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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, March 25, 1854.

OUR PAPER.—The indisposition of one of the hands in the office and the press of job work, will account for the appearance of the 'News'.

FIRE.—The dwelling and out-buildings, together with their contents, belonging to Mr. Samuel Cacy, near Church Hill, were destroyed by fire on Monday last. We could not learn the extent of the loss nor how the fire originated.

THE STEAMER OSIRIS made her last trip to this place on Thursday, having been sold, to a company in Delaware, for $8000. It is said that her place will be supplied by a much larger and faster boat.

SCOTT, CALHOUN AND WEBSTER—A resolution has unanimously passed the Legislature of Kentucky, recommending Congress to pass the act creating the rank of Lieut. General in the army of the United States, for the purpose of conferring said title upon Major General Winfield Scott. A resolution was als passed condoling with S. Carolina and Massachusetts upon the deash of John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster.

CAPTIVE CHILDREN RECOVETED.—The two little brothers-in-law of Mrs. Wilson, of Texas, who were taken captive by the Camanche Indians have been recovered. One was recently brought into Fort Washita, by an intelligent Chickasaw, who gave the Camanches a quantity of goods, valued at several hundred dollars, in exchange for him. He was in a very destitute condition and nearly naked. The other boy has been brought into Fort Arbuckle. The discharged soldier referred to in Mrs. Wilson's narrative has also arrived at Fort Washita

MR. MARCY AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.—It is said that the French Ambassador, on seeing the Presidents Message to Congress touching the affair of the Black Warrior and the Cuban authorities, at once obtained an interview with the Secretary of State, demanding an explanation of what he termed an extraordinary production on the part of our Goverment. Mr. Marcy promptly declined to entertain any communication or explanation with the Government of France, or any other arthority save the representative of Spain, and demanded to be informed under what shadow of right or usage the Government of France could pretend to interrogate him on a subject in which France was apparently uninterested.

How to Catch Fish.

The following plan of obtaining fish in rivers, creeks or ponds, was handed us by a friend, and which we publish for the benefit of our readers. Try it:

Take the juice of *Smallage* or *Lovage* and mix it with any kind of *bait*. Bait your hooks and go to fishing, and as long as there remains any fish or eels within 500 yards of your hook, you will find yourself busy in pulling them up.

The root of *Sweet Sicily* may be used for the same purpose.

ANOTHER.—Take *Cocculus Indicus*, pulverize and mix with dough, then scatter broadcast over the water as you would sow seed. The fish will seize it with great avidity, and instantly become so intoxicated and turn belly up on the top of the water. Then catch them from boats and put them in a tub of clean water and they will be as lively and heelthy as ever.

OUR COUNTRY.—It is estimated in a hundred years we shall have two hundred and thirty millions, and in a hundred and fifty years, or in year 2,000 we shall have over seven hundred millions! Our soil produced last year over a hundred and fifty millions of bushels of breadstuffs, to say nothing about the rice and fruit crops And yet we have a hundred and ninety millions of acres—more than five times the territory of England and Wales, which the spade and plow never touched!

Ex-President Fillmore in the West.

Ex-President Fillmore and the Hon. J. P. Kennedy arrived in Lexington, Ky. on the 13th inst., where they were most cordially received. The next day (the 14th) they went to Frankfort, the capitol of Kentucky, and were also cordially received. They partook of a collation, which had been prepared for them, at which were present Gov. Powell, of Ky. and a large party. Hon. J. J. Crittenden presided. The Frankfort Commonwealth, says:

After a due playing of knife and fork by the company generally, Col. Thos. L. Crittenden rose and in a few very felicitous remarks proposed the health of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States. After the rapturous applause with which the sentiment was received had a little subsided, Mr. Fillmore rose, and in a few graceful and appropriate sentences acknowledging the honor that was done him on the present occasion, and expressed the gratification he felt in the kind greeting he had received here, and in fact wherever he had been in Kentucky. In respons to Col. Crittenden's complimentary allusion to his administration, he said a great part of whatever credit it deserved was owing to the assistance of the noble men who sat in council with him; and that in regard to his brief career as President he asked no other favor of friends or enemies, but that its history should be correctly written.—He concluded with the following sentiment:

"*Frankfort*—The city of picturesque beauty, noble patriotism, and unbounded hospitality."

