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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra, laborat, qui omnibus, placere, studet—"He labours vainly, who endeavors to please every one.

BY E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNU, in advance

VOL. 13. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852. No. 25

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.

Lumber,

Shingles Boards & Scantling

TWILLINGHAM

HAS a large stock of Boards, 1½ and 2 inch Plank Joists, Studding, Hemlock fencing, Pine Pales and

Shingles

Some of his Boards and 1½ and 2 inch Plank suitable for making Doors, Sash, Weatherboarding, Flooring, &c., are seasoned and fit for immediate use. He will sell at moderate prices for cash or on short credit to punctual customers, and will charge interest from date on all bills not settled in 90 days.

June 19, '52

Report on Guano sample from cargo of Matilda, July 1851.

Water and organic compounds of Salts containing Ammonia,	45 60
Phosphates 22.70; Salts, Potash and Soda, 6.20,	30 90
Pebble Stones 12 50, Sand and insoluble earthly matter, 11.10	23 60
	100

The proportion of Salts of Ammonia in above one hundred parts is 11,50 or nearly 15 per cent. If with reference to the organic matter alone the proportion is one third or 33 per cent. The total amount of pure Ammonia in the 100 parts, is 3.16 or more than 3 per cent, nearly 3½ per cent of pure Ammonia. If the average of Patagonia is worth $28 per ton, this is worth $35 per ton.

(Signed) DAVID STEWART,
U. S. Analyst Port Baltimore.

We have on hand a small lot of the above cargo of Guano which we wil sell at a very low price, and invite the attention of the farmers to it—it has been recently inspected by Dr. Poke the State inspector and the weight is marked on each bbl. Also Peruvian and other lots of Patrigonian Guano which we offer for sale at the lowest market rates.

THOS. W. LEVERING & SON.
No. 113 Pratt St. Wharf Baltimore.

Mar. 27, 1852.—6m.

WILLIAM G. SETH, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE undersigned, having retired from the late firm of Godwin, Seth & Co., begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Counting Room No. 4 Bowley's Wharf (up stairs) and will give his attention exclusively to the Commission Business.

He returns his thanks for the encouragement received, while a member of the late firm, and offers his services for the sale of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Country produce generally, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the confidence and receive a share of the patronage of the public.

WM. G. SETH,
No. 4 Bowley's Wharf, Balt, Md

May 22, 1852.

NAIL, Tooth, Hair, Shaving, White wash and Blacking Brushes, at

W. N. E. WICKES'.

LADIES and Gent. Kid; Silk, Thread and cotton Gloves; a large assort.

W. N. E. WICKES.

HARRIAGE, riding and Cart Whips, Cowhides, &c., at

W. N. E. WICKES

HORSE'S COUMPOND SYRUP —OF— YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

Unrivalled for performing the following results:

Purifying the Blood.

THUS it will cure Scrofula, Salt Sheum, Erysipelous, Cancer, Scald Head White Swelling, Scarlet Fever, Measels Ulcers, Piles, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Itching and Burning Sores, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Regulating and Clensing the Stomach and Bowels.

It will cure Inflamation, Indigestion, and Dispepsia, Sick Headach, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Constipation, Fainting, Loseless, Piles, &c.

Strengthening the Digestive and Regulating the Secretive Organs.

It cures all Bilious Diseases, as Bilious and Intermittent Fevers or Chills and Fevers, Heartburn, &c., Diabetis, or Sirangnary, anc other painful disorders of the Kidneys.

Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System.

It cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics, Palsy, Epilepsy, and Nervous Diseases. It is also wonderfully efficacious in

FEMALE DISEASES.

As Weakness, Irregularity, Obstructions, and many others. It is also wonderfully efficasious in

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

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

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

☞For sale by Simon Wickes, Chestertown

June 26, 1852.

Report of Analysis of Quick LIME.

