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Jury that they must take the law from him. That Alberti had shown no authority for taking away the woman, and that if had he been indicted for that offence, likewise he would have been convicted. That when the alternative was presented to him to take the child with the mother or separate them, if he could not have separated them, he should have left them both, and liberated the mother as well as the child, and declined taking either into slavery; that the child was free †

SENTENCE.

March 24th, 1851, Judge Parsons thus addressed the defendants:—You are both convicted of an offence which is made high penal by the Act of Assembly of 1847, a crime that is second only to homicide. It is one that is revolting to humanity, and in direct opposition to every principle of manhood. Think for a moment how great the magnitude of stealing an infant, born in a free State, and binding it in the galling chains of slavery for a little money. The crime is increased by the fact, that you are both inhabitants of a free State; a State that does not recognize the barter of any human creature of whatever color. The law of our State imposes it, and we will protect those colored persons *who are in a free land.*

This case is without a parallel in atrocity, and is the most aggravated, legally, of any of its kind that has been presented to an American Court of Justice.—The child was taken without the least color of law to warrant such an inhuman act. Had you been tried for kidnapping the mother, in conjunction with the child, I should have charged the jury to render a verdict of guilty; for the law would have justified such a sentence. I am of opinion that you, Price, was nothing more than the dupe of Alberti. You acted in a most unmanly way by inviting an unprotected female to your house, for the purpose of transfering her to the custody of those who were leagued with yourself in this affair. In conclusion I would say to you—think while you are in the gloomy cells of the penitentiary of the helpless child you have caused to be confined in the realms and in the chains of slavery. Think of the mother whom you have rended from the home that was dear to her, and the child who seemed to be her chief care, and her only solace while on her way to the land of slavery. You, Alberti, are an old man whose worldly race is nearly run, and ere long you must stand before one who is a higher judge. Therefore, while you are paying the penalty of the law, improve what time is left you on earth. If I have erred in your sentence, it is on the side of mercy, but I hope it will prove a terror to others engaged in this business.

Alberti was then sentenced to pay a fine of $1000, and undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for ten years; and Price to pay a fine of $700, and undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

† Reasons for a new trial were filed, but the Judge dismissed them without reading or hearing them read.

The recent affair at Columbia.

However much we may deplore the shooting of the slave at Columbia, by officer Ridgly, there are, nevertheless, some circumstances connected with it which, in our opinion, fully acquit our townsman of all blame on the occasion. None of us have forgotten the brutal murder of Mr. Kennedy at Carlisle while engaged in a rightful endeavor to recover his property, and it will be a long time before our community *can* forget the fate of Gorsuch on a similar occasion. Both these gentlemen were acting under the highest authority known to us—the Constitution of the United States—yet even this sacred guaranty was not sufficient to protect them from the fury of the mob. With such examples before him, officer Ridgely would have done great injustice to himself if he had not armed himself for the worst contingency. He acted under the same authority as his murdered predecessors. He was provided with the proper warant from the proper officer, and had a right to the assistance of the people of Pennsylvania, in order to its successful execution. Acting under the solemn guaranties of the Constitution, he was violently resisted in the discharge of his duty, and at the moment the accident occurred was fast being overpowered by an infuriated crowd, who had before demonstrated their utter disregard of the law in their pretended love for the colored race. Mr Ridgely fortunately escaped through the tact and good management of officer Snyder, one of his assistants, who concealed the fact that he had but one arm, and represented himself as the person they were in pursuit of, Mr. R. having previously withdrawn. Mr. Snyder was taken to the Justice's office, where the question arose as to his identity, and the mistake was discovered only after it was ascertained that he had but one arm. He then told them he did not intend to be taken, that he should return home, where they could follow him if they choose. The coolness and bravery of this officer are worthy of all praise.

