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THE KENT NEWS.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
EDWARD DANSFIELD,
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 $8—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

AUCTION SALES

Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at PRIVATE SALE, and deliver possession when required, a portion of her FARM on which she resides, late the property of her deceased Father, Samuel Ringgold, and formerly called the

"Fergerson Farm."

She will sell from

175 to 200 Acres,

lying on the main road leading from Georgetown X Roads to Millington, about equi distant from those places; a good proportion is cleared of Wood leaving a sufficiency of

Timber

for the purpose of enclosure and more

WOOD,

than if sold would LIME the Land, independent of a sufficiency for the use of the Farm.

There is a small House upon the premises, and it is supposed it would be an eligible location for a WHEEL WRIGHT and SMITH'S Shops. The land is within two miles of navigable water, and convenient churches, a church, School, Market and Post Office.

THE TERMS

OF SALE, will be a reasonable portion in cash, and the balance on time—the particulars will be more fully stated when called for.

The undersigned will also dispose of another portion of her Farm, containing about

100 ACRES

on the road leading from George Town X Roads to Massey's X Roads—adjoining lands is about

150 ACRES

belonging to another person, which it is understood will be disposed of

TERMS made known on application to
M. A ROSE
Residuary Devisee of
Sam'l. Ringgold decd.

Kent County, Aug. 30, 1851 } 4t

☞ Delaware Journal copy 1 a w. 4 weeks.

FOR
PRIVATE SALE.

SHALL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, the FARM now in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Armstrong in Kent County on the road leading from George Town X Roads to Chestertville, it consists of between

3 and 400 Acres,

in a good state of cultivation, and under good fence, about

100 Acres of

TIMBER.

The improvements are a large Dwelling with a Brick Kitchen adjoining with all necessary out-Buildings—and a Well of first rate water—it adjoins the lands of Mr. Wm. Gooding and Mr. Joseph Maulsberger, and others.

J. W PALMER,
G. T. ⋈ Roads, Kent Co. Md.
Sept. 6, '51.—3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons residing in the upper District of Kent County, having claims against the late Samuel Ringgold, decd., are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber. All persons residing elsewhere having claims against said decd, are requested to leave them with George Vickers Esq., in Chester Town, duly proved.

M. A ROSE
Residuary Legatee of
Sam'l. Ringgold decd.,
near George Town X Roads
Aug. 30, '51.—3w.

LAND
For Sale.

A SMALL FARM, lying near the mouth of Still Pond creek in Kent County commonly called the

"HOWEL FARM,"

containing

72 Acres

of Land—adjoining the lands of Messrs. C Tilden, J. Kelley, H. Masten and Dr. Davidson—and occupied by Cudgo Rasin (C. n.)

There is a small Log tenement on the land, and it is supposed, from ten to fifteen thousand bushels of Oyster Shell, can be procured. There are also some young

CHESNUT,

and fuel on the land—which requires but little fencing comparatively.

The Sale will be public, at the Tavern of Mr. Jno. McDaniel in Chester Town on

TUESDAY

the 30th day of September 1851, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

THE TERMS

will be on a credit of six and twelve months—secured by Bond of purchaser with approved security.

A plot of the land will be exhibited at the sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, Agent
for the owners.

Chester Town, }
Sept 4. 1851 }

ESTATE OF JAMES BOON.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, September 2, 1851.

On the application of Charlotte Boon and J. W. Pierson, Admr. of Jas. Boon, late of Kent county, dec'd.

Ordered that they give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's 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 hand and (Seal) the seal of my office affixed, this 2nd day of Sept., 1851.

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

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of JAMES BOON, late of Kent county dec'd. 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 26th day of March, 1852, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given ender my hand, this 2nd day of September, 1851.

CHARLOTTE BOON and J. W. PIERSON.
Admr. Jas. Boon, decd.

Sept. 2, 1851.—4t.

ESTATE OF MARGARET A. HERRICK

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, September 2, 1851.

On the application of Caleb W. Spry, Administrator Margaret A. Herrick, late of Kent county, dec'd.

