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For President,
GEN'L. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of New Jersey.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.

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.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

Camp Meeting.

The Methodist Protestant Church are to hold a Camp meeting in the woods of Mr. Sam'l E. Baker, about three miles from Chester Town, commencing on Monday the 9th August. Since our last issue, the Quarterly Conference changed the day of meeting from the 6th to the 9th.

Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the U. States, we learn, has tendered this Cabinet appointment to Judge Ez'kl F. Chambers, of our town. It is not yet known whether the Judge will accept the post, although it is the general wish of our citizens, that he should. He would make an efficient and competent officer, and the duties would be promptly and faithfully discharged.

Chester Town.

The Commissioners of the Town have set apart Wednesday next, to examine the premises of every housekeeper and occupant in the Town. They will be compelled to impose fines, wherever there is any filth permitted to remain. The sole object of these annual visits, is to preserve the health of the inhabitants, by punishing for all delinquences in this respect, cleanliness is conducive to health. Filth will generate disease during the warm months. It is the interest of every citizen to have his premises lift constantly clean, with lime regularly spread, and the liberal use of the white wash brush, much more would be saved in Physicians and Druggists bills, than the expense of cleaning, while the personal comfort enjoyed would be incalculable.

Letter from Mr. Pearce.

Among the expressions of sentiment in regard to the the candidates nominated by the Whig National Convention for the two highest offices in the gift of the people, we have not seen any more entitled to the confidence of the Whigs of the country than the subjoinod, from Mr. Senator Pearce, of Maryland, of whose general standing, and the estimation in which he is held by the Whigs of his own State and the Union, our readers are well apprized. The letter was written, it will be perceived, in answer to a request addressed to him to attend the Whig Ratification Meeting in Washington city.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 23.

Sir: I regret that I cannot attend the Whig Ratification Meeting this evening. Instead of my presence, please to accept the assurance my determination to give a cordial and earnest support to the ticket nominated by the Whig Convention.

I have entire confidence in both the nominees; and having long known Gen Scott's intelligence, honor, patriotism and true American spirit, I feel assured that to the unsurpassed gallantry and skill which have given him renown as the first soldier of the Union, he would, as Chief Magistrate, add the crowning glory of the purest fidelity to the Constitution and the country.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. PEARCE.

J. M. CARLISLE, Esq.,
Chairman of Committee, &c.

[WRITTEN FOR THE KENT NEWS.]

1st Chronicles,

2ND CHAP.

1. And it came to pass when Enoch had been Governor over the people for the space of two years that the tribe assembled together to choose a chief captain who should reign over the whole people.

2. And Lewis of the tribe of Michigan, who was a prudent man and skilled in such matters as pertain to government, was the choice of the tribe of Maryland, for lo! the tribe of Maryland would not bow the knee to Young America.

3. But it came to pass that when the tribes came together, and a great concourse of people was assembled, it was determined that Lewis of the tribe of Michigan, and James of the tribe of Pennsylvania, and Marcy of the tribe of New York, and divers others would be odious to the people.

4. For the Democrats said, Lo! they are Old Fogies: and the people will not support them.

5 For they have been too long among the counsellors of the people, and they are too weak, and many of the people of the tribes, re ill favored towards them.

6. So they chosed Franklin of the tribe of New Hampshire, who was a new man among the tribes, but comely to look upon, and wise in his *generation*; a very predent man, and very benevonent for behold, he gave a boy one penny to buy a stick of candy.

7th. And it came it to pass that when Franklin was chosen, the Whigs also assembled together to choose a chief captain.

8th. And they choose Winfield, a mighty man of valor, and prudent in council.

9th Then said the tribes who had chosen Feanklint Behold we will work mightily against Winfield and we will cause the people to believe that he is an abolitionist and divers other things will we do to make him hateful to the people.

10th. Howbeit, the Whigs said, Lo Winfield is a true man, and honest, and ye do wrong him for he is no abolitionist.

11th. Then one of the Democracy, who was a man skilled in letters, and of great information, wrote unto the Journal, published in the city of Baltimore,

12th. Saying, Lo! I live in Kent county, and the same is inhabited by coons, and skanks, and "*mosketoes*" and pole cats, and Whigs, and divers other animals, and they have defiled the country so that it is like Sodom, and even unto Gomorrah.

