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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
THOMAS F. BOWIE,
JAMES B RICAUD.

Congressional Districts.
AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS,
J. PHILIP ROMAN,
WILLIAM W. WATKINS,
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
HENRY W. ARCHER,
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Fire.

About quarter past one o'clock, on Monday last, the large granary belonging to Mr. Edward Comegys, and occupied by Capt. H. Browne, was discovered to be on fire—the building contained about two thousand bushels of grain, a number of new wheat fans, bacon, &c., all of which was destroyed. The fire soon communicated to the bath house belonging to Judge Chambers, which was also consumed. Another granary a few feet from the one that burned, was saved by the greatest exertions of our citizens. The dwelling occupied by Mrs. Julia Constable, about one hundred yards below the fire, caught twice but was soon extinguished. The wind being very high at the time rendered the fire more dangerous. The fire was first discovered on the roof, under the comb, and was caused, no doubt, by a spark from the steamer Wm. Selden, which, from some cause or other, remained at our wharf about one hour on that day.

The loss by the fire is estimated to be $4000, upon which there was no insurance that can be recovered—the property having recently changed hands and the policy not being transferred.

Our citizens deserve the highest praise, and from whose untiring exertions all the eastern section of our town was saved.

The Reward.

Richard B. Carmichael, Esq., who was appointed by Gov Lowe, in virtue o' an Act of Assembly, to destribute the Reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of the Cosden murderers, met the parties claimant, pursuant to notice, in the Court House in Chester Town on Monday and Tuesday last; and after patiently hearing all the testimony offered by the sixteen claimants, and having caused the same to be reduced to writing, and learning the views of counsel as to the mode of distribution and having taken due time for deliberation, made out and transmitted his award to the Executive—the substance of which is annexed. Uader all the circumstances, and considering the fact that Mr. C. was a stranger to many circumstances, known to persons here, during the investigation, &c., growing out of the murder—we think he has done as well as any one under like circumstances would have done. We believe the community will be satisfied—and think all the parties claimant should be. We are assured he has acted conscientiously, and has settled very well, a troublesome and perplexing business.

Edwin Crouch, $156 66⅔; Dr. J. E. Marsh, $186 66⅔; John Vanpelt, 106 66⅔; John Schaeffer, $90 00; Richard Hurtt, $90 00; Thos. Thackery, $150 00, James S. Mitchell, $40 00; James Henry Mitchell, $40 00; Francis Cann $40 00; Oliver F. Warmsley, $40 00; James G. Proctor, $40 00; Henry S. Huggins, $20 00.

Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

After five long tedious days the harmonious Democracy have made a nomination—"the mountain has labored." etc. The candidate for the Presidency is Gen'l Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; a statesman and a general of inferior rank and whose selection has surprised both Whigs and Democrats. The choice was effected upon the 49th ballot and by the following vote:

Pierce,	283
Cass,	2
Douglass,	2
Butler,	1

The highest vote obtained by Gen. Cass was on the thirty-fifth ballot, when he ran up to 131.

The highest vote obtained by Mr Buchanan was on the twenty-second ballot, when, and on the twenty-third he received 104.

The highest vote received by Judge Douglass was on the thirtieth and thirty-first ballots, when he received 93.

It will be seen, therefore, that Gen Cass took the lead among the old candidates—and was followed closely by Mr. Buchanan who probably would have received the Marcy or New York vote, could he at any time have been nominated through its agency. Gen Pierce was not brought forward until Saturday, or on the fifth day, if we except a solitary vote that he received on the fourteenth ballot. On the thirty-fifth, the members of the Virginia delegation, after a consultation voted for Franklin Pierce—and on the next trial, the thirty-sixth his vote ran up to THIRTY He fell off one during the six subsequent trials and on the forty sixth ran by to 44, on the forty-seventh to 49, on the forty-eighth to 55, and on the forty-ninth to 283.

Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, was nominated upon the second ballot for the Vice Presidency.

Whig National Convention.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday next The time is near at hand, and we patiently await the action of the Convention. It is useless to conceal the fact that our present worthy chief magistrate, Milliard Fillmore, is our first choice, but we shall, as all good Whigs should do, cordially support the nominees.

