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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,
JOHN T. B. DORSEY,
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
HENRY W. ARCHER,
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1852.

"I HAVE SERVED THE UNION FOR FORTY-ODD YEARS, AND FEEL MYSELF A CITIZEN OF EVERY PART OF IT; AND WHATEVER OF LIFE AND STRENGTH I MAY HAVE, SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PRESERVATION.—*Winfield Scott.*

"I SHALL NEITHER COUNTENANCE NOR TOLERATE ANY SEDITION, DISORDER FACTION, OR RESISTANCE TO THE LAWS OF THE UNION, ON ANY PRETEXT IN ANY PART OF THE LAND."—*Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance.*

"SIR: I AM DEAD FOR THE CONSTITUTION—DEAD FOR THE UNION—DEAD FOR THE COMPROMISE—AND DEAD AGAINST ANY MAN WHO IS OPPOSED TO THEM, OR EITHER OF THEM!"—*Speech of Gen. Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.*

"I HAVE BEEN ASKED IF I LIKED THIS FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. I ANSWER NO, I LOATHE IT. I HAVE A MOST REVOLTING FEELING AT THE GIVING UP OF A SLAVE. THE LAW IS OPPOSED TO HUMANITY.—*Gen. Pierce's Speech at New Boston, January 2nd, 1852.*

Kent county Court.

The October Term of Kent county Court, will commence its session on Monday next.

Pole Raising.

The young Whigs of Chestertown, raised a beautiful flag staff, on Tuesday last, 111 feet high. It was dedicated on Tuesday night, eloquent speeches were delivered by James B. Ricaud and J. Leeds Barroll, Esqs.

The Elections

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio are not so favorable as we anticipated; the Locos have elected their State ticket by reduced majorities. Both of these States will roll up majorities for Scott and Graham in November.

The North American and United States Gazette of Wednesday, in referring to the returns of the election held on Tuesday in the State of Pennsylvania, says:—

The friends of WINFIELD SCOTT and the Union, so far from feeling discouragement, have every reason for confidence and renewed effort. Political attachments and other reasons contributed to produce a result which cannot operate, when he is distinctly presented as a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania, relying upon his own merits and that deep sense of gratitude which they have so frequently and so fervently expressed for him. Local embarrassments, which interposed yesterday, no longer exist. Today the two parties are directly against each other, and with certainty, too, that tens of thousands of honest Democrats, who voted yesterday, according to their party predilections, will be found, on the 2nd of November, earnestly and cordially enlisted for the Hero of Lundy's Lane and the Conqueror of Mexico. We say confidently to our friends throughout the Union, be of good cheer, for Pennsylvania, which never deserted the country in the hour of need, will not desert its greatest living soldier, when called upon to evince her fidelity or to vindicate his claims.

The Locos have elected their Mayor in Baltimore, by a very large majority.

For the News.

The Presidency.

MR. EDITOR:—Having reflected much on the approaching Presidential election and come to the conclusion, that General Pierce has less qualification and fitness for the office than General Scott, I submit the result of my convictions to the dispassionate judgement of your readers. I presume that some of your readers belong to the Democratic party, so called, but that they are not prejudiced and committed politicians, who, regardless of the true interest of their country, pursue the wild phantom of party—for party and not for country's sake. I address myself to the judgment and sober reflections of men, and not to those who, ambitious of political distinction and preferment, seek to advance self, under the guise of patriotism and devotion to the interest of party. In approaching the subject my mind was led, first, to the manner of Gen. Pierce's nomination. In that nomination, I discover the violation of a great principle—the popular will of the Democratic party.

Gen'l Cass and Mr. Buchanan were the prominent candidates of that party, before the country. Mr. Douglas, Gen. Houston and Gen. Butler, were secondarily considered—they had but few friends—the last two especially—no one supposed that any of the 'scattering' had any chance or success, or any well grounded claims to support, at the time. But the public mind—the mind of the masses of the people—was fixed upon the first two—men of ability, of experience, of great public service, of known integrity and capacity—enjoying public confidence. To pass by these men and to take up a new man—unknown to the people; of comparative obscurity; of no distinction; without service to recommend him; without any extensive experience in govermental affairs; without any claim above mediocrity; without having originated any public measure; without any notable of advocacy of any; without being identified in any manner with the public history; the prosperity; the fame, or the glory of his country, is a matter of astonishment. I speak not these things by way of reproach to him, but as facts that are applicable to thousands, who never permitted their imagination to soar to the elevation of the Presidency. If Gen. Pierce had been distinguished as Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, would not the country have known it? Would his name not have been familiar to every man who can read? Why then has it been left to party men and to party writers, and to party press, to enlighten the people *now* as to the qualification of Gen. Pierce?

