msa_sc2901_scm2353-0318 ©Maryland State Archives

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. 15. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854. NO. 5.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Examiners by the County Commissioners on the petition of James H Hurtt, to examine and determine whether the public interest and convenience require the said road to be opened. Beginning opposite the farm of Wm F. Smyth, formerly the farm of James M. Brown, and running through the lands of Thomas McLaughlin, Jr., to the lands of James H. Hurtt, a distance of about twenty yards or more though said Lot hereby give notice, that they will meet at the above proposed beginning of said road, on Monday the 5 h day of June next, and then and there will proceed to discharge the duties devolving upon us by said appointment.

GEO. W. SPENCER,
WILLIAM F. SMYTHE,
JOHN E. CAUV,
Examiner

may 6, 1854.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county in Equity, the subscriber as trustee, will expose to public sale at the door of the hotel of Mr. Clayton, in Chester Town, on

MONDAY,

the fifth day of June next, at 11 o'clk A. M., all that piece or parcel of

LAND

situate near the Head of Sassafras, in Kent county, of which the late Mary Boyer died seized; the land adjoins the Mill property, and contains about Acres.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six and twelve months will be given.

J. B. RICAUD,
Trustee.

May 13, 1851.

Our Country

APPEALS.

We Have Full and Plenty

NONE need suffer or want, act wisely, don't leave you pocket-books at home; nor stop by the way, but hasten down town to John Russell's Cheap store, he can Clothe the naked and feed the hungry, he has **BREAD** and to *spare* also, Flour, Bacon, Lard; Fish, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Tea, Sugar, Coffee. Nick Nacks and Notions, and a variety of Fancy articles for sale cheap and no mistake.

Chestertown, April 22, 1851.

Bargains! Bargains!!

HAVING removed a large part of our old Store House, to make room for a new Building—we are selling off our stock of goods at very small profits, as we are determined to clear a large portion of them off—not having room to keep them without damaging some of them. Our stock is large and well assorted, persons in want of goods to suit the season will do well to call on us—Come one and all and we will take pleasure in showing you goods that are both cheap and good, at Rees' Corner.

A. J. REES & Co.

April 29 1854.

GROCERIES.

PRIME N. O Sugar 6¼ cts, Rio Coffee 12½ cts., Laguira and Maracibo at 14 cts. old Government Java at 15 to 18 cts. per lb., Loaf Crushed and refined Sugar; Imperial, young and old Hyson Teas, also a few very superior article of Black Tea, with a general assortment of Spices just received and for sale by

ABEL J. REES & Co.

Rees' Corner, April 29, '54

On The Compromise Line, "Cash Line."

JOHN RUSSELL, can and will sell CLOTHING and all Goods in his line CHEAPER THAN CHEAP, he has just returned from thhe city with a fresh supply of *NEWLY MADE CLOTHING*, together with many other articles. All Cheap.

April 22, 2854.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY FIGHTING

I WOULD rather our people should Smoke good *SEGARS* and the Pipe of peace, and chew the pure *all love Tobacco*. Call and get those delicacies from JOHN RUSSELL.

April 22, 1854.

A CARD.

DR. JAMES A. PERKINS, offers his professional services to the public. He may be found at his office in Chester Town, on Water street, near the bridge.

March 25, 1854—6m

WASH SODA, *for sale at 6¼ cents per pound by* T. W. ELIASON

AFFLICTED READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE,
ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS AGO
BY DR. KINKELIN,
Corner of Third and Union Sts.,
Between Spruce and Pine,
Philadelphia; Pa.

INVALIDS

Are apprised that Dr. Kinkelin confines his practice to a certain branch of medicine, which engages his undivided attention. He cautions the unfortunate against the abuse of mercury; thousands are annually mercurialized out of life: Recent affections are promptly extinguished;

TWENTY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

In the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected and imperfectly understood, has enabled Dr Kinkelin (*Author of a work on Self-Preservation.*) to prove that nine-tenths of the causes of nervous debility, local and constitutional weakness, mental and physical suffering, are traceable to certain habits, forming the most secret yet deadly and fatal springs of domestic misery and premature mortality

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious, and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious practice are aware of its consequences; until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

The unfortunate thus affected becomes feeble, is unable to labor with accustomed vigor, or to apply his mind to study: his step is tardy and weak, he is dull irresolute, and engages in his sport with less energy than usual.

