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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19 1853.

The Last days of Congress.

Congress adjourned on Friday week last, after having wasted nine-tenths of its time in useless abstract discussions and an almost total neglect of the practical business of the country. The long session was literally exhausted in forging the machines for the coming elective canvass, and in discussing the relative claims and merits of the opposing candidates; and the short session was consumed in abstract controversies, touching the Monroe doctrine and the laws of nations generally, while the last few weeks of the session were wasted in calls to order, calls of the house, discussions as to the meaning and operation of the rules, and in every possible method by which a factious minority could obstruct legislation and defeat any measure demanded by the country.

For years past this condition of things has existed and from year to year been condemned by the press, but it has now reached a point, beyond which forbearance would cease to be a virtue. The people should indignantly hurl from their places all those who have been instrumental in producing these delays.

No session perhaps, in the history of the country has presented measures of so much interest and importance to the country, as the one just closed.—The Pacific Railroad Bill, the Land Bill of Bennett, the Texas Debt Bill, the Homestead Exemption, the French Spoliation, are all measures of vast importance, yet not acted on, for want of time to discuss them, while Congress was busy in settling a factious issue as to the design and import of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, the application of the Monroe doctrine, (a discussion only designed to make capital for politicians,) the matter of alleged frauds in the Capitol extension, all of which were afterwards exploded; and the mighty question, whether Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, paid his passage to and from Europe, or whether he had passed free? The delinquency of Congress appears more glaring and outrageous, in the failure to pass the bill granting indemnity for French Spoliations, than in any other particular. Our readers are familiar with the origin of these claims. Prior to the year 1800, extensive depredations had been committed by French vessels upon American commerce in the hands of private individuals.—These depredations under the national law, constituted a cause of war, between France and the United States, but by a treaty made subsequently, the United States Government agreed with France to assume these claims and pay her own citizens, in consideration of certain cessions of Territory and payment in money, by France to the United States.

In other words, under the law of nations, France was indebted to the citizens of the United States. By treaty, the U. S. Government received from France certain advantages, and therefore agreed to accept the payment of the claims. The debt, of course, became due by the government of the United States to her citizens. More than half a century has elapsed—the payment of the claims have been repeatedly recommended by reports in both houses of Congress; and having actually passed during Mr. Polk's administration and vetoed on grounds of expediency—the money being needed for the war then pending. Meanwhile, in consequence of the failure to pay, multitudes of original claimants, who were reduced from affluence to poverty by the loss of their vessels and cargoes, have died in penury and distress. Orphans and widows have lived and struggled and died, a condition of abject want, through this outrageous injustice.

A majority of the late Congress were known to be favorable to the passage of this law, but the factious minority, by the grossest perversion of parliamentary tactics, contrived to keep it together with piles of other bills, upon the table. An individual who would thus coolly refuse to pay his acknowledged debt, upon no other plea than his want of inclination to do so, would deserve the withering scorn and denunciation of all honorable men. Yet this is no more than Congress have done in the neglect of this bill, while the injury and injustice done by the Government has been a thousand fold greater because inflicted upon such multitudes of individuals.

It is for the people to say whether this condition of things shall continue. There was a time when a seat in Congress was an honor, the passports to consideration, the seal of republican nobility. But the halls of Congress have of late years, been so filled by mere demagogues and politicians, that the best men of the country have been unwilling to go. There are yet some noble exceptions, especially in the Senate. Yet faction and intrigue seem to be in the ascendant, and unless checked, the national councils, especially the lower house, will alternately become little better than Grand Menageries or Zoological Gardens, to which the people may occasionally resort for amusement.

☞The 46th annual commencement of University of Maryland School of Medicine, took place on Tuesday, March 8th, at the new Assembly Rooms, Baltimore. Among others, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon Mr. William H. Lassell, of this place.

Coloric Engine for the Navy.—Captain Ericsson has made a contract with the Navy Department to construct for the Government a model Caloric Engine of sixty horse power—such an engine as Capt. E proposes to apply to a screw frigate. This engine is to be made forthwith and sent to Washington to be put up in the Navy Yard before the next meeting of Congress.

Ex-President Fillmore.—The citizens of Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston and Macon, have made extensive arrangements to receive Ex-President Fillmore.

Extension of Territory.

