msa_sc2901_scm2353-0286 ©Maryland State Archives

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, April 8, 1854.

ADJUSTED.—The difficulty between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge has been amicably settled.

DEDICATION.—The M. E. Church, at Still Pond X Roads, will be dedicated to-morrow, (Sunday) morning. Bishop Scott, will officiate.

☞Governor Seymour, of N. York, has vetoed the "Prohibitory Liquor Law," which recently passed the Legislature of that State.

☞The Massachusetts special election has resulted in the choice of Mr. Elliot, Whig, by 500 majority. He is a determined opponent of the Nebraska bill.

COURT.—The April Term of Kent county Court, will meet on Monday the 17th inst. The session will necessarily be a short one—there is not a single prisoner in jail, nor has there been any committed here for the last six months.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Commissioners of Kent county, have made the following appointments for the present year: Collector, Isaac Ryland; 6 per cent is allowed the Collector.—Supervisors, Wm. H. Godwin, Lower District; John Perkins, Middle, and Thomas E. Gooding, Upper District. $100 is allowed each Supervisor besides the usual fees. Standard Keeper, Chas. R. Hackett.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"The Fortune Hunter; a Novel of New York Society," is the title of a beautiful novel, by Anna Cora Mowatt, author of "The Autobiography of an Actress; or eight years on the stage," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chesnut st. Philadelphia. Price 38 cents.

ACCIDENT.—The steamer Champion, soon after leaving her wharf, Baltimore, on Thursday morning last, came in collision with the Belle of Baltimore, a ferry boat. The damage was such that the Champion had to return to the city, and prevented her from making the regular trip yesterday. She will be here, however, on Tuesday next.

Connecticut Election.

The returns from this State show that the Democrats have been routed, and the Whigs swept the State. Out of 21 Senators the Whigs have elected 19, the Democrats 2. Last year the Senate stood, Democrats 15, Wgs. 6. The Whigs have also elected two-thirds of the House. The result secures a Whig U. S. Senator, and the election of the entire Whig State ticket by the Legislature, there being no choice by the people.

LACONIC.—The following is a copy of a dispatch said to have been sent to the White House by an intimate friend of President Pierce, when the result of the New Hampshire election was known at Concord:

Dear Sir—Your old ward has been carried by the opposition, and even the State itself has gone to h———.

IN Portland, Me., Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Liquor Law, has again been beaten in the contest for Mayoralty by Mr. Cahoon.

FIRE—Johnson's distilery and some valuable property on Washington st., N. Y., was destroyed by fire on last Tuesday. Loss $100,000.

ROBBERY.—The dwelling house of Capt. Henry J. Strandberg, Sharp st. Baltimore, was entered, on Tuesday evening last and robbed of $200 in gold and bank-bills.

DEFEATED.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, have rejected the 'Prohibitory Law.'

The Rights of Neutral Vessels.

A question it seems is likely to arrise out of the war between Russia and Turkey, if England takes a part in it, which involves nothing less than the principle out of which grew the war we had with England in 1812. It is the principle laid down by Mr. Webster, in his celebrated correspondence with Lord Ashburton, that "the flag protects all and every thing that sailed under it."

The question was recently brought before the British Minister, as we learned by the papers received by the Asia. The accounts state that the British Consul at Riga had addressed the foreign office a letter on this subject, written at the request of the merchants of Riga, asking information as to "what respect would be paid by British cruisers in the event of war, to *bona fide* British property, the produce of Russia, if shipped on board neutral vessels." The reply of the Foreign Secretary, which was posted at the Baltic Coffee-house, is as follows:

"The Earl of Clarendon has had under his consideration your despatch requesting to be informed what respect would be paid by British cruisers in the event of war, to *bona fide* British property, the produce of Russia, if shipped on board neutral vessels.

I am to acquaint you, in reply, that property of the description in question, the produce of Russia, and exported therefrom, by and on account of a British merchant domiciled and trading there although purchased before the war, and exported to England, would not be respected by her Majesty's cruisers unless in pursuance of license, or of some special instructions from her Majesty to the officers of the Navy.

By the law and practice of nations, a beligerant has a right to consider as enemies all who reside in hostile country, or who maintain commercial establishments therein; whether such persons be by birth, neutrals, allies, enemies, or fellow subjects; the property of such persons exported from such country is therefore '*res hostium*,' and as such, lawful prize of war. Such property will be condemned as prize, a though its owner may be a native born subjected of the captor's country; and although it may be '*in transitu*' to that country, and its being taken on board a neutral ship will not protect the property.

You will therefore inform those whom it may concern that, in the event of a war, the property in question will not be protected by the consular certificate, or by any other document but will be liable to capture and condemnation as a prize."

