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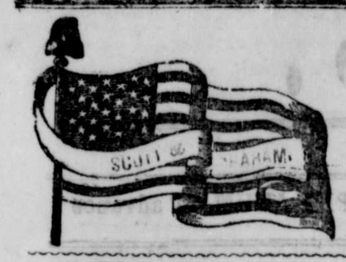

NATIONAL WHIG TICKET.

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

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, AUGUST 14, 1852.

THANKS,—Hon. Alexander Evans, for a valuable public document.

CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meeting now in progress in Mr. S. E Baker's woods, will continue till Monday next.

ABOLITION TICKET.—John P. Hale, of New Hampshire and Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, have been nominated by the Pittsburg Convention, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The Prospect.

The signs are everywhere encouraging. After the nomination of General Pierce as the Democratic candidate, there was a seeming union, or rather acquiescence, of those who have a controlling influence over the fortunes of that party, which was held to be indicative of its success. But it was only the feeling of the moment. It was prompted, not the approbation of the nomination of Gen, Pierce, but rather by a feeling of consolation that some more objectionable man was not taken. This feeling of negative satisfaction, which the partial escape from a pending great disaster engendered in the breasts of the rival leaders of the party, for the time, as we say, seemed to show itself in an enthusiastic acquiescence, that looked as though there was to be nothing but union in the ranks of tha democracy.

But time will quiet the mind's excitement and let the judgment have sway. We see how this is operating now. Many who, on the nomination of Gen. Pierce being made, felt like going into the support of his election with earnestness, have been brought to pause and think, and then to ask themselve, why should General Pierce be made President of the United States? They pause in vain for a satisfactory reply. They look back at the proceedings of the Convention that nominated him, and they see that he was selected, not because of personal merit himself either as a public man or private citizen, but only to defeat the nomination of other men, who had been indicated by the wishes of the party itself as those from whom the selection should be made. The nomination of Gen. Pierce was then nothing more nor less than a refusal, on the part of the Democratic National Convention, to allow the private members of that party to have any say in the selection of the candidates they were to be required to vote for.

This reasoning, and it is one which reflection and time must bring more forcibly home to the mind of every one of the party, who stops to think, cannot but disturb the hastily avowed determination of many of the party, whose desires are only for the good of the country, to vote for General Pierce; and it is manifesting itself in the lukewarmness, in some places where the fires at first burnt brightest—in others by indifference where enthusiasm was wildest—and in others by a positive disclaimer of any force in the nomination by the Convention of such a man, to bind the mass of the party to his support. Hence it is that we look around in vain for the manifestation, anywhere, of zeal and enthusiasm in the support of General Pierce.

But how different with the Whig party. There were many, who when the nomination of Gen. Scott was made, felt a repugnance to unite in his support; which for the time seemed fatal to all hope of his success. This repugnance had its origin, in a great degree, in the disappointment which those who shared it, felt in the non-success of their favorite candidate—and then again in what seemed, though it was not so in fact, the doubtful position of Gen. Scott on measures which they held to be essential to the peace and permanency of the Union.

In the Whig party as in the Democrat party, time has been allowed to think and examine into the facts. Nobody asks why Gen. Scott should be elected President. His life and his services are identified with the glory of the country, and stand out in bold relief on the pages of its history. And then the doubt which seemed—but as we say *only seemed*, for there was no doubt—to rest on the opinions he held on the exciting and important measures which, in the canvass of the election, were sure to be made a test of merit,—all this has been removed, and General Scott now stands up before the people of the country, on the "platform of principles" laid down by the Whig Convention, as a man whom to honor is to do the country honor, by showing that public merit is sure to receive the reward of the approval and approbation of a free people.

This is the feeling which is now manifesting itself everywhere in favor of the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency, and it will manifest itself not in vain.—*Patriot.*

From the Baltimore American.

Gen. Pierce and the Fugitive Slave law.

Those gentlemen of the South who have found themselves dissatisfied with Gen SCOTT's position in relation to the Compromise may have reason to discover, we think, that in tendering their support to Gen. PIERCE, because of his supposed orthodoxy on that subject, they have, in going farther, fared worse. The fact that the New Hampshire nominee did declare, in the month of January last, at the town of New Boston, that he "loathed the Fugitive Law," that in his judgment it was "opposed to humanity," that it was "opposed to moral right,"—the fact that he did make these declarations in a public speech at the time and place above named, is so conclusively established that no misrepresentations are likely to shake that conviction in the public mind.