In some remarks made by Hon. S. A. Douglas, in the senate, on Tuesday last, he expressed an opinion which we are sorry to see held by any member of the Senate—and that was, that the United States would not be restrained by treaty stipulations from annexing territory, whenever interest might seem to require such annexation. His language was: "You may make as many treaties as you please, and still you will not check our growth and expansion. Therefore it was useless to make treaties to circumscribe our limits, when our country will expand, should necessity require it." This declaration was propefly rebuked by Mr. Clayton, who said:

"With all the Senator's explanation, he would ask whether the Senator had made his cause any better? He insists that by some irresistable impulse we will be driven to violate treaty stipulations. He says that some men cannot comprehend the great growth of this country.—He did not know what was meant by our growth, which has given our country limits greater than Rome possessed in her palmiest days—greater than those enjoyed by any civilized nation of the globe. And yet we are told that we are not bound to obey our own solemn pledges of honor. The declaration of the Senator, let him explain as he can, amounts to this: that we are incapable of controlling our impulses and passions. The solemn pledge of honor binds a man at all times, and the solemn pledge of a nation should bind it. Are we, he asked, to sit here, as the constitutional advisers of the President, by whom treaties are ratified, and listen to honorable gentlemen maintaining that treaties cannot restrain us after we have bound ourselves to remain within certain limits?—If such principles should prevail, what nation would consider itself under obligation to maintain treaties with us? If any nation above another owes much to the faith of treaties, it is this. We owe our existence to the French alliance treaty in 1778. When intelligence of this arrived, the Father of his Country waved his hat in concert with the troops. Our destiny became from that moment fixed. Every one then knew that we were free. And now, when we have become strong, should we disregard treaties? He trusted what no idea of growth—North, South, East or West—would ever induce any American statesman to abandon the principle, without which we should become a byword and a hissing to the whole world. If we acquire territory, let us do it honorably."

If doctrines like those advanced by Mr. Douglas, were to control the policy of our government, we should soon lose the respect of mankind, and no nation would place confidence in our faith however solemnly it might be pledged. Treaties are considered sacred by all civilized nations; and we hope that we shall never undertake to teach that they may be violated with impunity. Senator Douglas may aspire to represent "Young America," but he certainly does not hold to the old fashioned honor and honesty which characterized the fathers of the Republic, and which have ruled in our councils until the present day.

Senator Douglas, with many others, look to the annexation of Mexico to the United States, as a certain event; and they may be right; but we agree with Senator Clayton, that "if we acquire territory, let us do it honorably." And we agree with him also as to the impolicy of incorporating Mexico into our Union. We have expressed our sentiments heretofore on this subject. On this point Senator Clayton says:

"When we set about annexing eight or nine millions of the people of Mexico, he thought the days of our republic would be numbered. He was opposed to annexation. His idea was that we should aid them in building up a republic, and give them all the encouragement we could to imitate our example; so that, by cultivating the arts of peace, they would attain to that state which would enable them fully to appreciate and enjoy all the blessings of self government—not over run and annex them."

We believe firmly, that the annexation of Mexico, and the adoption of her population as citizens of the United States, would be the destruction of our Union—and hence we could never give our voice for such measures.—*Clipper.*

Appointments of M. P. Church.

President—Dr. J. S. REESE

STATIONS.

East Baltimore—J. W. Everist, Dr. F. Waters.
West Baltimore—S. B. Sutherland.
Georgetown—S. K. Cox.
Alexandria—L. W. Bates.
Washington, 9th St.—D. Evans Reese.
1st M. P. Church, Washington—To be supplied.
Cumberland—T. D. Valiant.
Reading—J. K. Helmbold.
Brickmakers'—J. A. McFaden.
Harper's Ferry—David Wilson.
Charleston—W. T. Wright.
Bethlehem—John Roberts.
Salem—D. W. Bates.
Mt. Zion—J. M. Dennis.

CIRCUITS.

Accomac and Friendship—To be sup.
Newton—Dr. J. S. Evers, D. F. Brown.
Snow Hill—N. S. Greenaway.
Union—John Morgan, J. Thompson.
Sussex—T. Burton.
Dorchester—T. M. Bryan.
Caroline—R. T. Boyd.
Cambridge—J. K. Nichols, one to be supplied.
Talbot—W. Koby, Wm. S. Hammond.
Q. Anne's—Dr. F. Swentzel, J. T. Murray.
Kent—Dr. J. J. Murray, A. D. Dick.
New Market—R. S. Norris, one to be supplied.
Cecil—G. A. McFaden, one to be sup.
Deer Creek—W. T. Dumm, J. Clay.
Baltimore—W. Reinick, C. Eversole.
Pipe Creek—T. M. Wilson, H. J. Day.
Frederick—P. Light Wilson.
Jefferson—Jesse Shreeve.
Williamsport—G. D. Hamilton, J. M. Elderdice.
Allegany—Thomas Lee.
Howard—D. A. Sheimer, C. H. Littleton.
Anne Arundel—John Elderdice.
Potomac—E. J. Drinkhouse.
Concord—To be supplied.
Trough Creek—J. F. White-ides.
Carlisle—W. D. Hamilton.
Salem—J. H. Hegood.
Prince William—Henry Cushing.