If he emancipates himself before the practice has done its worst, and entermarried young; his marriage is unfruitful and his sense tells him that this is caused by early follies. *These are considerations which should awaken the attention of those similarly situated.*

MARRIAGE

Requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed—in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointment! Apply then while it is yet time, in order to have your unstrung and relaxed organization retracted, revitified and strengthened.

REMEMBER,

He who places himself under Dr. Kinkelin's treatment may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and rely upon the assurance, that the secrets of Dr. K's patients will never be disclosed

Young man—let no false modesty deter you from making your case known to one who, from education and respectability, can certainly befriend you.

Too many think they will conceal the secret in their own hearts; and cure themselves. Alas! how often is this a fatal delusion, and how many a promising young man who might have been an ornament to society, has faded from the earth.

Strictures upon the urethra are rapidly removed by the application of a new therapeutical agent, and only by Dr. K. Weakness and constitutional debility promptly cured, and full vigor restored.

COUNTRY INVALIDS

Can have (by stating their case explicitly together with all their symptoms, per letter enclosing a remittance) Dr. K's medicine appropriated accordingly

Forwarded to any part of the United States, and packed secure from DAMAGE or CURIOSITY

READ! READ!!
YOUTH AND MANHOOD.
A Vigorous Life or a Premature Death.
KINKELIN ON SELF-PRESERVATION,
Only 25 cents.

It is a work eminently required, as a means of reforming the vices of the age in which we live Also,

Nature's Guide.

With Rules for the Prolongation of Life
Just from the Press.

A letter with a remittance of 25 cents or the value in post stamps, addressed to Dr. KINKELIN, Philadelphia, Pa. will secure of a copy of either of the above books by return of mail; or 12 copies will be sent free of postage for $1. Booksellers, Canvassers, Traveling Agents, &c., supplied wholesale at the publisher's prices, which admit of a large profit.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

May 13, 1854. A

FOR SALE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. By W. B. WILDER.

May 13, 1854.

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 $8—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.

Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

DISGRACEFUL MOB.

Attack on the Court House

United States Officer Killed.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Address From the Mayor to the Mob.

Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave belonging to Mr. Charles F. Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., who ran away in March last, was arrested in Boston on Wednesday last. On the following day he was brought before United States Commissioner Loring, when Mr. Brent testified as follows:

I reside in Richmond, Va; am a merchant; have resided there four years; know Mr. Charles F. Suttle; he now resides in Alexandria; he is a merchant; know Anthony Burns, now see him at the bar in front; he is the man referred to in the record which has been read; he is owned by Mr Suttle as a slave; he was formerly owned by Mr. Suttle's mother; Mr. Suttle has owned him for the last twelve or fifteen years; I once hired Anthony of Mr. Suttle; this, I think, was in the years 1846, '47 and '48; paid Mr Suttle for his services; knew that he was missing from Richmond on or about the 24th day of March last; have not seen him since one or two days. Last night I heard Anthony converse with his master.

After some remarks from the counsel the case was postponed until Saturday morning. Burns, it appears, manifested a desire to return home with his master and the following conversation is said to have taken place between them:

Suttle.—(to Burns) Have you not always received kind treatment from me?

Burns.—Yes.

Suttle.—Have I not always permitted you to go where, and work for whom you pleased?

Burns.—Yes.

Suttle.—When you was sick, did I not give up my own bed that you might be made as comfortable as possible?

Burns.—(affected to tears) You did, master, you did, kind master.

Suttle.—Do you want to go back to Virginia?

Burns.—I do.

Suttle.—Will you go back?

Burns.—*I will.* I want to go to day I'm good deal happier at home.

His only objection in leaving at all appears to have been a species of curiosity, which being thoroughly gratified, he desires to return. His representations are that he has always been well treated and well cared for in every respect.—He reached Boston by water from Richmond, where he was employed

During the examination several of the abolitionists were in Court. Among them Garrison, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Mellen, Lembsen, Abbey Kelley and others. On the outside of the Court House were many colored people, but there was no unusual excitement at that time.