It will be borne in mind that the main object of Gen. PIERCE's speech at New Boston was to conciliate the abolitionists, and to draw them off from the support of ATWOOD, the nominee of the Democratic portion of that party for the office of Governor of New Hampshire.—In this object, we are told, he measurably succeeded. Now it is not to be supposed that the free soil paper, the Manchester *Democrat*, in which the report of the speech appeared and which was devoted to ATWOOD, and accustomed to denounce PIERCE as a Hunker and a pro-slavery man, would have sought in any way to make it appear that he was favorable to free-soilism, when by so doing it would co-operate with the very design of PIERCE which was to ingratiate himself with the free soilers. If any bias may be supposed to have existed to induce a partial coloring of the language and sentiments of the speech in the published reports of it, the tendency would have been undoubtedly to exaggerate the pro-slavery features of the speech, and to subdue or suppress those which favored free-soilism.

But it is a forced assumption altogether to pretend that there was any misrepresentations in Gen. PIERCE's speech as reported, in reference to the matter in question; nay it is not only a forced assumption but one which violates all probabilities—for why should his antagonists, the freesoilers proper aid him against themselves by making it appear that he was as good a freesoiler as they were, if the fact had not compelled them? Why should they misreport him to their own disadvantage? The motive which now exists to deny or to suppress the language used by Gen. PIERCE at New Boston in reference to slavery, may sufficiently account for the attempts to accomplish that purpose; yet who can doubt that if Gen. PIERCE had not been nominated for the Presidency he and his New Hampshire friends would have been quite willing that he should bear the burden or have the credit of every sentiment there attributed to him conciliatory to freesoilers?

How far this issue is likely to aid Gen PIERCE at the South the following extract from a Georgia paper of influence may serve to show:

"Heretofore we have abstained from the publication the reports of the speech of General Pierce at New Boston, New Hampshire, in January last, contained in the *Free Democrat* and the *Independent Democrat*, two Democratic Free Soil papers of that State, because we desired to see what his (General Pierce's) friends would say in reply to them, and because we desired to do the Brigadier full and equal justice in the premises.—The reply of his friends has been received; and *no impartial man will say that it is at all satisfactory or that it refutes the charge*. General denials, in a case of this sort, will not do—they must be specific and to the point. In this particular *the testimony of Gen Pierce's friends is lamentably deficient. They have entirely failed to meet the issue, and have not specially denied but a single fact.* For the remaining charges, they prefer to rely upon general denials, and content themselves with denunciations of the authors of the reports. And they seem to hope to discredit the papers simply because they happen to be Free Soil organs—entirely forgetting that two of the present endorses for Gen. Pierce (H. Hibbard and Moses Norris) are as rank Free Soilers as the editors of the journals they volunteer to discredit.

"Apart from these considerations, there is another fact that goes far to convince us of the truth of the charges. There is no language charged to have been used by Gen Pierce, in the New Boston speech, at all incompatible with the language employed and used by him in his place in the Senate of the United States. Nor is it incompatible with the language admitted by his friends to have been used by him on the occasion, and reported at the time by one of his own organs, which gave a sketch of the speech. That reports quotes language quite as strong against slavery as the Freesoil organs have given him credit for, and also shows that he advocated the carrying out of the Compromise in good faith—a fact that we have never controverted or doubted.

* * * * *

"Finally we commend this whole subject to the calm and dispassionate consideration of the Whigs of Georgia, especially those who have intimated an intention to support General Pierce as a sounder man than General Scott on the slavery question. Think of it. Think long and well before you cast such a vote."

Another Georgia paper—the Washington Gazette—which had previously intimated a purpose to support General Pierce, reviews the subject at length, after citing the testimony, *pro* and *con*, as far as it had been received, observes:

"Such is the charge, and such the defence. The latter, it will be perceived, so far as the specific allegations are concerned, denies only a single expression attributed to General Pierce, viz: that the Fugitive slave law is "opposed to *moral right*." As regards the balance of the allegations, these certificates stop with a *general* denunciation of them as false, without denying them specifically, or giving what General Pierce really *did say*. So far as the whole denial is concerned, it is merely 'word against word,' and can be satisfactory only upon the supposition that these Freesoil editors cannot tell the truth. It is the *source* of the charge upon which they chiefly rely to prove its falsity

"Several questions here present themselves with great force. These certificates show that the alleged error in the newspaper reports of General Pierce's speech had been noticed and commented upon at the time of their publication If false, why were they not corrected *at the time* by General Pierce or his friends? Why was so important a matter, embracing his opinions upon a question of vital moment to the country, allowed to go uncontradicted and even unnoticed up to the present day? These reports, alleged as false, were capital for General Pierce in New Hampshire. Why were they allowed to remain such until they came to the knowledge of the *South*, and he become so deeply interested in their refutation? Why does not Gen. Pierce come out over his own signature and deny these false statements, and give us what he *did say*? It would not be beneath the 'dignity of his position' upon a question in which one half the Union holds so deep a stake.