Hon. C. S. MOREHAAD, in a few happy remarks proposed the health of Mr. KENNEDY. This too, was received with the heartiest demonstrations of kind feelings and admiration. Mr. K. responded in a brief, elegant and pleasant speech, in which he referred very happily to Kentucky's hospitality, patriotism, and chivalry, and her treasures of historical reminiscence. He paid a handsome compliment to our beautiful cemetery and our military monument and closed with what he said was only an amplification of the President's toast:

"*The people of Frankfort*—The very heart of a State which is all heart."

Mr. Fillmore's and Mr. Kenedy's remarks were both interrupted by frequent applause. Afterwards Gov. Powell, Gov. Crittenden, Col. Brown, Gov. Letcher and Mr. Morehead were successively called upon and responded with happy remarks or sentiments; and after an hour or two, thus pleasantl spent, the company took leave, and dispersed.

On Wednesday (the 15th) they returned to Louisville, where they were received by the city authorities and a large crowd of citizens, and a procession formed to conduct them to Louisville. where quarters had been prepared for them. The Louisville Journal says:

Along the whole line of march there was a continual throng. We have never seen the sovereigns so desirous of catching a glimpse and giving a huzza for any one, as they manifested yesterday with reference to the late President

Mr Fillmore's personal appearance is prepossessing. Without being a large man he is of sufficient structure to render his presence commanding, with a countenance very open and frank. His hair is quite grey. long and combed back, giving him a more venerable air than his years allow. Dressed in a plain black suit he looked the citizen, and in his social intercourse demeaned himself like the quiet unpretending and polished gentlemen that he is.

Mr. Kennedy, prior to the elevation of his illustrious chief to the Chief Magistracy was as well known to the political world as Mr. Fillmore, while he had claims for enduring attachment upon the reading people of this and coming ages, as an author of great force, elegance and inventive skill. He is a few years older than the Ex-President, having been born in Baltimore in 1795.—Having graduated at college he studied law and became a very successful practitioner. His first venture into politics was in 1820, when he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. The people of his native city returned him to Congress three times, and in the National Legislature he became widely known as a firm whig and the peculiar advocate of a protective Tariff. But his strongest hold upon fame and the world's affection is through his literary performances. We need only to mention here the Swallow Barn, Horse Shoe Robinson, and Reb of the Bowl, volumes of universal admiration, to awaken in every reading mans heart new reverence for their author Mr. Kennedy.

Of Crittenden we need not speak.—He is our own Commonwealth, and where he is known best is loved the most.

Arrived at the Louisville Hotel, the distinguished guests were conducted to their apartments. But Mr Fillmore was not allowed many moments of repose.—The vast assemblage was impatient to hear him speak. After three loud, prolonged and hearty cheers, he appeared upon the balcony. He only thanked the people for their cordial welcome, assured them of his happiness in being their guest, and then withdrew.

On the evening of the 15th, the complimentary dinner tendered by the citizen's of Louisville to Ex-President Fillmore, come off at the Louisville Hotel.

Among the regular toasts were the following:

MILLARD FILLMORE: Ex-President of the United States: His administration pre-eminently distinguished for patriotism, fidelity and a strict observance of the Constitution: knowing no North, no South, naught but his country.

JOHN P. KENNEDY: His fame will be cherished by the country, not more because of eminent services in Congress in the Cabinet; than for the lustre his genius has shed upon the literature of America.

In response to the sen iment in his honor, Mr. Fillmore arose and was most rapturously received. He delivered a short speech, that was cordially applauded.

Mr. Kennedy responded to the toast in his honor in a very felicitous manner. He struck a humorous vein and followed it up in his own pleasant and attractive style,

Gov. Powell delivered himself handsomely, and Gov. Crittenden spoke with his old fire and in his own impassioned strain of eloquence.

For the 'News.'

MR. EDITOR:—I discovered in your last paper a communication from 'An Observer,' on the subject of the appointment of a Clerk to the County Commissioners. In making the appointment the Commissioners, will of course consider, as your correspondent suggests, the qualification of the applicants; but there is in my mind another very important matter connected with the appointment, I mean the place of 'residence' of the person appointed.

