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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 21, 1852.

General Scott.

The pretext, set up by some of Gen. Pierce's friends, that Gen'l. Scott will if elected, be under Seward or Free Soil influence, is too shallow and preposterous to be addressed either to "sailors or marines."

It is known that Mr. Van Buren and other distinguished Free Soilers in 1848, are the avowed and fast friends of Gen'l Pierce. It is known that John P. Hale, the famous abolitionist, and the nominee of the Pittsburg Convention, favors the election of Pierce. It is also known that Gen'l Scott's bitterest opponents and revilers are among the Free Soilers—while Mr. Seward, in his published card, avows his determination to have no connection with Gen'l Scott's administration, if elected. It is also known that the Democratic and Free Soil parties, for two years past, formed a coalition in Massachusetts, by which Mr. Sumner, a rabid abolitionist, was elected to the Senate of the United States; and Mr. Rantoul, a democratic abolitionist, was elected to the Lower House of Congress—that the State offices were apportioned among the Free Soil and Democratic parties, and that this Democratic party in Massachusetts and a portion of the Free Soil party, are the advocates of Gen'l Pierce's election.

It is equally well known that Gen'l Scott stands on the broad, well defined, and tangible platform of principles, of the Whig party, that as a soldier he has never been influenced but by a high sense of duty, and patriotism, and in the most trying emergences has relied upon his own resources, which never failed to insure victory and success.—As President, he will call around him the ablest and best men of the country—and having established so high a character by a life of devotion to her best interest, he will never tarnish the glory of his own well known fame, nor suffer the high escutcheon of his country to retain a spot.

Hard to Beat.

Ebenezer Welch, Esq., has sent us two large tomatoes of the mammouth breed, the finest of the season. One of them weighed one pound six ounces. Mr. W. is an excellent gardener as well as farmer, and has made out of thin and unproductive land, one of the prime farms of the county. His marl banks furnish abundant supplies, which he does not fail to apply judiciously. He has some choice fruit trees, grafted by himself, and we suspect we shall receive a basket of choice peaches and apples in due season, that will go far to rival any that may, and and we hope will, be sent to us as specimens from others.

The Position of Pierce.

One of the fixed movements of the present Presidential campaign is that Gen. Pierce has thrown himself into the arms of the South and trusts, in the main to the votes of southern States for his election. Slavery extensionists, State's Rights locofocos and southern secessionists of every class, claim him as their peculiar candidate; he is, to use the words of Mr. Forsyth, the candidate of their "creation and choice"—he accepts the compliments of their praise, relies for success upon the position in which they place him, and his organs reiterate such of his acts and sayings as favor a southern system of policy and southern interests; at the same time denying the positions he has taken at the North, and pronouncing as whig falsehoods, quotations given from his speeches at home in New Hampshire.

And we of Maryland—yea, even the whigs of Maryland, are called upon to support Gen. Pierce on the grounds that he is a better candidate for our interests, and comes nearer our views than Gen. Scott.

We beg respectfully, to decline the invitation to support any such doublefaced demagogue. That he is doublefaced and unworthy of trust, either North or South, we believe is demonstrable, and has been demonstrated, beyond a doubt.

We need go to no trouble to show that he is claimed to be the champion of Southern views, and urged as the Southern candidate. That is the ground upon which we have to meet him here. We are on all sides met by the assertion that he suits the South better than Gen. Scott. On this ground his friends here rest his claims

We have heretofore alluded to his position last winter at the North, which his friends now deny, and pronounce to be fabrications of his enemies. We have before quoted from his speech delivered on the 2nd of January 1 st, at New Boston, N. H., in which he said he "*loathed the Fugitive slave law*"—one of the great "Compromise Measures" in which the South claimed to be most interested—thus placing himself in the position of an enemy to the Compromis .

Now, there are a portion of the people of this Union who do *loathe* the Fugitive Slave law but they are supposed by Pierce and his friends to be of less importance to him than are those who are in favor of it; hence when you mention that speech of his, they "straightway begin to curse and swear and deny" that he ever said so, and cut themselves loose from and denounce those citizens who are the opponents of the Fugitive law.