Ratification Meeting in Washington.

The democrats held a ratification meeting in Washington on Wednesday last. Among the speakers were Gen. Cass and Judge Douglass. We publish below an extract from the speeches of these gentlemen; one, it will be seen, is such as we might expect from a gentleman and statesman, the other that of a contemptible demagogue.—Judge D. lives in great splendor and magnificence—is an affluent man and sports a handsome equipage. Fearing that these things might seem undemocratic; and yet being fond of pagentry and style—he affects to be the quintescence of democracy, sinks himself below the level of Mike Walsh & Co., and thus makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of all candid and respectable men:

Extract from Gen. Cass' Speech.

One word more, fellow-citizens Let us enter into this contest with a determination to conduct it upon principle; upon those issues which constitute the difference between the Whig and the Democratic parties. That will be a noble strife, in which we may all engage with honor But let us reject and denounce, as unworthy of our cause, that low abuse which is, unfortunately, too prevalent upon such occasions. We seek higher objects, and should employ higher means. Let us indignantly frown upon every man who so far forgets what is due to himself and to the cause he professes to support, as to quit the contest of principle to descend to that of scurrility. We are better without such a man than with him. There are honorable points of difference enough between us and the whigs to engage all our attention, and to call forth all our energy, without entering into such a piece of warfare. Recollect that we are all brethren of the same mighty family, equally interested in its honor and prosperity, and that we differ upon many importent points of government and administration; yet we all seek the same common object—the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious institutions, the world's best hope and our own—Let the rivalry between us be, hereafter which of us shall best strive for that great end. It will be rivalry of the heart and of the understanding, not of the tongue; of patriotism, not of abuse.

Extract from Judge Douglass' Speech.

All experience has proved that the Whig party is utterly incapable of administration the government. [A voice "go it young America."] Without questioning their patriotism and talents, they lack that sympathy with the masses, and confidence in the virtue of the people which should pervade every branch and department of a freed government. Failing in forming the constitution as they desired, and incorporating in that instrument such provisions and features, as were acceptable to them, they now seek to accomplish their purposes by loose and unauthorized construction of the powers of that instrument. The whig party have never been permitted, during the whole period of our history, to hold the reins of government for two successive administrations—[a voice "they never will,"—hurra]—they have never been able to obtain power except when the Democratic party has been rent assunder by unfortunate divisions—[a voice, "that's true"] no Whig administration has ever been a fair and perfect representation of the popular sentimen of this country, for the very reason that their principles, practices and instincts are at war with the general genius of this government. Therefore they have never been able to retain public confidence long enough to acquire a re-election. ["Go it young America—hit 'em again"—ha! ha!]

* * * * * * * *

If you look into our foreign relations you find no more to cheer the patriotic American heart than you do in your domestic concerns. Has the American flag trailed lower in the dust before a foreign power than it has under the present whig rule? You find, when American citizens were shot and butchered in the Island of Cuba, in violation of treaty stipulations, instead of this administration demanding the satisfaction which the outrage and indignity demanded, they content themselves with making apologies for the conduct of American citizens. [Applause.]

FOR THE KENT NEWS.

The 4th of July.

MR. EDITOR:—Shall the birth day of our country as a nation, pass from the knowleage of the citizens of Kent? Do we cease to feel interest in the recital of that glorious declaration, which proclaimed liberty to America, and declared man capable of self government? Have the deeds of our ancestors sank to oblivion with their shades? That now no shout goes up on the annual return of that memorable day, from which will, some time hence, be dated the revolution of the world? We are unwilling to believe it: yet what has there been to mark the day from all others? Has there been any demonstration, or have we tacitly revolved in our minds the incidents the day recalls?

Some one says we are a feeling, reading people, and while a book remains extant, the young will never cease to learn, or the old man forget to feel.—Yes, we are a feeling people, and also of that wild enthusiasm which always gives expression to feeling 'Tis not hard to persuade that Americans feels but little where they give no utterance to those eelings.