DELIVERED by Messrs Ermentrout at my farm. The specimens were taken with my own hand from a number of cart loads after they were deposited in the field, and the sample was a fair representation of the whole:

Lime weight of, as pure Lime, or Oxide of Calcium,	60.37
Magnesia, weight of, as pure, or Calcined Magnesia, or Oxide of Magnesia,	22.38
Potash and Soda,	01.00
Iron and alumina, or clay,	06.60
Silica, or sand,	01.10
Silica acid, or soluble silica,	03 00
Bone earth, weight as Phosphate of Magnesia,	00 40
Loss, supposed to be carbonic acid and water,	05.15
	100

REMARKS—Every hundred bushels of this Lime contains Phosphates about equal to one bushel of Bones. When bones are dissolved and infinitely divided, it is said that the immediate effects of one bushel is equal to four: if so the value of these phosphates is more than one bushel.

Respectfully,
DAVID STEWART, M. D.

P. S. The above Lime is called the Epler's Rock, Reading Lime, proprietors, Zacharias & Ermentrout, Reading, Pa

I have showed the annexed to our State Ag. Chemist, Dr. Higgins, and he says he could send you any amount of orders.

Extract from a letter of Fred. Wm. Heckell, M. D. of of New York.

"As under manure we understand a compound substance which restore to the soil, what previous or succeeding crops abstract. Therefore, it of course follows, beyond a doubt, that your lime must be beneficial to any soil and prevent its exhaustion." This Lime will be forwarded on accommodating terms.

Dr. R. T. Allen, of Kent county Md. has seen the original letters and report and has given us permission to refer to refer to him for further particulars.

ZACHARIAS & ERMENTROUT,
Reading, Pa

July 3, 1852.

Le FEVRE, BLACK & Co, GRAIN & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 71 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA.

We possess every facility to transact the grain business to advantage, and long experience has given us a thorough knowledge of the trade.

By devoting close personal attention to the interest of these who consign to us, we are able to procure the best prices and give good satisfaction.

G. H. LE FEVRE.
JAS. J. BLACK,
GEO. W. MEARS.

REFERENCES:

Daniel Jones, Esq., Kent county, Md.
Dr. T. C. Kennard, " " "
G B Westcott, Esq., " " "
Myers, Claghorn & Co., Philadelphia

***Liberal cash advances made upon consignments when stored.

June 26, 1852.—1y.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics & Gen'l News.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1,50, payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2,50 at the end of the year—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications must be post-paid.

POETRY.

Hurrah Song

Written for the Dubuque Scott Club.

The Whigs are coming in their might—
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
To honor Scott is their delight—
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
The brave old hero leads the van,
So look out Locos for your man,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrrh, hurrah!

On Queenstown Heights he first appears—
Hurrah, &c.
Next on Fort George our flag he rears—
Hurrah, &c.
At Chippewa and Lundy's Lane,
Bright laurels crown his brow again
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Upon a far off burning stand—
Hurrah, &c.
We see him now successful land—
Hurrah, &c.
Ulloa's castle, famed, doth yield,
To him who never lost a field.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

On Cerro Gordo's bloody ground—
Hurrah, &c.
The victor every where is found—
Hurrah, &c.
Contreras, too, is fought and won;
When sank proud Churubusco's sun.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Naught can impede his onward way—
Hurrah &c.
Fresh triumphs at Molino del Rey—
Hurrah, &c.
Chapultepec's stern rugged heights
Submissive bow when he's in sight.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Scarce enters he the Aztec's hall—
Hurrah, &c.
Ere foes at home desire his fall—
For shame, for shame, for shame.
Insulted by the Locos now,
They'd strip the laurels from his brow.
O shame, O shame, &c.

The whigs must hurl the charges back—
We will, we will, we will
And give his enemies the sack—
We will, we will, we will!
So fall in Whigs, and falter not,
We're sure to win when led by SCOTT.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah

POLITICAL.

Letter of Hon. Wm. A Graham.