Let us again examine the proofs that he made the speech in question.

1st. Two papers, both "*Democrats*," on the same day published each a report of the speech They both state in words almost identical, that he said—he *loathed* the Fugitive Slave law"—"that he had a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave"—that "the law was opposed to humanity and moral right."

2nd. These papers: "The Independent Democrat" and "The Manchester Democrat" belonged to the ultra free soil wing of the locofoco party in New Hampshire, and differed from Mr. Pierce in being favorable to Mr Atwood, free-soiler, for Governor, while he opposed him—consequently if they had undertaken to misrepresent Mr Pierce, it would not have been by putting him on the grounds which it was not their interest to have him occupy It was not their interest, at that time, to represent him to be more opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law than he really was. The opposite course would have been to their interest, had they intended to misquote him; but the reporters and editors of those papers are men of high standing, and, no doubt, intended to do him justice There could be no design to injure him in publishing such sentiments as his at that time, in that State—they operated to his advantage then and there.

3rd. One of the papers was published in Gen. Pierce's own town; it was read by hundred who heard his speech, and its report was never contradicted; until since his nomination for the Presidency, and it became necessary for him to try to make fair weather with the South.

4th Gen Pierce was not then a candidate for the Presidency, nor was it likely he ever would be. When he denounced the Fugitive Slave law he was but echoing the sentiments of the party with which he acted in New Hampshire, and whom it was his interest to conciliate;—in fact the speech was made for the purpose of conciliating the Atwood men.

5th. In addition to the above state of facts, which go to show, conclusively, that Mr. Pierce did make use of the words attributed to him, we have the following sworn testimony from the Reporter of one of the papers; a gentleman known in his own State as a man of unimpeachable character.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that on the 2nd day of January, 1852, I attended a political meeting at New Boston in said county, which was addressed by General Franklin Pierce; that I went there for the purpose of reporting the speakers, and that the report of the speech of General Pierce, wherein he declares that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave law, &c." was penned by me to the office of the Manchester Democrat; that the same was written out by me on the evening after the meeting from notes taken on the spot, and that the facts therein stated as published in said Manchester Democrat, are true. I distinctly recollect that General Pierce said, among other things, that he had a "most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave;" that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave law;" and that the same "was opposed to humanity and moral right."

A. T. FOSS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Merrimack, ss., July 23, 1852.

Personally appeared Andrew T. Foss, and made solemn oath that the above affidavit, by him subscribed, is true. Before me,

JACOB S. HARVEY, J. P.

We have thus hastily referred again to this matter. Such then is the abundance of proof There is no overthrowing it, it cannot be met. *He did make that speech!*

An attempt has been made to throw discredit upon the published reports of it, by getting up a certificate denying that he made use of such words, and inducing a number of persons who were present at the meeting, after more than six months have elapsed, to sign it. This certificate was sent to the N. Y. Herald for publication; that paper, although violently opposed to Gen. Scott, promptly said that such a certificate was no rebutter of a report made out by a reporter at the time. It was his business to take down at the time, what was said—indifferent listeners, at this distance of time, cannot discredit him He swears to his report; and it has already been shown that he could have no motive to misquote Mr Pierce in that direction.

We conclude by saying that Mr. Pierce and his friends, are detected fully in their efforts at seducing the South And we call upon every Whig reader of this paper, who has hesitated about voting for Scott because of a fear that he was more attached to the North than to the South, to resolve at once to do so in opposition to the doublefaced game Pierce and his friends are attempting to play with them.

To all such as are opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, we need say nothing Gen. Pierce and his party reject them, contemptuously; eat up and swallow down the words once uttered to please them; and fall with hypocritical smiles into the embrace of the South. Between the two, we apprehend the doughty General, who never fought, and the illustrious Statesman whose deeds and sayings for his country's renown and benefit have found no record will fall ingloriously to the ground.—*Cecil Whig*

Is Gen. Scott an Orator?