The people desire no such information in regard to the other great men of the country. Is it necessary to write essays and books to tell the people that Clay, Calhoun, Cass and Buchanan were men of great ability and public service?—But of Gen. Pierce, the inquiry was in the lips of every one, and the answer only with politicians and partizans. In the nomination of Gen'l Pierce, over the great men of his party, a palpable disregard was manifested to the acknowledged sentiment of the party—their wishes were treated contumaceously, and their will palpably violated. It is a sentiment dear to freemen, that the popular feeling must be respected—the representative must defer to the known wishes of his constituents. Whoever violates this great principle of free representative government, inflicts an injury to the very principles and genius of the government that the people of all parties should resist at its beginning—The manner herefore of the nomination should decide reflecting men to oppose it.

But the civil qualifications of Gen'l Pierce, as have been incidentally noticed, are not such as to merit the support of the people, nor does his public services fill up any measure of merit, his capacity may leave deficient. Gen. P's career in national politics was one unnoticed—his talent and genius originating no measure—his pen furnished no important report—his voice gave utterance to no speech, containing enlarged, liberal and enlightened views. For his silence he is entitled to more respect than censure. He found himself in "deep waters"—he was among the master spirits of the times, who laid hold of great questions and made their marks indelibly upon the public records and the public mind of the country. As he could not be a compeer with these men he wisely abstained; but this silence should not now be quoted to him out of the Halls of Congress what he laid no claims to while in it.

Gen. Pierce had no military education—no training to arms—"never set a squadron in the field"—had no tack in planning, nor experience in winning a battle—his car was unused to the clangor of arms, and the din of sanguinary conflict, and he could not, Othello like, relate,

"Of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach.

His life had been passed with gown and slippers on, and not on the tented field, where the watch fires burned, and the wary sentinel marched his constant round. The Gulf was not his; and he who essays to make a great statesman and consumate General of Mr. Pierce, violates the sanctity of history—the records of known facts, and attempts a bold, but unjustifiable, experiment upon public credulity. I would not detract from any merited praise to Gen'l Pierce, nor disparage his just pretentions, but I cannot restrain an expression of my surprise, that because accident, or a fortuitous combination of extraordinary circumstances placed him in his present position, he should be hailed as a lofty and enlightened statesman and wonderful chieftian. While he can very well fill the limited circle which the business or politics of New Hampshire may afford—it does not follow that he can fill the measure of the Union, and discharge the momentous duties of a Chief Magistrate.

It is no disparagement to Mr. P. to say that he has not the experience—the information—the talents—the ability to wield the destinies of this great nation—a nation of 24 millions—of varied climate—of diversified and clashing interests—a nation composed of different and excited elements—the fiery Secessionist—the fanatic—the medium Abolitionist—the ultra Free Trade—the high Protective Tariff—the Interventionist—the Progressives, who would lay violent hands on peaceful countries—these different and angry elements are to be restrained, regulated, composed, and governed! The Union is to be maintained at all hazards, and in every peril. The Ship of State is in a stormy sea—the crew in a destracted state—breakers are on every side, and the infuriated passions are seen, like troubled and disturbed waters! Can such a man as Franklin Pierce command in such a crisis? Has he the chart of experience—the nerve—the power—to still the troubled storm—to repress the contention—the strife of contending factionists? Is he an old and mighty chief? A wise and safe pilot, that the nation should call on him in such a time, to assume the awfully responsible position of its Head?—Reflect, consider before the Rubicon be passed—and let reason, experience and patriotism make up your decision.

A FREE THINKER.

From the Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

Letter from Capt. McLane.

Subjoined will be found another letter from Capt. Geo. McLane, of the U. S. Army, upon a subject already exciting considerable political feeling. The fact that Gen. Pierce was slapped or struck, in a place of public resort in Mexico, by another officer of the U. S. Army, has excited a great sensation in the ranks of our opponents. It is therefore a matter of no surprise that Capt. McLane should be the object of their particular enmity. Nor is it much to be wondered at that Major Winship, a particular and intimate friend of Gen. Pierce, should have entered the lists as the defender of the latter. He doubtless indulges high expectations if Pierce should unfortunately be elected President. On the other hand Capt. McLane, always a democrat and of a Democratic family, has no more than discharged a duty to himself and his country by setting a matter of so much importance fairly before the public. Capt. McLane's letter was received at so late a period that we have not time for further comments, and indeed it requires none.