At a Whig Mass Meeting held on the 10th ultimo, in Statesville, North Caronila, among a number of letters read was the following from the Hon. Wm. A Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency:

HILLSBOROUGH, September 4, 1852

Gentlemen:—I gratefully acknowledge your favor of the 26th ultimo, inviting me to a mass meeting of our political friends in that part of the State at Statesville, on the 10th instant, in honor of the nominees of the Whig Convention at Baltimore for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

You are please to add that this assemblage has been appointed at the site of thh old Statesville Acadamy, not very distant frem the place of my birth, and whither I was sent, when I first left my parental home, to pursue that course of education which was to determine my destiny in life; and that the friends of my youth, and associates and acquaintances of maturer years, will be there in large numbers to offer me a friendly greeting

Few events, I beg to assure you, could afford me more gratification than to comply with this flattering and cordial invitation. It awakens recollections dear to my heart, and adds the charms of personal friendship to political approbation Confidence has been said to be a plant of slow growth. After a life now past meridian, and for nearly twenty consecutive years connected with public affairs, it is to me refreshing to be reassured that, as regards myself, it ie yet fresh and unbroken in the soil where it first took root.

You likewise suggest that the occasion will be an appropriate one to vindicate the great man with whom I am associated in this election from charges of hostility to the South, and infidelity to the Compromise of the last Congress.

It is one of the shallowest and commonest devices of party to find out what is most odious or distastful to the prevailing sentiment of a country, or section, and impute that to its opponent. This charge of favoring abolition, or being under its influence has been a standing accusation at the South against every Whig candidate for the Presidency for the last sixteen years. It was alleged against Harrison, whose competitor has been the abolition candidate for that high station; against Clay, whose successful competitor approved the Oregon Territorial bill, inhibiting slavery therein; against Taylor, whose rival declined to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, because it did not provide a jury trial for the returned fugitive—in the Federal courts, of course. It was alleged against Mr. Webster, so long as he stood a chance for the nomination; and his most patriotic speeches, advising acquiescence in the Compromise, were garbled and criticised to substantiate it; it was freely imputed to Mr. Fillmore by the opposition press of this State, even after he had approved all the Compromise measures, and had issued orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by military force, if occasion should demand it. And had he or Mr. Webster been the nominee or the Convention, instead of Gen. Scott, there would have been, so far as regards this objection, if we may judge of the future by the past, but the change of a name. The tale would have been repeated, and probably with more emphasis. While the people of the South will be vigilant and firm in the maintenance of their just rights, I trust they will be misled by no idle clamor.—After an agitation of many years on matters connected with slavery there has been an adjustment, in which I am persuaded the mass of the American people has acquiesced. The authors and friends of that adjustment, I am sure, will be the last to reopen the controversy.

So far as may depend upon me, the charges against Gen. Scott, to which you refer, have been already negatived, and that in a manner indicating a stronger conviction on my part than any reasoning I can employ. Bound to North Carolina by every tie of interest and affection which attaches other men, I am under the additional obligation of gratitude for her highest honors repeatedly bestowed If I could consent to compromit her interests or honor, in a matter vital to the South and the Union by any combination or association adverse to her, I should be untrue, not merely to the impulses of patriotism, but to the instincts of nature. When, therefore, I accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, (which your delegates in the Convention will bear me witness I had not sought) knowing what principles had been declared by a Convention, and that Gen Scott was my associate for the Presidency, by that act I proclaimed my confidence in him more emphatically than I can now do in words. I had known him familliarly for twelve years, and was intimately associated with him during the most trying period of the Compromise, when its fate was suspended in doubtful scales. I knew that he had been the friend of these measures when they stood in need of friends; that independently of his illustrious services and world-wide fame, which will place him in American history side by side with Plutarch's men in the republics of antiquity, and which forbid any petty sectional or factious views to be entertained by him; he was committed to the Compromise as one of its most effective supporters at the time of its adoption And to me, who have been in a position ever since to observe the progress of events in connexion with this subject, and to whose lot it fell to issue the orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by military force, if necessity should require it, within forty days after its enactment, it has been gratifying to observe how opposition to the Compromise has given way, and many who stood out in opposition long after its pasage have become its ardent supporters. If its enemies have becoms its friends, it is cause for rejoicing; but let them not be permitted to transmute its friends into enemies.

