the quay on foot. He was instantly recognized by the now liberated prisoners, and knowing of all he had accomplished in their behalf, they rushed upon him with cheers, expressing a fervor of affection, gratitude and delight, that it is impossible to describe.

Their joy was unbounded as the recognition became mutual. He was seized and shaken till the mingled pain of his his wounds, and the emotions produced by such a heartfelt exhibition, caused even the tear of stwart manhood to course unbidden down his cheek. It was with difficulty he escaped from the grasp of these warm-hearted Hibernians, who rightfully regarded him as their fast friend and benefactor, who had saved their lives, and restored them in safety to the land of their adoption. If the Irish have a true friend it is General Scott

Scott Rejoins the Army at Niagara.

Scott rejoined the army at Fort Niagare in the early part of 1813, just after the capture of York, in the capacity of adjutant-general to Dearborn, who was now invested with the chief command. In addition to the important and laborous duties of his post, Scott insisted upon commanding his own regiment on all occasions of peril and hardship, request that his commander-in-chief did not fail to grant

Battle and Capture of Fort George.

On the British side opposite to the position occupied by the American troops, lay Fort George, the key of the peninsula lying between Lake Erie and Ontario. This position Dearborn determined to carry. The columns detailed for this purpose embarked in six divisions. Scott led the advance. Captain (afterward Commodore) Perry superintended the debarkation of the troops, which was covered by the little fleet of Commodore Chauncey. Colonel Scott effected his landing on the British shore, at 9 o'clock in the morning in good order. The enemy was fifteen hundred strong, and posted on a bank above, that was from seven to twelve feet in height Scott formed his line on the beach preparatory to scaling the height. In his first attempt to ascend, the severe fire of the enemy repulsed our troops. Scott himself was forced backward on to the beach. Dearborn, who was in the Commodore's vessel, anxiously watching the movements of the troops, seeing with his glass his favorite leader fall, burst into tears, exclaiming "he is lost! He is killed!" But our hero was neither killed nor vanquished. He recovered himself, and rallying his men, again eagerly pushed forward, sword in hand upon the enemy. A furious fight ensued, but at the end of 20 minutes the foe gave ground, and fled in dismay before the resistless valor of our young leader. He pursued the flying columns as far as the village, where he was joined by Miller's regiment In the midst of his pursuit, he assaulted the Fort, forced the gates, and was himself the first to enter. Pressing impetuously forward at the head of his triumphant followers, with his own hand he seized and tore down the British flag that was waving above its walls. The garrison, seeing that resistance was vain, beat a retreat, but not till they had fired their magazines. One of them exploded, scattering its fragments in every direction. A piece of burning timber struck Scott and threw him upon the ground much hurt. The matches were snatched away from the two remaining magazines, and the capture was complete. The British were now in full retreat. Scott immediately reunited and made hot pursuit of the enemy at the head of his detachment.—The pursuit was continued for 5 miles, and the action would have ended in the capture of the entire British force, but for the peremptory orders of the commanding general to Scott to return, just as he had got the enemy in his power. In this brilliant exploit the American loss was 17 killed and 45 wounded; that of the British was 90 killed, 160 wounded and 100 prisoners.

Anecdote of Scott and the Brittish Colonel.

After the capture of Scott the year before, he was supping with Gen Sheaffe, and a number of British officers, when one of them, a colonel, asked Scott if he had ever seen the neighboring Falls—Scott replied "Yes, from the American side." To this the other sarcastically replied, "You must have the glory of a *successful fight* before you can view the cataract in all its grandeur;" meaning from the Canada shore. Scott rejoined "If it be your intention to insult me, sir, honor should have first prompted you to return me my sword!" General Sheaffe promptly rebuked the British Colonel, and the matter was dropped.—This same colonel was taken prisoner by Scott at Fort George, and treated with great kindness and consideration. This treatment extorted the following remark from the prisoner to his captor "I have long owed you an apology, sir. You have overwhelmed me with kindnesses. You can now view the Falls in all their grandeur at your leisure."

Scott leads an Expedition to Burlington Heights and York.

