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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra, laborat, qui omnibus, placere, studet—"He labours vainly, who endeavors to please every one.

BY E. MANSFIELD. CHESTER TOWN, Md. $1 50 PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 14. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854. NO. 45.

VALUABLE Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the State, offers at private sale his Farm, lying on Chester River, adjoining the Spencer land and others, containing

301 Acres,

situated on the public road leading from Millington to Chester Town, four miles of the from the former and eight from the latter place. The Farm is divided into six fields, and under good fencing 240 Acres is in arable Land, of kind soil and well improved—the remaining 60 Acres, is in

WOOD & TIMBER.

The Buildings consists of a new two story Frame Dwelling and Kitchen—the out buildings, Corn House, Granary, Stabling, Carriage House, Meat House; &c., are all new and in good order.

There is on the Farm a Peach Orchard of 2300 Trees—a part of the orchard is in full bearing This Farm is convenient to Church Mill and markets, and one of the best neighborhoods in the county. If sold by 1st March, possession will then be given

Apply to J. T. PALMATARY,
Chestervilie, Kent co. Md
Jan. 21, 1851—2m

☞Det. Republican copy law 4w and send bill to this office.

ABEL J. REES & Co.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore—is now opening at "REES' CORNER" a large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods which he offers to the citizens of Kent County at low prices, for cash—country produce or Stock. My assortment is very large—consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware. Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Wagon and Cart Gears—Drugs Paints, Oils, Medicines, Looking-glasses, Window-glass, Sash—Baskets, Buckets Stone-ware, Hollow-ware, Castings, Clothing &c., &c.,—call and see them—no trouble to show goods.

Jan. 2. 1851.

Hardware.

THE largest and best variety ever before opened—consisting of Cumberland Nails, wrought Nails. Ribetts, Screws, brass and common wide and narrow butts, window Blinds Bolts, Knifes and Forks, cutlery, edge Tools Axes, Planes Chisels, adze, Patent window fastenings. Levels, Wardrobe hooks, Coffee mills. Gimlets, Augers, Braces, Bitts &c., in fact we can furnish almost every thing useful in this line, also Shovels, Spades, manure, hay Forks, Grain Shovels, Hames, Chain Traces, Hoes, Cut-Saws Tea kettles &c.; also 1000 Holloware, —Just received and for sale by

A. J. REES & Co.
Rees' cor. Jan. 2 '54

Dry Goods

MUSLINS at 6, 8, 10, 12½ cents per yard, Flanells at old prices (without regard to the advance in Wool,) Satinetts, Cassimers, Vestings, Ladies Dress-goods, Canton-flanels, Stripes Ky, Jeans, Shawls &c. Fancy Goods Trimings &c. A general assortment of Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, Ladies worked Collars, Handk'fs &c. Hosery, Gloves &c., a great variety dress Trimmings, Gimps, Buttons &c., &c. PERFUMERY: Essences, Extracts, Oils, Eau De Cologne &c. FANCY SOAPS for Toilet Shaving &c., just received and for sale by

ABEL J. REES & Co.
Rees' Corner Jan. 2, '54

Clothing.

WE are now opening a large lot, consisting of: Black, Blue and Brown Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats Coats. Business Coats, short Coats, Pants of all kinds and qualities—Black and Fancy Satten Vests, silk Vests, Worsted cotton Vests, also a lot of Kersey Pants and fine kersey Coats, Sacks and Pants, all of which are made up expressly for my own sales—and will be sold at the old prices which we are enabled to do by having the stock lade in before the advance in prices—call and examine for yourself.

ABEL J. REES & Co.
Rees' Corner, Jan. 2, '54.

Kersey! Kersey!!

MANUFACTURED by Messrs Mallalieu & Bro. of Maryland and not surpassed by any goods of the kind also All Wool Kersey at 65 cts. per yard not a mixture of foreign wool and old rage) but a good article of goods manufactured in Q. A. Co. Md., for my own sales, and for sale by

ABEL J. REES & Co.
Rees' Corner, Md., Jan. 2, '54.

THE KENT NEWS.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics & Gen'l 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 for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

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

All communications must be post-paid.