The numerous fanatics of Boston however could not permit the occasion to pass without a demonstration, and a meeting was called to assemble in Faneuil Hall on Friday night. The call attracted hundreds more than could get inside the building. The principle speakers were Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Francis W. Bird. The tenor of the speeches was highly inflammatory—denouncing the fugitive slave law as one which should not be obeyed, and counseling open resistance. The Post of Saturday morning says:

The meeting was presided over by George R. Russell, of Roxborough, supported by a list of vice presidents of the most unquestionable abolition stamp.—Speeches were made by F. W. Bird, of Walpole, remarkable more for his slang than for his eloquence or elegance; by John J. Swift, a young man very full of wrath, who told the people they must not let the slave be carried out of Boston—that there was no law to keep him, because the passage of the Nebraska bill had inflicted 113 stabs on the fugitive slave law, and it was too late to talk about compromise, and giving the audience the assurance that he should always be on the side of liberty; by Wendell Phillips, who would have the slave set free in the streets of Boston, and congratulating the audience, that the city government was with them, which had instructed the police not to interfere; that to-morrow must show whether we will do our duty; that there is no law in Massachusetts, and the sovereignty of the people must begin; that the audience must keep their eye on the fugitive, and never lose sight of him in the street, but be on perpetual guard; that Boston must redeem herself of the stain for allowing Sims to be carried back, and concluded by reiterating his caution to keep his eye on them; and by Theodore Parker, who commenced by calling the audience "fellow subjects of Virginia," because there is no North, the line of the South running away to Canada; that there are two laws, the slave law and the popular sovereignty; that Boston once resisted law on the ground; that what was not just was not law and arguing that they were bound to resist the law and rescue the slave, moving that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Court Square the next morning at 9 o'clock

Vociferous cries was raised of "To night, to night!" and Mr. Parker, after vainly endeavoring to bring the audience to adopt his motion, moved that they go the Revere House and call upon the slave catchers to-night The mob spirit seemed to be up, which the one who conjured it fain allay, and Phillips again took the stand to endeavor to throw the aid of his eloquence on the troubled waters: His appeal was that they would defer everything till to morrow, when he would go with them and rescue the slave in broad day light. It was in their power to block up the doors so that they could not get him off The best men sympathised with their cause; what *they* called the best men, for he counted them the best men who were ready to trample law under their feet. They would injure their cause with such men by violence, and a zeal that would not keep till morning would never free a slave.

He was here interrupted by a voice from the gallery stating that a mob of negroes had assembled in Court Square, and were attempting a rescue, moving that the meeting adjourn, which was immediately acted upon, and the immense mass proceeded to Court Square.

The Bee continues the account of the progress of violence and its lamentable results as follows:

When the meeting broke up, at about 10 o'clock, a large portion of the vast audience rushed to Court Square, with the avowed purpose of taking from the custody of the United States marshal the fugitive slave awaiting an examination before U. S. Commissioner Loring, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.—Some of the leaders were armed with new axes, and many of them had pistols, stones, and brickbats They first attempted to break the door at the east side of the Court House, but it resisted all their effort, and the crowd increasing they went to the west side of the Court House. In the court house, at this time, were the judges of the Supreme Court, District Attorney Sanger, and Sheriff Eveleth, and several of his deputies the officers of the Supreme Court, and the jury of the Supreme Court, who were deliberating upon a verdict in the case of Wilson, charged with murder. In addition to these, was U. S. marshall Freeman, with his force, said to consist of two hundred men, most of whom were armed with Colt's revolvers and cutlasses, who were acting as a guard to the fugitive.

