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KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday, May 17, 1851.

The President and Cabinet.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Messrs. Webster, Graham, Crittenden and Hall, of the Cabinet, are now absent from the Capitol, in the prosecution of a visit through a portion of the North, to Dunkirk, the terminus of the Erie Railroad. On all points of the route, the strongest marks of respect have been exhibited towards the President, and the most devoted wishes have been expressed for the continued success of the Administration.

These tributes were peculiarly due to Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet—for their Administration of the Government, during one of the most critical periods of its existence, has alike illustrated their firmness, ability, patriotism and devoted attachment to the Constitution.

The visit of the President cannot fail to be productive of good influences in bringing the North and the South together, and thus effecting an interchange of those kindly feelings, which constitute the great bond of our national union.

Ratification of the Constitution.

We understand that the citizens of Crumpton Hundred, in the upper section of Queen Ann's county, were to have had a mass meeting on Thursday afternoon last, for the purpose of ratifying the new Constitution. What flood of supernatural light can have broken upon our neighbors? that they should have considered, digested, and determined upon an instrument which they could not have read and with the provisions of which they could not have become acquainted by any of the methods usually sought for information? We observed on the Steamer Cecil, a number of the citizens of Centreville, on their way to attend this ratification meeting.

The New Constitution

Has just come to hand. It is very long and will require time and patience to read it. Our views we will give next week.—In the meantime we refer to the communication of "A Farmer," in another column for his views upon it. They are worthy of consideration.

Fire.

We regret to learn that the meat house, poultry house, &c., of Mr. Thos. Stephens near Fairlee, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The meat house containing over 3000 lbs. of Bacon, a large quantity of Lard, Flour &c., which was entirely consumed.

For the News.

The New Constitution.

Mr. Editor:—

The Convention adjourned on Tuesday last after a sesion 6 months and 10 days, and their labors have been published in the Baltimore Sun. Having looked with some interest, as an Eastern Shoreman and a Land and Slave holder, at the proceedings of the Convention, and having come to the conclusion to vote against the proposed Constitution, I subjoin my reasons in as few words as possible.

1st. Because Judges, Justices of the Peace and Orphan's Court, are made elective by a popular vote. These offices are not political offices, and the incumbents have no right to look to popular favour in discharging them. They are to administer the laws, faithfully, fully and impartially, but when they are made dependent upon popular suffrage, there is danger to public justice, for human nature is known to all frail, and there is a good deal of it in every man! There are offices, which should be elective because of their nature and duties, but the administrators of the law, should be independent and have no other influence upon them but that of public duty.

2nd. Because the Term of the Judges being limited to 10 years, the best qualified Lawyers, with good practice cannot be induced to accept, and inferior ones will have to be selected.

3d. Because, Sheriffs and Constables are made elective every two years; the terms are too short and elections too frequent and expensive.

4th. Because only one Judge is provided for four counties. The first place, it is dangerous to trust the property, liberty, life and character of the people in the hands of a single Judge. One man may be biased by prejudice, or personal resentment, or interest, and may under the forms of law sacrifice the dearest interest of the citizens, while the same interest in the hands of three, would be safe, and protected. In the second place, the chances of absence, in cases of sickness of the Judge or of his family, will be very likely to occur frequently, and the disappointment to Jurors, Witnesses and Parties, will be very great. Besides, the opinions of no one man can be relied on like the opinions of three and Appeals must be more frequent, and consequently the legal expenses may be increased.

5th. Because it reduces the Delegates from the Eastern Shore, and gives them to Baltimore and the Western Shore, thereby placing the landed and Slave interest in the control and power of the City and upper counties, which have comparatively few Slaves—the city having 10, and Kent County only 2, representatives.

6th. Because, it rejects and removes from office, persons, but recently appointed for seven years, who surrendered other business, to engage exclusively in the official duties. This is unjust in itself and violates the common principles of right, between man and man. A Tenant who leases a Farm for 7 years and makes improvements may as well be turned off in 2 or 3 years, and with as much propriety. Injustice in no case should be tolerated, and least of all, public injustice.

7th. Because, the people in one third of the State, did during the last autumn elect one third of the Senate of the State—but they are also to be thurst out of office for no cause, and when they are ready to discharge, their duties faithfully and efficiently.