POETICAL.

Written for the Kent News,

Ch! Don't You Remember?

ADDRESSED TO E. A. CARSON.

BY MINNA.

O don't you remember when the ship anchor weighed,
And for the broad ocean her white sails unfurlled?
The parting was over, adieux all were made,
And far from the home of our childhood we hurlled.

O don't you remember that pale marble brow,
Those eyes once like diamonds, now swimming in tears;
Those lips late like rubies, compressed and pale now,
And that fair youthful face overshadowed with cares?

O don't you remember the wave of that hand,
Those lips as they motioned their last sad adieu?
While light as a water nymph receded from land
The proud ship which bore us from friends tried and true.

O don't you remember, dear friend of my youth
The disappointment and sorrow that wounded my soul,
As I wept on your bosom warm with friendship and truth,
While others around me were sterile and cold.

O don't you remember, in my ravings I said,
Hard, hard is my lot, and unfeeling, unkind,
The hand that afflicts me!—O that I was dead,
And in the dark grave my deep sorrow confined?

O don't you remember, to soothe my distress,
You whispered of peace, which, alas! I knew not?
You told me of heaven, the home of the blest—
That home, which in anguished, my soul had forgot!

O! well I remember those transports of grief,
The tears which you shed on my hot burning brow;
The words you then offered afforded relief,
And deep on my soul they remained printed now.

That sorrow has passed, like the mornings bright dew
On the roses of summer so fleeting and frail;
Not so the remembrance my heart holds for you,
Not so the blest hope beyond earth's transient veil.

Mellville, Northumberland Co., Va.

A friend gave us the other day a very fine specimen of *delicated* insinuation: Two fellows were quarrelling one day, one of them being dark hued. After some wrangling, a friend of Fairskin stepped up to him and told him to tell the fell w he had nigger blood in his veins. 'I hate to do so,' replied Fairskin. 'You can *insinuate*, I reckon?' replied the other. 'Look here! said Fairskin, addressing his antagonist, 'I say nothing agin' you and your blood. All I've got to say, is this, if they'll dig down four feet whar your grandfather was buried, they'll find *woot!*'

CURE FOR BONE-FELON.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says, that a thimble full of *soft soap* and *quick silver*, mixed and bound tightly over the felon, will draw it to a head in the course of ten or twelve hours. The curative can then be removed, and by the application of the usual poulices, the sore will soon be healed. This remedy is said to be a very severe one, but altogether preferrable to the disease.—Bone-felons of late years are quite common, and the remedy, if effectual, will prove a real blessing to the sufferers.

☞A lady was asked the other day, why she chose to live a single life, and gravely replied:—'I am not able to support a husband.'

Report of the Senate Finance Committee

Against the Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

Mr. Farnandis, chairman of the Finance committee in the Senate of Maryland, to which was referred the bill to regulate the sale of distilled spirits and other intoxicating liquors, made the following report on Friday last:

That, regarded in relation to its effects on the revenues of the State, in which aspect it is more peculiarly the province of this committee to examine its tendency, the enactment of the proposed law would be productive of serious loss and unqualified injury.

The bill provides that no distilled or intoxicating liquors shall be sold within the limits of the State except for medicinal, mechanical, artistic or sacramental uses and only by persons appointed by the judges of the circuit courts for the several counties and the city of Baltimore; that there shall not be more than ten in each county and the city, each of whom shall pay the sum of $50 on his appointment.

If the whole number act and pay the stipulated tax, the aggregate will be $11,000; the revenue derived from licenses to ordinaries, during the past fiscal year was $31,613 33, which being relinquished would inflict on the treasury a loss of more than $20,000.

The traders licenses yielding $72,000 would be seriously affected. The smaller stores would not be maintained, and the larger, denied the traffic in a lucrative article now permitted, would in justice be entitled to a rateable reduction of the tax imposed on them, for which it was a part of the consideration.

A large amount of capitol employed in the liquor trade, and, invested in establishments for the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, would be diverted to less profitable channels, driven from the State, or impaired in extent, and by such diversion or reduction, diminish the resources of the treasury.

