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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, August 31, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Election, Wednesday, the 2nd of October

FOR THE CONVENTION.

JOSEPH T. MITCHELL,
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS,
JAMES B. RICAUD,
JOHN LEE.

Election, Wednesday 4th September, 1850

TO THE VOTERS

OF

KENT COUNTY.

On Wednesday next, you will be called upon to discharge the most important duty that ever d volved upon you—you are to select faithful, competent, and tried public servants, to form a Constitution for the State. The Whigs have presented you with a good, strong, sound, conservative, safe ticket. They have presented you the platform in which they stand, and they have a right to appeal to every true Whig, to do his *full duty*—not a part, but his *whole duty*. This Ticket, appeals for support to the Whigs—to every one in the community, who has an interest to protect, and rights to pre serve. The question comes home to every good citizen of the county—Shall I elect men, who, while they will sustain the most salutary, liberal, and judicious reforms, will not be ultra—and jeopardize the vital interests of the Shore, to promote petty temporary party ends? Who will act calmly, discreetly, wisely, generously? Who are living among us—born and raised in our county—identified with i'—have a deep interest in our safety and prosperity, and who will guard us against the voracious demands of the city of Baltimore, and the W. Shore! Men who have a large interest in having retrenchment carried out, and whose characters for probity, intelligence and fidelity, are irreproachable; whose "words are their bonds!!"

Let us then fellow-citizens, act like prudent, intelligent, patriots, and vote for this Ticket, the whole Ticket, and we shall have the consciousness of having done our duty, irrespective of the cry of Demagogues, who flatter, but to delude, and warn but to take advantage of our fears and prejudices.

That Platform.

After diligent search, we have been able to read an address to the voters of Kent county, by "*The Committee*"!! Who the members of the committee are—by whom appointed—who they represent, does not appear in any part of the address! Whether it is a self constituted committee or appointed by a few of the select or elite of the self styled Reformers—whether they be "Democrats" "*dyed in the wool*," or some of the old style Federalists, that have thrown the loose robe of Democracy over the old garment, we are left entirely to conjecture! Whether the document be the real offspring of the unadulterated and double refined Democracy—of the old, or young Democracy—of veterans, or the eleventh hour men—or whether it be a serious and real paper, emanating from the Democracy, we are alike uninformed. We should hardly think, so small a publication could come from a Committee—not two minds could have produced it. As a platform on which Reformers may stand, it is entirely too small, not half as large as the Whig platform, and we are sure that if the Democrats attempt to plant themselves upon it, they will have to stand upon one foot, and then we think, it would be too weak to sustain them, or half as many half grown boys.

This paper, gotten up upon the balloon principle, of a great deal of gas, and but little solid matter, deals in general and indefinite terms—in high sounding words—and would seem to inculcate the idea that the people were oppressed, to pay officers "living in indolence and inactivity, whose salaries are drawn from the daily support of our citizens." We never before heard of this allegation! Who the officers are and the salaries alluded to, we cannot imagine, and if the "Committee" had pointed to a single one, they would have enlightened the public and not set the people to guessing at a nine days wonder! We mean no disrespect when we say there are no such officers in our State and that none can be pointed out. The address denies that representation according to population, is advocated by the Reform party of the E S.," but does not deny it in regard to the Western Shore! It is avowed by a considerable number of the so called Democracy on the E. Shore, that they favor such a representation—we do not know that they constitute a majority of that party—we would hope not, but the fact is so, but how can the Reform party so called be undivided in sentiment, when they are acting in co-operation with the Western Shore, which advocates the large representation. As the W. Shore is larger and stronger than the Eastern, she can easily absorb her—once send a set of wild, radical reformers from the E. Shore in Convention, and the Western men can say: "*you* shall have no reform, except you give *us* this representation"!! As the fly, when caught in the spider's web is easily over come, so may the E. Shore, ultra reformers, and the more readily, as many of them cannot now conceal their affinity to Baltimore. There is no safety in trusting such men—there is nothing conservative—nothing on which the E. Shore can trust, to protect her from utter and ruinous taxation. Want of room prevents us from saying more.

Prof. Webster's Execution.

HIS PRESENT CONDITION, FAMILY, &c

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, Prof. John W. Webster, paid the awful penalty of a violated law, and yielded up his life as a felon upon the gallows. A letter from Boston to the New York Tribune, a few days since, says:

"The Professor's health is perfectly good, and his spirits as buoyant, and his conversation at times as sprightly, as though nothing were about to transpire. At times his eyes seem to be a little bloodshot, and tears occasionally trickle down his cheek. On several occasions Mr. Andrews, the deputy jailor, has found him engaged in fevent prayer or poring over the Bible and other religious works, apparently unconcious of any one's presence. If he entertains any idea of committing suicide, the mode has probably been decided on long since, and a guard of twenty men could not prevent it. His family continues to visit him twice a week. He converses freely with them, and comforts them with the assurance that he is happy and resigned to his fate.