For some time after the capture of Fort George, our army lay there intrenched and inactive. The command alternately devolved upon Dearborn, Lewis Boyd and Wilkinson. The only active duty discharged was that of foraging, and this was invariably intrusted to Colonel Scott. In the prosecution of this duty, he was constantly engaged in skirmishes with the enemy, but his efforts were always crowned with success. His vigilance, activity, and intrepidity, made him the hero of many a miniature battle in this partisan warfare, whose details did not rise to historic importance, and which live therefore but in the memory of this gallant commander and those of his heroic comrades, who, like him, have survived the vicissitudes of forty years. In July of this year, Colonel Scott was appointed to the command of a double regiment, and withdrew from his post of adjutant general. In September, an expedition against Burlington Heights was planned, and its execution intrusted to Scott. It had been reported that here was a large deposit of military stores.—But it turned out there was none, and the force employed on this service, after inspecting the now deserted post, moved upon the enemy at York. Here were found large depots of clothing, provisions, and other military stores, together with several pieces of cannon, and eleven armed boats. All these were captured, and the barracks and public storehouses destroyed; after which the expedition returned to Niagara.

Wilkinson's Descent towards Montreal.

A movement of great importance had now been devised, and its execution intrusted to Gen Wilkinson. This was to cut off the communication between Upper and Lower Canada, and thus pave the way to effect their conquest. The first object was to take Kingston, and the next to reduce Montreal. The invading forces were to proceed down the River St. Lawrence from Sackett's Harbor. The British troops having evacuated the whole peninsula about Fort George, Scott became impatient of his position as commander at the post, and longed for more active service. He accordingly obtained permission to go with Wilkinson's expedition, which he joined on the 6th of November (1813), near Ogdensburg. Here two battalions were placed under his charge, and the command of the advance-guard again given to him. Proceeding on his way down the river he landed and captured the British Fort Matilde, after a sharp encounter, taking a number of prisoners. On the following day, at the head of a column of 700 men, he came upon an equal force of the enemy, under Colonel Dennis, stationed at Hoeppel Creek, to resist his passage. He at once pressed forward under a heavy fire and attacked the enemy After a spirited engagement he routed and drove them before him, following their retreat, and taking many prisoners. Night coming on, his progress was arrested. While Scott was thus triumphantly prosecuting his way towards Montreal, and rapidly overcoming all obstacles, the imbecility of Wilkinson frustrated the entire expedition On the day following Scott's successes, orders were given for its abandonment. The little army of Scott, already beginning to reap laurels from its achievements under its active and indomitable leader, was suddenly checked in its incipient career of conquest, and made to turn its back on the enemy. But for that pusillanimous step, Scott would doubtless have gone on triumphantly to Montreal, captured that city, and gloriously effected the conquest of all Upper Canada—Checked as he was by this inglorious termination of the enterprise he was so signally leading on, it did not operate to discourage his efforts or hishearten his spirit. His zeal remained unquenched and his fervor unabated.

With the close of the campaign, a new and important sphere of duty opened upon Colonel Scott. He had thus far been fighting battles, he was now to be called upon to awake a new army into being, whose deeds should efface the remembrance of the spiritless close of the campaign of 1813, and whose prowess should extort the plaudits of admiring millions, and reflect back a new and brilliant radiance upon the head of its accomplished disciplinarian and commander.

Scott Organizes a New Army.

The government had now had such a foretast of Scott's quality, that it became inspired with the highest expectations for the future of the young soldier. The President ordered him to repair to Albany to concert certain important arrangements with Governor Tompkins, and to provide the supplies for the approaching campaign. Having discharged this service, he was next ordered to Buffalo, upon a no less important duty than to organize, discipline, and instruct an army of new recruits, there being mustered into service. On the 9th of March, 1814, he was appointed brigadier-general by presieent Madison, at the early age of 27 and immediately entered upon this important duty. We had heretofore used the Prussian system of tactics; Scott introduced at once the far more perfect modern French system, and the one we still employ. The new recruits were immediately put under efficient drill The army was converted into a vast military school, and kept incessantly employed until it was thoroughly trained, and completely fitted for all the exigencies of hard service and a rigorous campaign. Scott labored for months with untireing industry, until he felt assured we had at least *one* army fitted to cope with the best troops of Great Brittain. He had taken in hand a body of raw militia, without drill and without experience, and at the end of 3 months had converted them into a well disciplined and invincible corps, which soon showed itself able to conquer the renowned veterans of Wellington himself.

Scott Crosses The Niagara Frontier.—Fort Erie Taken.

General Browne, the commander-in-chief of the army, returned to Buffalo the latter par of June. Preparations were immediately made to invade Canada.—Early in the morning of the 3d of July. Scott's brigade, with the artillery corps of Major Hindman, crossed the river and landed below Fort Erie, while Ripley's brigade crossed over and landed above. Scott led the van. Fort Erie surrundered at discretion, and 170 prisoners fell into our hands.