'Tis hear alone the events of the past cease to call forth shouts of joy; 'tis here a one they seem to be fading from the minds of men. Along the whole breadth of this continent from the south, to even monarchial Pubeck, the seventy-sixth anniversary of independence will be celebrated with feelings of joy; and thousand of young hearts will be fired with ambition to emulate the deeds of our ancestors

Shall we once more pass over the day in silence, or shall we rouse ourselves from the lethargy, and by a suitable celebration, remind the rest of Maryland, that 'Old Kent'—the first block in the State fabric—is not the first to fall into forgetfulness of the anniversary of our country's independence. Q.

Tremendous Fire in Montreal—Loss over One Million.

Montreal, June 7, 1½ P. M.—A most calamitous fire visited this city, yesterday, which laid in ashes an immense number of buildings in the most business portion of this city.

The fire commenced about six in the morning in a carpenter shop, at the corner of St. Peters and Lemoint streets, occupied by Mr J Martin, which together with his residence adjoining, was quickly consumed. Two of Mr. Martin's children were burnt to death

The following is a list of the property destroyed:

On St Peter's and St. James streets Mr. Martin's shop and dwelling, St. Andrew's church Ryan, Bro. & Co., and No. 21, occupied as a custom warehouse

The old countrymen Inn; Be fast Tavern, Mullins' Buildings, office of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, Harlow's commission Office. Custom House Square—Trinity House, Le Blanc's Hotel, Bellou & Co St. Joseph Street—Boston Inn.

The total loss is variously estimated at from one million to one million five hundred thousand dollars

RECEPTION OF THOS. F MEAGHER.—*Address from Baltimore.*—The arrangements making in New York; for the reception of Mr Meagher, the Irish exile indicate that it will be a magnificient military and civic demonstration. During the reception he is to be presented with a beautiful sabre by one of the military companies In the meantime he is receiving innumerable letters of congratulation. The Herald says:

Mr Meagher has been waited upon by two denuations from Boston, one from Albany, and one from Troy, tendering him the hospitalities of those cities. But he could not give any definite answer for the present. He has received an address from the citizens of Baltimore, signed, among others, by Hon W. L Marshall, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He has received a letter from Rev. Dr. Potts, Presbyterian minister, congratulating him on his escape, and he has received a very affectionat letter from Governor Lowe, of Maryland, tendering him the hospitolities of the government mansion

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This Convention met in Baltimore on Thursday, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President of the United States.—The following gentlemen were Selected:

Robert M. McLane and Dr Cathel Humphreys, Electors for the State at large

For the Congressional Destricts.

1st District—John Parran.	
2nd "	R. H. Alvey,
3rd "	Carroll Spence.
4th "	Charles J. M. Gwinn.
5th "	J. A. Wickes.
6th "	E. K. Wilson.

From the Centreville Times.

Support Your own Towns.