Already the discordant shout of fanaticism is heard in the hue and cry against our fellow-citizen, and he will doubtless be hunted down with all the relentless fury of monomaniacs. Governor Bigler has been applied to for a requisition demanding his delivery for trial. Should our authorities surrender him, his fate may be easily guessed. There is but one sentiment here on the subject, so far as we have heard, which entirely justifies Mr. Ridgely's conduct on this occasion. We take the following from the New York Journal of Commerce:

The shooting of a negro arrested as a fugitive slave at Columbia, Pa., by one of the officers engaged in the arrest, is an event deeply to be regretted. It is an event, however, which in an important sense, is chargeable upon those who have taught the fugitive to "defend his liberty as he would defend his life, and that of his wife and children against the assassin." The slave, in the case before us, was acting out these instructions, by resisting the officers of the law to the utmost. He has found the truth of the declaration, that such functionaries "bear not the sword in vain"—*Daily News.*

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

☞L. P. Unger, Portrait Painter, has arrived in Chester Town. Rooms near the Bank.

☞We would remind merchants and others, that Monday next is the last day, for the issuing of Licenses.

☞The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Chester Town, was unavoidably crowded out this week—it shall appear in our next.

Alberti and Price.

We commence the publication, this week, of the trial of Alberti and Price in Philadelphia. The report of this trial, is we presume from the pen of Peter A. Browne, Esq., an Attorney at Law, in Philadelphia. We cannot find language to express our feeling of contempt and disgust at such an infamous Judge as presided in the case. We should desire to avoid this Judge Parsons, as we would a rattle snake.

Henry Clay.

We regret to state that the career of this illustrious statesman and patriot is about to close. The last accounts from him, which was dated Washington, May 5, 9 o'clk, P. M. says: 'He is feebler without any perceptible change for the worse. He is perfectly resigned and calm in view of his approaching dissolution.'

Circuit Court for Kent County

The Legislature have passed a Bill to fix the meetings of the Circuit Court for Kent county. The sessions are to be held on the third Monday of April, and third Monday of October. We think these periods will best suit the farming interest. Generally, corn planting will be ended, or nearly so—seeding wheat will be over, or approaching its end. There is no period that would suit the farmers perfectly, except mid winter, which is unsettled for such purposes. On the whole, we think the times now fixed, are proper and convenient. The boisterous weather of March and the sickness of autumn will be alike avoided.

Senator Pearce,

The press, and political men at Washington, are loud in their praises of the speech of Mr. Pearce, on the Deficiency Bill, made in the Senate of the United States on yesterday week. It was a speech of such marked ability, that it not only commanded great attention at Washington, but has been characterized as the greatest speech of the session, and one that has placed Mr. Pearce in the very highest rank of statesmen and orators. Of the effect on those who heard it, and of its intrinsic merits, the following remarks of the Washington Telegraph will give an idea:

HON. JAMES A PEARCE.—This distinguished gentlemen, who graces a seat in the Senate of the United States, addressed that enlightened body on Thursday and Friday on the "deficiency bill," in reply to the speeches of Messrs. Gwin and Hunter.

These gentlemen, and particularly the Senator from California, had in their speeches assailed the administration with great violence, charging it with reckless expenditures and unpardonable extravagance. The charges for the most part were directed against the War Department; but the Interior, Treasury Navy Departments were not overlooked, but received a considerable and respectable share of the denunciations of the honorable Senators.

Mr. Pearce had been for two months past confined to his room, severely afflicted with gout. On Thursday he resumed his seat in the Senate, and, true to his honorable impulses, entered upon the defence of the administration against the accusations of the Senators from the "Pacific State" and the "Old Dominion."

Mr. Pearce is a gentleman of strong, admirably disciplined and highly cultivated mind, and, withal, a rare logician. Superadded to his mental powers, he is singular amiable in disposition and agreeable in his manners. We venture to assert that no member of the Senate is more esteemed by his legislative associates, or held in higher regard by the visiters of the Capitol, than is Mr Pearce of Maryland.

We are at a loss as to what terms to employ to characterize the speech of this Senator. His aim and purpose were simply, but adequately, to defend an administration which he considered unjustly assailed and this he did most gallantly, thoroughly, and triumphantly. No speech of the session has been listened to with more attention; or has produced a greater sensation. One, and another—and, indeed, all the charges were fairly met, and successfully combated and refuted.

This effort of the Maryland Senator has won for him the "golded opinion' of his fellow citizens and brother Legislators, irrispective of parties. The entire discomfiture of the *Pacific* Senator was regretted by some, but a member was heard to remark that Dr. Gwin would probably hereafter pursue the terrapin policy and not venture out beyond his depth.