The convenience of the public, is the next important consideration to gratification, I believe the clerk should to benefit the public, be a permanent resident of the county town. No doubt the present worthy incumbent has done all that he reasonably could to meet the public wishes. but no one resident in the country, can possibly meet the public wants, for no one can be procured to act as deputy in such a case who will discharge the duties, because the office cannot afford to pay a deputy and no deputy if paid, could understand the business and give the necessary satisfaction—none but the clerk who is familiar with the books and duties can give the satisfaction often required. The Collectors residing in the country makes it doubly necessary to have the clerk at a central and public place. It often happens that taxes are to be divided, they are to be paid by different persons—a widow and heirs—sometimes the real is to be separated from the personal estate tax. Again the tax of a farm is to be taken from the tax of several tracts of land—the school, county, State tax, have to be calculated. At other times, persons taxed deny that they own as much property and refuse to pay. Again the names and quantity of land are sought for to be put into conveyance, and at other times titles may measurably have to be traced through the Commissioners books. Persons interested come to the county town to get information on these and other matters connected with taxation. If there is no clerk they have to come again, perhaps oftener. The books of the Commissioners should be as public as those of the county Clerk, and a competent person always at hand to make the necessary examination and give extracts. I have no one to recommend for the place, but consider that the public interest and convenience which over-rules every other should be paramount in making the appointment.

A FARMER.

The Demand upon Spain.

"Ion," the Washington correspondet of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:

"It is known that this government has made a formal demand upon Spain for the establishment of some executive power in Cuba whereby questions arising between the United States and the authorities of Cuba may be adjusted without the delay of a recourse to the home government. A mere opening of a diplomatic correspondence with the Cuban authorities, though not now allowed, would be of no use to either party, if the decision of the question is to be referred to the government at Madrid.—This is the point, and not the Black Warrior case, upon which is to depend the future relations between the United States and Spain.

From Salt Lake City.

Intelligence from Salt Lake City to the 1st of December, says the Saints are progressing with the wall around the city. The Indians are hostile, and have burned several houses. The Legislature was to meet on the second Monday of December. Capt. Horner, in charge of twenty wagons, and more than 700 head of cattle, reached Salt Lake on the 5th of November. This herd of cattle is destined for California. They met with no particular obstruction to their crossing the plains at this late period, either from heavy snow or scarcity of grass. Some snow, however had to be encountered at the last two mountains.

LOCAL LAWS.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

An Act,

Imposing a Tax on Dogs to protect the raising of Sheep in Kent County.

SECTION, 1.—Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all Dogs in Kent County shall be Taxed at the following rates, that is to say for every dog kept by any person or persons, the owner or owners shall pay annually, the sum of fifty cents for the first dog, and for each and every one thereafter, the sum of Twenty-five cents, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, and they are hereby authorised and required, to cause an accurate list to be taken, annually, by some person or persons appointed, by them for that purpose in the said county, of all dogs of three months old and upwards, owned, or possessed by any person or persons, within said county, or kept about their premises.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That when the commissioners of said county shall have assertained the number of Dogs, they shall Levy and cause to be collected the sum of fifty cents for the first dog, and Twenty five cents for each and every one thereafter and to be collected in the same way and manner, as the State and County Taxes are now collected, and for which the said collector or collectors of the said tax shall receive six per cent or more if deemed inadequate by the said commissioners or a majority of them, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners or their Clerk to keep a separate account of the money raised from said tax, and it shall be and is hereby Levied collected retained and appropriated as a fund indemnifying any and all losses of sheep by dog or dogs to any person or persons, Provided nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to indemnify any person or persons, who may have been damaged by his own dog, when it appears that the said dog or dogs were in the habit of worrying sheep and the same being known to him or her.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, that when any person or persons in said county shall have any sheep killed crippled or worried, by any dog or dogs, he or she may apply to any Justice of the Peace in the county who shall and is hereby authorised to appoint three disinterested and qualified persons, who shall be authorised and required to ascertain the damages so sustained, to the owner or owners of such sheep killed or crippled &c. when they have assertained the damages so sustained they, or a majority of them shall certify under oath to the commissioners of said county, who shall draw upon the collector or collectors, so appointed to collect said tax, for the amount of damages, but, if there should be no funds in the hands of the said collectors, he or she may then refer to acceptance of the collector, and be entitled to the first money in hand, arising from the said tax, and in no case shall the appraisers estimate the damages higher than the cash value, and all appraisement shall be in accordance with the damages done, and the appraisers fee shall be each 33⅓ cents, and the Justice fees the same as in State cases.