8th. Because, it abolishes imprisonment for debt, which will impair the credit of the poorer classes and be vexatious to them. But few are imprisoned, none oppressed—Merchants &c., will refuse credit, and suffering must ensue, when one of the remedies is taken away from the creditor. The measure may appear plausible at first blush, when examined, it will surely result in injury to the poor man—by limiting or stopping his credit. The man in moderate circumstances must have credit.

9th. Because, it takes away from the Governor, nearly all his patronage, and reduces him to comparative, nothingness—it strips his office of dignity—and a Governor will hereafter be, of small importance, inferior persons will be called to fill it—and the public interest as well as standing and dignity, of the office, will be impaired or gone.

10th. Because no mode is provided for the smallest change but by a new Convention, which may be called every 10 years. This will be annoying and inconvenient to the people, as well as expensive. The costs of the present Convention is about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, besides the expenses to the counties and city of two elections. Conventions will become the order of the day and a new election district cannot be made without an alteration and consequently a Convention. The people were not aware of the expense &c., of the late Convention, or they would not have called it. The next Convention will probably sit longer than the late one. The difficulties are to be found in the nature of Conventions, and the universal tendency to change the laws. The cost of the late Convention would have liquidate a large portion of the interest on the public debt.

11th. Because the time allowed for the examination and consideration of the constitution, only two weeks from Wednesday next, is too short for the people to pass calm and enlightened judgement upon it they desire. It is the great fundamental Law that cannot be altered but after 10 years by a Convention, and if adopted, and found to work badly must be endured. The people should have months to interchange opinions to study and reflect upon the various provisions, their probable effect and bearing. This cannot be done, for the want of time—it is the work of months, for scarcely a plank is left of the old ship. Not one half the people will have an opportunity of reading the proposed Constitution. There will be no opportunity for free and frequent communication among Farmers, whose occupations keeps them at home at this season. It will be safest therefore to vote against the measure, and here after instruct the delegates to select all the best provisions from it and by Legislature acts make them a part of the Constitution. "Better bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of.

A FARMER.

Reported for the Kent News.

The Kent County Murder.

CHESTERTOWN, May 10, 1851.

Investigation in Kent county Court, upon Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, by John Ford and Nicholas Murphy, charged with the murder of the Cosden Family.

Present—Judge Eccleston. Counsel for the State George Vickers and B. C. Wickes; for the defence, Hon. J. A. Pearce.

The witnesses for the defence in these cases having been examined on Monday last, at which time those for the State had not arrived, it was agreed by counsel that the investigation should be adjourned until to-day, (Saturday, May 10th,) at which time the State being prepared, the examination of witnesses proceeded.

Mrs. Ford re-called by State, having been examined on Monday last.—On the day when Drummond was at her husband's house the Thursday of the murder, witness did not see him and Shelton together. Witness went down to Murphy's house on that afternoon; found Murphy and Shelton cleaning their guns, they said they were going to shoot musk-rats. Witness had been to Willie's, and staid to dinner; on her return about 3 or 4 o'clock, saw drummond going into the woods, where her husband or Thomas Shelton was. After coming from Willie's witness went to Murphy's. The hired girl told her Shelton and Drummond were together on that day. Shelton came by her house on Wednesday; said he was musk-rattus; came into the house and staid ten to fifteen minutes; he did not ask her for a knife, or say anything about a knife or a dirk. When witness was at Murphy's, Murphy asked her how she would trade knives; she had a small knife in her hand. Shelton pulled out a dirk and said to her 'will you swap?' Witness said 'what are you doing with that knife?' The sun was then half an hour high.—Witness did not see Willie, before the investigation in Elkton, that she knew a bout this knife of Shelton. Willie did not reply that would bear hard against Shelton nor did she say that she would not tell it unless she was asked.

Question to Mrs. Ford—Did not Willie say to you that that testimony would operate against Murphy—did you or not state that if so you would say nothing about it?

Mr. Pearce objected to the question, upon the ground that Willie's declarations could not be given by Mrs. Ford. Mr. Wickes sustained the question, upon the ground that it was not for the purpose of proving the truth of Willie's statement, but for the purpose of impeaching the witness for the defence, Mrs. Ford the court ruled the question good.