Gen. Quitman and Gen. Scott.

A short time ago we gave the substance of a conversation between General Quitman and another gentleman, in which the former heartily endorses the nationality of General Scott. The truth thereof having been denied, General Quitman has published a card, affirming the truthfulness of the report of the conversation. He says:

1. In reply to various opinions expressed by others, I said in substance that that the Southern Whigs, in their opposition to General Scott, had done him injustice That his opinions on the slavery questions were less obnoxious than those heretofore expressed by Fillmore and Webster, and that I would sooner trust him on that subject than either of those gentlemen. That if there was any merit in the "compromise," which I did not admit, Scott should be prefered by them, because he openly declared for it before Fillmore's opinion was known.

2 A Whig gentleman present having remarked that the apprehension was that Scott would be controlled by Seward and politicians of his stripe—I smiled and said: "You mistake the character of the man. The danger lies in the opposite extreme Always accustomed to command, Gen. Scott prides himself especially upon the infallibility of his own judgment. He rarely asks or takes advice. He will be controlled by no man, not by the whole Whig party, against his own convictions."

3. That his Mexican campaign, from the first gun at Vera Cruz to the fall of the capital was one of the most brilliant on military record. Its lustre was dimmed by some blemishes, about which I would not now speak—but that when the history of his victorious march from the seaboard to the National Palace, shall be faithfully detailed and popularised, it will greatly add to the high military fame he at present enjoys, not only in America, but abroad.

For the News.

MR MANSFIELD:—On visiting I U burying ground to deposit the remains of our estimable friend Relue, we viewed the last resting place of General Philip Reed, *unmarked*, but by the recollection of a few friends who had assisted in depositing him there. This should be otherwise. Several movements have been made to commemorate the sacred spot where lies one of the most eminent sons of Old Kent, whose history from the Revolution to the day of his death was so identified with, not only his own native county, but the nation, in whose councils he participated, and whose battles he fought; and in that of Caulk's Field won the well earned tribute passed over his corpse, in an eloquent extempory address, of a brother officer, that "he was the best soldier his county ever produced."

The few old friends who were present with great unanimity determined, *now was the time to act*. It was therefore suggested that deposits be made by those friendly to the object, (and who is not?) with either of the following gentlemen: Dr. Thomas Willson, General Chambers, John M. Comegys, Esq. and with Daniel Collins, Esq, who has already a small collection, and is named as treasurer. The above gentlemen to have the sole management of the funds and to appropriate them to the erection of a suitable memorial over his venerated remains. To ensure prompt action, sub agent are to be chosen by the principals; and all closed by the first of October next. A FRIEND.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 10.

Returns received from 40 counties make Reid's majority 5,303 his gain being 480 Five counties are yet to be heard from, chiefly in the Southern and Western part of the State, where there are reported gains for Kerr, but, of course, not sufficient to overthrow Reids majority.

The returns show a Whig gain of thirteen members of the House of Commons, and a democratic gain of eight leaving a net Whig gain of five. This makes a tie in that branch of the Legislature, and there is a probability that the Whigs will have a small majority. The Senate will, however, be Democratic, with a Democratic majority on joint ballot. The election of Governor Reid is certain, by increased majority.

INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.—A gentleman residing in Kentucky writes to a friend in this city as follows: I calculate certainly on General Scott's getting a handsome majority in Indiana. Kentucky is in a blaze. Such enthusiasm has not prevailed here since the days of 1810. Thomas F. Marshall and Thos. P Porter, of Woodford, two of the strongest Cassmen in 1848, are making Scott speeches. Kentucky will go for Old Chippewa very strongly. Indeed, it is thought he will carry the State by as large a majority as did Henry Clay.

[*Rochester Democrat.*

GEN. SCOTT'S CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "several months ago we heard a very distinguishd member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, one who expressed no preference for Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, say that the Gen ral had a vastor found of exact political knowledge and general information than any other man with whom he ever conversed. We know that it is said, too on very high authority, that Gener l Scott is the best international lawyer in the Union."

☞The sloop Gen. Washington had not arrived when our paper was put to press, we are, therefore, without the Baltimore markets.

Philadelphia Market.