BOSTON, August 26.

Friday next will seal the fate of John White Webster. He fully realizes his condition, and does not murmur that the day for his execution is so near at hand. He appears perfectly calm and prepared for the worst. He considers that the law of capital punishment is right, and that he is justly a subject of that law. He is kept closely confined, and no one is allowed to visit him besides the officers of the jail, except his own spiritual advisers, Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and a Unitarian Minirter from Cambridge. There is now very little if any fear that he will commit suicide. No regular guard has been placed over him more than that over other person in the jail; and I am informed that there will not be, as was in the case of Pearson, who was lately executed at east Cambridge. In the latter case, a razor was found in the prisoner's hat about a week before his execution. He acknowledged to the Sheriff that it was placed there by a relative, whose name we do not desire now to make public, with the request that (Pearson) would destroy his own life.

Dr. Webster is said to be quite a connoisseur in the matter of taking life.—While in England some twenty years ago he was in the constant habit of attending executions. At that time a large number of crimes were punishable with death, and I am told by a distinguished government officer, that cases were so frequent that on every Friday one or more persons were executed in London. It is said that Professor Webster did not miss a single case, during his stay in London. He is thoughly conversant with the various modes of producing death. He has frequently expressed his opinion that hanging by the neck will produce the easiest death. It is the quickest, and is productive of the least pain. The fact that Prof. Webster possesses this knowledge leads people to believe that he will die by the rope and by no other means. Touching that matter, he could esily hang himself in his cell if he so desired. He has freely acknowledged to Sheriff Eveith that he attempted to destroy his own life by taking strichnine in the coach going from his own home to the jail on the night of his arrest. He also acknowledged that the dose was too powerful to destroy life; and, furthermore, that in consequence of taking it he suffered more pain than a sufficient "*death* dose" would have created.

He expresses a very strong desire that his family shall not know when he is to be executed. Strange as it may seem, I am assured be one who visits the family, that as yet *they do not know*. They have changed one of the days on which they formerly visited him from Friday to Thursday in order to escape the annoyance of certain people who are in the habit of crowding the coach in which they usually took passage in to the city for no other purpose than to gaze at them. This change will make their last visit come on Thursday next, the day before his death. Dr. Webster desires that they may be allowed to visit him the same on that day as any other, and to go away the same, without knowing that it is the last time they will see him. Some of the friends of the family think differently, and are of the opinion that they should be informed of of the day of his execution. In answer to this Dr. Webster assures the persons who believes this, that his family do not wish to know the day, but desire on the contrary, to be kept in ignorance of the time.

Dr. Lowell of this city and several oth er clergymen, visit Mrs. Webster and her daughters. Aside from this, they receive no company, neither do they visit any—They read no papers except those sent them from the Jail by Professor Webster. Means has been taken to stop all communication upon the subject of the execution with the domestics of Mrs. Webster's family.

The story that a subscription paper has been started to raise $20,000 for the family, headed by Mrs. George Parkman, wife of the murdered man, is all a hoax. After Webster's death such a paper may possibly be put in circulation.

A gentleman of our acquaintance—Mr S.—visited the Professor about a week since, and on coming out of his cell, took his final leave of him. The Professor took S. by the hand and asked him if he went to Church. "Yes," was the answer—"Where do you go?" asked the Professor S. replied that he went to hear theodore Parker. "Ah," said Professor Webster, "I am sorry for that, that so good a man as you should go to Mr. Parker's meeting; though he is a learned and good man, yet I think he is too fast!" "I seek truth and go where I can hear it in its best form; I may err, however," was the reply of our friend, who bade a final farewell to the prisoner and left.

There is no doubt that the statement is true which was published in the Tribune yesterday, that Webster has made another confession, acknowledging that the killing was premeditated. It will be made public after his death. I think I shall be able to satisfy the readers of the Tribune in my next that some of Dr. Parkman's paper's were taken from his clothing before they were burned, besides those mentioned in his "Confession," which fastens upon him another falsehood.

People in the vicinity of the jail hav already began to let places at their windows at $10 per head.