We have have heard it objected to General SCOTT, that he was not a good public speaker; and therefore, it is argued, not qualified for the Presidency If this were an essential qualification it would not be surprising, if our candidate were deficient. He has been so long and continuously at work in the arduous service of his country, that it would not be astonishing if he had not found leisure to cultivate the grace of speech. It has been his custom when a thing was to be done, *to do it;* by which he has been well disciplined in the business of *doing*. If instead he had merely talked about it, he might have been educated in the science of oratory. Better, we think has it been for America, that he adopted the former alternative. A long speech, such as Congressmen deluge the land with, might have lost our liberties at Chippewa, or Lundy's Lane. The impregnable walls of San Juan d'Ulloa would not have surrendered to an argument however logical and convincing, nor would an oration have brought down the Mexican flag from the fortified summits of Chepultepec. Neither the British nor the Mexicans would have waited for a display of eloquence, nor was the masonry of Vera Cruz like that of Jericho, disposed to tremble at the blast of a horn. The genius of achievement, and not the power of speech, is the characteristic of General SCOTT. While others secure from danger, have practiced their rhetoric, and whizzed their intellectual shafts at targets as harmless as themselves he has stood the brunt of battles. To breast a charge, to capture a fort, to defeat a brave and disciplined army, are quite different things from eulogizing them. The one is talk, the other execution. Now, executive talent is what we most require in a President. Let Congressmen and Senators entertain the country with their speculation, long drawn out, and furnish active employment for the public type. The President has other matters in charge. It is his to work, not to deliver speeches—The same talent that can force an campaign, direct with precision the course an army shall take, provide for a base of operations and preserve connection with it, foresee and supply the necessities of the troops, provide for their equipment—direct the innumerable details connected with such an undertaking, and head the forces, through an enemy's country, into conquered fortresses, and, in the face of vastly superior numbers, from victory to victory, without a disaster or repulse, is, it seems to us, of that species of executive talent that we require in a President—to be exercised, of course, on different subjects, but nevertheless requiring a similar capacity.—What is this so-called military genius? Is it a distinct gift, like musical talent, for instance, and which may exist with small development of other intellectual qualities? Is it not, rather, a harmonious union of the highest powers of mind—capable, as well of civil as of military application? Clear perceptions and quick, a knowledge of the motives of human, action, capacity for great and rapid combinations, industry, the power of attending to countless details, the magnitism that can win the love of the soldiery and infuse its own enthusiasm into them, foresight, caution, guarding against contingences, balancing probabilities and chances, divining, motives, the gift of practical ability such and the like, are the qualities which, when applied, to military affairs make a splendid General, and when directed toward civil affairs, produce the ablest Statesman. These are not attributes particularly applicable to war. They are as efficient in peace They make a man eminent in whatever business he undertakes. To say that a man is a great General is to say that he has powers, which, if so directed, will make him a great civilian. The qualities above enumerated are those which enable a man *to do, to work, to achieve*. The power to act and to talk are seldom found in combination. The one is energy, the other contemplation. A recent English writer says:—"It is undeniable that the qualities which render men eminent and powerful in Parliament, are very different from those which are required for the efficient and judicious management of government departments. The talking and the acting faculties; the power of doing things well, and the power of defending them skillfully; the talent for dressing up a statement for the House, and the talent for finding the policy fitted for an empire; administrative genius and dialectic skill, seldom meet in one mind, and indeed, belong to wholly distinct classes of intellectual superiority. H chancellor of the Exchequer may be noted for his thorough mastery of financial science yet be wholly deficient in the power of addressing a critical audience, or of making out a good case for his measures. Or, he may be a brilliant rhetorician, yet an absolute ignoramus in matters of commerce or taxation—The Colonial Secretary may rule distant dependencies with the genius of WELLINGTON or RICHELIEU, yet be unable to speak two consecutive sentences in the House, without a solacism or a blunder."