Ordered, that he give notice required by law to 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 2nd day of September, 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 M. A. Herrick, 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 26th day of March 1852, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of Sept., 1851.

CALEB W. SPRY, Admr.
Margaret A. Herrick, decd.

Sept. 6, 1851.—4w

SHOE THREAD WAREHOUSE,
E. LARRABEE,
No. 24 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE.
Importer of Shoe Threads, Shoe Tools,
And Findings in General,
and Manufacturer of
Fashionable Lasts, Boot Trees, Shoe Trees, Crimping Boards, &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND an assortment of Shoe Threads; Calloons; Webbings; Boot Cords; Bristles; Awls; Pincers, Sole Knives; Sparrowbills, &c with a full assortment of Tacks, Pegs, Nails, &c.

Also in store—
The NIAGARA JET SHOWER BATH
REFRIGERATORS, NEW CONSTRUCTION,
FIRE AND THIEF-PROOF SAFES.
WATER FILTERS, very superior.
Sept. 6, 1851.

POETRY.

I WOULD NOT DIE AT ALL.

AIR—"*I would not Die in Spring Time.*"

I would not die in Spring time,
When worms begin to crawl;
When cabbage plants are shooting up,
And frogs begin to squall:
'Tis then the girls are full of charms;
And smiles upon the men;
When lamb and peas are in their prime—
I would not perish then.

I would not die in Summer,
When trees are filled with fruit—
And every sportsman has a gun,
The little buds to shoot.
The girls then wear the Bloomer dress,
And hall distract the men;
It is the time to wear it out—
I would not perish then.

I would not die in Autumn,
When new-mown hay smells sweet,
And little pigs are rooting round
For something nice to eat.
'Tis then the huntsman's wild halloo,
Is heard along the glen,
And oysters 'gin to latten up—
I would not perish then.

I would not die in Winter—
For one might freeze to death;
When blustering Boreas sweeps around,
And takes away one's breath,
When sleigh-bells jingle—horses snort,
And buckwheat cakes are tall;
In fact this is a right good world—
I would not die at all!

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

The Closing Proceedings—Brilliant Display—Immense Procession—A Hundred Thousand Visiters in Boston—Indisposition and Departure of President Fillmore—Return of the Cabinet—Reception of Mr. Webster, &c.

The grand finale of the three days' Jubilee in Boston closed on Friday with a military and civic procession—a dinner on the Common beneath an immense tent, made for the occasion, and a general illumination and fireworks in the evening. It was estimated that over 100,000 strangers were in the city.

The procession started shortly before 11 o'clock, and was two hours and twenty minutes passing the Revere House.—The escort was composed of the National Lancers, one regiment of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. The mechanical and manufacturing arts were strongly represented, and constituted the most interesting feature of the pageant. This department was some mile in length. The Students of Harvard College, the various Societies, and the Children of the Public Schools, were out in great numbers. The distinguished guests of the city rode in open carriages. Prominent among them was Lord Elgin, whose reception among the people was most cordial.

The absence of the President from the procession, on account of illness, caused some disappointment. The diversified and brilliant decorations of the streets, and buildings on the route, and the immense crowd gathered in the streets, and on the balconies, a scene impossible to describe.

After the procession dinner was served up under an immense tent on the Common. About four thousand persons were present, including President Fillmore.

On the removal of the cloth, Mayor Bigelow rose and said:

On account of the departure of the train, it becomes necessary for the President of the United States to leave us early; and I suppose that you as well as myself, would be unwilling that misfortune should befall this assemblage until we have at least proferred him our respects in the usual manner. [Applause.] I, therefore, interrupt you thus early in the part, to give you as a sentiment. "The health of the President of the United States."