The doctrine here avowed, that the flag does not protect the property over which it floats, and that in the event of England embarking in the war, that Russian goods on board of a vessel of the United States will be liable to seizure, is a doctrine which the United States cannot and will not acquiesce in. It involves, necessarily, the question of the right of English war ships to search American vessels—for until they are searched it cannot be known what kind of goods they have on board. And so would come up the other question, that stood prominent in the war of 1812, as to naturalized citizens—for, as the case we noticed the other day, a recent decision has been made in England, that all who are born subjects of that kingdom cannot divest themselves of the obligations the English laws impose on all its citizens, and that even the children are subjects too, no matter where born, and notwithstanding the father of the child may have renounced his allegiance to England, and became a citizen of the United States.

This decision of Lord Clarendon, as to the rights of neutral vessels, involve questions of vital importance to the trade of the United States, and must therefore claim the serious attention of our own government.

Mr. Webster proclaimed the true American doctrine and the one which all free and independent nations can never depart from, and that is our "FLAG PROTECTS ALL THAT SAILS BENEATH IT." and this doctrine we must ever maintain, and will maintain, no matter who attemps to violate it.—*Balt. Patriot.*

WHICH IS RIGHT.—The law now in force authorizing a single magistrate to take acknowledgments of deeds allows a fee of but twenty five cents to the magistrate for the service, while the law regulating magistrates' fees, which will go into effect in June next allows twenty five cents for each person making an acknowledgment in the deed to the magistrate. Under which law will the magistrates act in this particular?

THE GREAT RACE.—The sweepstake purse of $30,000 came off at N. Orleans on Saturday. The principal contestants being the horse Lexington from Kentucky; Arrow, from Louiana; Lecompte, from Mississippi, and Highlander, from Alabama. The course was thronged with sporting men from all parts of the Union, and the betting was very high. The purse was won by Lexington, the representative from Kentucky in two straight heats.

☞Napoleon's bed chamber at St. Helena, it is said is now a horse stable and the room in which he died, a granary.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER BALTIC

5 Days Later From Europe.

The Czars Final Refusal—War to be Formally declared—Movements of the Different Fleets—Neutrality of Prussia—English and French Friendship—Troops from England passing Thro' France—Taking of the French and Turkish Loans—Fall in Securities—Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.

NEW YORK, April 4—The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Thursday, March 23. She arrived out on the previous Sunday, having been detained two days in an ice pack, which took her 300 miles to the South and West.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND WAR.

The official and final refusal of the Czar to accede to the demands of the Western Powers was hourly expected. It is already known that he has refused their demands. As soon as the official document is received, it will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament and war finally declared.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Czar's refusal was telegraphed from Berlin on the 15th to the French government, and as soon as it was known the British minister sent the facts to Sir Charles Napier.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Wingoe Sound in the Baltic on the 15th ult. The admiral arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th in a steamer.

The allied fleets were still at Besika Bay, but would soon re-enter the Black Sea.

No further fighting was reported either in Europe or in Asia. On the Danube affairs are unchanged. It was reported that a Russian convoy of treasure had been captured near Karas, in Asia.

GREECE.

The Greek insurrection had now entirely subsided.

FRANCE.

The first division of the French troops the Austerlitz of 100 guns, and three other French ships, have gone to join the British fleet in the Baltic.

Gen Carrobert had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey.

The French loan had all been taken up.

PRUSSIA.

Baron Manteuffle had made a communication to the Prussian Chambers, strongly urging the neutrality of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

Austria gives no further indication of her policy, but seems to lean towards the Western Powers.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

Up to March 10th, Russia had not recognised the neutrality of Sweden.

Russia has prohibited the export of Gold. Exchange on London had declined to 2s 19d.

ENGLAND.

England and France continue their warlike preparations on an immense scale.

In the English House of Commons the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railroad bill had been defeated without a division.

Prussian bills were unsaleable in London.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in limited demand, without materialchange in prices. Wheat dull at 6d decline. Corn declined 3a4s.—Brown & Shipley quote white Wheat 10s 6d a 11s; red 9a10s 4d. Canal Flour 35s 6d; Baltimore. Philadelphia and Ohio 36s; Canada 35sa36s. White Corn 31s; yellow 40s; mixed 39s.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, March 22d.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that 3000 British troops were to pass through France to embark at Toulon or Marseilles, and the first detachment was expected in Paris in a week or ten days. Lord Raglan was expected in Paris on 1st of April.

The publication of the secret correspondence which took place between Russia and England some years back had increased the good feeling of France towards England.

PARIS, March 21, P. M.—All the securities have fallen in consequence of the decline in the English funds. Three per cents 64fr. 55c; four and halves 91fr., 10c.

Latest Liverpool Markets.—Richardson quotes flour dull, at 6d. decline.—Corn in limited request at 2a3s. decline. No mention is made of a decline in wheat, but the article is quoted dull.

Milligan's Circular quotes Canal flour at 34s.; Ohio 35.

SECOND DESPATCH.

FURTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 4, 5 P. M.—The steamer Baltic arrived here at 4½ P. M. this afternoon, with three days later advices from Europe. Her dates are Liverpool, March 22.

American stocks were firm.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Czar of Russia positively rejects all propositions of the Western Powers, and war is now considered as inevitable.

There is nothing new from Constantinople.

The combined fleets would soon enter the Black Sea.