That General SCOTT stands with WELLINGTON, at the very head of living Generals, is granted in Europe, and before his nomination, was admitted by all Americans. Indeed, we believe that party animosity has not yet denied it. If, in addition, it should really turn out, that, at times, he is endowed with the most efficient eloquence, by so much is he in advance of most great *actors in the world*, in the union of qualities but rarely coexisting. If eloquence be not mere rhetorical flourish but efficient speech, at the right time and at the right place, let us see how General SCOTT stands the test At Chippewa, at a critical moment of hazard, SCOTT delivers his speech to the brave Eleventh: "The enemy say that we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the Eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" The British army broke and fled and the reputation of American troops not only for unerring aim, but for valor in the terrific bayonet charge, was settled forever. If this was not true Eloquence, on what page of Oratory can it be found?

Take another instance. At Queenston Heights, when 300 Americans were contending with 1,300 British and Indians and complete annihilation seemed inevitable, SCOTT mounted a log and delivered to his troops the following Oration: "The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the begining of a national war.—HULL's surrender is to be redeemed.—Let us then die or win in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living—Those who follow will avenge our fall and country's wrongs Who dare to stand?" and the gallant audience shout, unanimously, "All!" Search the speeches of Periclos, Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Fox, and all the heroes of tongue, for a speech of equal compression and power. We know of no speech of the same length, so freighted with meaning Every sentence is a battery The whole subject is covered, and all appropriate considerations presented to encourage and animate the little band that stood before him. If this is not eloquence strike the word from our vocabulary.—*N. Y. Campaign Times.*

THOMAS H CLAY.—A statement having been published, that this gentleman, son of the Hon. Henry Clay, would not support General Scott, he has written the following letter in reply to one from Col. John Pickell, of this city, which corrects the error:

MANSFIELD Aug. 12, 1852.

Dear Colonel: Your letter of August 3d was only received this morning. I trust that you need no assurance from me that I reciprocate all your kind wishes and feelings as expressed in it.

You wrote "It was published in some of the Anti-Scott papers in this and other cities, that you had stated to your lamented father, a few days before his death, that you had determined to support Pierce and King, and not vote for Scott and Graham, and that your father approved of your determination." Such is not the fact. Prior to the meeting of the whig convention, many apprehensions were entertained as to its action on the compromise resolutions, and it was doubted by many whether its platform would be as strong as some of us deemed it ought to be. Under this state of things I remarked to my father, that I would not support, by my vote, the nominee of the convention, unless the approval of those measures by the convention was strong and emphatic. They are strong enough for me; General Scott has adopted them, and I believe him to be a man of honor. Mr Graham's position was never equivocal. If the vote of so humble an individual as myself be of any consequence, I authorize you to give it what publicity you choose If alive, I vote for Scott and Graham

I remain, truly, your friend,
THMAAS H CLAY

Col JOHN PICKELL.

THE TESTIMONY OF GENERAL WORTH The honor which Gen Pierce has been said by his friends to have won at the battle of Chepultepec, seems, when we come to the fact, to be like other military honors without foundation His friends must try some other tract for it seems they have totally failed to "write him up" a great General. In speaking of the battle of Chepultepec, Gen Worth, in his report says:

I have to assert that the battle had been won more than a hour before Gen. Pierce's brigade, or any other supports, reached the ground; that I had been nearly that length of time engaged in collecting the wounded and dead; that Pierce's brigade did not approach El Molino to *replace* and to *occupy* that capitated work until two hours after its arrival; that it was not in the sense used, "interposed between Garland's brigade and the retreating enemy, that enemy having retreated three hours before."

A GROSS FABRICATION.—Here is another specimen of the style in which the war is carried on against Gen. Scott by some of the Democratic papers.

"Had I the power, I would erect a gallows upon every wharf in the city of New York, and hang every d—d Irish man as fast as they come on shore."

"Mr. Mathew L. Davis made the above declaration in Washington, on hearing of a Democrat victory in New York. He is a supporter of Scott."