CARLISLE BARRACKS,
Oct. 5th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—The *Pennsylvanian* of the 27th ult., has this day been handed to me and my attention directed to an extract therein, from a letter purporting to have been written by Major Winship, of the army. The extract is as follows:

"I was on the staff and a member of the military family of Gen. Pierce up to the moment when he left the City of Mexico. I was not only intimately associated with him, but with the majority of his army friends, (and they were many) and yet I had never heard a word breathed of the matter of which this communication was the subject, until within about a fortnight since. As it is, I have the assurance of one whom I should as soon discredit the evidence of my own senses as to doubt, that the statement of the "*Old Defender*," (supported merely by the *impressions* of Capt. McLane,) is *false*, and that the denial cannot be too broad and too emphatic."

(Signed) O. T. WINSHIP,
Brevet Major U. S. Army.

It was not my desire, nor intention, to appear publicly again in referrence to this affair, unless Gen. Pierce or some of his friends rendered it necesary. The editorials of irresponsible partisans, or anonymous scribbles of a few low office seekers, I should not have heeded, nor would I notice now, Major Winship's weak attempt to discredit the whole occurrence here alluded to, upon authority he does not give, were it not that his statement might be thought by some, to reflect injuriously upon my truth and honor. There is, however, *no* denial of anything *I* have said in this silly, meddling effort of Major Winship's to appear conspicuous in an affair about which he acknowledges he *knows nothing, and that too not withstanding his boasted* INTIMACY *with General Pierce*.

It is said by the "Pennsylvanian," that this extract from Major Winship's letter pronounces my statement *as a falsehood*. If such was Major Winship's intention, or meaning, I here pronounce him *an unprincipled liar*. *Who* is Major Winship's authority? *What* does he know? *Why* cannot he speak for himself?

The Democratic Journals which have noticed my letter, have generally acknowledged that *some* scene occurred, sufficiently insulting to Gen. Pierce to require an *apology*, and that an apology of *some* sort was *given* and *accepted*.—But, while they say or would imply that my impression is not the correct one, *cautiously* refrain from telling what *did actually occur*. If Gen. Pierce or any of his friends deny my impressions, they are bound to give the true one. He, or those acting under his information, only can tell what actually occured, what indignity was *really* committed, what provocation he gave for it, and what apology he accepted. Until they tell the public the truth, or afford the public the opportunity of comparing Gen. Pierce's version with the impression of others they assist in concealing the truth, and it will be only fair to infer from their refusal to state what did occur, and from the mystery they throw over the transaction, that the real occurrence is one they are ashamed of, and in fact, worse than that supposed.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't
GEORGE McLANE,
Brevet Capt. U. S. Army.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN THE GARDINER CASE.—The Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the connexion of Mr. Secretary Corwin with the Gardiner claim, before the late board of Commissioners under the Mexico treaty, have brought their labors to a close, and made a unanimous report by all the members of the Committee present in Washington city, viz: Hon. Preston King of New York, Hon. Volney E. Howard, of Texas, and Hon. Charles Chapman, of Connecticut; the Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and the Hon. John Z. Goodrich, of Massachusetts, being absent.

From the report of the Committee the National Inteligencer makes the following extract, which is all that relates to Mr. Corwin's connexion with the Gardiner claim:

"In relation to the 2nd branch of the inquiry, the conexion of the Hon. Thos. Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim, the following facts appear from the testimony upon the points directed by the resolution to be investigated:

"In May, 1849, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a member of the United States Senate, was employed as counsel in the Gardiner claim by Hon. Waddy Thompson, the original counsel of Gardiner, upon an agreement that Mr. Corwin should have for his fee five per cent. on whatever sum should be awarded to Gardiner by the Commissioners. In Febuary, 1850, Thos. Corwin, in company with Robert G. Corwin, purchased one-fourth part of the claim of Gardiner, and this fourth part of said claim was assigned on the 13th, of that month to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., who loaned money to the Messrs. Corwin to purchase it, and held the claim for Messrs Thomas and Robert G. Corwin, in equal shares, as collateral security for the payment of the loan. The Messrs Corwin paid $22,000, and relinquished their fees on the fourth part of the claim purchased by them, and paid a part of Edward Curtis's fees—what amount does not appear—as the consideration for the purchase.