The Webster trial is soon to be published in a new form by George Bemis, Esqr., the junior Counsel for the Government on the trial. It will make a royal octavo of 600 pages, and will be the only complete report of the trial yet published. It will contain about ninety more pages of the evidence than the "full report" of Dr. Stone! a report which unquestionably contains more serious errors than any ever published. This work will contain cuts of Dr. Webster and the Medical College and a *fac simile* of the Cambridge letter, which Professor Webster acknowledges he wrote.

From the Albany State Register 24th.

THE TROY SUICIDE.

William A. Caldwell has been a personal acquaintance of the writer, for some fifteen years, interupted only by an absence of nine months at Auburn, and a three year's cruise as supercargo, on board a merchant man to China, &c. He arrived at New York, from that cruise in early summer. Previous to his leaving this continent, (some years previous.) he was engaged to be married to the lady who resigned herself to the horrid death with which we are all familiar. There was considerable opposition to the match, which delayed the consummation of their desire, While absent to China, and other parts of the world, the lady now no more became acquainted with a gentleman by the name of Knap, and her friends importuned her to accept this honorable proposal of marriage, to which at length she reluctantly yielded her assent, and that they were married, and have had one child, which died early in May, and just previous to Caldwell's return.

Caldwell had sailed nearly around the world, and as he neared his native shores, the most prominent thought that swelled his bosom, was the certainty, as he supposed, of again clasping his Louisa to his heart; but he returned only to find the object dearer to him than life, the wife of another. The iron entered his soul; he wandered about nearly distracted, but his better reason came to him; and he resolved to shake if off. In the meantime, he found that she had desired to see him, she, the wife of another, requested an interview.—They met at last but their meeting is not to be described. The years of absence that had passed only bound them together more strongly, if possible than before; they met as they should not have done—as lovers. Caldwell's better reason at first did not allow him to think of the future as she thought and it doubtless would have passed by, and left only despair fastened to their hearts; but they loved, and madly; and the former associations of youth came up before them more freshly at the thought of a final separation. She did not wish to live without him and told him that she could not, and that it was her determination to remain with him, notwithstanding she was the wife of another. Caldwell was too passionate and rash to resist that, and it was talked over that they should meet again.

He parted with her to visit his friends in Whitehall and, went on board the evening boat for albany. After the boat was underway, and while he was walking the deck, to his utter astonishment, she appeared before him. The thought at once pierced him, that she had indeed abandoned her home, and resolved, regardless of all the tremendous consequences, to share his fate; and her words shortly corroborated what had passed, like lightning thro' his soul.—They immediately proceeded to his stateroom, and there they resolved in the face of all the terrible circumstances around them, to never part again. They did not part; but arrived at Albany, and took lodgings at the Delavan house. He left her there, and made his contemplated visit to Whitehall, and returned in about ten days, she in the meantime, receiving her meals in her room according to his suggestion, in order to avoid observation. He returned and took rooms with her at the American Hotel, where he wrote the published letter to the editor of the Whitehall paper; he remained at the American a few days, but thought it was too public a place and engaged lodgings at a private house in Jay street, where he remained about one week then took the eastern cars and went to Williamstown and was surprised and pursued by so me one, as he remarked in Troy that he had whipped two constables and escaped, the particulars of which will soon appear. He escaped in a one horse carriage, and arrived at the St. Charles Hotel, Tuesday morning, about four o'clock—

They were resolved to die—with his own hand he opened the portals of eternity. They both passed to the undiscovered country, from whence no traveler has returned. The pages of romance can scarcely produce a parallel, or a description fraught with such startling and awful circumstances as represented in the truths of this case.

For the News.

CHESTERTOWN, August 28, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—While perusing your valuable paper, last week, we observed a communication, which seems to be from one who is deeply interested; and has taken offence at something in a communication inserted by us the week previous; but the cause of his displeasure we do not know, as he denies nothing we have asserted.—The "student" says, "we commplain that the orations of the graduating class were not given according to their standing in the class." We make no complaint; we merely assert a truth, that the world may not be deceived. He adds "we must be dissatisfied Seniors." But sir, it was not *dissatisfaction* but *justice*, not to one only but to the whole of the class, that prompted us to assert it.

We hear for the first time, that if we will look at the programme, of the exercises last year, we will see that they were given this year, precisely as they were then; this is news indeed, for we think it will puzzle the "student" himself to tell from the programme *how they were given*, as it merely states the order after they were received by the students. As he seems so forgetful, we will let him know that the nations last year were chosen by *lot*, and this year they were given by arrangement. *Let him deny it if he can, let him deny it if he dare!*

A PART OF THE CLASS.