☞The following is a list of the Justices of the *Peace* commissioned by the Governor, and received and filed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the 3d day of May, 1852:

George H. Willson,	John R Stroud,
William Camp,	William Lamb,
Benjamin F. Beck,	William Wickes,
Emory Sudler,	Garret M. Hartt,
Jno. Greenwood, of W.	Wm. S. Lassell,
David Arthur,	Wm. A. Miller,
John Russell,	Thomas H. Horsey,
Wm. Rolph,	John T. Hurtt,
Jacob Sutton,	John F. Yearly,
John Kelly,	George Gale,
John Wilson, of Geo	John Talbot,
Wm. A. Robinson,	Cornelius J. Scott,
A. S. Sappington,	James W. Skirven,
Thomas Stewart,	William Watts,
John E. Stewart,	Richard D Downing,
John T. Briscoe,	Benedic T. Nowland,
Samuel E. Briscoe,	Martin Allen,
John M. Comegys,	Josepa Redue,
William B Wilmer,	

The Position of Maryland.

The following resolution were passed by the Whig members of the Maryland Legislature, at a meeting held in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, on Friday last:

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, held in the Senate Chamber, the following proceedings were had.

On motion, Hon. Wm. Lingan Gaither was called to the Chair, and Thos. J Marshall, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, reported by Mr. Farnandis from a committee appointed at a former meeting, were then adopted:

Resolved, by the Whig members of the General Assembly of Maryland, that we cordially approve of the following resolutions, adopted by the Whigs of Virginia, and adopt them as also, in our opinion, expressing the sentiments of the Whigs of Maryland, to wit:

1. That we regard the acts of Congress commonly known as the Compromise, as a final settlement and adjustment of the questions involved in them; and we will consider any attempt to disturb them as a blow aimed at the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

2. That we approve the administration of President Fillmore, believing that by his wisdom, evinced in the conduct of our national affairs amidst embarrassing difficulties, his loyalty to the Constitution, his firmness in the maintenance of the laws, and his just regard for the rights of the States he has eminently fulfilled our expectations and entitled himself to our continued confidence and support.

3. That we prefer Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, over all other persons who have been proposed for that high station; and if he shall be nominated by the Whig National Convention, the Whigs of Maryland will give him their cordial support.

4. That the Whigs of Maryland will give the like support to any other true Whig who may become the nominee of that Convention who has stood by, and does stand by the Compromise, and regards it and stands by it with unalterable determination, as a final settlement and adjustment of the measures involved in it.

5. That the wise maxims of Washington respecting the foreign policy of this country, which have been practically illustrated in the administration of President Fillmore, ought ever to guide the Federal Government in its intercouse with foreign nations.

WM. LINGAN GAITHER, Chairman.

THOS. J. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Price of Grain.

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON- CAPT. BROWNE

Baltimore May 6, '52.

Wheat, white	100 to 106
" red	95 to 100
Corn, yellow	57 to 58
" white	56 to 57
Oats	38 to 40
Rye	72 to 75

CURE FOR CANCER.

A Mr. Benson of Franklin county Tenn., has been cured of cancer by the following means. He procured a peck of cleaned oak bark by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing bout two gallons of water, which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark, then he again put it into a clean vessel and simmered it over a slow fire, till it came to the consistency of molasses, when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk, or other soft rag and applied to the diseased part. He used about ten plasters each week, until the cancer was removed and the wound healed.—He says it is yet painful, but believe it an infalible remedy. At all events, he feels such lively gratitude for his own deliverence from so fatal a disease, that he desires to let all know the means by which he believes he has been rescued from the hands of death.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by Rev. T. Sumpton, Mr. John Duyer to Miss Lydia A. Parsons.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. Daniel E. Jewell to Miss Sarah H. McClester.

On the same day by same, Mr. Jos. S. Williams to Miss Hannah A. Thomas—all of Kent county.

DIED,

In Smyrna, on the 3d inst, of consumption, Mr. George J. Walker—late of this place.