13th. But the friends of Franklin our chief captain are strong armed, and we will hump ourselves and be victorious over Winfield.

14th. For behold there is a great green in the centre of the town, and green trees, and benches, and lo the Whigs set upon them, but the Democracy go not near the benches, and sit not upon them, lest they may be defiled.

15th. And the town is full of Whig attorneys evil men, and men of craft, whose ways are crooded and not strait, and lo they sit on the benches, therefore will we preserve the hem of our garments from pollution.

16th. And the Epistle was written from Mount Pleasant, for the place was *level* and on the street in front thereof were *green* elm trees

17th. These things are written in the Campaigner, and lo the Argus, may be had at the citadel, where all good Democrats congregate.

IMPORTANT MARYLAND MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The Postmaster General has increased the mail service from Elkton, Cecil county, to Easton in Talbot County, from three to six times a week. By this admirable arrangement the villages Chessapeake city, Warwick, Head of Sassafras Georgetown X Roads, Urieville, Chestertown, Church Hill, Centreville, Wie Mills and Easton, will receive direct mails daily, except Sunday; whilst numerous side offices which receive their supplies from the offices referred to will derive additional facilities thereby. This is the first daily mail ever run on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is an improvement which will, doubtless, be exceedingly gratifying to the several communities interested. The schedule will be arranged as soon as the Postmasters' report thereon is made to the Department.

THEY ARE COMING.—The nomination of Gen. Scott has been received with great enthusiasm in Michigan. Major Kearsley, Gen. John K. Williams, Col Wm. O Callaghan, Dennis Mullane, Esq and a number of prominent citizens of the state, disgusted with the party trickery which defeated the nomination of Cass, have come out and avowed themselves in favor of Scott and Graham.

Capt. Robert Porter and Mr. Crawford of the Pennsylvania volunteers formerly Democrats addressed the Whig Ratification Meeting at Pittsburg. Mr Crawford said he was a private soldier under Scott and could not forbear saying a word on the occasion. He had always been a Democrat, and was one still, and had not the present nomination been made, he would have supported Pierce. But he could not forget the brave and gallant commander he had followed so long, and he should use all his influence for the election of Gen. Scott.

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.—the Leesburg (Va) Washingtonian suggests the propriety of Joseph Gales, Esq., senior editor of the National Intelligencer, writing the life of Henry Clay. Mr Gales has been intimately acquainted, for nearly half a century, with the private and political history of Mr. Clay, and has been during all that time his warm personal and political friend, and is thoroughly versed in the history of this country.

President Fillmore's Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1852.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SIR: This communication will be presented to you and through you, to the delegated wisdom of the Whig party over which you preside, by the Hon. George R. Babcock who represents in your body the Congressional district in which I reside.

I trust that I shall be pardoned by the Convention for adverting briefly to the course which I have pursued and the causes which have induced it, as a means of explaining why I have selected this time and mode of making this annunciation.

All must recollect that when I was so suddenly and unexpectedly called to the exalted station which I now occupy, by the death of my lamented and illustrious predecessor, there was a crisis in our public affairs full of difficulty and danger. The country was agitated by political and sectional passions and dissensions, growing out of the slavery and territorial questions then pending, and for which Congress had as yet been able to agree upon no measure of compromise and adjustment.

The Union itself was threatened with dissolution, and patriots and statesmen loooked with apprehension to the future. In that feeling I participated most profoundly. The difficulties and dangers which surrounded us were calmly but anxiously surveyed. I was oppressed by a sense of the great responsibilities that rested upon me, and sincerely distrusted my ability to sustain them in a manner satisfactory and useful to the country. But I was bound to make the attempt, and to do it with any hope of success, I felt it necessary to discard every personal consideration, and devote myself to the difficult task before me with entire singleness of heart.

To prepare and strengthen myself for this task I endeavored to lay aside, as far as practicable, every merely selfish consideration, to banish from my mind every local or sectional prejudice,—and to remember only that I was an American citizen, and the magistrate of the American Republic, bound to regard every portion and section of it with equal justice and impartiality. That I might do this the more effectually, I resolved within myself not to seek a re-election.