I regaet that it will not be in my power to be present at your meeting, nor is it my expectation to address popular assemblies in this canvass; but I could not refrain from saying thus much in reply to your cordial and obliging letter.

I beg you to believe me, gentlemen, with great respect your obedient servant WM. A. GRAHAM.

To Messrs. *W. P. Caldwel, R H. Parks John Davidson, R. Reid,* and *Milton Campbell, Com.*

Mr. John M. Clayton has sold his farm country residence, Buena Vista near Wilmington, Del., to Mr. J. Bird, for $30,000

ELOQUENT AND TRUTHFUL

Major Alexander C. Bradford, of Mississippi, Maj of the 1st Mississippi Regiment of Riflemen, delivered a speech at Memphis, on the 16th of August, which in, he thus referred to certain charges made against Gen. Scott, by Col. Jeff Davis, a few days previously at the same place:

"Colonel Davis told you, fellow citizens, that in all of those qualities which command the effections ann the confidence of those around him, Gen. Scott is singularly wanting, being proud, petulant, vain and presumptuous. If it be *proud* to pay strict attention to the wants of the poor soldier—to visit the dreary and pestilential hospital and wipe the moisture from the fevered brow of the sick—to wait upon the cholera patients of the army—to raise the dying soldier from his gory bed on the battle field and staunch his bleeding wounds—if it be proud to do things, then General Scott is a very proud and haughty man! If it be *petulant* to curb the restless and unruly officers of the army—to hold them down with a hand of iron, and make them behave themselves like good soldiers and gentlemen—if it be petulant to be tight on the officers and good on the men'—if this be petulant, then Gen. Scott is something of a petulant and peevish man. If it is *vain* to apparrel himself on the eve of a battle according to the rules and regulations of the service with his golden epaulettes on his shoulders and his tall plume towering above him, so that friend and foe may know his grade—and then to plunge into the battle where the conflict is fiercest, where the bullets rain thickest, an where the carnage reigns deadliest—if this be vain, I am afraid General Scott is a very vain-glorious man! [Tremendous applause.] If to know that he possesses as much skill, promptitude and judgment, as any man of the age, in the planning a campaign, reducing a fortress, or in drawing up the programme of a pitched battle, so clear in its details, so auspicious in its success, that it would seem as if the victory was won before the battle was fought—if this be *presumptuous*, then we must conclude, with Col. Davis, that General Scott is a very presuming man! [Cheers.]"

WHO ARE THE SUPPORTERS OF GEN'L PIERCE?

—It is a curious, if not a remarkable political phenomenon that the leading supporters of General Pierce—those who claim to have his confidence now, and of course, are to influence his action if he should be elected President—are gathering from among the Free Soil party of the North, on the one hand, and culled from the Secession party of the South, on the other The New York Courier remarks upon this mingling of the "black spirits and white" as bringing the "antipodes abreast," and says:

The centrapetal forces of modern Democracy have brought Pierre Soule and John Van Buren into conjunction.—They have recently been on the circuit delivering electioneering speeches, and are now announced as the binary orators of an approaching Tammany gathering. There is a significance in this intimate association of these two individuals; it forcibly illustrates the assimilative capacity of the Locofoco spirit of the day. The one was one of the prime movers of the Nashville convention, and was the most eloquent advocate of its treasonable sentiments; the other was the master-spirit of tha Buffalo convention, and did what he could to move heaven and earth into the tolerance of its destructive plans. * * * * * * * *

It is a strange world that we live in, and it abounds with manifold and marvellous mysteries. But of them all, there is not one of a political kind which so utterly confounds all powers of human comprehension, as the essence of that democracy which first qualifies and then recognises Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, and John Van Buren, of New York, to be its legitimate, simultaneous, hand-in-hand, cheek-by-jowl expounders.