GEORGE R. DODGE,

Artists and Painters Supply Store, No. 42 Baltimore street, Baltimore, importer of Plates, Crown and Cylender window glass, White Lead, Brushes, colors, canvass &c. For sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper.

May 8, 1852.—1y

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons indebted to him for Taxes and Fees, in the 1st Election District of Kent county, for the year 1850 and 1851, to call and settle by 25th May inst.—otherwise he will adversise and sell property, without respect to persons.

He is compelled, in justice to himself and securities, to pursue this course, and none need expect any further indulgence.

JAMES H. EDES, Late Collector.

May 8, 1852—3w

N. B.—I have appointed Mr. Charles T. Ireland to collect and close my books, in the 2d Election District, and he is determined to execute and sell if Taxes are not paid by the 25th instant.

J. H. EDES.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

THE subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the present year, will attend with his weights and measures, at the following places, on the following days:

May 17, Monday,—Chester Town; Tuesday—Quaker Neck, Broad Neck, Rees' Corner, and Rock Hall

Wednesday—Belle Air, Worton Heights, Urieville, Still Pond, Turner's Creek, and Harmony.

Thursday—George Town X Roads, Chesterville and Masseys X Roads.

Friday—Millington and Head Sassafras. And the balance of the year at Chestertown.

JOHN PERKINS, Standard Keeper.

May 8, '52.—2w

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Vendutioni Exponas, issued by William S. Lassell, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Kent county at the suit of Absalom W. Sparks, against John W Apsley, to me directed—I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said John W. Apsley, of, in and to, all that parcel of land or plantation—lying in Quaker Neck, called the

SALT BOX,

formerly owned by Wm Register, with the *BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS* thereon,—adjoining the property of James Brown and others, also *ONE COW*—Seized and taken as the said John W. Apsley's and will be exposed to public sale on

Friday,

the 4th day of June next, before the tavern door of Thomas Lusby in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writ of Vendi. Exponas and interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WM. H. HAMILTON, Const.

May 8, '52—tds

J. LEEDS BARROLL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Tendeis his professional services to the public. Office on High street.

C. Town, April 24, 1852.

KOSSUTH, Jenny Lind blk and wht Slouches; Pedal Braid, China Pearl, Boys' wool, Palm Leaf and other varieties of Hats, for sale by

W. N. E. WICKES.

Mineral Water, &c., &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he keeps at the

Cape May Saloon,

Ginger and Lemon Pop, Brown Stout, Root Beer, Mead, Lemonade, Cakes, &c. Having his establishment neatly fitted up, he hopes the public will patronize him. Ladies saloon up stairs.

He also will keep, for the accommodation of the public,

OYSTERS,

and gentlemen and ladies can get a plate *fried, raw, roasted, stewed or broiled*, at the shortest notice.

LEVI RODGERS.

May 8, '52.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

ABEL J. REES,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and has now on hand a very large assortment of CHEAP GOODS, to which he invites the attention of all.—His stock of

Dry Goods.

consists in part of Delanes and Barege DeLanes, 12½ to 25 cts; Lawns, at all prices from 10 to 25 cts; Ginghams, Calicoes and other DRESS GOODS, a large variety—with a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.. Parasols 37½ to 50 cents; Fans, 6 to $1 50; Ribbons, Laces, Edings, &c, Muslins, Osnaburgs, Shirtings, Stripes, Summer Wear for men and boys; summer Cassimeres, Vestings &c. &c. He has a good assortment of

Summer Coats

at all prices from 1 to 4 dollars.

Groceries.

FRESH TEAS.

Good Rio Coffee, 10 to 12½; Sugars, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts; good Molasses, 25 31, 37 cts per gallon.—And other Goods equally low.

BOOTS, SHOES, *HATS AND CAPS.* A very large stock to select from at all prices, which only need to be seen to please.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE TIN WARE, Plough Castings, &c.

SADDLES, Bridles, Halters, Collars, with a general assortment of Goods in this line.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Having every facility for purchasing GOODS cheap, and being satisfied with small proffits, he flatters himself to be able to sell goods at such low prices that will give general satisfaction.

