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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

THANKS.—Hon. J. A. Pearce will accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

☞ The Inaugural Address, published to-day, has excluded several other articles which we are desirous to publish. They shall appear in our next edition.

☞ At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of Washington College, held at the College Hall, on Saturday the 26th ult., the Honorary degree of Master of Arts was confered on Edward A. Moore, Esq., of this place.

The Inaugural.

We publish to-day the Inaugural Address of Gen. Pierce, which will, of course, be received with interest by all our readers.

Of this document we are free to say, that it is frank, manly, and patriotic in its general spirit, and in the promises which it gives of devotion on the part of the New President to the true interest of the country. The declaration of adherence to the Laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise Measures," especially claims the commendation of all good citizens, while the general spirit and policy of the administration, as foreshadowed in the Address, will command the approval of the people irrespective of party.—One portion of the Address we are, however, compelled to condemn, viz: The idea thrown out in reference to territorial expansion, and the declaration by the President that he has no reason to indulge any fear for the Republic from such a policy; and we are also constrained to protest against the intimation that circumstances may compel us to acquire Cuba. We regard these suggestions as unwise and dangerous in the extreme. The general doctrine of acquisition, as taught by the Progressive Democracy of the present day, would, if carried out, open to agitation many subjects of bitter sectional controversy and dissention, which are now by general consent allowed to slumber. And with regard to Cuba, we believe that its annexation for any cause, save the necessity of forestalling some great European power, such as England or France, would be unnecessary, impolitic, and in the highest degree perilous. We do not apprehend any such necessity, for Spain will hold fast to Cuba as to the brightest jewel in her crown; and we know of no law of nations or of equity which warrants us in attempting to disposess Spain, even if the attempt should not itself be disastrous to our best interest and ultimately unsuccessful.

We cheerfully accord to Gen. Pierce the honor due to pure and patrictic motives, and trust that the country may have no reason to deplore any departure from the pledges of fidelity furnished in the Inaugural.

The illustrious Fillmore has retired, leaving the country in a condition of unsurpassed power and dignity abroad—of peace and prosperity at home, and under such auspices the incoming government may easily and successfully promote any of its measures designed to preserve and render permanent the true interests of the people.

THE CABINET.—The following gentlemen compose the Cabinet of Mr. Pierce:

Secretary of State—Wm. Marcy, N. Y.; Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky.; Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Miss.; Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin of N. C.; Secretary of the Interior—Robert McClelland, of Mich.; Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa.; Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, of Mass.

☞ Returns from New Hampshire indicate the re-election of Gov. Martin (Dem.) by about 4,000 majority.

Inaugural of President Pierce.

MY COUNTRYMEN:

It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances, under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable acquirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occured, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean.—Less than 63 years ago, the Father of his country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours, It is no paradox to say that although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong—Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of our rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as there sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculation, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which prononuce for the largest rational liberty. But after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," for acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficient Providence, the uncomplaining endurance, with which it was prosecuted to its consumation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers and integrity of both.

With an experience thus sugestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.—We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have every thing to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations.

Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of our history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are compromised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and faternal relations.—We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot effect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement.—But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these view firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that the agent, whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connexion, it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose, of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would not only be dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, galantry and devotion to the public service, than for unobstrusive bearing and high moral tone.

The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of our military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self devotion of the navy assure you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag, which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, to a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be no realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the lights of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupacy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known, to be under the influence of politically hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor but cordial co-operation.

Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admiting no motive as worthy either of my position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone Higher objects than personal aggrandizements gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed.—Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain—With them they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the States and Federal authorities, and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions, which have most seriously disturbed public transquility. If the Federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its actions upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse that a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are—showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence, which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future.

The sentiments I now announce was not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the records of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively?—What becomes of the noblest fields ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From what radiant constellations, which both illumines our way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed.

Do my contrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them, while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of the continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children.

The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation.

To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affections which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions.

I hold that the laws of 1850, commonlo called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with reluctance encourged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunals to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the life of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and and his overruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost in view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind providence which smiled upon our Fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1853.

Wheat, white	115 to 119
" red	108 to 110
Corn, yellow	56 to 57
" white	50 to 52
Rye	75 to 82
Oats	38 to 42
Clover seed	$6 50 to 6,75
Timothy	$ 3,25 to 3,50
Butter in kegs	14 to 16 cts. lb.
Bacon—shoulders	8 cts. lb.
" sides	9
" Hams	10 to 12½
Lard in bls	10 cts. lb.
" Kegs	11

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by Rev. Thomas Bassford THOS. E. SKINNER to Miss MARTHA H. MEGINNISS, all of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On the 2nd inst., JACOB J., eldest son of Mary A. and Jacob G. Maslin. Jesus said, "Suffer little little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In Still Pond on the 9th inst., Mr William Crew, leaving a wife and seven children.