Missions.—*South Baltimore*—Jno. R. Nichols. Newport, South Philadelphia, Franklin and Frederick, to be supplied.

Supernuated.—E. Henkle, J. Varden, T. L. McLean, L. A. Collins, A. Baker and H. P. Jordon.

Without appointments at their own request—Oliver Cox and J. W. Smiley.

Extraordinary Outrage.—The St. Louis Republican relates the particulars of an infamous outrage which occurred in Clark co., Mo., at a recent quarterly conference of the Methodists. Just as the morning exercises were finished, a Dr. Trabue came up to Rev. C. H. Kelly, presented a pistol, and, laying his hand upon him, said, "You are my prisoner; cross your hands; I am the Marshall of Missouri." Kelly was charged with being an escaped convict from the Penitentiary in Iowa, and, in spite of the representation that he was preaching in Clark county at the time alledged, Dr. Trabue persisted in taking him away.

After Kelley's hands were tied and his legs chained, Trabue said, "This man has stolen a horse and I'll take him to justice." He was taken out of the house, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, placed upon a horse, and secured by a chain being passed under the horse, and fastened on each foot with a heavy padlock.

The pretended Marshall and his assistants proceeded as rapidly to Fort Madison, Iowa, where the penitentiary is located and presented their victim to the keeper. He at once declared that he was not the man sought for—one Charles H. Kelly, who had escaped from the penitentiary—and that he bore no resemblance to him. He was of course, discharged.

Absence of Members of the Maryland Legislature.—The house of Delegates of Maryland is composed of 74 members, and the Annaplis Republican says the following number was present at roll call on five successive days of last week, viz: Monday 41, Tuesday 47, Wednesday 46, Thursday 43. Friday 43. The number of absentees, it will be seen, ranged from 33 to 27, and as it requires 38 votes to pass a bill, near every member present on any during the five named would have had to vote in the affirmative to carry a bill through.—In the Senate, which contains 22 members, the number present was from 12 to 14. A statement, shewing the number of days each and every member has been absent since the beginning of the session, with the names of the absentees, would prove quite interesting for future reference, if nothing else.

The Gardiner Trial.

Washington, March 16.h.

The Gardner trial was resumed to day. Witness Togno was recalled at his own request and explained some points of his evidence yesterday. He now distinctly recollected having seen Dr. Gardner in 1845. The witness' expenses in coming and staying here and returning amounted to upwards of $800, as he ascertained by reference to the bills which were paid by Government.

Noah E. Smith, sworn—Resided in the city of Mexico from 1831 or '32 until 1848. Saw Dr Gardiner there from 1842 to '44. Knew him as a dentist—Appeared well dressed and made a good living by his profession. Conversed with him in 1844, just before he left.—Gardner said he was going into the interior to practice dentistry. Could do better there as there were not so many dentists.

James Wright, a miner, testified that he met Gardiner on a steamboat in May 1841, on his way to Mexico. That he had not means enough to pay his way to the city of Mexico, and told witness he would practice dentistry in the towns from Vera Cruz to Mexico to raise the means of getting there. Saw him afterwards in Puebla practising dentistry, in 1842 and saw him in Mexico, where he remained till '44, practising dentistry. He had no other business. Gardiner left Mexico in 1844 and told witness he had part of a share in a mine in Marilla and was going to it. Never saw him afterwards till came here. Met him one day at Willard's with Togno and Sayras. Gardiner passed wine at table to them. After dinner met witness in the passage. He asked if he and the others were not here as witnesses against him. Told him he was and did not want any more conversation with him. Advised him not pass wine to him again, as it would not be reciprocated. Sixty old papers and letters in Spanish were then presented to the witness which he identified as being signed by George A. Gardiner. They will be translated and read to-morrow. They show Gardiner's whereabouts in various parts of Mexico from '44 to '47, and his diversified occupations. The cross-examination then commenced but was not concluded when the court adjourned.

Spring the Murderer.

