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THE KENT NEWS.

FRUSTRA, LABAROT, QUI OMNIUS, PLACERE STUDET—"HE LABORS VAINLY, WHO ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE EVERY ONE."

VOL. 12. CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 9, 1851. NO. 15.

THE KENT NEWS.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

$1 50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months or $2 50 at the end of the year—5 copies for $6—10 copies, $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.

Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion.—A liberal deduction willbe made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications must be postpaid

ESTATE OF J. T. FREEMAN.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, July 16, 1851.

On the application of Sophia A. Freeman Executrix of J. T. Freeman, late of Kent county, dec'd.

Ordered, that she give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased' estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my (Seal) hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of July, 1851.

Test, E. WELCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of J. T. Freeman, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of February 1852, they may otherwisebe excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, 1851.

SOPHIA A. FREEMAN, Ex'x.
J. T. Freeman, decd.

July 19, 1851.—4w

☞Persons having accounts against the above estate will leave them with G. S. Hollyday Esq., Chestestown.

"SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

THE subscriber has declined removing from the good old town of Chester and informs his friends and the public that he intends to carry on at his old stand at the corner of *High* nad Queen Streets, the *Boot and Shoe* business, in all its branches and that he has just returned from the City with an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Consisting of the following:

Gentlemen's fine Boots,
Do. Lace Boots,
Do. Patent leather Shoes
Do. Gaitors,

LADIES BRANCH,

Ladies' Walking Shoes,
" Gaiters,
" Morocco and Kid Slippers,
" Patent Leather Slippers,
And an assortment of children's Shoes
All of which he offers at the lowest *cash* prices.

N. B. All work of his make warranted

JOHN W. PRICHARD.

Chester Town, July 5, 1851.

Ice Cream, Cakes, Lemonade, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

THE subscribers respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Kent county that they constantly keep on hand and for sale, Lemon, Strawberry and Venellia Ice-Cream, Cakes, Mineral Water, &c, &c, Their saloon has been fitted up in the best manner and is altogether private. By strict attention they hope to recieve a share of patronage. ICE CREAM, CAKES, &c, made for families or parties at very low rates.

CLARA ALLEN,
ELIZA RODGERS.

Chestertown, July 12, 1851.

BAKERY AND VARIETY STORE,

SUPERIOR Loaf Bread, Rusks, Crackers, all kinds of Cake, Candy, fruit, Nuts, Toys and other notions, together with a great variety of *PATENT MEDICINES*. &., &c.

J. RUSSELL.

May 10, 1851. 3m

CHEAP CLOTHING.

Down at the Brick Corner on Queen and High Streets.

THE subscriber would inform the public, he has just returned from the city, with a well selected and full assortment of all kinds of CLOTHING, and would respectfully invite those who may want to give him a call, and examine for themselves, he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

JOHN RUSSELL.

May 10, 1851.—3m

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

INDEPENDENT WHEAT-RAKES.

THE subscriber has on hand the above named rakes, the best now in use.—Price $15—Terms *cash*. Call and see them.

H. W. EARNEST.
Agent.

June 14, '51. 4t

Take Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has REVOLVING WHEAT RAKES, on hand and for sale. Price $8, for the *cash only*.

HENRY W. EARNEST.
Agent.

June 14, '51.—4.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, in Kent County.

William Graham and Reuben Newnam vs. Robert L. Pearson. } Petition for Partition.

And now, to wit, this fifth day of June in the year of our *Lord*, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty one, this cause coming before the Chancellor, upon the motion of Nathaniel B. Smithers, Esq., the Complainant's Solicitor, and the writ of summons aforesaid, and the Sheriff's return thereon being seen and examined, and the affidavit of the aforesaid John S. Kersey being seen. It is thereupon ordered by the Chancellor, that the aforesaid defendant Robert L. Pearson, appear in this cause on Monday the 22d day of September next.

And it is ordered and directed by Chancellor, that a copy of this order shall be inserted in the Delaware Republican a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington in this State and in the Kent News a newspaper published at Chestertown in Kent county, in the State of Maryland, and shall be continued in said newspapers for the space of three month next after its publication, and also that a copy of said order shall for the same space of time be posted up in the office of the Register of this Court, and at the court house door of this county.

State of Delaware, Kent Co, L. S.

I, John A. Moore Register in Chancery, in Kent county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing order is a true copy of the order in the above cause now of record in said court

SEAL

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Dover, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one.

JOHN A MOORE,
Reg. in Chan.