"The Hon. Thomas Corwin resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury in the month of July, 1850. In the same month, and previous to his going into the Cabinet of President Fillmore as Secretary of the Treasury, a sale of his fee interest in, and also his half of the ¼ part of the Gardiner claim, was negotiated through the intervention of Gov. John Young, of New York, to George Law, Esq., of New York. From this time the said Thomas Corwin refused to act as counsel, or consult with other counsel who has been associated with him in relation to the same, and took no further part in the prosecution of the said Gardiner claim. The assignment of his fee interest and his interest in the one-fourth part of the Gardiner claim, and all his interest in all other claims before the Board of Commissioners, (37 in number,) was executed by Thomas Corwin to Jacob Little, of New York in November 1850, and the money for the purchase was then paid by Geo. Law, to whom the assignment to Jacob Little was at that time transferred.

"The money for the sale, $80,357, was received by Thomas Corwin, and on the 23d of November was deposited by him to his credit with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs. No testimony has been adduced before the committee proving, or tending to prove, that the Hon. Thos. Corwin had any knowledge that the claim of said Gardiner was fraudulent, or that false testimony or forged papers had been, or were to be, procured to sustain the same."

It will be seen, says the Inteligencer, that the result of the investigation, so far as it relates to Mr. Corwin, is precisely what the friends of that gentleman have never for a moment doubted it would be—a complete and triumphant refutation of the malicious slanders which have been so industriously and widely spread, for sinister motives only; and it must be the more gratifying to him and his friends that the present decision has been made by a committee composed of a majority of his political opponents.—Two of the three members who signed the report (messrs. King and Howard) are Democrats, and one (Mr. Chapman) a Whig. Of the two absent members one (Mr. Johnson) is a Democrat, and the other (Mr Goodrich) a Whig.

In relation to the claim of Dr Gardiner the Committee devoted a large portion of their report to its consideration, and express a decided conviction that it was fraudulent. The Intelligencer learns that Dr. Gardiner, by the advice of his counsel, did not produce any testimony before the Committee preferring to reserve every thing of the kind until the trial of the case in Court.

AFFRAY AT EASTON.—*T. R. Lockerman in Jail again.*—We learn that on Friday night last an affray took place in Easton which resulted in the stabbing of one man and the sending to Jail of another. It appears Theodore R. Lockerman and others were engaged in burning hogsheads, goods boxes, &c., in the street, and upon being moustrated with by the town bailiff, Sam'l Tucker, Lockerman drew his knife and rushed at Tucker, who struck him with a stick—Lockerman followed up his thrusts with the knife until he succeeded in cutting Tucker very badly in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to his residence where he was attended by Dr. Anderson and Lockerman was sent to Jail for a further hearing.—*Sentinel*

Baltimore Market.

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON—CAPT. BROWN

Baltimore Oct. 15, '52.

Wheat, White	100	to	108
" red	90	to	94
Corn yellow	74	to	76
" white	70	to	71
Rye	70	to	72
Oats	35	to	36

MARRIED,

On Monday morning last by Rev. Dr. Jones, William B. Willmer Jr. Esq., to Miss Mary A. Brooks, all of this county.

DIED,

At his residence in Broad Neck on Friday the 8th. inst., Michael M. Maslin Esq. in the 61th year of his age.

In California some weeks since Jas. P. Harrison, Esq., formerly of this place.

Miss Earle.

Has just received a stock of fancy

Goods

to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. Oct. 16, 1852.

Notice.

THE second and final dividend on the personal estate of George B. Usilton, dec'd, will be made on the 9th of November next. Creditors are hereby notified to have their claims before the Orphans' Court of Kent county, properly authenticated, by that time, else they map be deprived of all benefit of said estate.

JNO. N. USILTON,
Adm'r Geo. B. Usilton, dec'd
Oct. 16th, 1852.

Chancery Notice.

On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County, Oct. 15, 1852.

July Term 1852.

ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by George Vickers, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Maslin, dec'd, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland once in each of three successive weeks before the fifteenth day of November next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $521,40.