Thus prepared, I entered upon the discharge of my official duties, with a determination to do every thing in my power to aid in the settlement of those dangerous controversies. Fortunately for our favored country, a majority in both Houses of Congress, rising above mere party and personal considerations, nobly and patriotically devoted themselves to the great work of pacification. The constitutional advisers whom I had called to my aid, and to whose fidelity, talents and patriotism the country is chiefly indebted for any benefit it may have received from my administration, with a unanimity and zeal worthy of every commendation cordially gave their countenance and influence to the legislative department, in perfecting and adopting those healing measures of Compromise to which upon their passage I felt bound by every consideration of public duty, to give official *approval*—These laws being enacted, my constitutional duty was equally plain to "*take care that they were faithfully executed.*" But this I found the most painful of all my official duties. Nevertheless, I resolved to perform it, regardless of all consequences to myself; and in doing so, I determined to know no North and no South—and no friends but those who sustained the constitution and laws,—and no enemies but those who opposed them.

The gratifying result of this policy is before you and the country. The angry strife which for a time threatened to array State against State, and brother against brother, and deluge our happy land with fraternal blood, and desolate it with fire and sword has fortunately passed away. The surging billows of sectional agitation is calmed, and the public mind is fast setting down into its accustomed channels, and will soon renew its wonted devotion to the Constitution and the Union

Availing myself of this happy change, I had determined, when the present Congress met, to announce to the public, in my annual message, my previous resolution not to suffer my name to come before the National Convention. I accordingly prepared a paragraph to that effect, but was finally persuaded to strike it out, lest it might have an unfavorable influence upon the then pending election in Virginia. After that had passed, I concluded to withdraw my name by a published address to the people, and prepared one accordingly, but this coming to the knowledge of some of my friends they represented to me that my withdrawal, at that time, would not only endanger the perpetuity of those measures which I deemed so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, but would sacrifice many friends who had stood by my administration in the dark and perilous crisis through which it had so recently passed. The first was an appeal to my patriotism, and the second to my gratitude. I could resist neither, and therefore yielded to their request, and consented that my name should remain where it was, until time should show, as I presumed it would, that its further use could neither benefit them nor the cause which we all had so much at heart. It was, however, distinctly understood that I could not consent to use any efforts to procure a nomination, but if one were freely and voluntarily tendered, I should not be at liberty to decline it.

The embarrassing question now presented itself, who is to determine when the use of my name can no longer benefit my friends or our common cause?—To assume to decide this myself, in advance of the Convention, without consultation with those who have generously sustained me, might be deemed by them unjust. To consult them is utterly impracticable, and to suffer my name to go into a *contest* for the nomination is contrary to my original intention, and utterly repugnant to my feelings. I have, therefore without consultation with any one, felt justified in assuming the responsibility of authorizing and requesting Mr. Babcock, either before or after any vote may be taken in the Convention, and whenever he shall be satisfied that I have discharged my duty to my friends and the country, to present this letter, and withdraw my name from the consideration of the Convention.

I trust that my friends will appreciate the necessity which compels me to act without consulting them. I would cheerfully make any personal sacrifice for their sake or for the good of my country, but I have nothing to ask for myself. I yielded with sincere reluctance to their entreaties to suffer my name to remain before the public as a possible candidate. I foresaw that it would subject me to the bas imputation of seeking a nomination, and of using the patronage of the government to obtain it, and then to the mortifying taunts from the same malignant source, of having been defeated. But conscious of my own integrity, I cheerfully consented to encourage all this, rather than that my friends should feel that I was indifferent, either to them or the cause, and I am most happy to avail myself of this occasion to return my sincere thanks and to express the grateful motions of my heart to those friends of the country who have so generously and so nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union, during the perilous scenes through which we have just passed. My sincere prayer is, that their country may cherish and reward them according to their merits.

I hope and trust that my withdrawal may enable the Convention to unite harmoniously upon some more deserving candidate, one who, if elected, may be more successful in winning and retaining the confidence of the party to which he is attached, than I have been. Divided as we were, upon my accession to the Presidency, on questions of vital importance, it was impossible for me to pursue a course which would satisfy all. I have not attempted it. I have sought more anxiously to do what was right than to please, and I shall feel no disappointment at finding that my conduct has, in the estimate of a majority of the Convention, rendered me an unavailable candidate. But it should at all times be a subject of felicitation to any man that he has been enabled to serve his country by sacrificing himself. This is a consequence which neither he nor his friends have any cause to regret, and I hope mine will view it in that light.