SHAMEFUL MOB AT CHILICOTHE.—On Sunday evening last, a set of real scoundrels mobbed the "Sisters of Notre Dame," at Chilicothe. The papers of that place are full of the proceedings, both of the mob and of the good citizens. We understand this is the *ninth time* that the "Sisters of Notre Dame," at the above place have suffered insult and violence since they started their school there. On this last occasion their house and academy was pelted with rotten eggs, and some of these "inoffensive and defenceless females" were driven forth to seek sheltre, while a part remained with one "sick unto death," to meet their fate, be it what it may.

A meeting was held and a reward of $100 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the leaders in this disgraceful affair.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

FAILURE OF THE HAVRE-DE-GRACE BAFK.—There was considerable excitement in our city yesterday, in consequence of the announcement that the Havre-de-Grace Bank had failed! A Broker's firm, it appears, which had some $5,000 or $6.000 of its notes on hand, sent them up for redemption, which the Bank refused or was unable to perform. Thousands of dollars of its notes are in circulation in this city and State, and the loss will fall heavily on our industrious mechanics, workingmen, and others of limited circumstances. The Bank, we presume, has some assets, and holders of its notes should not sacrifice them, as it will probably be able to pay a fair per cent. on the dollar. This, however, is not certain.

We have on several occasions called attention to the unfavorable reports relative to this Bank, which we have always considered a Wall street speculation, but some of its officers and those interested, have as often contradicted our assertions, and called in question the purity of our motives. The sequel shows that we have not warned the public against its rottenness without cause.—*Baltimore Clipper of Thursday.*

PERSONAL MOVEMENT.—Ex-President Van Buren, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, and Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Md., were at the Delavan House, Albany, on Monday morning, on their way to Vermont, to attend the ceremonial of laying the cap-stone of the Silas Wright Monument.

Foul Slander Refuted.

MR. EDITOR:

The false and slanderous reports circulated respecting the circumstances connected with my leaving my wife, in April last, are, I presume, still fresh in the memory of most of your readers; and I wish to correct them, by publishing the following certificate from Doct. John Frazier and his Son, the individuals whose money it was said I took *away with me to California.*

Kent county, Maryland, }
July 10th, 1850. }

I hereby certify that all the reports representing that J. A. Eliason owed me or took money belonging to me with him, when he left for California are *false.* I held his horse, carriage and furniture, estimated in Bill of Sale, at four hundred ninety two dollars and 75 cents, and had given him nothing in payment of said property but my note for two hundred dollars, which note he sent from Philadelphia to my son, John Frazier, Junr., and which has been adjusted.

(Signed,) JOHN FRAZIER,
Witness,
GEORGE VICKERS.

Kent county, Maryland, }
July 10th, 1850. }

I hereby certify that my partner J. A. Eliason's entire indebtedness to me when he left for California amounted to five hundred and twenty six dollars, and that he sent me from Philadelphia claims against my father and others in payment, the claim against my father has since been adjusted, and I have received therefrom the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars; the other claims are this day returned to J. A. Eliason's Agent; the balance of two hundred and thirteen dollars is this day paid into my hands by the said agent, and I hereby acknowledge the same in full payment of all demand or claim against the said J. A. Eliason.

(Signed,) JOHN. FRAZIER, Jr.
Witness,
GEORGE VICKERS.

These statements disprove all that has been slanderously reported on the subject and show that so far from having taken money with me belonging to Doct. Frazier, he was *actually indebted to me when I left.* They also show that five hundred and twenty six dollars was the extent of my indebtedness to my partner, John Frazier, Junr., and that I placed in his hands claims against his father and others in payment. My claim against his father was for property sold him and estimated in the sale at $492 75, and I presumed the Doctor would allow in settlement with his son the full estimated value, or nearly so (as the estimate was made very low) of the property, which would have left but thirty-three dollars and 25 cents, and this balance was more than provided for by the other claims, which amounted to ninety seven dollars. Doct. Frazier has however refused to allow more than $313 for my claim, and having determined never to live with my wife again I have no further use for the property, and I have paid to John Frazier, Junr. the balance of his claim. I have made an arrangement with her father Doct. John Frazier to pay him the necessary expenses for board and maintenance of my wife and child.

In conclusion, I hope to be spaired the necessity of giving further publicity to the painful circumstances which made it necessary for me to abandon the woman I had sworn to protect.

JOHN A. ELIASON,
Danville,
Highland county, Ohio.
August, 1850.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—On the 16th inst., two young ladies, one a daughter of Ephraim D. Briggs and the other of D. S. Hinds, of the township of Huron, in Wayne county, Michigan, while bathing in the river Huron, near Flat Rock were drawn by the force of the current into deep water, and were both drowned.—The bodies were recovered the day following. The names of the unfortunate young women were Belinda Briggs and Maria Hinds. Miss Briggs was eighteen years of age; Miss Hinds about fifteen years of age

HON. WM. B. CLARKE.—We learn from the Patriot that this gentleman, the Whig candidate for Governor, who has been canvassing the State for some time, has been been compelled to return to his home, from severe indisposition.