The above sentiment was received by three times with three hearty cheers, after which it was responded to by Mr. Fillmore, as follows:

Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens—In acknowledging the compliment which you have paid to the high office which it is my fortune to hold, I rise rather for the purpose of excusing myself than of making a speech. You have been pleased to drink my health. I would it were as perfect on the occasion as it usually is; but, unfortunately, a slight indisposition within twenty four hours has deprived me of the great pleasure which I should have enjoyed this day, in participating in your exercises. I am unable to partake of the costly viands under which your miles of tables groan; I am scarcely able to enjoy the "feast of reason and flow of soul," and, more than all this, I am compelled by impetious circumstances to leave you thus early in this banquet, because I feel that my public duties require that I should be at Washington with the utmost possible dispatch. I have stolen from the hours that were perhaps due to the nation, a brief space to meet my fellow-citizen in the city of Boston. [Applause.] I meet you as citizens of Boston. On this festive occasion, we know no party distinction. [Applause.] Nay, more we scarcely know a national disunction. [Great applause and cheers.]

There are gathered around his festive board the American and the Briton, living under different laws, but, thank God, two of the freest nations under the sun (Cheering.) The little asperity that was engendered by the Revolution which separated us from our mother country, I am happy to say has long since disappeared, and we meet like brethren of the same family. Speaking the same language, and enjoying the same religion, are we not one? (Applause)

Fellow-citizens, I trust that the unexpected necessity that compels me to leave you thus early on this festive occasion, will induce no one to leave the table on my account. I trust, particularly, that his Lordship, the Governor of Canada, will remain with you. (Applause.) But, fellow-citizens, I can say no more; my heart is full. I had no conception of what I witnessed from my window. I thought I saw Boston in all its glory when I first came into its borders. I knew that it had its merchant princes, but I did not know until to-day, that it had its mechanic noblemen of nature. (Great applause and cheering.)

But, fellow citizens, pardon me, and permit me to bid you adieu. I can assure you that this joyous occasion will be remembered by me to the latest hour of my life. I shall look back upon it with delight, and I trust my children will also.—May the glorious Union which sheds these blessings over a happy people of 25,000,000, continue until time shall be longer.—(Nine cheers.)

Lord Elgin—One single word. (Three cheers.) I should have felt it my bounden duty to follow the President of the U. States out of this room, if he had not given me an order to the contrary; and while I am in the territory of the United States I consider myself under his authority.—(Applause.) And as he imposes his command to remain with you, most certainly I shall remain. (Applause.) But I must say I never received an order before, from any authority, which more completely jumped with my own wishes. (Laughter and applause.)

The President, having given the hand of fellowship and farewell to Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow and others, left the pavilion.

Hon. A. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, having been called upon, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen:—I have no time to respond to your flattering call for a speech. The President has told you that the hour of departure has come. I can only speak with manly frankness of a true Virginian, and say—God bless New England—God bless you all. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, having been called upon; replied as follows:

Gentlemen:—I am summoned to depart, otherwise I should take great pleasure in addressing a few remarks to you, on this, one of the most agreeable, and I may say one of the most happiest moments of my life. I go away from Boston with the frank declaration—although I said a few days ago that I was not a stranger upon your soil—that I have never before known what Boston was. (Applause.) I have never known the heartiness, the cordiality, the warmth of the *true* New England character, and it satisfies me that it has not degenerated from the forefather of the country.

I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to take this uncerimonious and abrupt departure, and to unterrupt the flow of your festivities by so sudden a retreat. But you know the necessity. The President awaits me, and I bid you farewell—I hope a short farewell—for I hope it will not be long before I shall have an opportunity to visit Boston, and to pay my respects to her citizens, and especially to public friends whom I have known before, but whose acquaintance I have now formed in their private capacity, and at their homes. I bid you farewell, and wish to all of you all possible prosperity and happiness.—(Applause.)

Secretaries Stuart and Conrad having taken leaves of Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow and others, here left the Pavilion.

Speeches were afterwards made by Lord Elgin, Gov. Boutwell, Edward Everett, R. C. Winthrop, Hon Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada, and others. The festivities closed about 7 o'clock.

The President and Cabinet left Boston at 5, P. M., on Friday, on their way to Washington. They were accompanied to the State line by the Legislature committee.

Here is a match for the Kentuckian, who got into a salt bin to keep himself from spoiling, from want of a fight.

There is a man in Vermont, who has been for the last twenty-five years engaged in a law suit. At the last session, by some unaccountable mistake of the lawyers his suit was brought to a close, since which his health has rapidly declined.