Indirect, but more disastrous injuries would result from the damage inflicted on the trade and prosperity of the city of Baltimore. The reputation of a commercial community is extremely sensitive, and interferance by law to restrict, direct or control its business, must be well advised, not to prove detrimental. If the capacity of a market to supply every article of necessity or luxury be diminished, the value of all that is to be found in its depots is lessened; where the supply is most ample, the trader will resort, and will desert the limited, for the unrestricted mart, where every demand can be gratified at once.

In the almost desperate rivalry now in progress amongst the more extensive commercial exportums of the country, it would be suicidal to paralyse the energies, and retard the advance of the city we should most cherish, and whose interests it is our duty to protect. Her grocery market is her peculiar boast, and upon this the blow would immediately and most heavily fall. The opinion of her intelligent capitalists and traders is sufficiently indicated by their memorials, and in that opinion the committee fully concur.

We are aware that speculative calculations are exhibited, designed to enforce the idea that this bill would prove advantageous as a revenue measure. It is urged that our almshouses and prisons are filled with drunkards, and that the necessity for and expense of such institutions is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors. Degrading and deplorable as the vice of drunkenness is, and ruinous as it may be to the health fortune and happiness of individuals, we are persuaded that its productiveness of crime amenable to the law is greatly exaggerated; sometimes the cause, it is oftener the concomitant of crime, as often the child as the parent, and although paupers and felons may be drunkards, the interferance is as illogical as untrue, that if temperate they would have been prosperous and honest.

We reiterate the deliberate and unanimous opinion of the committe that to the revenues of the State the operation of this bill would be prejudicial, and more to be deprecated, as impairing that branch which alone it is in the power of the Legislature to appropriate for those salutary or charitable objects that may invoke the benevolence or the justice of the Government.

But even divested of its injuries consequences to the State finances, the committee are compelled to express the opinon that as a police regulation it is unwarranted and as a sumptuary law odious. Its inspiring principle is fallacious, and its details militate against the spirit, if they do not invade the letter, of the constitution.

The desire for and use of stimulants or narcotics has been found in every nation, savage or civilized; an instinct so universal and the co-extensive means of its gratification proclaim both as gifts of a benevolent Providence, bestowed for the rational service and enjoyment of humanity. As with every passion and every source of pleasure it may be used as a blessing or abused into a curse.—The exceptions in the bill makes an admission which reason must extend beyond their narrow limitation. We feel justified in the assumption that the use as a beverage of distilled fermented or malt liquors is not in itself immoral or criminal, and to deny this is to disclaim the purity of christianity and the sanction of human nature. If true, the manufacture and sale of such commodities is not intrinsically sinful, and should not be prohibited, or punished without the most cogent and legitimate requirements of political economy.

It cannot be credited that in our community more than five in every hundred persons are guilty of excess in the use of intoxicating liquors, and these only, on every drinciple of justice, should be amenable to the law, if the law is ever justified in punishing an act injurious only to the actor, before it trespasses on the rights of others, or invades the good order of society. But this bill proposes a legal anomally, to punish the ninety-five innocent persons that the five guilty may, in some impracticable way, receive a possible benefit. As rationally might we prohibit the sale of knives because they sometimes arm the hand of the murderer, or of opium because it may now and then drug the cup of the suicide, as legitimate would be legislative prohibitions of tobacco, or penalties against gluttony, sensuality and extravagance, fruitful sources of ruin to the individual and his family, and of injury to the community.

The bill permits its agents to sell the prohibited articles for specified purposes, and allows a profit of 50 per cent.—If their use for medical or mechanical purposes be right the intervention by law to fasten upon the consumer a partial and onerous tax, beneficial only to the government agent, and cannot be justified.

How can the agent ascertain the purpose for which his alcohol may really be wanted? The inebriate, whose protection is projected, cannot be relied on for truthful representation of his object, and if the vender is entrusted with an arbitrary discretion to sell or refuse, an inequality and distinction, between citizens having equal rights, will be established, such as no republic should enact and no people will endure. What superhuman wisdom can restrain the promptings of avarice? The agent with his 50 per cent. profit in view, will sell all he can, nor invidiously scrutinise the destination of his wares which he could not control. The attempt would be nugatory, and all who desire will evade every wholesome intention of the law.