☞The official vote in North Carolina for Governor, at the late election, stands:—Reid, locofoco, 44,111; Manly, whig, 40,656; Reid's majority, 3,455.

Markets.

Baltimore August 28, 1850.

White Wheat—1 00 to 1 15.
Red do —75 to 1 07.
Yellow Corn—58.60.
White do—55a58.
Oats—20a30.

DIED.

In Chestertown, on the 25th August, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of William and Araminta Burke, aged 8 months and 1 day.

OBITUARY.

My little babe has gone at last,
Its yielded to death's iron grasp,
Its little form I plainly see,
But oh! the grief it is to me.

His prattling tongue I'll hear no more,
His little lips forbid to speak,
He's landed safe on Canaan's shore,
Where all the good and holy meet.

Farewell my darling babe, farewell!
My sorrows here I cannot tell,
I hope we'll meet on that bright shore,
Where we will meet to part no more.

A***B***

Departed this life at Mayesville, Kentuckey, on the 16th inst., in the 42nd year of her age, Mary, consort of John Armstrong Esq., and daughter of the late John H. Nowland, of Kent County Maryland.

AUCTION SALES

FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned as agent for [illegible] sline Kennard, will espose to public sale, on

TUESDAY

the 23rd of SEPTEMBER next, at [illegible] clock, A. M., at the tavern porch of [illegible] McDaniel, Esq. in Chester Town, all the

FARM OR PLANTATION,

situate in KENT COUNTY, Maryland called

"The Oak Manor,"

and generally known as

"The Dorsey Farm."

It adjoins the lands of Geo. D. S. [illegible] heirs and others, and contains about

250 ACRES,

more or less—in point of beauty, advantages and convenience; the situation of the FARM will compare favorably with any other in the county. It is located directly on Worton Creek, which is navigable for the average size GRAIN VESSELS and opposite one of the stopping places of the staamer *CECIL*, in her regular trips to and from Baltimore.



THE USUAL

The improvements consist of a COMMODIOUS BRICK **DWELLING**

Out-Buildings;

a convenient WELL of fine water, and a *YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD.* The SOIL is naturally good, and may be improved at a small expense. There is a sufficiency of



Wood



for the FARM.

THE TERMS

OF SALE will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. W. SKIRVEN, Agent.
for Adaline Kennard.
August 31, 1850.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of 10 writs of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of the President and Directors of the Chester Fire Company, one at the suit of Mary Wroth, one at the suit of Thomas Strong, John Strong, Lawrence M. Strong, and one at the suit of Lawrence M. Strong, Administrator of William Strong, one at the suit of Joseph Porter, one at the suit of Wm. Vannort, one at the suit of Mary Hanson, Administrator of Geo. W. Hanson, dec'd, one at the suit of James Lamb, one at the suit of George Lancaster, one at the suit of Richard B. Carmichael, Admr. of Mrs. A Blake. Issued by Wm. S. Lassell and Jno N. Usilton, two Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Kent county, against David Arthur, Esq., and to us directed. We will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on the 21st day of September next, at the tavern porch of Thomas Lusby, Esq., in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of the said David Arthur, Esq., of in and to a Lot, or a part of a Lot of Land, with all the Buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two story Brick Dwelling House, and so known upon the plot of Chestertown as Lot or part of lot of 87, also, all the right, title, claim and interests of the said David Arthur, of in and to a Lot, a peace or parcel of land purchased by the said David Arthur at the sale of the real estate of Isaac Connell—containing about 30 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the lands of Sam'l A. Smith and others, near Chestertown, and on the left hand side of the county road leading from Chestertown to Goose Hill—also one Horse and Cow.

Seized and taken as the property of David Arthur, and will be sold to the highest bidder to pay and satisfy the said writs of Venditioni Exponas, debts, interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

A. W. SPARKS, } Late Cons.
J. W. CARROLL, } Cons.
August 31, 1850.

LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at PRIVATE SALE the undivided interest of Edward H. McLean, in and to the vacant Lot adjoining the premises of Mrs. Tilghman of Chester Town.

EDWARD A. MOORE,
Agent.
August 31, 1850.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE for sickness, for sale by
WILMER & FRANCIS.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF *CARRIAGE WHIPS and RIDING WHIPS* for sale by
WILMER & FRANCIS.