He is trying his best to pick another quarrel with somebody, as he finds it impossible to exist long out of his element.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

Correspondence Between Governor Lowe AND *The President of the United States.*

The following important correspondence, it will be seen, has been furnished for publication by order of Gov. Lowe. It will command a general perusal, and we doubt not meet with general approval:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, September 17, 1851.

Editors of the Sun: Gentlemen, by order of the Governor, I transmit for publication the correspondence recently had between this Department and the Federal Government. The Governor desires it to be published, as it will tend to reassure the public mind that justice will be executed upon the perpetrators of the recent murders and treason in Pennsylvania, and that measures will be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. H. O'NEAL, Secretary of State.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15th, 1851.

His Excellency the President of the U. States:

Sir: On my return to the Executive Department of this State, to-day, after a temporary absence, I received semi official statements of the recent outrage committed in the State of Pennsylvania, by a mob of outlaws, upon the persons of citizens of Maryland, who were peacibly engaged in the assertion of their rights, under the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress. Although I have the most entire confidence in the resolution of your Excellency to enforce the laws of the land, at all hazards, and to the fullest extent, it nevertheless becomes my duty to address you this communication. Great as is the crime committed, when considered solely in reference to the individual victims themselves, its enormity and danger can only be properly estimated when viewed in connection with the present state of the country.

From the very beginning, Maryland has, with one voice; sustained the compromise measures. No man has dared to raise the flag of disunion within her borders. All parties have united in defence of the constitution. All classes of our citizens have renewed their vows of fealty to the institutions of their fathers. Maryland has, therefore, a moral weight with the South, which armies and navies cannot give. It would be terrible, indeed, if she should, under any circumstances, be driven to place herself at the head of the column of secession. Her declaration of disunion would be fatal. Where would Virginia be? Where, in fact, every Southern State? The result is too terrible for contemplation. And yet, sir, we must look this contingency right in the face. Do not understand me so intimating that such disaster is upon us. Far from it. *Heaven* forefend it. But it is necessary that I should tell you that our people are deeply and justly exasperated. It is proper that you should be frankly assured that nothing can, or will, or ought to satisfy them but the most prompt, thorough, and severe retribution upon the perpetrators of the murderous treason recently committed in Pennsylvania. I am rejoiced to be informed that those worthy and patriotic Judges, Grier and Kane, have expressed the opinion that the crime amounted to treason against the federal government, cognizable, therefore, by the federal courts, and punishable under the federal laws.—This gives me confidence that justice will be done speedily and fully. Our people will wait with all reasonable patience and confidence to see the issue. Their faith in the *power* of the federal government, as well as in its good intentions, will necessarily be governed by the result.

Nor, is this all. If passion and prejudice should controle the verdict of Pennsylvania juries, in the trial of this issue, I tremble for the Union. One thing is very clear, and it is this, that Maryland would not remain *one day* in the confederacy, if finally assured either that the powers of the Federal Goverment were in adequate, or that the public opinion of the non-slave-holding States were adverse to the protection of the rights, liberties and lives of her citizens. If the Union is to be merely a union of minority slaves to majority tyrants, then, indeed, our government has sailed in the end of its creation, and the sooner it is dissolved the better. This, I asure you, Sir, is the sentiment of the *patriotic* South, the *conservative* South, the *Union loving* South. I am not obtruding upon your Excellency my views and opinions. I am plainly unfolding the views and sentiment of a people with whom I am well acquainted. It is important that I should do so—it is necessary that I should do so. I fear the latent causes of of dissolution more than those which have heretofore agitated the surface of the waters. I fear the North does not believe in the possibility of disunion. Fatal incredulity! If they could be made to believe it possible, it would then, indeed, be impossible. But, their disbelief renders it even probable. Believing it to be afar off and even receding, they act in a manner which will precipitate the crisis, as surely, as it will be, to them, unexpectedly. I do not know of a single incident that has occurred since the passage of the compromise measures, which tends more to weaken the bonds of Union, and arouse dark thoughts in the minds of men, than this late tragedy. Nor will its influence and effect be limited within the narrow borders of our State. They will penetrate the soul of the South. They will silence the the confident promises of the Unionemen and give force to the appeals of the Secessionists. They will enter into agitations of the next Congress, and weaken the public hope everywhere. For all these evils, there is but a single remedy, and that is, the most complete vindication of the law, and the fullest retribution upon the criminals.