SEC. 4 And be it enacted, that every dog kept or permitted to remain on or about the premises of any person or persons of said county it shall be deemed sufficient evidence of ownership to authorise the collector or collectors, to return the said person or persons as the rightful owner of said dog, or dogs, and any person evading the Law by sending their dog from place to place, and proof had of the fact, he or she shall be liable for double tax, and every dog returned as having no owner may be lawfully killed by the collectors, or any one authorised by them or either of them, and for so doing shall be entitled to fifty cents, and more if deemed necessary by the commissioners, to be paid out of the fund raised from the tax upon dogs

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That if any dogs shall be seen or known to worry sheep it shall be lawful for any citizen seeing or knowing the fact, to kill such dog, or dogs, and any person or persons having a dog or dogs, that is known to have worried sheep, and the fact being made known to him or her and he or she does not kill said dog or dogs, and they be seen, or known to worry or found at the place where any sheep may be killed by dogs, it shall be proof of their guilt and the owner or owners, shall be liable for the amount of said damiges.

SEC. 6 And be it enacted, That no free negro or Mulatto shall keep but one dog and before he or she shall be so entitled to keep said dog, shall first obtain from some Justice of the peace in and for said county, a certificate and any negro or mulatto, failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall pay the sum of one dollar in addition to the tax, upon said dog, and the collector is authorised and required to kill said dog or dogs, and for every dogs killed under the provision of this act belonging to negroes or mulattoes, the person so killing said dogs shall be entitled to 25 cents for each and every dog so killed, and the collectors are authorised to demand, in every case, the certificate, in each and every year, and nothing herein contained shall authorise and permit any negro or mulatto to keep a bitch, and for any violation of this act, by keeping a bitch, he or she shall pay the sum of five dollars.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That any money that may be in the treasury or the hands of the collector or collectors so appointed to collect or hold said fund at the expiration of one year, from the time of assessment, and in each and every year thereafter: provided it be over and above paying all demands of damagys sustained to said inhabitant, in the loss of sheep by dogs, and shall be by said treasurer or collector upon the warrant of the commissioners be paid over to the Clerk of county or the trustees of Primary Schools, for said county, provided that they or a majority of them shall deem it expedient.

SEC. 8 And be it enacted, That nothing herein enacted shall be, so construed, as to apply to Incorporated towns governed by municipal laws and regulations, that is to say no tax shall be levied upon any one of its inhabitants, for any dog or dogs, to be applied to the sheep fund, and nothing contained shall be so construed as to permit free negroes or mulattoes of said towns to keep more than one dog

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall have power to employ any person or persons to take a list of all dogs as required by the first section of this act, in such manner, at such time, and on such terms as to them may seem most exspedient, and useful, for the purpose contained in this act, and the compensation of such person or persons taking said list of dogs, shall be fixed by the said commissioners and payable out of the fund arising from the tax on dogs, as herein authorised, and out of no other fund.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That the commissioners may, in their discretion if deemed necessary or expedient increase or diminish the said tax.

March 25, 1854.

AN Act amendatory to the Act of eighteen hundred and two, chapter eighty one, to promote the more general diffusion of information respecting the proceedings of the Commissioners of Kent county.

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That so much of the second section of the act of eighteen hundred and two, chapter eighty one, as requires notice to be given, by written statements set up in the various election districts, of the several counties of the State, of all monies levied for county purposes, be and the same is hereby amended, so far as the same relates to Kent county, so as to permit the County Commissioners of said county to cause said notice to be given either in the manner prescribed, by said section, or by advertisement in a newspaper printed in said county, for at least three successive weeks prior to the first Wednesday of November next and so in like manner, in each and every year thereafter; Provided that not more than seventy dollars be allowed to any paper for any one year.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN act amendatory to a supplement to an act, "entitled an act for the relief of the poor of Kent county, passed December session eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and fifty one.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*. That the Commissioners of Kent county, be, and they are hereby authorized and required, at their meeting on the second Monday of April next, and in each succeeding year thereafter, to appoint three discreet and proper persons, qualified agreeably to the provisions of the original act, one of whom shall be taken from the first election district, one from the second election district and one from the third election district, to be Trustees of the poor of said county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the second Monday of April next, the overseer of the poor shall have full power to receive any applicant for admission, between the times of meeting of the said Trustees, and at the first meeting thereafter, the said applicant so admitted, shall be heard.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any thing in the original act to which this is amendatory to a supplement to an an act passed December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and fifty one, relating to Kent county, which is contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the tenth day of April next.