June 21, 1851.—3m

In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware. in Kent County.

William Graham vs. Sam'l Pearson. } Bill for Injunction.

And now, to wit, this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred, and fifty-one, this cause coming before the Chancellor, upon the motion of Nathaniel B. Smithers, Esq., the Complainant's Solicitor, and the writ of Injunction and Subpoena aforesaid, and the Sheriff return thereon being seen and examined, and affidavit of the aforesaid James Green and John B. Britton being seen. It is thereupon ordered by the Chancellor that the aforesaid defendant Samuel F. Pearson appear in this cause on Monday the 22d day of September next.

And it is ordered and directed by the Chancellor, that a copy of this order shall within thirty days from this date be inserted in the Delaware Republican, a newspaper published in City of Wilmington in this State, and in the Kent News a newspaper published at Chestertown, in Kent county in the State of Maryland and shall be continued in said newspapers for the space of three months next after its publication—and also that a copy of said order shall within the said thirty days be posted up in the office of the Register of this Court, and at the Court House door of this county.

State of Delaware, Kent Co., L. S.

I, John A. Moore Reg. in Chan. in Kent County aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the order in the above cause now of record in said Court.

SEAL

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Dover, this 7th day of June A. D, 1851.

JOHN A. MOORE,
Reg. in Chan.

June 21, 1851.—3m.

Wilmer & Francis

HAVE just received a *cheap* and desirable assortment of Goods suitable for Harvest, such as Machine Oil; Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Molasses; Whiskey—Tinware—Queensware &c. They have chosen with care their Wheat and Grass Scythes, and guarentee them to please.

June 14, '51.

N. B.—Also Hay Forks of a superior quality.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

AN examination of the Students will be held in Washington College, on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th of August, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board of Vis. and Govs.

J. F. GORDON,
Sec'y.

Aug 2, '51—2w

KELSEY'S Alternating Bee Hives for sale low by THOS. RASIN.

Still Pond, May 14, 1851. 6m.

POETRY.

PRESS FORWARD.

BY WM. C. RICHARDS.

Three ships for weary months had sailed
Upon a sea unknown,
Till hope grew weak and courage failed
In every heart save one;
The sailors trembled lest that sea
Should be their cold, dark grave,
And homeward urged their lord to flee,
Their lives and his to save!

But courage filled his lofty soul
That could not bow to fear,
And glory pointed to his goal,
And whispered it was near:
He heeded not the murmured wrath
Of his affrighted crew;
But forward on his ocean path
Pressed with devotion true!

The sun went down, to him, that night,
Not in the deep blue sea;—
A new world lay within his sight,
His vast discovery!
Columbus quailed not when despair
Sought to appeal his soul:
"Prese forward" was his watchword there,
And lo! the wonderous goal!

Oh brother! whosoe'er thou art,
And whatse'er thou aim,
From this example still true heart—
Press forward thou the same;
And when disponding thoughts arise
To fill thy heart with fear,
Look up, and let the glorious prize
Thy fainting footstep cheer.

Press forward! though the way be dark,
And Fear may whisper "Stay,"
Thy footstep may strike out a spark
To bless the with its ray.
Press forward! till the light appear—
'Twill all the sooner gleam—
As he who travels east draws near
The day's advancing beam!

From the Louisville Journal.

ORAN---A SONG,

BY MRS. A. F. RUTER DUFOUR.

Where dost thou wander, oh beautiful Oran?
Where dost thou wander, my dear, dark eyed one;
Light is thy footetep as dew of the morning,
Bright is thine eye as the morning's clear sun
Come where the sweet, snowy lily is blooming,
Come where the palm and the citron graves wave;
Come when the stars in the twilight are glowing,
And night in its beauty lies hushed as the grave.

Where art thou roaming, my darling fair Oran!
Where dost the star of thy beauty now beam?
Who is the mate of that pure lofty spirit?
What is revealed in thy life's mystic dream?
Softly and sweetly thine imagine reposes
Down in the depths of my innermost heart,
Sweet as the odor of summer's first roses,
Beautiful tho'ts from that fair image start.

Long will I dream of thee, lovely, bright Oran,
Dream of thee, dearest, sweet dreams of pure love
When the pale starlight and moonlight ard throwing
A mellow, rich halo o'er valley and grove,
Fondly I'll cheerish thy soul's witching music,
Beautiful, mystical, true as thou art;
Rayless and hopeless would life be forever,
If the spell of thy beauty should cease o'er my heart.