Robert Willie, for State—On Monday, before investigation at Elkton, Mrs. Ford sent her little son for witness. Mrs. Ford said to him that she could say no good for Murphy; that she saw them clean their guns; that she saw Shelton with a long knife, and told him that it was no knife for a gentleman, and Shelton said it was the knife for a man, and then shut it up; that she then said to witness, "but I wont tell this unless they ask me;" witness was in the woods with Ford, and Drummond came into the woods about the middle of the afternoon; Ford came into the woods about dinner time; they all left the woods at about an hour by sun; Ford's house being about 100 yards distant—witness towards home, Ford and Drummond went towards Ford's house; saw Drummond on Friday morning about sunrise, at which time Drummond was at Ford's, grinding an axe and Ford harnessing his horses. On Wednesday, before the murder, witness met Shelton on the road by himself; Shelton was walking and witness riding, Shelton had a bundle of clothes and a double barrelled barrelled gun; in reply to witness' inquiry, Shelton said that he was from Blackbird, and d——d tired—the distance was 18 or 20 miles from Blackbird to where witness met him; witness did not know Shelton until she told him his name; they then separated, and Shelton went on to Murphy's. After dinder witnes saw Shelton shooting on the opposite side of the river, witness did not himself see Shelton's knife; he only knew of it by what Mrs. Ford said; she told him that it was rusty; Mrs. Ford did not say that "she would say nothing against Shelton;" witness saw Shelton after dinner, on the Wednesday before the murder.

Mrs Ford recalled by the State—Drummond was at the house of witness on Thursday night (the night of the murder) and breakfasted there before day on Friday. He left there about 9 or 10 o'clock on that morning. Ford was out in the field with one of his sons. At dinner, Ford asked if Drummond had gone. Witness does not remember whether Drummond bade her farewell. He did not say where he was going. Drummond brought no weapon.—He had been a stranger to her before that time. Ford was not present when Drummond went.

—— Clayton for State, sworn—Lives at the head of Sassafras—keeps tavern. Ford called at his house on the Sunday of Cosden's funeral, between 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. He was in a carriage with a gentleman. He was in the tavern about a half hour. *He* stated that Drummond staid at his house on Wednesday night, and left on Thursday morning for Dulaney's saw mill, and was not to return until Monday, and that they might arrest him as he returned through the head of Sassafras. Dr Marsh and others then started for the saw mill. Drummond and Shelton were arrested in Sassafrass Neck both on the same day; and, about the same time, witness told Ford that Drummond and Shelton were both suspected. Ford did not then say Drummond could not be guilty, because he was at his house at the time of the murder. Ford did not mention Shelton; gentlemen present talked of Shelton. The nearest way from Ford's house to Cosden's would be by Fredericktown or Head of Sassafras, would not pass within two miles of the point where Drummond was arrested.

By defence.—When Ford said Drummond left on Thursday morning, Biggs asked if he was sure of it; he replied that he was sure.

James H. Hurt, for State.—Was at Cosden's funeral; saw there a man they called Murphy; does not recognize the prisoner as that man; heard the man talking with M. Crouch; heard him say that Shelton came to his house on Tuesday or Wednesday night; (witness does not remember which night he said, but one of them,) that he left early the next morning, stole his axe, and ought to be arrested for that; that Shelton once stole a coat.

Edwin Crouch, for State.—Recognizes the prisoner (Murphy) as the man he talked with at the murder. Prisoner said Shelton staid at his house on Wednesday night, and when he went away next morning he stole his axe. There was a crowd around at the time; witness called him aside; asked him Shelton's first name, and took it down in writeting. The prisoner said that Shelton had a double barrelled gun and dirk when he came to his house. Prisoner said nothing about his believing Shelton to be innocent; said nothing about quarelling with Shelton; does not know how this conversation arose.

Isaac Cox, for State.—Lives 7 or 8 miles from Cecilton; was at Cecilton on Saturday after the murder, at about 2 or 3 P. M.; on his way home Shelton over took him, (both being on foot;) as they walked together witness mentioned the murder to Shelton; Shelton made no answer, asked no question, and expressed no surprise; witness has a family, and Shel. went home with him When he mentioned the murder to his family, and related the particulars in Shelton's hearing, Shelton said not a word. Shelton had a double barrel gun and a dirk; proposed to him to trade the dirk for a small pocket knife, which witness refused to do; Shelton staid all night; on the next morning George Gaunz, Benjamin Cox, and Gideon Clark came; Shelton traded the dirk away with Gaunz. After dinner Whitelock and Manly rode up; Shelton was then in the house, but said to Clark let's take a walk, there are to many coming here for me. When they had walked about a hundred yards the man who came to arrest him overtook him and brought him back. When witness met Shelton on Saturday he had no bundle of clothes; did not say whence he came, or where he was going; did not say where he staid on Thursday night, or that he slept at Sewell's on the night before, (Friday) He said he had been gunning; witness lives on the Pon's Creek Farm.