Mr. Editor—It has been often said that the vicinity of country Villages to Baltimore was ruinous to the Merchants and Mechanics of those Villages. This ought not to be so. Ever community should support its members The holders of Town property who send to Baltimore for articles which they can procure at home, do injustice to their tenants and lesson the value of heir own property Lawyers and Physicians, who receive employment from their fellow citizens, do not act generously if they deal in the City in articles which can be furnished them by their clients and patients. Merchants and Mechanics who go from home for a supply of such things as they can purchase in their Town, do not deserve encouragement from their fellow citizens. I think too that the citizens of the County should patronize their own political papers, and not get their handbills and other printing done from home. If the members of a community would deal reciprocally with each other, that community would be prosperous. Now who will say that it is right to send our Cash custom to the city and deal on credit at home? Ask persons why they deal in Baltimore, they will tell you that they get their goods cheaper, and their clothes made better and more fashionably One reason of this, if it be so, is the want of encouragement to your own Merchants and Mechanics Give them your Cash custom, and more constant employment and they could afford to sell and work cheaper. I have heard of men of wealth, who would send to Baltimore for their groceries, even for half a pound of tea, whilst they themselves had property in Town and stores rented out. I have heard of members of the same church and of the same family, pass by their friends to get shoes, merchandize, medicines, &c., from the city because they could get them a few cents cheaper—Even in Towns where there are deserving females, who are ready at all times to work or to sell it is not uncommon for persons to send their dresses to the city to be made up, and to get their bonnets, ribbands, laces, &c., from there. Now if all the Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Editors, Apothecaries, Lawyers Physicians &c., would patronize their own citizens, the whole community would be in a more flourishing state, and could afford to deal and expenn their money more liberally. The farmer would be able to sell more of his produce at home, and exchange it for goods; the merchants could afford to sell at a less profit and the mechanics to work cheaper. There must be something pleasurable to every good citizen in seeing prosperity among his daily associates and friends. The saving of a few dollars in a year cannot equal the pleasure of seeing ALL prosperous and happy around you. I hold that ever community should as far as possible support itself There ought to be a common feeling of interest cultivated among neighbors and friends. I have been acting for myself for some 45 years, and throughout that period, I have acted upon the principles I now contend for. My dealings have been chiefly confined to Centreville. Tens of thousand of dollars have been distributed among my neighboring merchants and mechanics. I have no doubt that I might have saved hundreds of dollars in the purchasing of carriages, merchandize, shoes boots, medicines, &c, but from my youth up I have been sustained by the people of my country, and I owe them every thing, and should feel myself inexcusable had I sent the money which their kindness placed in my hands to strangers. I appeal to the whole people and ask if I am not right? If so let an amendment take place in these particulars; then our whole population will be more prosperous, our churches and ministers be better supported and the poor among us rendered more comfortable and happy The increased prosperity of our citizens will enable them to be more liberal in their donations to the church and the poor. There is one thing which is wrong and calls for amendment. One branch of business should not interfere with another; for instance merchants should not keep shoes, bonnets, hats, medicine, oils, paints &c. when there are persons exclusively engaged in business to which such articles are appropriate. Our carriage makers, carpenters, cabinet makers &c, should deal at home in their materials if they can be supplied. Our farmers should purchase from our blacksmiths and wheelwrights, and should employ our own carpenters instead of sending abroad for workmen: It will be found upon investigation, that we are dependant on each other in a great measure, and therefore should encourage each other in our various callings. I expect there will be some faultfinding with my views on this subject. If there should be, I invite a discussion of the matter; and until convinced that I am in error I will vindicate my opinions. My object in writing is to call the serious attention of those interested to the subject and this object will be best promoted by a free discussion of the matter. SENEX.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family a servant and after a short time married her. He died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter; who was afterwards the wife James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

Price of Grain.

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON- CAPT. BROWNE

Baltimore June 10, '52.

Wheat, white	100	to	108
" red	90	to	100
Corn, yellow	57	to	58
" white	56	to	57
Rye	70	to	72
Oats	37	to	39

MARRIED,

In Easton on the 6th inst., by the Rev. S Annear, Mr. THOMAS K ROBSON, to Miss JULIA E, daughter of H. B Northup, Esq., of Sandy Hill, New York.

DIED,

In this place, on the 9th instant, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MAYBELLE SIMS, aged 51 years.

In Still Pond, on the 28th of April, JOHN BOWERS son of Sarah R. Neale, aged 6 years and 7 months.

On the 5th instant, JOHN WILLIAM, son of James L. and R. R. Bowers, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

Notice.

THE Vendue notes taken at the sale of the personal estate of Jacob T. Freeman, are now due, and all persons indubted are requested to call and settle, as the undersigned wishes to close the estate as soon as possible.

SOPHIA A. FREEMAN, Ex'tx.
June 12, 1852.

F. E. FOREMAN,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT
BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is still at the old stand No. 93½ Light st. Wharf, opposite the wharf of the steamers Hugh Jenkins and Osiris, and within a few yards of the wharfs of the steamers Champion, Cecil and Dupont, being the most central place for an Eastern Shore Depot for trade and business of all kinds, and to travelling community that can be found; and where the undersigned has succeeded in building up a market for all kinds of trade that the farmers of the Eastern Shore may send to our market, and from his promptness and business capacity he flatters himself to be able to please all who will patronize him.