MISCELLANEOUS

JUDGE CHAMBERS AND *The Cosden Murderers.*

CHESTESTOWN, Kent county, July 24th, 1851.

Editors of the Republican and Argus:

GENTLEMEN—In your paper of Friday last, the 18th inst., there is an article headed "The Kent County Murderers and Judge Chambers," that is calculated to create alarm and uneasiness in this county, which has been already sufficiently agitated—first by that horrible tragedy, the murder of the Cosden family, by the numerous arrests and investigations, consequent upon the secret and mysterious circumstances under which that dreadful outrage upon the community was committed; by the trials and conviction of Shelton, Taylor and Murphy—the whole to be closed in a few days by the execution of those malefactors. In the article above mentioned, which is composed in part of a community from some correspondent, after alluding to the charge, as it is called, of Judge Chambers to the prisoners, the trial, &c., you say: "We have heard it stated, by what we deemed reliable authority, that there are certain gross informalities in these proceedings, which deserve an investigation, and which we hope will be investigated and the whole truth brought out." This information, it appears, was received from a correspondent in this Judicial District, who, it seems, obtained his information *from one who professes to know the facts* Now, sir, I have been an eye and ear witness to the whole proceedings in this county, and have had full and free interchange of opinion with a great portion of the community on this subject, and I aver that here where the murders were perpetrated, and where the evidence was thoroughly sifted, there has not, that I have heared of, been a whisper of dissatisfaction with any part of the proceedings of our Court in those trials, by any individual of any party, either against Judge Chambers, or any other person, or persons, connected with the Court or jury.

The circumstances are briefly these:—The trial of Wm. Shelton, one of the murderers, was commenced on Thursday morning, the 5th of June, and ended on Saturday night, the 7th of June, in the course of which the most searching investigation took place which the ingenuity of able counsel could devise, followed by arguments of unusual strength and eloquence, both for the State and for the prisoner; at the close of which, the jury retired to their chamber, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of *guilty of murder in the first degree.* On Monday morning, the 9th of June, on the meeting of the Court, a motion was made upon the application of Taylor and Murphy, by their counsel, that their trials should be removed, which motion was entertained by the Court, and the cases ordered to be removed to Cecil county, to be tried at the adjourned term of said Court, which was to meet at Elkton in the course of that week. While the subject of the removal of the cases was under discussion before the Court, it was suggested that if those men should be found guilty, they ought to be executed in Kent county. It was then proposed and agreed to by the counsel for the prisoners that records of three of the indictments should be sent to Cecil against each of the accused, Taylor and Murphy, (there being five indictments against each,) upon one or all three of which they should be tried in Cecil, and that if they should be found guilty there, then they were to be brought back to Kent, without being sentenced, and tried on one or both the remaining indictments in Kent County Court. It was further agreed by the counsel for the State and for the prisoners, with the approbation of the Court, that as the testimony in each case case was nearly the same—as to the main facts, indeed, identical—and as the whole evidence in regard to Murphy and Taylor would be brought out on their trials in Cecil, that if the said Murphy and Taylor should be found guilty in Cecil that notes of the evidence given in said Cecil County Court, to be approved by the counsel for the State, the counsel for the prisoners and the State, the counsel for the prisoners and the Court, should be submitted to the juries here, should said prisoners be brought back; but that nevertheless, the witnesses on the other trials should attend, together with any new testimony that might in the mean time be discovered, to be sworn, or not, as circumference might occur. The said parties, Murphy and Taylor, it is known, were tried and found guilty in Cecil. After the trials had closed in Cecil, a conference took place between the counsel for the State, the counsel for the prisoners and the Court, and it was agreed that some of the witnesses who resided in Cecil, and some out of the State might be discharged, retaining the principal ones, who had been already recognized to appear at Kent County Court on the 23d of June. On Monday, the 23d of June, the day on which Kent County Court stood adjourned.—Murphy and Taylor were each put upon their trials on one of the indictments remaining in this county against them. Juries were drawn and empannelled, in those cases respectively of gentlemen from the regular panel. No one individual, of which said juries, had been sworn on the trial of Shelton. The juries being sworn after the usual information had been given to the prisoners of the right of challenge, &c. Before proceeding in the first case, it was agreed by the counsel for the State, the counsel for the prisoners, and with the consent of the Court, that the swearing of the witnesses should be dispensed with, and a report of the evidence on the trials in Cecil should be read and submitted to the jury in both cases. Accordingly the indictments upon which the prisoners were on trial, with the report of the evidence on the trials of said prisoners in Cecil, both for the State ane for the prisoners, were read and submitted to the jury, in both cases, without argument on either side; after which, the jury in each case rendered verdicts of guilty of murder in the first degree against prisoners respectively. It is proper, also, to remark, that after the trials in Cecil, and before the trials in this county, the prisoners, Murphy and Taylor, were informed by their counsel of the course proposed to be pursued on the last trials, and consulted about it, the whole being fully explained to them, and they readily acquiesced in the said arrangement. One other fact I had nearly forgotten. Since the trial and conviction of those men, they have all said, that with the evidence which was before them, the jury could not do it otherwise than find them guilty, but that the witnesses swore falsely or were mistaken.