In Still Pond Neck, Mr. Isaac Frankinfield.

CHEMICAL LECTURE at the College on Thursday evening next at 7½ o'clock The Lecture will be postponed if the weather is unfavorable.
March 12th 1853.

New Spring Goods.

WM. P FRANCIS

HAS just returned from the city with a large stack of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold low.
His friends are requested to give him a call.
March 12, 1853.

CLERK WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a man of good business habits, who can come well recommended, as a good moral character, one between the ages of 21 and 30 years of age would be prefered, none others need apply.—Good wages will be given—apply soon to JOHN H. BEWLY.
Smyrna, Del., March 5, 1853—tf

BUCKWHEAT MEAL FOR SALE by WILMER & WALKER.
Jan. 29, 1853.

Take Notice, Tax Payers!

THIS is to give notice to the tax payers in the Middle and and Lower Districts, that I have employed Mr. J. N. McDaniel as my deputy, whose instructions and interest are to proceed in the most prompt and summary manner in every case. The county claims are now becoming due, and I am necessitated to use every means to meet them
☞ I will be in Chestertown on every Tuesday, and pessons having business with me can see me at my office.
G. D. S. HANDY,
Col. of Kent county.
Mar 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, we are prepared to furnish those who may want goods at low prices. Call early and examine them. ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner, Mar 5, 1853.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, WAGON AND CART GEARS, CART SADDLES, HAMES, &c., &c,
At prices to suit, just received and for sale, by ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner, Mar. 5, 1853.

Shovels, Spades, Forks, Iron Garden Rakes, Post Hole Spades, Plough Hames, Trace Chains, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, of all kinds, just received and for sale low, by ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner, Mar. 5, 1853.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A fresh lot, just received and for sale by ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner, Mar. 5, 1852.

WANTED—A *Blacksmith*, to take charge of a shop at Rees' Corner, or the shop will be rented on reasonable terms—a house and garden also be rented. Address A. J. REES,
Mar. 5. 1853. Rees' Corner.

FARMERS, Merchants, and all whom it may concern, will please take notice, that I have now in store, at REES' CORNER, 25 Kegs Cumberland nails; 400 lbs wrought nails, assorted sizes; 200 lbs Cultivator plates; Log Chains, Ox chains, Cross-cut saws, wood-saws, hand-saws; 1000 lbs Hollow-ware, Patent Rat traps, Plough Castings, Clocks, &c.; all of which will be sold low, in large or small quantities.
ABEL J. REES.
Mar. 5, '53.

NEGRO GOODS.—Such as heavy Osnaburg Muslins, Stripes, Cottonades, Navy Duck, &c.—of all grades and prices; for sale by A. J. REES.
Mar. 5, 1853.

GROCERIES.—New crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses; prime Rio, Laguira and Maricaibo coffee; Salt, Bacon, Flour, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Cedar ware, &c.; Oils, Lard, &c., for sale wholesale or retail. A. J. REES.
Rees' Corner, Mar. 3 1853.

New Spring Goods.

Wilmer & Walker

HAVE just returned from Baltimore with a stock of CHEAP GOODS, such as *Clothes, Cassimers, Calicoes* and *Muslins*, with a general assortment.—Our friends and the public are invited to call.
Mar. 5, 1853.

A good assortment of black silk cravats and stocks, also a good assortment of Groceries, Hard and Tinwares, Plough lines, Traces, Wash brushes; also, ETHERIAL OIL, *for the cash only*, for sale by WILMER & WALKER.
Mch. 5, 1851.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Kent county Circuit Court as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to public sale on

MONDAY,

21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Tavern of Mr. John McDaniel, in Chester Town, the undivided half part of the House and Lot of land of which the late Matthew Weaks died seized, situate and lying at Belle Air, Kent county aforesaid

The LOT contains about *THREE ACRES*, the DWELLING is commodious, and in tolerable repair—part of the House has been for many years occupied as a store.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the Decree, are that the purchases shall give Bond, with security, to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, the Bond to bear interest from the day of sale.
B. C. WICKES, Trustee.
Mar. 5, 1853.

HORSEBILLS.

Neatly printed at the office "KENT NEWS," Ches. Town.

SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by T. W. Ellisson
Dec. 4, 1852.