AN act to suspend the operation, for a limited period, of the sixth section of the act "entitled an act to provide for the election of Road Supervisors in the several counties of this State," passed at the session of eighteen hundred and fifty three, in the counties therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the County Commissioners of Queen Ann's co. and Kent county, be and they are hereby authorized to increase the compensation of road supervisors, in those respective counties, beyond the amount now allowed under the sixth section of the act, "entitled an act to provide for the election of Road supervisors, in the several counties of the State," passed at the session of eighteen hundred and fifty three, in the counties therein mentioned, for the years 1854 and 1855.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

A MAD CHILD.—The Buffalo Express sas, a boy, living in Elm street, about four years old who had been bitten by a mad dog nine weeks before, died on Saturday evening week. He was frantic in the extreme, and made repeated attempts to bite his mother and others who were within his reach.

Arrival of the Pacific.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Reported fall of Kalafat, Garrison Slaughtered—the Czar's Proposition to evacuate the Principalities, &c &c.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer Pacific arrived with Liverpool dates of the 8th. She had one engine disabled and made the voyage with but one.

Eastern affairs were unchanged—No battles had occurred on the Danube except an encounter between the Russian columns, who mistook each other for Turks in the dark. Several hundred were killed before the error was discovered. Small skirmishes go on between the Turks and Russians.

The third edition of the London Morning Herald says a messenger had arrived, and was immediately closeted with the Queen, who brought the announcement that the Russians had taken Kalafat, &c. No details were published and the story is entirely discredited.

There was nothing new from Asia, or from the fleets.

The Greek insurrection hud been almost checked, and was no longer formidable.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

A despatch from Constantinople of February 25 states that Persia remains neutral, but was fortifying the Turkish Frontier. The Affghans were attacking the Kingdom of Cardahar, and Persia had offered her meditation.

The Khan of Klaiva has taken refuge in Bokhara and summoned the neighboring nations to fight against Russia.

ENGLAND.

A British courier bearing the summons for the evacuation of the Principalities, is already on his way to St. Petersburg.

The British chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed a double income tax, and the French Minister of Finance a loan of $250,000,000 francs, to defray the expenses of the war.

Preparation for war continue in England. The first division of the fleet for the Baltic to sail in a day or two, consisted of Admiral Cowy's squadron.

The Earl of Londonderry is dead.

The English government had pardoned Frost, Wihiams and Jones, the chartists.

FRANCE.

The French government advertises for 100 ships to embark troops and stores at Marseilles for the East.

At Marseilles on the 7th corn advanced 2 francs per hectolitre, on account of the Russian prohibition.

RUSSIA.

Russia had prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and her seaports, and this announcement had strengthed the English markets St Petersburg letters state that this prohibition does not extend to vessels loading or laden.

It was reported that the Russian Minister, Mantuuffel, had offered his resignation.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had published an official document, expressing its views on the differences between Russia and Turkey. It regards the propositions sent by the Western powers as of such a nature as to leave a hope of a favorably reply, but admits that their demands were just and in accordance with the interests of Europe. Austria has therefore prepared for meeting the dangers which may arise from a great war in an adjoining country, and from subversive tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontier during the continuance of the war.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna to the London Chronicle states that proposals had been received from Nicholas in which Russia offers to evacuate the principalities the moment her terms of peace are acceded to. These are not more favorable than those already rejected by the Vienna conference.

PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Berlin, of the 7th says that the Prussian Government rejects the suggestion of Russia to forbid the entrance of the fleets of the Western Powers into Prussian ports.

SPAIN.

Mr. Soule was reported to be in high favor with the Queen of Spain. The insurrection in Spain had been suppressed

Portugal was quiet.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs had recovered from the late depression, and former rates were about re-established. Flour quoted in fair demand—Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 39 and 40s in store. Prime wheat 12s. Indian Corn quiet at 66 advance; yellow 46s: white 47 a 48.

LATEST DESPTCHES.

London, March 8th—The third edition of the London Herald has a dispatch announcing the capture of Kalafat by the Russians and the slaughter of the Turkish garrison. This story lacks confirmation.

Turin March 1.—It is stated here that France and England have decided to prevent any movement in Italy.

MEANS OF ESCAPE from houses on fire have recently been adopted by the police of London. They have stout canvass sheets prepared, which are stretched beneath the house on fire, and into which the persons in the building throw themselves, and are caught. The canvass escape has been tried, and given the greatest satisfaction as to its utility and safety. Persons who could not be persuaded to descend a fire ladder have leaped into the canvass without hesitation.