Battle of Chippewa.

The residue of the American forces was immediately transported across to the English side. The British army, 2,100 strong, under General Riall, was encamped on the Chippewa below, and preparations were immediately made to attack it without delay. Early on the 4th of July Scott set his columns in motion, and rapidly advanced upon the British position. He came upon the advanced posts of the enemy, under the Marquis of Tweeddale, who attacked, but was unable to retard the progress of our troops. Scott assailed and drove back Tweeddale's detachment upon the main body of the enemy. The whole of the 4th of July was passed by Scott in a march of sixteen miles, and in driving in the British outposts. At night Scott took up his quarters at Street's Creek, about two miles from the enemy encampment. Between the two armies lay the long level plain of Chippewa, the battle-field of the succeeding day Face to face the two armies encamped for the night. The morning of the 5th broke clear and glorious The sun mounted high in the heavens, pouring its fierce beams upon the plain below. On one side of it ran the river, and on the other stood a dense forest. The force of the Americans under Scott was 1900 strong. The enemy, commanded by General Riall, numbered 2,100 men. Of Riall force, at least 1,600 were the veteran troops of the Peninsular war, the flower of the British army. The remaining 500 were dragoons and well-trained militia. Scott's men had never seen service The British were a well-trained and hitherto conquering soldiery, possessing the advantage of a decided superiority of numbers, and the prestige of invincibility, But the daring zealous young American General courted the unequal strife. Filled with martial ardor, and an uncalculating intrepidity, that only sought the opportunity to wipe out the memory of previous disasters and imbecility, and to exalt the glory of his country, he mailed himself for the conflict His hopes be t high in the confidence of a spirit that felt determined to wrest reluctant victory from its favorite standard In this hardy temper of soul he led forth his troops upon the plain. The British commander, in full reliance upon the invincibility of his men, anticipated his antagonist's determinatton, and came forth to meet him. The day had passed in skirmishes. At five o'clock in the afternoon the combatants drew up in array. The Americans coolly and steadily advanced in line stretching across the plain from the river to the wood The British forces, in similar order, supported by a battery of nine cannon, confronted our ranks.—The attack was simultaneous and vehement on both sides, along the whole line. The hostile armies, under a destructive fire, continued to approach until they were within eighty yards of one another, each manifesting the utmost coolness and the most determined courage. Shoulder to shoulder the American troops advanced, bravely meeting and falling before the iron tempest hurled in their faces by the steady masses of the practised foe. The young and gallant leader was everywhere along the line encouraging and animating his troops; and displaying an activity, enthusiasm, and a fearless disregard of danger, that inspired and electrified his little army. While the battle raged in yet uncertain fury, the British line was observed to become in a measure broken, in consequence of its right wing having been retarded in its advance by the wood, where it had come into conflict with Jessup's battalion. Scott seized upon the favorable moment with the eye of a veteral General, and by a skillfull manouvre directed the whole force of his attack upon the now weakened centre of the enemy. The swiftness and fierceness of this movement, backed by a murderous fire of our artillery, caused the enemy's line to waver. At this critical moment he gave the order to "charge bayonets!" The onset was terrible The British columns were borne down and crushed by the irresistably vigor of this desperate assault.—They broke and fled in confusion, amid terrible slaughter. Scott followed up his advantage with masterly activity, and pursued his routed adversary over the plain into his retrenchments, The numbers who fell in this hard fought engagement show it to be one of extraordinary severity. The lost of the British in killed and wounded was 593, or almost one fourth of their entire force.—That of the Americans was 327.

Scott's reputation rose high with this conflict. He had now fought a regular pitched battle on an open field, with inferior numbers, against the best troops of the enemy, and won it by hard fighting and superior strategy.

Pursuit of the Enemy.

On the 7th of July, only two days after the battle of Chippewa, the American army again advanced in order to get possession of Fort George and Burlington Heights. Scott forced the passage of the Chippewa, compelling Riall to retreat upon the latter position. But the works were found to be impregnable to our means of attack. But Scott was not to be idle. He was destined to be soon a victor in another even more desperate and bloody encounter.

(To be Continued.)

☞ Mr. Webster has prepared a family burial place at Marshfield, at a cost of about $1000 on the summit of a hill in one of his fields, overlooking the ocean.

STATUE. The Masonic fraternity of Fredericksburg, Va., propose to erect a statute to Washington clad in the regalia of the order.