A further examination of this monster at Philadelphia, on the 15th fixed the murder of the women Lynch and Shaw upon him by the testimony of his own son. On his return to his lodgings after the commission of the bloody deed, he related the particulars to him. He stated that he was let in by Mrs. Shaw, who opened the back door for him; that a man and a girl were in the house, but he kept quiet until they were gone.—He talked and drank with Mrs. Shaw, and at last got her to go up stairs and see if her sister was asleep. She came down again and told him that she was, and soon after he commenced his murderous assault upon her. Before she was quite dead, Mrs. L. was aroused by the struggles of her sister, and came down stairs in her night clothes. He attacked her, and had a most violent struggle before he succeeded in quieting her. She crept behind or beneath the settee, in the back room, and seeming to be dead, he went up stairs in his stocking feet, but hearing a noise he came down again, and found that she had revived. He again attacked her with the dirk, and finished her by, as he said, twisting her neck.

The demeanor of Spring at the examination was cool, indifferent and reckless to a shocking degree. A fiendish smile played about his mouth all the while. He constantly prompted his counsel as to the interrogatories he should put to the witnesses, and when they testified to anything that bore strongly against him, he fixed a look of scorn upon them, and almost laughed out in derision.

The only time the blood stained criminal started and quailed was when the new shirt and the ten dollar gold piece were produced. The sight of these agitated him, and made him tremble, it was some time before he entirely recovered his composure.

The spectacle of the son on the witness stand, accusing the father at the bar of the three-fold crime of murder, robbery and arson, and that crime of a nature almost too monstrous for human belief—the recrimination of the parent, who to save himself from the terrible penalty of his own guilt; was exerting all the subtleties of the law to involve his flesh and blood, the sole heir of his name in a charge which, if sustained, would consign him to an ignominious death, was one that no pen could describe.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, March 16, 1853.

Wheat, white	108 to 115
" red	105 to 108
Corn, yellow	54 to 55
" white	50 to 52
Rye	75 to 80
Oats	34 to 35
Clover seed	$7.00 to 7 25
Timothy	$3.75 to 3 50
Butter in kegs	15 to 17 cts. lb.
Bacon—shoulders	7¾ cts. lb.
" sides	8½ to 9¾
" Hams	10½ to 12½
Lard in bls	10 cts. lb.
" Kegs	11

DIED.

In this place, after a lingering illness, Mr. S. W. Rawleigh, leaving a wife and several children.

At Middletown, Del., on Monday last, William H. Blackiston, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Kent county, Md.

On the 2d inst., Mary Ann, infant daughter of Jacob G. and M. A. B. Maslin.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. J. Thos. Murray, of Queen Anns Circuit, will preach in the M. P. Church on (to morrow) Sunday evening. Service will commence at the usual hour.

March 19th, 1853.

Chemical Lecture.

THE Chemical Lecture, which was postponed on account of the weather on Thursday evening, will be delivered THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Mar 19 1853

SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN T. HURTT, Esq., of George Town X Roads, will be supported by many Whigs for the office of sheriff. It it needless to add that Mr. Hurtt will prove a very faithful, efficient officer, having already had some experience in all the duties appertaining thereto.

MANY WHIGS.

March 19, 1853.—tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MISS EARLE has opened an assortment of SPRING GOODS consisting of Delaines, Berage Delaines, Silks, Lace Goods, Chintzes, and other Trimmings.

Mar 19, 1853.

CLERK WANTED.

A YOUTH about 16 years of age, one who has some knowledge of the dry good business would be prefered.

WILMER & WALKER.

Chester Town, Mar. 19, 1853

GARDEN SEED for sale by

WILMER & WALKER.

Mar. 19, '53.

Ploughs for Sale.

A number of Chamberlain PLOUGHS, a first rate article, just received, and for sale low by

SIMON WICKES, Agent

March 19, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Vendue Notes taken at the sale of the Personal Estate of William S. Constable, deceased, in September last, are due. All persons indebted are respectfully requested to call and settle by the 5th April. The undersigned will be in Chestertown on Tuesday in each week till that period.

JOHN S. CONSTABLE,
Ex'tr Wm. S. Constable, dec'd.

Mar. 19, 1853.—3t.

New Goods.

T. W. ELIASON has returned from the city with a new stock of such goods as are wanted at the present season, which he purchased at the lowest rates for cash, and will sell at moderate prices.

Mar. 19, 1853

GROCERIES.—Good Sugar, 6¼ to 8 cts; Loaf and Crushed Sugar 11 cts; Rio and Laguayra Coffee of good quality; good Molasses and English Island Syrup; Fine Black and Green Teas, Chocolate, Cocoa, Spices, Rice, Salt, Flour, &c., for sale by

T. W. ELIASON.

Mar. 19, 1853

PLOUGHS & CASTINGS

T. W. Eliason keeps a good supply of ploughs made in the best manner, and of New York castings, for sale at his usual low prices.