BY LEFEVRE, BLACK & CO.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10. 1852

Wheat, White	90 to 92
" Red	86 to 88
Corn, Yellow	68 to 69
" White	67
Oats,	31 to 32
Old white wheat,	
Prime new "	95

MARRIED.

In Chester Town on Wednesday morning by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. William M. Paxton, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Hettie V. B., daughter of Col. Joseph Wickes.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR J. A. HOLTON, having located in Chesterville, offers his professional services to the citizens and its vicinity. He can at all times be found at his office when not professional engaged. His charges will be made to suit the economical spirit of the times.

Chesterville, August 14th, 1852.

DIED.

In Baltimore on Saturday last after a brief illness, Mr. William Henry Price, of this county.

In this place on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Anna Spencer, consort of Col. S. W. Spencer, in her 28th year.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at his residence in Chester Town, on Wednesday the 4th inst., JOSEPH REDUE, Esq., late Clerk of Kent county, in the 59th year of his age.

In December last, while in the apparent enjoyment of health, the deceased was suddenly stricken down by a dangerous, and generally fatal affection of the heart. By judicious medical treatment and confinement to his house, the disease was mitigated and induced the hope that it was not organic, or that the seat of life was but sympathetically affected. He was enabled to walk from his house, slowly and feebly, but three times after the first attack, and the last time in February; but frequent and severe paroxysms strengthened the opinion first formed of the character of his affliction, and which a post mortem examination confirmed.

Mr. R. held the appointment of Post Master in Chester Town for several years, until he was elected Sheriff of Kent County in the year 1827, and for three successive years held that office, in connection with the collectorship of the county. He was a member of the Senatorial Electoral College in eighteen hundred and thirty-one.—He subsequently held the appointment of Inspecter of the Port of Chester until the office was abolished by Congress. The office of Clerk of Kent county Court he held for two years and eight months, under the appointment of Gov. P. F. Thomas, and until the New Constitution went into operation: was President of the Board of Commissioners of Chester Town at the time of his decease, and had been elected to that body 6 years in succession. The duties of all these offices were discharged with diligence, promptness, ability, and an amenity of manner, that secured the confidence and approbation of the public. He was in the various campaigns of the militia of Kent during the last war with England, and at the battle of Caulk's Field stood firm by his guns. Although he had been an active politician in the exciting times that have passed, yet he was liberal in his feelings to others, and no foe to those who differed from him in opinion.

As a husband and parent those can best attest his worth who were the constant objects of his attention and care, his tenderness and love.

He was of a generous and benevolent nature. He manifested these qualities of the heart, in corresponding action. His hand was never closed to the appeal of the distressed but was often opened when his means would scarcely justify the deed. Beside the couch of the sick, and in the house of the poor, where affliction and want called forth an exercise of his sympathy, he was often found—and when the last offices were to be rendered to the departed, he was found by the bier, and at the grave. His heart was susceptible of the strongest emotions of friendship, and he was the last to loosen the ties of association and regard, that time seemed to strengthen rather than enervate.

In disposition he was mild, amiable and forbearing—if by nature there had been any asperity, his strong and many sided world have tempered it by a laudable prudence and discretion. His mind was stored with useful and solid instruction, which a fondness for books, and a memory strong and retentive, of which few could boast a parallel, had enabled him to accumulate—while his strong marked character for good common sense and cheerfulness, made him an interesting and instructive social companion. His loss,—where he has so long and usefully lived, will be deeply and sensibly felt.

Although not formally a member of any church, he was strictly moral, as well as attentive to outward observances, and during his long confinement, was doubtless deeply and solemnly impressed with the solemnity and certainty of death, and a necessity of a preparation of the heart.—The writer saw him but seldom, but he cannot doubt, that one so moral, intelligent, and well informed on the subject of Salvation, must have felt an intensity of interest in it—have given to it the earnest and fervent efforts of his heart—and we would charitably hope, realized the efficacy and sufficiency of the atonement, which would enable him to exclaim with the Psalmist, "My flesh and my heart fail: but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever."

A FRIEND.

THE EASTERN SHORE RETREAT:
A Cheap Boarding School situated on Kent Island Queen Ann's County, Maryland

THIS School was first opened in January, 1851; since which time it has been in succesful operation. Its Rector being convinced that his long experience in teaching, united with a close application to its several duties and Studies, has qualified him for conducting a school of this class, now respectfully solicits a liberal patronage from the Clergy and Laity, his friends generally, and the public at large. All persons wishing to send Children to this school are recommended to enter them on the 1st Monday in September next. Boys often years and upwards, and young gentlemen who desire to improve their education, will be received as Boarders at the Parsonage on the following terms:—

For boarding and instruction in the English branches, with all conveniences for 12 months including the usual vacations—$100. When the languages are added to the English branches—$120 payable half yearly. Instructions given in Orthography, reading, writing, Geography, Arithmetic, English grammer, History, Philosophy, Composition, Book keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, &c.