For myself permit me to add, I have no further aspirations. I feel that I have enjoyed much more of public honors than I deserved, and I shall soon retire from this exalted station with infinitely more satisfaction than I entered upon it, and with a heart grateful for the confidence which my countrymen have reposed in me—grateful for the indulgence with which they have received my humble efforts to serve them, and anxious only that they may be better served by my successor, and that our glorious *Union* and free institutions may be perpetual.

I have the honor to be, sir, your fellowcitizen and ob't servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

General Scott and the Union

At a meeting at Castle Garden, New York, February 25th, 1850 to consult upon measures for the preservation for the Union, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of New York, without distinction of sect or party, are ardently devoted to the Union of these States, as, next to our liberties, the most precious of their political institutions; and, having never yet begun to calculate the value of this Union, can contemplate no contingency in which its dissolution would be other wise than a gigantic crime against the peace, prosperity, and freedom of our country and of mankind.

Resolved, That in the resolutions lately submitted to the United States by Mr Clay, looking to a complete and final settlement of all questions relating to slavery, on which the feelings of the Northern and Southern sections of our country, we joyfully recognize the basis of an harmonious and brotherly adjustment of a most distracting and perilous controversy; and entreat our fellow citizens of all parties and sections to study those resolutions carefully, and in a spirit of devotion to the Union and perpetuity of this noble Confederacy.

Resolved, That, in view of the above considerations, we accept, as the basis of a compromise, the preamble and resolutions as introduced by Mr. Clay into the Senate of the United States of the 19th of January, 1850.

General SCOTT being present at this meeting, was called on, and, rising amid long-continued cheers, addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: Your kind greeting fills me with the deepest emotions. I came here not expecting to take more than a stand in some corner of the great hall to witness the proceedings. Some kind friend discovered me below or I should not have stood in this conspicuous place. I did not expect to address one word to this meeting. I see before me much of intelligence, respectability, and sterling worth of this great Union, of which I am an humble friend and servant. I do not call myself a citizen of the North, of the South, of the East, or of the West; but *I have served the Union* for forty odd years, and feel myself a citizen of *every part of it;* and whatever life and strength I may have *shall be devoted to its preservation*. Feeling that it was jeopardy, and that this meeting had assembled to promote harmony and preserve the Union, I came here, and return you many thanks for the kindness with which you have welcomed me.

I am not an *Abolitionists*, nor an *advocate of slavery*. I come not here as a *Democrat* or a *Whig*. I have attended no party meeting in 42 years. But when the cry is that the Union is in danger, and a rally is made to support it *I would have been a coward and a recreant if I had not also rallied!*

Of whatever value may be the remainder of my life, (and none sets more value on it than I do,) *I would give it in support of the Union*. I hope I may not live to see its dissolution; but if unable to avert its fate, I would be buried beneath its ruins!

I am charmed with the good feeling and universal patriotism which this meeting has exhibited; and God grant that you may devise some plan to save that Union to which we all in heart and soul, are so much attached!

The meeting then adjourned with 3 cheers for the Union and Compromise.

FINAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. CLAY—The body of Henry Clay reached Lexington on Saturday, and was interred in the cemetery with unusual ceremonies. A dispatch says:

"The turning out was never equaled. The stores were mostly closed and the whole city draped in mourning."

☞I regard General Pierce's election as *next to certain—John Tyler*

Like the woman who came near having twins - *she was within one of it*

☞The Locofocos of Baltimore city have nonimated I. Smith Hollins, Esq. as their candidate for Mayor.

☞Kossuth sails for Europe in the Washington to-day.

Range of the Themometer.

	8 o'cl'k.	12 o cl'k.	6 o'cl'k.
Monday,	85	98	74
Tuesday,	81	71	80
Wednesday,	77	76	78
Thursday	75	76	80
Friday,	76	77	75

Philadelphia Market.

BY LEFEVRE, BLACK & CO.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1852

Wheat, White	103
" Red	96 to 97
Corn, Yellow	61
" White	62 to 6 ½
Oats,	43 to 45

Price of Grain

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON- CAPT BROWN.