Mar. 19, 1853.

HOSIERY AND KNITTING COTTON.—T. W. Eliason has just opened a good assortment of Ladies and Misses Cotton Hose, and of Bleached, Brown, and Mixed Knitting Cotton.

Mar. 19, 1853.

HARDWARE.—Shovels, Forks and Spades.—T. W. Eliason has a good supply of Shovels, Forks, Spades, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Locks, Hinges, Spoons, &c., for sale cheap.

DRY GOODS.—Calicoes, Ginghams, Black Silks, Damask table Linens, Cassimere, Satin Vestings, Muslins, Ticking, Osnaburgs, Domestics, &c., for sale by

T. W. ELIASON.

March 19, 1853.

HATS AND SHOES.—T. W. ELIASON has a good assortment of men's Slouch Hats. Also, of Ladies Jenny Lind Shoes, and of men's boys and children's shoes, just opened and for sale cheap

March 19, 1853.

Thos. Walker, and Henry W. Archer, vs. Wm. S. Walker, & Anna J. Walker. } On the Equity Side of the Circuit Court, for Kent County

ORDERED this 7th day of March, 1853, that the sale made and reported by Henry W. Archer, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Christiana Constable, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown, on or before the 18th day of April next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 18th day of April.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1100 00.

True copy, Test,
J. FRISBY GORDON, Clk

March 19, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN W. PRICHARD has placed his books in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Because of his removal to Queen Ann's county, it is necessary that his business here should be settled with the least possible delay. All persons indebted to him on account or otherwise, may find it to their interest to settle with the undersigned between this and the 15th of April next. All accounts not settled on or before that day will be placed in a legal train for collection.

RICH'D. HYNSON,
Attorney at Law.

March 19, 1853.—4w

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

REMOVAL.

I WOULD inform the citizens of this county, and the public generally, that I have removed my WATCH and JEWELRY STORE to No. 217 Baltimore street, six doors below Charles street, Baltimore, where they will find a large supply of the GOLD Levers, Lepine, and SILVER WATCHES of every description. *GOLD LEVERS* from $25 to $100.

Also, a variety of Gold Chains, Rings, Gold Pencils and Pens, Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, &c. &c. Also, a fine assortment of Silver Spoons, Cups, Butter and fruit Knives, of genuine Silver Coin. A variety of Albatta Forks, Spoons, &c., &c. Clocks and Fancy Goods. A large assortment of Watchmakers tools, Jewel, Hands, and Watch Glass of every kind.

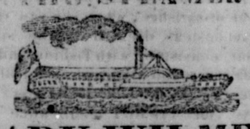
☞Country Merchants and Watchmakers will find it to their interest to call and examine my goods, as I intend to sell as low as any other house, at wholesale or retail prices.

CHARLES BLAKE,
No. 217 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Mar. 19, 1853—1y.

FOR PORT DEPOSIT, FREDERICKTOWN, GEORGETOWN, MARYLAND, & PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAMER



LADY WILMER

Captain William Wilson,

WILL commence her regular trips between the above places, on Monday the 7th of March, touching at *Craig's Wharf, Port Hermann, Ford's Landing, Turner's Creek, Havre de Grace, Perryville,* and other intermediate points, and run as follows:

Leave Port Deposit on Mondays at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Fredericktown and Georgetown; leave Fredericktown on Mondays, at 4 P. M., for Philadelphia; leave Philadelphia on Wednesdays, at 2 P. M., for Fredericktown and Georgetown; leave Fredericktown on Thursdays, at 9 A. M., for Port Deposit; leave Port Deposit on Thursdays, at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia; leave Philadelphia on Saturdays, at 9 A. M., for Port Deposit.

☞PASSAGE ONE DOLLAR.☜

The Steamer LADY WILMER has been handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, and is calculated to carry a large amount of freight. All way freights down to be paid by the shipper. All down freights must be delivered on her wharf, (first below Race street) one hour previous to the time of starting.

WM. H. GALPIN, Philadelphia,
WILMER & DAVIS, Port Deposit. } Agents

Mar. 19, 1853.—3w.

CLERK WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a man of good business habits, who can come well recommended, as a good moral character, one between the ages of 21 and 30 years of age would be prefered, none others need apply.—Good wages will be given—apply soon to

JOHN H. BEWLY.

Smyrna, Del., March 5, 1853—tf