Unlimited now as is the grant of licenses on moderate terms, the contraband traffic is not unfrequent. The temptation under a prohibitory system will not be resisted, nor will the offender be effectually punished. The informer, always odious, becomes more so as the penalty is felt to be disproportionate or irrationally imposed, and though to the outset well-meaning but inconsiderate fanaticism may induce caution, it will soon exhaust its energy and learn to count the cost of outraging him who can find occasion to avenge fancied or real wrongs.

How are the laws against gambling, prostitution, hiring and dealing with slaves, negro navigation and disorderly houses now enforced? An occasioned phrensied spasm of legal vindictiveness is exhibited, and then quietly subsides into open toleration.

The Legislature cannot establish monopolies Is not an odious and direct monopoly in effect created in behalf of the selected venders of alcohol, &c.—They control absolutely the selling price for the restriction upon them is practically meffectual, and enforce the producer of the raw material, or the domestic manufacturer, to submit to their terms or face the contingencies and expense of reaching a foreign market. This feature of the bill trenches sharply on sacred ground, and if the Legislature have a right to prescribe the number of individuals who may sell alcohol, and, to limit the price of the commodity, they can as well determine who shall sell flour and tobacco, and at what rate and profit.

The special election provided for by the bill the committee regard as objectionable and as inoperative to develop the true sense of the voters of the State. Experience justifies the assertion, that it could not elecit an expression of the opion of the actual majority. With a full vote in Baltimore city, and a limited one in the counties, as would probably be the case, the representative adjustment of the State would be defied and disconcerted.

The power given to the Governor to suspend the operation of the law, in other words effectually to repeal it, by pronouncing it inoperative, is extremely doubtful constitutional propriety If the Legislature cannot transfer its functions to the mass of the people, how can it delegate it to an individual assent, and by such for this occasion the Executive must be considered. The repeal or suspension of a law would seem to be as purely a legislative function as its enactment; the one declaring that it shall, the other that it shall not be.

The right to invade the sanctity of private dwellings under the mandate of a search warrant, heretofore marking crimes of high degree, is dangerously applied to the suppression of at worst a statutory sin.

The distinction between citizens in the requirement of oaths from a small class of licensed traders, branding themselves and their vocations as suspicious, is unnecessarily invidious, and simply a wanton outrage.

There are defects and omissions in the bill to which the committee do not deem it necessary to advert, as they could readily be amended if it were otherwise acceptable; but condemning as we do the fundamental principle, which cannot be eradicated, and leave any trace of vitality in the measure, and having endeavored to develop this, however imperfectly—yet sufficiently to indicate their views, and awaken the attention of the Senate to the true character of the proposition; they forbear any more elaborate examination, which the limited time at their disposal, and the pressure of important subjects entrusted to them necessarily forbid.

Whilst frankly expressing the conclusion at which we have arrived, we fully appreciate the sincerity and philanthopic intention of the advocates of this bill. Endeavoring to banish from our midst an evil, whose baneful influence all lament, and looking earnestly and only to the benign reform they would accomplish, they may have overlooked, as we think they have, rather than disregaaded the ill consequences of the means they have adopted, and in the anxiety to do good work, have attributed to inefficient instruments a more wholesome operation than can practically result from their application.

We are firmly convinced that the tendency of all such laws is really demoralizing, leading to an unhappy exercise of individual discretion as to what legislative prescription it is morally right to observe or disregard, however formally displayed on the statute book. Such can only be enforced by the organized espionage of a despotic Government, or, as the old blue laws of Connecticut, in an infant and narrow society. They are powerless to coerce in a republic like our own, and must disappear before the expanding intelligence, or uncontrolable increase of trade, or sink into an insignificant and despicable obscurity and desuetude.

We do not believe that an exotic morality or civilization can be rooted in a community by law Experience repudiates the attempt. To be of vigorous growth and endurance they must be indigenous to the soil, emanating from the sound sense, nourished by the innate virtue, and stimulated by the christian principles of the people.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

H. D. FARNANDIS,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Farnandis, the committee was discharged from the further consideration of said bill.