Now, this will go the rounds, and, having once printed in a Democrat paper, will never be retracted or contradicted, therein, though the fact is that *Mathew L. Davis has been lying in his grave in Trinity Churchyard, New York, these two years!—Norfolk Herald.*

Price of Grain

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON—CAPT BROWN
Baltimore Aug 19 '52

Wheat white	90	to	95
" red	80	to	88
Corn yellow	62	to	63
" white	60	to	61
Oats	30	to	33
Rye	65	to	68

Obituary.

Departed this life about 5 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 19th instant, at the residence of his son Charles, in Chester Town, Capt. CARL L. STEANDBERG, in the 77th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was born in Stockholm, in Sweden, of parents that held no ordinary rank. But desirous of seeing the world he very early in life, left the home of his father and sought employment on board a British man of war. When but a young man, circumstances brought him to this country, where he married and settled in Baltimore. During the late war with England, he resided in St. Mary's near the waters of the Potomac—was engaged in farming and owned two vessels, which plied between that county and Baltimore city—while in actual service in the militia, his two vessels were captured and destroyed, after being rifled of their cargoes—his cattle &c., taken, and he thereby reduced in his circumstances. For these losses no compensation has ever been made, although he has appealed to the American Congress—which has given away millions of acres of the public domain—no response was made to the calls of one who shouldered his musket, and was impoverished while in the service of his country, by her public enemies. Captain S came to reside in Chester Town in the year 1812 and continued a moral, upright and [illegible] (with a short intermission when he kept the hotel at Brandywine Springs, and resided for a very brief period in Baltimore city,) till the period of his death.

During the last winter, while in Baltimore, he accidentally fell upon the pavement, dislocating his hip. He returned to C Town early in the Spring, but was confined to his room during his late residence—and for the last two months, entirely to his bed Capt. S. kept the principal hotel in Chester Town for many years—for a number of years was engaged in the grocery business, and last, in the bakery and confectionary. At one period he had the contract for carrying the mail, in stages, from Chester Town to Washington—and for many years was a Justice of the Peace In all these departments of business and in all his relations, he was known as an upright and honest man. Benevolent, almost to a fault—of characteristic and notable urbanity—of a cheerfulness of disposition and equanimity of temper, that made him at all times, a pleasant and agreeable companion. He was permanent and warm hearted in his friendship, and to his family was devotedly attached, indulgent and generous.

He was a professor of Religion for upwards of 40 years, and at the time of his death was in full membership in the Methodist Protestant Church. During his long confinement he was unable, [illegible] a constant reader of his Bible—he was fond of perusing it in his native language, and although he always felt and expressed great veneration for his native land, he was as truly identified with his adopted country and as genuinely republican in his views as if native born. His respect and veneration for Religion, even while young and engaged in the avocation of a sailor, may be inferred from the fact, that while others of his light and wicked comrades had various devices, imprinted upon their arms with indelible ink, he had the cross with the crucified Saviour upon it fixed in his, which was plainly to be seen at the time of his death. It was an emblem of that Redemption in which he trusted, and may have been a circumstance to have led him first to seek its efficacy.

He endured much an excruciating pain, during the latter portion of his confinement—he engaged frequently in prayer with religious friends who visited him—he prayed often that his Maker would release him from his sufferings and take him to himself—he was a christian experimentally—had implicit faith in the atonement, had no fear of death. We believe he has been translated to another and better existence, and realized the promise "He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God, and he shall be my Son."

☞His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, this (Saturday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

VENDUE.

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on **Saturday**, August 28th, at the residence of S W Spencer, in Chester Town, a variety of household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of a

Mahogany Wardrobe,
Bedsteads and Tables,
Beds, Chairs, Carpets,
Sofa Oil Cloth, Matting,
China Ware, Lamps, Stoves,
Cooking Stove and other articles

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M; and terms made known on day of sale

RICHARD HYNSON.

Aug 21 1852—2t.

N. B.—The House occupied by Mr. Spencer is for rent for the balance of the present, and for the ensuing year—There is an acre lot attached to the House, as well as Stable and Carriage House.