The object of returning the prisoners to and having the last cases tried in Kent was to gratify the opinion which it is believed was universal, to wit: that instead of having two of the prisoners executed in Cecil and the third one in Kent, there should be but one scene of the kind, and that to occur in Kent, where the offence was committed and where the sympathies of the community would give to the fatal scene its best effect. It suppose no two opinions can possibly exist on this point. To effect this object a motion was made for new trials in Cecil, as a matter of form simply to delay judgment on the verdict there, and there being no judgment, there could of course be no record to send to the Governor.

The Governor was informed (unofficially) of the fact that Murphy and Taylor were tried and convicted in Cecil, and also of the manner in which the trials were conducted in Kent, and if the information had not been satisfactory to that distinguish officer, who in addition to his other superior attainments is an acute lawyer, he would doubtless have demanded any other information he had a right to call for.

There never were cases, in my opinion at least, which underwent more thorough and searching investigation than those of Shelton, Taylor and Murphy, or cases in which the Court, the Counsel, the Juries, in fact all concerned in the trials exhibited more patience, or a greater desire to bring to light every fact and circumstance having the least bearing thereon. Upon the said trials, each one before a seperate jury, (here and in Cecil,) they were all three fully and conclusively proven to be identified as confederates in the murders for which they stood indicted, the main facts (as before remarked) being identical against each, and each one having failed to establish his either by an allibi or any other form.

If your correspondent, *from this Judicial District*, is so very anxious about the fate of Murphy and Taylor, why does he not forthwith apply to the Governor for a pardon or a commutation of punishment, instead of throwing a firebrand into this community in order to have a fling at Judge Chambers. It appears from his communication that he has his information "from one who professes to know," and also, that "is said," &c. Now before he made such a communication for publication he should have been certain that there has been "great irregularity," in the trials of those men, and not as he has done, insinuate that great injustice has been done them, and that the matter should be "enquited into before the execution." The publication of the article in question is much to be regretted, it is calculated to disturb the peace of our community which has been already much disquieted about this shocking business, particularly the female portion of it. It is calculated to make the relatives of those wretched men dissatisfied, and themselves, should they hear of it, more firm in their denial of the crime so conclusively proven against them.

The citizens of our county, have been constantly harassed ever since the murder of the Cosden family, by all sort of unpleasant rumors, and to add to the excitement unnecessarily, particularly at this time, is cruel. Gentlemen, before writing flippant articles about this horrid business should reflect that there are many persons in the community (particular females) whose fears and apprehensions have been excited to the highest degree ever since the massacre on the 27th of last February, and it is exceedingly wrong, without proper grounds, to say or write any thing having a tendency to excite the fears of that portion of society, or any other portion.

But it appears that Judge Chambers' Charge, as it is called, is being used as an electioneering document, &c. Now let me ask in all candor, is this, (if true) a valid reason why the peace and quiet of a whole county should be disturbed, and many of the citizens made apprehensive of fresh troubles, more, perhaps, than we have yet had in regard to this horrible business.

Judge Chambers' address to these men preceeding the sentence of death pronounced upon them, was admired and approved by all who heard it, and not a word has ever been uttered that I have heard of, in this section of the State in regard to its being made an electioneering document until the said article in your paper founded upon the sapient communication aforesaid

The address and sentence delivered by the Judge was read by him from the manuscript, and when the prisoners were removed, the counsel for the State asked for it, and at the request of the editors of both papers here, it was handed to them for publication—both of them desired to publish it to gratify a very natural curiosity, which is believed to be quite usual. They joined their forces in order to get it printed off quickly, without any intention, it is believed, other than to gratify their patrons and the public generally.