Baltimore July 15 '52

Wheat white	100	to	105
" red	90	to	95
Corn yellow	60	to	61
" white	58	to	60
Oats	40	to	41
Rye	72	to	75

CHURCH NOTICE.

THE members of the Methodist Protestant Church—of the congregation worshiping at the Wesleyan Chapel—propose to lay the Corner Stone of the new church designed to be erected on the site of the old one, on Saturday the 31st inst. The usual ceremonies will be observed on the occasion—a discourse, &c—also, a dinner and appropriate refreshments will be furnished upon the ground.

All friends, and the public generally, are invited to participate.

By order of Chairman of Building Committee.

July 17, 1852.

On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County.

July 13t, 1852.

ORDERED that the second sale made and reported by John T. Hurtt trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Anthony, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of September next.

The Trustee states the amount of sales to be 610 00

P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy:
Test: JAMES F. GORDON, Clk.
July 17, 1852.

Spratt's Patent
Insulated Lightning Conductors.

W. MERRILL & CO of Baltimore, are prepared to put up the above named superior *CONDUCTORS*, in Chester Town and vicinity, on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Recommendations furnished from Prof. Silman, Sr. & Jr; Profs. N R. Smith, R. N. Wright, of Baltimore; Prof. Dana, of Yale College, the Maryland Institute, &c. &c.

E. B. PAYNE, Agent,
McDaniel's Hotel Chester Town.
July 10, 1852.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Vendioni Exponas at the suit of Wm. R. Foreman use of Shipley Howard & Co. issued by Wm. S. Lassell, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Kent county, against the lands and tenements of John Geddis, fan., to me directed—I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John Geddis, fn, of, in and to a

House and lot of land,
CONTAINING
8 *Acres* & 13 *perches*,
more or less—being a part of a part of a tract or parcel of land, called

"THE FOREST,"

situate in Kent county, which the said John Geddis purchased of John M. Armstrong, adjoining the lands of Jno. Schwatka, John G Black, and others.—And I hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th day of August next, at the hotel of Mr. Jeremiah Cosden in the town Chestertville, at 10 o'clock, A M. I will offer the the property so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash—to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JOHN T. HURTT Const.
July 10, '52—tds.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Vendidioni Exponas, issued by Wm. A. Miller, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Kent the suit of George W. Graham, against Wm. H Osmond and Wm. Osmond, to me directed—I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Wm. H Osmond and Wm Osmond, of, in, and to, a

Store House and Dwelling,

with the *LOTS OF GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS* thereon, situate in Georgetown X Roads, formerly the property of Samuel O. Meginnis and wife, and deeded to Wm H. Osmond by said S O. Meginnis and wife as by reference to the land record of Kent County will appear. And I hereby give notice that on

Monday,

the 2nd day of August, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Hotel of John Pennington in Georgetown X Roads, I will sell the property so taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest, and costs.

THOS. K. STEPHENS, Const.
July 10, 1852—tds.

Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to learn the *Blacksmithing Business*—none need apply, unless well recommended.

HENRY H. SIMMS.
C. Town July 10, 1852.

To Rent

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

W. BACCHUS.
July 10, 1851.

Notice.

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

THOS TOULSON, Admr.
July 10, 1852.

Shingles!!

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

CHAS. H WICKES.

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

July 10, 1852

I HAVE on hand and for sale, Super, Extra and family flour; Coffee at 10 and 12½ cents, Brown and White Sugar from 6¼ to 11 cts. per pound; Lard and Shoulders, Bacon—a superior lot of hams for family use; Men's, boys' children's and ladies' shoes, from 37½ to $1 62½; Tobacco, Snuff, Principe, Havana, and common Cigars; Soap, Candles, Mustard, Matches Blacking, Ink, Spool cotton, tins, Buckets, Brooms &c; Coats, from 1 25 to $9 00; Pants, vests, Shirts and many other articles to tedious to mention Butter, eggs, rags, corn, &c, taken at market prices. My friends and the public are invited to give me a call.

W. BACCHUS
July 10, 1852.

BLACK and White Hose—Thread, White, Brown and Mixed ½ Hose.
W. N. E. WICKES.

THERIAL OIL on hand and for sale.
W. BACCHUS.