JAS. A. ARMSTONG & CO'S
MARBLE WORKS,
NO. 154, LEE ST., BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent by the above firm, for the sale of *MONUMENTS, TOMB-STONES* of every description, &c., &c,

He would invite the attention of the public and all who desire any thing in this line to give him a call. All orders promptly attended to.

E. MANSFIELD.

Chestertown, Aug 10, 1852.—1y.

☞ **A. CARD.** ☜

L. P. UNGER, Artist,

INTENDS to revisit Chestertown on the 7th of September where he will remain a short time, and will feel happy to wait on all those whom wish a PORTRAIT or MINIATURE painted,

Aug. 21, 1852.

Bricks!

I HAVE some TWENTY-FIVE or THIRTY THOUSAND BRICKS for sale—a first rate article—at Baltimore prices.

A. J. REES.

Rees' Corner, Aug. 21, '52.

Kersey! Kersey!!

JUST received a lot of Kersey from the manufactory of Messrs. Malahieu & Bro.—with single and double width. These goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction, and all full width and clear of grease. Call and see them.

A. J. REES.

Rees' Corner, Aug. 21, '52.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE.
CHESTERTOWN MD
On Saturday, August 21st, 1752.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

1. PERE WICKES.—Abolitionism.—*McDowell.*
2. JAMES LASSELL.—Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson.—*Everett.*
3. SAML. COMLGYS.—Patriotic Triumph.—*Maxcy.*
4. JAS. RINGGOLD.—American War.—*Chatham*

MUSIC.

5. JOHN PARKER.—Rolla to the Peruvians.—*Sheridan*
6. F. S. DASHIELL.—Cicero versus Catiline.
7. JOHN REDUE.—Speech of Robert Emmett.
8. WILLIAM BACCHUS.—Hohenlinden—*Campbell.*

MUSIC.

9. R. W. RINGGOLD.—Patriotic ode—*McNerhany.*
10. SAMUEL EWING.—Supposed Speech of John Adams.—*Webster.*
11. Quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles.—T. LUBY Agamemnon.
H. LUSBY, Achilles.
12. WM. HART.—Importance of the Union.—*Webster.*

MUSIC.

13. H. ECCLESTON.—Eulogy on Mr. Clay.—*Clemens.*
14. CHARLES STANLEY.—Power of Eloquence.—*Cary.*
15. JERVIS SPENCER.—New England's dead.—*McLellan.*
16. JOHN KENNARD.—America and Ireland.—*Philips.*

MUSIC.

17. From Noleus Volens.—*Hall.*
WM HART.—Sir Christopher.
F. S. DASHIELL.—Quiz
18. WM EVERETT.—Death of Leonidas.—*Croly.*
19. WM FRAZIER.—Address to the Greeks.—*Anon*
20. THORNTON FIDDIS.—Marco Bozzaris.—*Halleck.*

MUSIC.

20. JOHN DAVIS.—Tragedy of Catiline.—*Croly.*
22. JOHN GREENWOOD.—American Patriot's Song.—*Anon*
23. GEORGE CATHER.—Tribute to Washington.—*Philips.*
24. AMBROSE CARROLL.—The Ocean.—*Anon.*

MUSIC.

25. JAS. RUSSELL.—Battle of Warsaw.—*Campbell*
26. HAMER RUSSELL.—Duty of Literary men to their country.—*Grimke.*
27. MAX. WALLIS.—Salathiel to Titus.—*Croly.*
28. BENJ VICKERS.—Brutus on the death of Cæsar.—*Shakspeare.*

MUSIC.

29. WILLIAM SLACUM.—Anthony on the death of Cæsar.—*Shakspeare.*
30. ROBT WILSON.—American Revolution.—*Patrick Henry.*

MUSIC.

31. CONCERT PERFORMANCE IN ELOCUTION BY THIRTY STUDENTS.—Speech of Sempronius.—*Addison's Cato.*

BENEDICTION.