"Go it, Old Sorrel?"

"In my boyhood days," said the narrator, "I used to reside with an old aunt in the country, who was strictly pious, went to church regularly, and made me also follow the same christian practice. Among those who attended church regularly, was a man known among all the villagers by the appellation of 'Old Joe.' Old Joe, in addition to being a strict church-goer and devout Christian, (he passed for the latter,) was something of a sporting character—delighted in frequently indulging in horse-racing. His favorite nag he called 'Old Sorrel,' and he would at any time put up his 'pile' on 'old Sorrel' against any other animated horse-flesh in the neighborhood Well, as I said before, old Joe attended church frequently. Like many others, used to indulge in a 'nap' during the sermon. While thus luxuriating one Sunday—the divine putting in the big licks—spreading himself astonishingly—and just at the moment the latter was indulging in one of his loftiest flights, Old Joe doubtless dreaming that he was on the track, and participating in an animated race, sang out, in a loud voice—'Go it, old Sorrel! Go it, old Sorrel!' It is needless to say that Joe's unconcious exclamation brought the house down. Sober countenances, that had never indulged in a smile, were distorted with laughter; old women 'snickered,' and young girls, with cambrics up to their pretty faces, indulged in suppressed giggles. What added a zest to to the incident, was the fact that the minister had a most brilliant vermillion-tinted head of hair. 'Old Sorrel' wasn't bad, and the crowd took the force of it."

☞A joker says that the cords of wood given to the poor are *recorded* above.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The Gardiner Trial Ended in a Tragedy.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

DEATH OF THE CONVICT.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1854.

Quite unexpectedly to every body, the jury in the case of George A. Gardiner this morning entered the court room about half past eleven o'clock with a verdict. The prisoner was seated in the court room, and as the jury took their places he peered scrutinizingly into their faces, as if to elicit one favorable indication. Disappointed in this, a death-like paleness spread over his features; mortification and despair appeared to paralyze his whole system.—The veidict was guilty.

After the verdict was announced, Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the defense, stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and they would prefer to have judgment pronounced immediately.

Dr. George A. Gardiner was then called upon to stand up and recive the sentence of the law, which Judge Crawford pronounced as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offense charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"To address such observations, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surround you, to a person of your conceeded ability, it would be useless or vain—useless, if they have arisen in your mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn, that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the net work spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

The sentence of the Court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

After the sentence was pronounced the prisoner was taken to the jail in custody of the proper officer.

Gardiner immediately called for water and then for brandy. There being none, he drew from his pocket a quarter dollar, and Dr. Birch sent a messenger for some. On the return of the messenger, Gardiner reviving, refused the brandy. He then gave his brother the letters, and others the contents of his pockets Shortly after convulsions commenced. Gardiner and his brother wished no physician, because, as they stated, he was subject to convulsions.—Several physicians came, however, and used every means for his relief, but without avail.

Mr. Bradley, the prisoner's counsel, was present—and, having been seated, some conversation took place between them. Gardiner then took a glass of water, and signified his readiness to go to jail. Mr. Smith, the warden of the jail, and Mr. Wilson, the bailiff of the court, then accompanied him over. In entering the guard room, Mr. Gardiner took a chair, and in about five minutes was seized with a severe fit, and fell to the ground, cutting his head. Physicians were soon sent for, and he soon recovered. Several fits in quick succession followed. He was cupped, and every remedy used without effect. During these sufferings Gardiner called Mr. Bradley to his side, and told him that he was dying, and that he died innocent.

Gardiner died about three o'clock.—This melancholly occurrence has shocked our citizens, and as this is closed we are waiting for Coroner Woodward to convene a jury of inquest, and the physicians are preparing to hold a post mortem examination on the body.

The jury of inquest examined several witnesses in the presence of the District Attorney and the counsel on both sides; but there was no evidence that he poisoned himself, as had been generally supposed.

☞Be careful how you make love to a cross-eyed girl. You can't tell whether she is casting her sweet glances at yourself or Mr. John Brown opposite.