If there was a shadow of doubt as to the guilt of those men, Shelton, Taylor, and Murphy, or if there was any truth in the assertion or insinuation that "gross informalities" took place on the trials of them, or any of them, and that consequently injustice had been done them, or any of them, the publication in question might be excused; but to disturb a whole community merely to attack a single individual, because it is alleged some of his friends have made use of his address to the prisoners to promote his election, is, to say the least of it, ill-timed and in very bad taste.

YOURS, A CITIZEN OF KENT,
AND AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

CUBA.

This island is situated between 28 deg. 12 min. N. lat., and 19 deg. 43 min. N. lat. Its length is 770 English miles—its breadth varies 25 to 90 miles, and it measures on its surface, about 4000 English square miles. Of 24 millions acres comprising the surface of the island, only two millions are under cultivation. Its position is admirable, being within a few days sail of the Atlantic ports of the United States, and two and a half days by steam from New Orleans. The eastern part is very mountainous, and some of the peaks are from 7000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. The vallies in the eastern department are exceedingly picturesque and fruitful. The principal agricultural productions are, the sugar cane, coffee, molasses, honey, rum, tobacco, wax, rice, cocoa, cotton, together with all kinds of tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, arrow-root, cocoa, Indian corn, castor oil, and different kinds of woods, such as cedar, mahogany, lance-wood, and other hard woods used by turners, etc. In 1841, the number of sugar estates on the island amounted to 1,238, upon which were employed 138,701 persons. Wax is produced to the amount of about 800,000 pounds and honey to the amount of two million gallons. Cattle to the number of about 900,000 head are owned in the island, and there are about 200,000 horses, 50,000 mules.

In minerals, the island is very rich; of copper mines, no less than 114 mines have been discovered in the island, 57 in the Eastern Department, 16 in the Central and 45 in the Western. The mine at Cobre, worked by an English Company, has shipped from 27,000 to 43,000 tons per annum. Coal, iron, silver, and amianthus have been discovered. The revenue of the island, is about $12,000,000. The population is about 1,200,000. Cuba was discovered by Columbus on the 27th of October, 1492, when the island had an indian population of about 200,000. Only a few half breeds now remain in the Eastern Department. In 1519, Havanna was founded. The English took it in 1762, and gave it up in again in 1763, in exchange for other possessions and advantages.

The late advice indicates that the fires of liberty have been lighted in the fruitful vales of this queen of the Antillas—not by a band of adventures from the United States, but by the hands of her own citizens who alone can render its glories permanent, and who seem now aware that "those who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC.—A man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had been to work to-night."

"Do you work for a living?" enquired the astonished girl.

"Certainly," replied the young man, "I am a mechanic."

"My brother doesn't work, and I dislike the name of a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty little nose

That was the last time he vitited the young woman. He is now wealthy man and has one of the best women for his wife. The young lady who disliked the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grogshops; and she a poor miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You who dislike the name of a mechanic, whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress—beware how you treat young men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper with all his ring, jewery, and brazen pomposity, and take to your affection the callous handed, intelligent, and industrious mechanic.—Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly, who have turned their backs on honest industry. A few years of bitter experience have taught them a severe lesson. In this country no man or woman should be respected, in our thinking, who will not work bodily or mentally, and who curl their lips with scorn, when introduced to hard working men.

☞A country clergyman who had preached many years to the same society, told his hearers, one Sunday, that if they would propose texts for him to preach upon he could do them much more good than by selecting his own. "Will not some one," he said, "give me a subject for next Sunday?" After waiting awhile for some answer, a young man in the back part of the house arose and said: "You know that we read in the Bible that Nebuchadnezzar ate grass." "Certainly," said the minister, "we do; and now, young man what do you wish to have explained in regard to that passage?" "O," said the young fellow, "I kinder want to know how much they axed him a week for pasture."

☞The following orders were given by the captain of a western steamboat when she was about to be engaged in a race with another boat: "Rosin up thar, and tell the engineer to shut down the safety valve! Give her goss. Gentlemen why haven't stepped up to the captain's office and settled, will please retire to the ladies' cabin till we pass the boat or bust. Fire up!"

☞In New York, a professor of the cobbling craft hangs out his shingle, bespattered with this expressive stanza:

"Here's the man who won't refuse
To mend both boots and shoes.
My leather's good, my charges just,
Excuse me (but) I cannot trust."

☞Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says he in favor of short dresses; that "he has not much time to spend with the ladies, and therefore, while with them, he wishes to see as much of them as he can, with propriety."