John B. Hays, for State.—Went to Cox's with the party that arrested Shelton. A good many questions were put to Shelton; they asked him for his pistol and dirk; he said he had none. He had spots on his pants and boots, which they supposed to be blood. *He* said it was muskrat blood.

Edwin Crouch recalled by State.—Found a panel knocked out of Cosden's door, which bore two impressions of a gun.

Francis Cann recalled.—As Sheriff of the county, has in his possession the gun of Shelton and the panel; the mussel of the gun exactly corresponds with the impression on the panel.

By State.—Did or did not Drummond a week ago, acknowledge to you, that he was present at the murder?

Mr. Pearce objected to the question, upon the ground that Drummond's statements could not be given through another party, but must himself be brought into court.

Mr. Vickers replied that Drummond could not be examined in person, because he would thereby crimmate himself.

Mr. Wickes claimed that inasmuch as Drummond could not be called upon to criminate himself, and although his confessions as made to a third party, could not be received in an entirely independent case, they might yet be received as the confession of a principal against an accessory—illustrating the point by supposing that Ford was then upon his trial as an accessory to this murder—Drummond having been convicted as a principal, and contended that such a record would be received in evidence.

Mr. Pearce interposed, saying that it would be evidence simply of the fact that such a verdict had been rendered.

Mr. Wickes replied that it must be evidence of the *guilt* of the principal, or it could be of no avail against the accessory. That the confession would look to the guilt of the principal—and having shown a connection between these parties, he claimed it good against the accessory. The court overruled this point, and rejected the evidence.

Mr. Wickes then made this point—That in a preliminary exrmination, upon such an application as this, the court sat in a capacity analagous to that of a committing magistrate, and that as before such a magistrate a party would be committed, upon the simple affidavit of a person—that he believed the party guilty, or has reasonable grounds to believe him guilty, without stating such facts as grounds of belief as would constitute legal evidence for a petit jury—so the court can now admit such evidence as is not strictly or technically legal.

The court remarked, that although one case occured in the books tending to sustain the position that evidence not technically legal might be given before a committing magistrate; and although magistrate were constantly acting upon this principle, yet the Court was not prepared to admit that such evidence was legal, or that any evidence not competent before a petit jury could be given in this examination, & therefore overruled the points made by the State.

The Court further stated, that their decided conviction of the law was opposed to the reception of Cann's testimony as to Drummond confession, but to allow time for the examination of authorities, they would adjourn until Tuesday next, on which day the examination will be resumed.

Tuesday May 13th, 1851.

Thos. Shelton (for defence) I was at Ford's all day of the murder Thursday; Drum. came there in the forenoon; took supper and slept there. I remember the day, it was the 27th of February. I wac in Ford's new ground; I heard of the murder on Friday, and that was the day after Drummond came to Ford's; he went out on Friday morning about eight o'clock; he took breakfast at Ford's.