He will sell grain of all kinds—Fruit, such as Peaches, Apples, Plums, &c—Potatoes will receive his special attention and all kinds of produce will be made to bring the highest market prices. He will also fill all orders for merchants or farmers, (accompaning the cash) with despatch, for Groceries, Lumber, Lime, Plaster, Bacon, Flour, Guano, Clover seed, &c., &c. at the lowest price. He wishes the public to bear in mind that having five years experience in the active part of the above business, that their property has not been, nor shall be sacrificed, if consigned to me, and that prompt sale and honest returns will invariably be made, as heretofore, that he has as much store room as can be found on the wharf, to store whatever may be so ordered, and at the same time keep as much goods constantly on hand in this city; and it is well known that I have labored hard to build up a house, yes the house for the interest of trade, and by so doing, Produce has acquired a notoriety not before possessed, and the interest of farmers has been promoted. I therefore solicit the patronage of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
F E FOREMAN.
June 12, 1852—3w.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Venditioni Exponas, to the suit of William P Quimby, use Wm. Conyer, issued by Wm. S. Lassell, Esq. Justice of the Peace in and for Kent county, against the *LANDS AND TENEMENTS* of Michael M. Glenn, to me directed—I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Michael M. Glenn of, in and to a

HOUSE

And part of Lots Nos 23 and 24,

situate on the East side of Queen street, Chestertown, adjoining the property of Dr. J. Bordley and others, and I hereby give notice that on

Monday,

the 5th day of July 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before the Tavern porch of Thos. Lusby, Esq., in Chester Town, I will offer the property so taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest, and cost.

J. W. CARROLL, Const.
June 12, 1852.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having made a purchase of property, which will render it necessary to collect the money due to him, or to transfer obligations to others, by the first day of August next—he respectfully solicits all persons indebted to him to make payment by the time mentioned which will avoid the unpleasant duty of making assignments.

RICHARD SMYTH.
June 12, 1852. 3t

Wanted—5000 lbs. Wool,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in CASH or in exchange for GOODS. WILLIAM P. FRANCIS.
Jun 5, '52.

FOR SALE.—Wheat and Grass Scythes, Sneads scythe stones, cradle tack, Nippers and Rifles.

By WILMER & WALKER.
May 29, '52.

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for Bounty Land Warrants, of 40, 80, or 160 Acres. Persons living in the county, who are entitled to Bounty Lands, order the Act of September 1850, and who have not had their papers made out, can have them immediately attended to by calling at the office of the "Kent News," free of charge.

E. MANSFIELD, *Agent.*
June 5, 1852.

SUMMER COATS, Pants, Vests, Shirts' Hats, &c., for sale.

W. BACCHUS.

LUMBER YARD,

Shingles, &c.

THE undersigned has just returned from Port Deposit, with a large supply of

Lumber, Scantling, &c.,

which he will dispose of very low.

He also has on hand, a large quantity of superior Shingles.

☞Office over Wickes' Drug Store.

CHAS. H WICKES.
June 5, 1852.

Lumber! Lumber!

THE subscribers have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of conducting the lumber business.

N. WILEY,
B. B. PERKINS.
May 1, 1852.

WE have just received from Port Deposit the largest stock of

LUMBER

ever offered in this market—comprising an assortment of 1, 1½ and 2 inch BOARDS, JOICE, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, &c., which we will sell at small profits, for cash, or on a short time, to punctual customers.

Our friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

Interest will be charged from date on all bills, not paid within sixty days.

N. WILEY & PERKINS.
June 5, 1852.

SWANTOWN Woolen Manufactory

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

SWANTOWN MILLS.

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

Also Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Fulling done in the best manner—Wool left with following Agents to be manufactured, Carded &c., will be taken to the Factory, made up to order and returned free of any extra charge, viz: *Messrs. Wm. F Smyth & Co., Millington, 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 sell at the manulacterer's prices.

E. M. FOWLER.
May 29th 1852—2m

NAIL, Tooth, Hair, Shaving, Whitewash and Blacking Brushes, at

W. N. E. WICKES'.

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

W. N. E. WICKES.
April, 10 1852.

TOILET and shaving Soaps, Trepid Extracts, Pomenades, Hair oils and Perfumerins &c., for sale by

W. N. E. WICKES.

Tobacco.

A good lot of chewing and smoking tobacco for sale by

Wilmer & Walker.