The crowd at first got a ladder, with which they battered against the door without producing any visible effect—The excitement increased, and the mob grew infuriated. There was scarcely an officer at hand to preserve the law, so speedily had the crowd assembled together. They then obtained a plank, and using it as a battering ram, forced it violently against the door till it yielded to their efforts, and some few of their number forced their way into the building At this time there were some fifty or sixty men on the lower floor, to prevent them from proceeding further.—Stones were thrown from the outside, Knives and clubs were used, the axes were brought into requisition, and several pistols were fired At the same time those on the inside fired once or twice over the heads of the mob and making a rush, drove them back

By this time the police and watch began to arrive, and several persons supposed to be ringleaders were arrested. One or two axes were secured as trophies of the fight. Mr. Taylor, Chief of the Police, was early on the ground, making strenuous efforts to quiet the mob He arrested the man who was directing the battering ram and assisted in taking others. His badge of office was torn off by a colored man. The morning watch of the North, Centre and Boylston Divisions were quickly on hand to aid in restoring peace. The mob still threatened the Court House, when the music of the fife and drum was heard, and the Boston Artillery, Captain T. H. Evans, marched to the square. It seemed they were out for street drill, and came to the square to go through their evolutions, knowing nothing of the excitement, but the crowd, under the delusion that they were marines, who had come from the Charleston Navy Yard to assist the U. S Marshall, followed them with groans and hisses but offered no violence.—Captain Evans halted his company to learn why they had been insulted, when an explanation ensued, and the company proceeded on their way, receiving the cheers to which their gallant bearing has always entitled them.

The appearance of this company had a good effect inasmuch as it attracted the attention of the crowd while those inside the Court House were re fastening the doors, and the police force on the outside were being strengthened.—Ascertaining that a second attempt to break into the Court House would be ineffectual, the leaders of the mob then withdrew, although large numbers remained, many of whom visited the place from curiosity. The axes used by the crowd were brought to the ground by a white man, who was seen to distribute them

His Honor Mayor Smith was called to the spot at an early hour, and issued orders to Col Cowdin to call out a portion of the Artillery regiment. The Colonel was himself on hand, and in a short time the Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, and the Columbian Artillery, Capt. Cass, soon reported themselves at the City Hall, where they remained under arms during the night. A large number of watchmen were at hand, ready to repel a second attack at a moment's notice At one o'clock everything was quiet in Court Square, in Belknap st. and at the Revere House.

Many panes of glass were broken in the windows on the west side of the court house, and the door of which they battered so furiously was nearly demolished. It is said that several leaders of the mob are known, and it is probable that they will be arrested to answer before the criminal court.

The most painful and serious part of the violent proceedings was the homicide of one of the special officers of the U. S Marshal's posse. Jas. Batchelder who resides in Charlstown, and worked in the employ of Peter Dunbar, truckman, was shot or stabbed in the groin at the time when the assault was made upon the door of the court house. The wounded man fell, and when he was taken into the building exclaimed that he was stabbed, and expired almost immediately. It was the opinion of those near him that he was shot with one of the pistols discharged at the time. Our informant saw the body lying in a pool of blood. Coroner Smith was called to investigate the cause of his death.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH]

BOSTON, May 27th—Noon.—A large force of officers was detailed for duty during the night outside the Court House and an additional strong force remained inside the building fully armed.

This morning, as early as 8 o'clock, several hundred persons were gathered on Court Square, and by the time the examination commenced, the crowd had swelled to 2,000 or 3,000. A whole regiment of Massachusetts militia has been ordered out by the Governor.

The case of Anthony Burns, claimed as a fugitive slave, commenced at ten o'clock, before Commissioner Loring.

A company of the U. S. troops under Maj Ridley, from Fort Independence, and the company of Marines from the Navy Yard, under Col. Delany, were stationed in the Court House. The Cadets and Boston Light Infantry occupy the City Hall. Court Square is crowded with an excited populace. The fugitive was brought in, handcuffed, at 9 o'clock, in the custody of four officers and was surrounded on all sides by special officers, large sized and strong men, several of whom are known as fighting men

E. G. Parker and S. J. Thomas appeared as counsel for the claimant.—Chas Ellis and R. H. Dana Jr., appeared for the prisoner. The District Attorney was present for the government. Counsel for the fugitive moved for a postponement till Monday, which motion has been argued up to this hour.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

BOSTON, May 27—12½ P. M.—The Commissioner has decided to postpone the case until Monday at [illegible] o'clock. A. M. About 10 o'clk this morning several white persons were arrested near the Court-house for attempting to excite the crowd to acts of violence Shortly after, Mayor Smith, attended by Sheriff Eveleth, appeard on the steps of the Court-house and addressed the mob.—He commenced by saying that a rumor had become curren among the people, that the city authorities would not take any measure to preserve the public peace and order. This, he said, is a wrong impression. The city authorities are determined to exert every means to prevent rioting, and are resolved to sustain the laws of the city and the country.—The Mayor's speech was received with cheers.