By State—We ate supper on Thursday between 6 and 8 o'clock; Drummond was at supper; it was dark enough for a candle; I don't remember whether there was one; I was at the table. Besides myself there were Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Drummond and 3 children; Eliz. Ford was in the house' but not at the table. After supper, Ford, Drummond and I went into the back room together, and sat there until 8 or 9 o'clock; Eliz. Ford was at this time in the kitchen, but came into the back room about half an hour afterwards; she was in the room about an hour—Drummond pulled off his boots and Ford showed him up to bed; Ford went to bed immediately afterwards. I was within call when they were in the woods—they came out to me in the field and I went to the house with them—we have 4 horses; Drummond eat breakfast with the family before day light. After this Drummond was knocking about the yard; we went out to work at sunrise and remained until dinner time—Drummond and one of the little boys came out to where I and a boy were working, he helped us to chop, and talked with us, and left about 8 o'clk—I saw no dirk in his possession—I did not on Friday morning notice any mud or dust on his boots—I knew D. last fall, he said he came from Black Bird—that he had been chopping cord-wood—he had no clothes with him. I did not see Wm. Shelton on that day—Drummond did not go into the woods, until after dinner on Thursday—I don't know, whether I left him at the house, or not; some of Ford's people told me of the murder late in the afternoon of Friday; I went to bed on Thursday night between 8 and 9 o'clock; Drummond was up on Fuday morning when I got up; we all got up pretty much together; I know Wm. Shelton; I met him at a wedding at Murphy's some time ago; I saw him pass on the road on Wednesday—I did not talk with him on Thursday; I knew that Shelton lived at Black Bird—Drummond said nothing about Shelton; I talked with Drummond at dinner and tea there was nothing said about Shelton; Drummond did not say why he left Black Bird, he brought no axe and no clothes; said he left his clothes at Registers; didn't say he was going to return to Black Bird; he said he was going to the Ferry to see Wm. Shelton—I did not go to the Cosden funeral; I was at tea at Ford's on that evening (Sunday) Ford was present; talked about the funeral, said they had arrested Webster, said nothing about Shelton or Drummond; did not say they were suspected; Eliz Ford was not at the table; Ford and Murphy got home from the funeral not long before tea; I dont remember whether Murphy took tea at Ford's, I saw Murphy that evening, he talked about the murdered people; said "they looked dreadful; and, that Webs'r was arrested." I don't remember that he said anything about Shelton or Drummond; there was nothing said to make me suppose that Drummond and Shelton were suspected; Drummond told me that he was going to the Ferry; I have never heard Murphy say, that Shelton took his axe—Murphy and Ford arrived from funeral together, Ford was in a carriage, Murphy on horseback. They did not say they came by different roads; Mrs. Ford is my step mother.

Robert Shelton (for defence.)—The testimony of this witness corroborates the evidence of Thos. Shelton. For want of room we are compelled to omit it.

Joseph Boots—for State—I live in Sassafras Neck, on the property of Joseph Veazey, Drummond came to my house on Friday about 12 or 2 o'clock—he told me he was from the Head of Sassafras; he had boarded there and chopped wood for Jno. Morton near the Delaware line; he was arrested on Sunday at my house; he staid with me I in Friday until Sunday. I did not see Wm. Shelton; Drummond did not expressly say that he came direct from the Head of Sassafras, but I supposed him to mean that—I became acquainted with Drummond about 1841; had not seen him since '42 or '43. He dined with me on that day; he had 2 bundles and an axe. I heard of the murder from Price, the storekeeper on Saturday morning; Drummond had not mentioned it me; I talked with him about it; he made strange of it; I did not hear him say, that strangers going about the county would be arrested; his clothes were taken away from my house on Monday.—I saw no blood on his pants; he said nothing about Black Bird; said he had been at Fords, but did not say *when*; said nothing about *Wm.* Shelton; he said he had heard there was chopping to be had in Sassafrass Neck, and came down to get work. I live from 6 to 8 miles from Coxes and 3 or 4 miles from Bohemia Ferry.

Richard Peacock—for State—I heard Shelton say that he lodged on Friday night at *Mr. Sewall's*, I called to see Sewall on Friday; Sewall was a negro lived in a small hovel among the pines, about 4 to 6 miles from Bohemia Ferry; Shelton said he had good accommodations at Sewall's; that he slept up stairs very comfortably; I saw the *bed* on which he slept; it was a very filthy piece of muslin; and had no covering; Shelton said that he was at Murphy's on Wednesday night, and also on Thursday night; he was making his back to Murphy's on Friday. I went to Sewall's to search for his dirk and pistols.

At this point the Court adjourned until Thursday next.

Thursday, May 14th.

John Stradley—for State—I live in Sassafras Neck, was engaged in wood chopping last February; Drummond came to me on Friday after murder, while I was in the woods—about 11 o'clock; I live about 3 miles from Bohemia Ferry; had never seen him before; he spoke when he came up; he had an axe and two bundles which he laid on a rank of wood; asked me who lived in the little house close by? I told him Jos. Boots; he said he wanted to see him, had'nt seen him for 13 or 14 years; I saw Boots and Drummond talking—Boots said it was Drummond—I saw him and Drummond cutting wood on Saturday morning; on Friday D. pretended to know nothing about chopping wood; I mentioned the murder Drummond made strange of it; said he knew one that was clear, I asked him who? he said he was; he asked me who could have done it? I told him I didn't know, unless they was foreigners, Dutch or Irish; my impression was that he knew nothing about the murder; he asked we what they got? I told him I didnt know.