JAMES F. GORDON Clk.
The Copy Test
J. F. Gordon clk.
Oct. 16, 1852

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Venditioni Exposes issued by William A. Miller Esq., one of the justices of the peace of the said State in and for Kent County, at the suit of John Lee against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and tenements of Mariah Bens (f. n.) to me directed. I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Mariah Bens, (f. n.) of, in and to all that

Lot, piece or parcel of Land,

With the buildings and improvements thereon, upon which the said Mariah Bens, (f. n.) now resides, adjoining the Lands of Benjamin Paca and others, lying near the Main Road, leading from George Town X Roads, to the Head of Sassafras, in Kent County; and containing

10 Acres,

more or less, and, I hereby give notice that on the 8th day of November 1852 at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Tavern door of John Penington in George Town X Roads, I will offer for Sale the said premises, so seized and taken in execution by Public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash, to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and cast, due and to become due thereon. JOHN T. HURTT.
Oct. 16, 1852. Constable.

NAILS—25 Kegs of Cumberland Nails—and a general assortment of hardware suitable for building purposes, which he is prepared to sell low, either in small or large lots.

ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner, Oct. 9, 1852.

STOVES, TIN WARE AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

MAHAN & CO.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public generally, (whose patronage they respectfully solicit,) throughout Kent and the adjoining counties that in connection with their establishment in Easton, that they have just opened another in Chester Town, Md. where they are manufacturing for the most reasonable prices, all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which for quality and workmanlike finish cannot be surpassed in the whole country. Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

in which branch they acknowledge no superiors, either in the city or elsewhere, warranting entire satisfaction or demanding no pay, therefore making it to the manifest advantage of those wishing any kind of Metalic Roofs or Spouting put on, to contract with them.

They are just receiving a large and beautiful assortment of

Parlor, Plain and Cooking STOVES;

Consisting in part, of the Etna, Girard, Liberty and Globe Air-tight; the Metropolitan, a new and very convenient pattern, much such a stove as those sold by the traders now traversing the country, which we sell much below their prices; the improved Complete and Premium, the Nine and Ten Plate, &c. Cook Stoves. The Star and Revere Air tight, the Diamond and Star Radiators, the Improved Jenny Lind, Star Franklin Octagon, Common, Floor, &c., Parlo Stoves; to which we invite the attention of all persons wishing to purchase, for as we are selling at city prices we feel assured that we can give them satisfaction.

All Kinds of Repairing

in our respective branches, done at the shortes notice and in the very best manner. Old Stoves and country Produce taken in exchange for new.

MAHAN & CO.
Oct. 16, 1852—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM

At Chancery Sale,

UNDER a Decree of the Court of Chancery the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on

Monday,

the first day of November, 1852, at 3 o'clock, at the Court House door in Centreville, the farm on Corsica creek and embracing the "Corsica Landing," and about 5 miles from Centreville, now occupied by Mrs. Boyd and Isaac L. Boyd, and heretofore by the late Jeremiah L. Boyd. It is part of the tract called

"Bennett's Regulation,"

and contains, it is believed full

320 Acres,

although laid out originally for only 283 acres, 17 perches. No place excels it in health; and few equals it as a most inviting residence from the beauty of the situation, its fertile soil, its easy access market advantages by the Steam Boats from Baltimore, and the supply it commands of fish, oysters, and wild fowl.—There are large beds of MARL on the land; and abundant SEA-ORE is found on its shores. It has excellent water from pump and springs; and the farm throughout is well watered.

The proportion of

Wood Land

IS ABOUT 80 ACRES.

The Improvement are two DWELLING HOUSES,

(one of brick, 50 feet front, very commodious, and the other of frame, with

Barn Stable, &c.,

It has *PEACH & APPLE ORCHARDS*, the peach orchard being particularly good.

On the property is a large

Wharf,

with a house for a store. The Wharf rents yearly for $180; and is the regular landing-place of the Steam Boats from Baltimore which stop there almost daily. The standing crops will be reserved from the sale.

TERMS OF SALE:

ONE-THIRD of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or, at the purchaser's option, on ratification (in two months) of the sale, with interest from said day; and the residue, with like interest, in three equal instalments, in 8, 14 and 20 months from said day. All credit payments are to be by bonds or notes with surety, to be approved by the Trustee.

BRANTZ MAYER,
2 Courtland St., Baltimore.
Oct. 9, 1852.—tds.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

MRS MARY PERKINS has just returned from the city with a beautiful assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, to which she invites the attention of the ladies.

Chestertown, Oct. 9, 1852.

P. S.—She has on hand a large assortment of dress trimmings.