N. B. PLEASE CALL AND SEE

Rees' Corner, May 7, '51.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, the FARM situate near the Head of Sassafras, containing

128 Acres,

more or less. The improvements consist of a good two story Frame Dwelling, Stable, Corn House, and a new Granary—with other OUT BUILDINGS

The entire farm has been limed, part of it twice. There is a thriving young **Apple and Peach Orchard**, of choice fruit. The above property will be offered for sale on

MONDAY,

May 24th, 1852, at the Head of Sassafras.

TERMS: $800 on the day of sale; balance in two equal instalments, say January 1, 1853, and January 1, 1854.

JOSHUA F. BIDDLE.

May 8, 1852—tds

Ratcliffe Mills.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now carrying on the MILL near Chester Town, belonging to Doct. Whaland, in all its branches.

The Mill has recently undergone some repairs and is now in good order, which will enable him to maintain the deservedly high reputation for flouring wheat and corn, which she has long enjoyed.

The days for grinding Plaster, crushing Corn and Cob, will be Saturday and Monday in each week.

Every exertion will be made to discharge the work in the best possible manner, and with all dispatch.

Those sending from a distance, and getting to the mill by night, will find place for their teams, and be discharged early the following morning.

He returns his most sincere acknowledgements to his friends, and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement, and he hopes, by unremitting attention and a faithful discharge of his duty, to receive a continuance, and merit an increase of their favour.

Meal and flour constantly on hand and for sale, in large or small quantities.

A. S. SAPPINGTON.

May 1, '52.—3t

AUCTION SALES

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Of Valuable

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of Abraham Jump deceased, by virtue of authority contained in the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will offer at Public Sale at the Hotel door in Greensborough, Caroline county Maryland, between the hours of 10 o'clk A. M. and 5 P. M. on

THURSDAY

27th of MAY instant, all the real estate of which the said Abraham Jump died seized, viz:

1. All that

PLANTATION,

whereon the said Jump resided at the time of his death, lying on the road from Boonsborough to Bridgtown, in Caroline county, aforesaid, about 4 miles from the flourishing village of Greensborough, containing

800 Acres of Land,

more or less, between two or three hundred acres of which are in valuable

WOOD

AND TIMBER;

(consisting of white and red oak and hickory.) The arable land is divided into 5 field, of which all have been partially limed, and two are now in clover. About 12 hundred bushels of wheat raised on the last years tillage. The land is admirably adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats and clover. The improvements consist of a large two story

BRICK MANSION

(four rooms in each story with passage and attic) in excellent order with a two story brick back building and kitchen, with passage and cellars, (the latter divided into four rooms,) the whole surrounded by an ornamental yard. There are also a brick smokehouse, and dairys, a large brick stable, with stalls for 14 horses, brick carriage house, barn, corn houses, &c. all in tolerable order; and an excellent new Granary. There is also on the farm a little distance from the mansion a

NEW DWELLING,

with excellent OUT-HOUSES, suitable for a tenant, or overseer; (a small farm could be laid off with said new buildings.)

This Plantation

is convenient to market, churches, grist and saw mills, and schools. There is a primary school a few yards from the road gate. There is a pump at the kitchen door, affording an inexhaustable supply of excellent water; and also a well in the pound yard.

2. A FARM lying about three miles in the rear of the above named plantation, adjoining Turner's Mill, and generally known as the

"BRADLEY FARM"

CONTAINING

300 Acres

OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

WITH

WOOD

AND TIMBER

sufficient for the farm. The arable land is in very good condition. The improvements consist of a

Frame Dwelling

HOUSE,

with new Granary, corn cribs, and stables. As a part of this farm and will be sold with, the burg, known as

"Jumptown,"

OR "BRADLEY'S BURGH,"

consisting of TWO FRAME DWELLINGS, a *STORE HOUSE* AND *WORK SHOP*, with a LOT OF TWO ACRES attached thereto. This farm is contiguous to a church and mill, and will be sold subject to a widow's dower.

The grave-yards upon both these farms will be reserved, with the privilege of egress and ingress.

Terms:

One third cash to be paid on the day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments of two and four years, with interest from the first day of January next, (at which time possession will be given)—For the credit payments notes or bonds with approved security will be taken.