John H. Price—for State—I live in Sassafras Neck, 1¼ miles from Bohemia Ferry; saw Drummond on Friday morning, coming by the mill road from the Ferry, he passed my place between 9 and 10 o'clock, he was going towards Jos. Veazey's; saw Shelton same morning between 12 and 1 o'clock; he did not come by the same road—Drummond was coming from towards the mill; Shelton, came by the hacks point road; Shelton stopped a moment; said nothing about the murder. I had not then heard of it; asked where he hailed from, he said from Kent. Both came from direction of Murphy's and Ford's, by the back and front roads.

Owing to the absence of witnesses, the Court adjourned till this (Saturday) afternoon.

MARKETS.—By Capt. Browne.

Baltimore May 16, 1851

White Wheat,	105 to 110
Red do,	90 to 98
Rye,	65 to 68
Oats,	40 to 44
Yellow Corn,	54 to 56
White do,	56 to 58
Best Mercer Potatoes,	100 to 105

For Sale.

I will sell at private sale one four wheel Carriage and harness, new, one horse cart and gears nearly new, one dearbond, one wheat fan, all in good order Also one lumber or wood wagon, at Fairlee Mill. For terms apply to

WM. BACCHUS.

May 17. 1851.

Wanted.

A pair of young Steers, for which the highest cash price will be given.—Enquire at this office.

May 17, 1851.

WINES, BRANDY and WHISKEY for sale by

Wilmer & Francis.

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PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

North East Corner of *Third and Dock Streets,*

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Guarantee and accumulated capital over

$200,000.

Charter perpetual—All the profits divided amongst the policy holders every year. The only truly Mutual Company in the city or State.

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Alexander A. Kennard,

Office No. 22, west Fayette st. opposite the Post office, Baltimore, Md.

The Agent for the above Company will be at the house of John McDaniel, Esq. Chester Town, Md on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May, and 2d and 3d of June, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 3 P. M where persons who are desirous of being insured, can obtain pamphlets explanatory of Life Insurance, with any other information they may desire on the subject.

A. A. KENNARD, agent.

May 17, 1851.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business. He feels competent that he can give satisfaction to all who will patronize him. *He* will be found in the **Market House**, at STALL No. 11, *every morning in the week*, until 9 o'clock, and will also keep best fresh meat that MARKET can afford, every day, during the week; Sundays excepted; during the balance of the week at the the old stand of the late Geo. B. Usilton, up town. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

Farmers having Stock for sale, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned before selling In case of my absence any orders left with Mrs. Usilton, will be promptly attended to.

WM. PERKINS.

☞P. S. Persons indebted on last year's account, are respectfully requested to call and settle. W. P.

May. 17. 1851.

G. C. QUICK AND COMPANY'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.

WILL EXHIBIT AT Chester Town on Wednesday, May 21st. For one day only.

Doors open from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER NINE YEARS OF AGE HALF PRICE.

This splendid collection of the rarest and most magnificent specimens of the Animal Creation, obtained from all quarters of the globe, will enter town on the morning of the day of exhibition in

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ORPHEAN CHARIOT,

Containing the New York Brass Band, under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Nosher, and will consist of all the beautifull decorated vehicles of the Company, drawn by a magnificent stud of

One Hundred Horses.

The Menagerie of G. C. QUICK & CO stands unrivalled by any other similar establishment in the world, and in it will be found representatives of every animal which has ever been discovered by the naturalists. It is composed of the two great collections formerly belonging to

June, Titus & Co., and Van Amburg & Co.

And among the principal attractive features will be found the trained

PERFORMING ANIMALS,

which were so celebrated both in Europe and America. MR. BROOKS, the unequaled Lion-King, will superintend this part of the Exhibition.

In the course of the performance MR. LANGWORTHY will introduce his highly trained Ponies, who will go through with their wonderful feats of dancing, waltzing, &c., forming a pleasant episode to the general entertainment.

May 17, 1851.—1t

ATTENTION.

THOSE who may want GOOD TOBACCO, Segars, and Snuff, would do well to call at the Brick corner on Queen and High Streets.

J. RUSSELL.

May 10, 1851. 3m