If we judge of the world by the course of the Democratic leaders, we must say that it is strange, though in this it is consistent in always getting their leaders together when the spoils are held out to reward their efforts. Mr. Soule and others of his ilk, give up nothing of their political sentiments by voting for Gen. Pierce,—far from it—they support their principles by sticking to their party. And so with Master John Van Buren on the other side. He is the son of his father—who had the art of keeping his face so as to appear to be looking both North and South at the same time This he did till, by the nomination of Gen. Cass 1848, he was thrown overboard, by the Southern wing of the party, when he could see nothing but the north, and took his stand at the head of the abolition party

But now that Gen. Cass has been thrown overboard, and a new man—"a blank leaf"—has been nominated as the candidate of the party for President, he comes in again heartily to the cause, and finds there the State's Rights men, the antipodes of the Free Soil faction, and they acting in the spirit of the admonition of the witch in Macbeth, "mingle" like old friends, as they are.

It is strange that such spirits should join together, and yet it is natural, for Mr. Calhoun has left it on record, that the "cohesive power of public plunder" which joined them together in his days, can lose none of its influence, and now that the party are not in a situation to distribute it, they must unite—or give up all their principles—for the sake of the spoils

But the people—the inteligent and independent portion of their own party—have their eyes open, and they will show, in the coming election, that they are not to be longer misled.

(From the U. S Gazette.)

A POINT SETTLED

It is indeed melancholly to witness the disgraceful expedients to which our opponents daily resort for the purpose of exciting prejudice against, or disparaging the patriotic services of Gen. Scott. Even those who have heretofore pretended to some show of decency in politics, and some respect for private character, like Robert McLane, have stigmatized him as "a coward and a thief;" while others of less pretensions, encouraged by the example of their leaders have exhausted the vocabulary of calumny to find epithets sufficiently offensive to damage the fame of a soldier who has reflected so much honor on his country. Nothing has been considered sacred by the profane hands of party.—They have invaded and outraged the domestic fireside of Gen. Scott, just as they desecrated the household sanctities of the lamented CLAY, when he was a candidate for the Presidency. They have disturbed the solemnity of the grave, that imputations might be fabricated against him. They have recklessly pulled down all those restraints which civilized man considers holy, that pretence might be found for assault.

And as if these outrages were not sufficient in themselves, a distinguished member of the party in this city—Mr. George M. Dallas—must pollute the purity of religion by introducing it as an electioneering element, which he did at the first ratification meeting after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention. From that time until the present, this delicate subject has been made to play an important part in the political drama, and partizans have used it in every aspect to injure our candidate. As we said on a former occasion, we deprecate and deplore the introduction of such a topic into any party canvass. Mr. Dallas and his followers are responsible for having set this ball in motion. General Scott has always been a consistent member of the Episcopal church. Tolerant, liberal, and enlightened in all his views, he has rather exemplified the practical and pure christian in his life than the rigid sectarian. Owing to the many misrepresentations which have been circulated in regard to his religious belief, the following letter from the distinguished Pastor of St John's church at Washington, was called out by a recent inquiry.

WASHINGTON Oct 2, '52

"My Dear Sir: I have had the honor of intimate acquaintance with General Scott for twenty-six years. During the first three, and the last eight of those years, he has been a member of my congregation. I hope, then that these eleven years of official relation will give some weight to my positive contradiction of the rumor to which you advert in your letter. I KNOW that Gen. Scott is much attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church. I KNOW that nothing but the most imperious necessity ever prevents his attendance upon the worship of that Church on every returning Lord's Day. The whole congregation of St. John's Church KNOW, and can testify, how admirable an example he gives of decorous and devout attention to the public services.

"I do not, as you are aware, take any part in politics. I consider this statement a mere act of justice.

"I have the honor to remain, very truly, your friend and servant,

"SMITH PYNE."

GEN PIERCE.

The British Free Trade Candidate.

"England may rely on *Gen Pierce* for effectual co-operation.—*Manchester (England) Examiner.*

The primary question for the United States in the election, as it is for ourselves in the electorial contests of this week, is the national sanctions and inviolable establishment of *Free Trade.*—The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party brought forward by the men of the South will secure, probably for ever, the ascendency of liberal commercial principles. In this respect, and on this point we take *Gen. Pierce* to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such, a *valuable* practical ally to the commercial policy of the country Gen. Pierce *has our best wishes for success.—London (England) Times, July* 6, 1852.