I had intended to prepare and forward to your Excellency a statement of the facts of the case, made out from the communications sent to this Department; but I find, from this morning' papers, just received, that the officers of the Federal Government have already been engaged in making the proper investigations, upon the spot, the result of which have been or will be placed before you. I hope that your Excellency will regard this letter as, by no means, indicating any lack of confidence in the Federal authorities, on my part—but as a proper and necessary exposition of the views entertained by the citizens of this State, (for which I feel justified in vouching) in regard to the character of this atrocious occurrence, as well as the general attitude of the country; in connection therewith. If, under any circumstances, your Excellency should deem it advisable to require my official services, in any way connected with the pending inquiries, it will give me great pleasure to place my time at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,
E. LOUIS LOWE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 16th Sept. 1851.

To His Excellency the Governor of Maryland:

SIR:—Your letter of the 15th inst, to the President, has been received. In reply I am instructed to say, that, on Saturday last official reports of the outrage referred to by your Excellency, were received form the Commissioner of the United States, in Philadelphia, and the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After a careful consideration of the subject, orders were dispatched by the President to the proper officers of the United States, in Pennsylvania, requiring them to proceed immediately to arrest all persons criminally concerned in the transaction.

The District Attorney was especially instructed to ascertain whether the facts would make out the crime of treason against the United States, and if so, to take prompt measures to secure all concerned, for trial for that offence.

I am instructed to assure your Excellency that the President regards this violation of the rights of the peaceful citizens of Maryland, with deep abhorrence, and that he will not fail to exert all his constitutional powers to bring the offenders to merited punishment, and to prevent similar outrages in future.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

"Ion," a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a letter to that paper, says:

"I received last winter two seeds, said to be wheat, which were found in the folds of the Egyptian mummy which Mr Gliddeon unrolled in Boston. The mummy was supposed to be one of the Pharaohs. It proved to be a priestess, and to be more than thirty centuries old.

"The seeds was shaped something like pearl barley, and of that size, and were of a dark tinge, as if colored by the same preparation which had been used in the process of embalming.

"I planted the two seed in a flower-pot in the spring. They germinated, grew finely, and one of the plants bears a hundred or more grains. The other is more backward, and is still in flower. The leaf resembles maize. It may be a species of millet. The land of Egypt—the granary of ancient times—must, of course, have been cultivated with grain, which for that climate and soil, was very productive and nutritious. It was hardly worth the while of the priestess to have taken with her these two emblems of the resurrection, unless they were valued grains.

"A bud was once taken from the hand of a mummy and planted, and grew up a beautiful dahlia. In another instance a few grains of wheat were found, which is now cultivated in England, and called mummy wheat. I shall call mine *mummy millet* until I find some more appropriate name.

WOMEN.—If the power which woman possess, and the influence which they exercise over men, be great, how deeply are they answerable to the world for the imperfect use which they make of the means in their hands for the improvement of man! How little have they yet done to accomplish the great end—the perfection of the species! Why array the artillery of their charms on the side of folly, in its contest with reason? Why abandon that dignity which is based upon the refinement of intellect, and the purity of virtuous innocence, and adopt that spurious kind, which consists only in strict adherenrce to forms which have no meaning, to shadow which have no substance—which fashion dignifies by the appellation of *etiquette*.

AN INFALLIBLE RECIPE.—Many persons complain of being pestered by bedbugs, it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your shirt and cover yourself from head to foot with boiled molasses. Let every part of your body be covered with it. On coming to bite you, the bugs will stick fast in the molasses, and then you can kill them.

☞ An itinerant preacher who rambled in his remarks, when requested to stick to his text, replied "that shot scattering would not kill two birds."