The Mayor has issued a second bulletin, calling on all citizens to preserve peace and sustain the laws.

Complaints were made in the police court to-day against the nine persons arrested last evening, and it is said that the evidence of their participation in the attempt to force open the doors of the court house is of a decisive character.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BOSTON, May 27, 10 P. M.—Col. Suttle, the owner of Burns, offers to sell him for $1200, and the money has nearly all been subscribed.

There are about 1200 persons in front of the Court House, mostly idlers.

Rev. Theodore Parker and Wendell Philips have applied to the police to protect their residences from attack by the Irish, who have threatened to revenge the death of Batchelder. No demonstration has yet been made. The military are still under arms in the City Hall.

Further Particulars.

BOSTON, May 28.—The case of the fugitive Burns, has caused a Sabbath of great excitement in our usually quiet city, and continues to agitate the public mind.

Indications of an organized attempt to lynch the Rev. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, who are looked upon as the instigators of the recent outrages, has induced the mayor to detail a strong police force for the protection of their persons and property. There has, however been no outbreak to-day.

The Court House Square was cleared last night, and the court house surrounded with fence ropes.

A detachment of one hundred U. S. troops are now garrisoning the court house, and two companies of Boston military are quartered in the City Hall.

One thousand pistols, principally revolvers, are said to have been sold by the dealers in this city on Saturday.

The funeral of James Bechelder, who was killed by the mob on Friday, took place this afternoon.

The examination of Burns will be continued to morrow, when every effort will be made to preserve order, though the mob spirit still prevails.

A Bachelor's Idea of Matrimony.

Baby bawling in the night,
Wakes you from a hoped-for nap—
Tumbling round at twelve at night,
To get the little wretch some pap;
Tell me—couldn't you
Spank it with some gusto?
Wouldn't you?

Little pleasure—little cash—
Lots of little brats about—
Staple feeding, mutton hash—
Future "feeder" all in doubt—
Tell me—shouldn't you
"Cuss" yourself a little?
Wouldn't you?

At the door your woman meets you,
Young ones all joins in one yell,
Tenderly the broomstick greets you;
Don't you wish yourself in—Jersey?
Tell me, I repeat it, shouldn't you
Leave for California?
Wouldn't you?

Sam Slick on Lawyers.

Few things resemble each other more in natur' than an old cunnin' lawyer and a spider. He weaves his web into a corner, with no light behind, to show the thread of his net but—in a shade, like—there he awaits in his dark office to receive his visitor. A buzzin' burrin,' thoughtless fly, thinkin' of nothin' but his beautiful wings and well made legs, and rather near sighted withal, comes stumblin' head over heels into the net.

'I beg your pardon,' says the fly, 'I really didn't see this net work of yours, the weather is foggy and the streets so confounded dark, I'm afraid I've done mischief.'

'Not at all,' says the spider, bowin', 'I guess its all my fault. I reckon I had ought to have hung a lamp out; but, pray, don't move, or you may do damage.—Allow me to assist you" And then he ties up one leg and then the other, and folds up both wings, and has him as fast as Gibralter.

'Now,' says the spider, 'my good friend," (a phrase a fellow allers uses, when he's agoin to be tricky.) 'I'm afraid you've hurt yourself a considerable sum. I must bleed you.'

"Bleed me," says the fly. "Excuse me—I'm obliged to you—I don't require it.'

'Oh yes you do, my dear frien,' and he gets ready for the operation.

'You dare to do that,' says the fly, 'I'll knock you down; and I'm a man that what I lay down I stand on.'

'You had better get up first,' says the spider slaughin'. 'You must be bled; you must pay all damages.' And he bleeds him, till he gasps for breath, and feels faintin' comin on.

'Let me go, my good feller,' says the poor fly, 'and I will pay you liberally.'

'Pay,' says the spider. 'You miserable, uncircumcised wretch, you have nothing left to pay with 'Take that!' and he gives him the last dig and he is a gone coon—bled to death.