For further information address the Rector, Rev. JOHN AUGUSTINE THOMPSON, Broard Creek P. O. Kent Island.

REFERENCES:

The Clergy generally of the P. E. Church; also the following persons within the county of Queen Anns, viz:—Col. John McKenney, Col. Samuel T. Harrison, Mrs. Anna Emory, Mr. Wm. Gould, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Charles Stevens, Mr. Elfred Price Mr. Chas E. Skinner, Mr. Thos. Carter, Dr. Thomas Carter, Beaver Dams, Mr. Wm, Eareckson, Mr. Thos. H. Kemp, Mr. Edmund Carvill.

August 14, 1852.

E. F. NOWLAND, M. D.,

HAVING located *permanently* at Chesterville, offers his professional services to the citizens and neighborhood.

Aug. 14, 1852.

THE STEAMBOAT

LADY WILMER,
CAPT. JOSHUA PENNINGTON,

WILL, on and after TUESDAY, August 3, leave Race Street Wharf for Port Deposit, and Fredericktown, Maryland, running as follows:

Leaves Philadelphia, on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. for Fredericktown.—Leaves Fredericktown, on Wednesdays, at 1 P. M., Philadelphia. Leaves Philadelphia on Thursdays, at 5 P. M. for Fredericktown. Leaves Fredericktown on Fridays, at 1 P. M. for Philadelphia. Leaves Philadelphia on Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M., for Port Deposit. Leaves Port Deposit, on Mondays at 9 A. M. for Fredericktown Leaves Fredericktown, on Mondays, at 1 P. M for Philadelphia, touching at all the intermediate places.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GILPIN & STEPHENS, Agents, 47 N. WHARFS, and WILMER & DAVIS, Port Deposit

Aug. 14, 1852.

Farm for Rent.

The Farm lately occupied by Jm. Hayne, Esq., in Still Pond neighborhood, is for rent for 1853. Apply to A WALLIS *Agent* for G. W. P. Smith.

Aug. 7, 1852

Democratic Meeting

A COUNTY MEETING of the Democratic party will be held in the Court House in Chester Town on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Every member is solicited to attend for the purposes of fully organizing the party for the approaching contest.

Aug. 7th, 1852.—2w

Washington College.

AN EXAMINATION of the student will be held in Washington College, on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th of August, commencing at 9 o'clk, A. M., on each day. On Saturday, the 21st of August, exercises in Declamation will be performed in the Court House, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Persons having books belonging to the College Library, will please return them.

Aug 7, 1852.

Land
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 28th day of September, 1852, at the tavern porch of Mr. John McDaniel, in Chester Town, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that FARM AND PLANTATION, in Kent county, on which Mr. Robert Rose resides, and formerly the property of the late Sam'l Ringgold, deceased, commonly called

THE FERGUSON FARM,

containing 68¾ ACRES, 2 ROODS and 33 PERCHES, more or less

This farm lies on the main road leading from George Town X Roads to Millington, and about three miles from the former place.

The DWELLING is a large *Two Story Brick*—with a *Hall* and two parlors below stairs—4 chambers on the second floor. The Kitchen is *Brick* and commodious *Barn, Stable, Granary, Corn House Sheds for stacking grain &c.*, large and in good condition—nearly new. A threshing machine is in the barn, and attached with stationary horse power, which will be sold with the premises.

The soil is considered good, and adapted to the use of lime and clover—A portion of the land has been limed.

The situation is healthy and convenient to Church, School, Post Office &c.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the farm, and WOOD in abundance.

THE TERMS OF SALE are, that the purchaser pay one fourth of the purchase money on the first day of January next—one fourth on the first day of July next—one fourth on the first day January 1854, and one fourth on the first day of January, 1855—with interest from the first day of January, 1853.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and the purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat, breaking fallow &c, during the fall—Mr. Robert Rose, residing on the premises, will take pleasure in shewing them to any who may call. The title is indisputable.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent and Atty.
for Mrs. Martha A. Rose.

Chestertown, Aug. 7, 1852—tds.

N. B—The Delaware Journal will copy the above once a week till day of sale, and send bill to this office.