There were 30,000 troops at Odessa and another corps of 70,000 were about establishing themselves at Sebastopol. Over 100,000 men are said to be on the march between Odessa and Moscow.

The warlike preparations made by England and France had created the wildest excitement among the Turkish troops, and spring will usher in war on the most gigantic scale.

The continued snow and ice in Asia still checks operations in that quarter.

The Russians are represented as receiving great reinforcements.

ENGLAND.

The decline in the funds is considered as owing to the unfavorable character of the secret correspondence in which the designs of Russia upon Turkey are clearly expressed, and the continued drain upon the bullion in the bank of England.

Lord Gilbert Govenor is dead.

A debate had occured in Parliament on the treatment of colored subjects of Great Britain by the United States.

The depression in the London and Liverpool Breadstuff market is said to have been caused by the strong desire to sell, in view of large receipts shortly expected to arrive from the Baltic.

FRANCE.

The first division of French troops had left for the seat of war. The steamers in which they embarked left Marseilles on Sunday.

Prince Napoleon, it was said, would leave for the East on 6th April.

AUSTRIA.

Austria still remains in her neutral position. She has not signified her intention one way or the other, but is evidently preparing for some ulterior movement, as she is raising large armies.—She will not sanction the Czar in retaining his position in the principalities.

Much excitement prevails all over Germany.

SPAIN.

Spain continues in a very precarious state, and there are still apprehensions of a revolution.

GREECE.

The Greek insurrection has not yet been quelled.

IRELAND.

Ireland and Scotland remain quiet.

The Correspondence Between Messrs Cutting and Breckenridge.

The following is said to be a correct abstract of the correspondence between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge, growing out of their late difficulty.

On Monday, the 27th March, after the personal discussion in the House, Mr. Cutting addressed a note to Mr. Breckenridge, in which he demanded of him a withdrawal of the word "false" or that he would make such explanation as was due from one gentleman to another, and he referred to Maurice as his friend to act for him. Mr. Breckenridge replied to the first part of this note, that the word "false" was used by him in consequence of a previous expression made use of by Mr. Cutting, and until that was withdrawn he could not withdraw the word complained of. With reference to the second part of the note Mr. Breckenridge considered it a challenge, and accordingly appointed Col. Hawkins his friend to arrange preliminaries.

On the following morning, Tuesday, Col. Hawkins met Mr. Maurice, and tendered to him a note from Mr. Breckenridge, accepting the alternative proposition suggested in Mr. Cutting's note. This Mr. Maurice declined, but presented a letter from Mr. Cutting, which Col Hawkins considered could not be received, on the ground that no additional note could be accepted until Mr. Breckenbridge's response to Mr. Cutting's challenge had been received by the latter. Thereupon both gentlemen separated, and Col. Hawkins delivered Mr. Breckenridge's note to Mr. Cutting in person. Mr. Maurice did not deliver the note he held from Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge.

Mr. Cutting, at this stage of the proceedings, substituted Col. Monroe for Mr. Maurice as his friend, who waited upon Col. Hawkins and demanded the terms of the meeting.

On Wednesday morning Col. Hawkins met Col. Monroe, and handed him in writing the terms, namely, to meet that afternoon between three and four o'clock near Mr. Blair's residence with rifles, at sixty paces. At this interview the position of Mr. Breckenridge as the challenged party was not called in question, but objection was made by Col. Monroe to the hour of meeting, on the ground that weapons could not be procured in time. Thereupon Col. Hawkins consented to a postponement of the meeting till the following morning, and it was agreed that the friends of the parties should meet that evening and make final arrangements.

In the evening Col. Monroe presented a paper in writing, claiming that his principle was the challenged, not the chalenging party, and, therefore, had the choice of weapons, which he named—pistols at ten paces. Col. Hawkins declined to accede to this view of the case or yield the right of his principal to name the time, place and weapons, as the challenged party. Col. Monroe took the ground that neither he nor his principal considered the first note a challenge, but asked for time to confer with Mr. Cutting. Col. Monroe the next morning stated that he was authorised by Cutting to declare that his first note was not intended as a challenge.

Col. Hawkins then referred them to Mr. Breckenridge's first note of the 27th in which he declined to make the retraction of the word 'false,' so long as the cause remained in Mr. Cutting's previous expressions. To this Mr. Cutting replied in writing, that the expressions used were intended as a criticism on his arguments, and not as personal to Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Breckenridge thereupon expressed his satisfaction at the disavowal of any personal offence on the part of Mr. Cutting, and willingly withdrew the offensive rejoinder, remarking that a similar disavowal on the part of Mr. Cutting at the time would have prevented all difficulty.

The affair was there terminated, to the satisfaction of the friends of both parties.

TRAGICAL SCENE.—The Cleveland Leader says in Waupocca county, Wisconsin, a farmer sold a yoke of oxen, and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen, being in a hurry to start off requested the farmer to assist him in yoking them up. He accordingly went to the yard with the man for that purpose, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house he found his little child had taken the money from the table and was in the act of kindling the fire with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to knock it over; and, in falling, it struck its head against the stove with such a force as to break its skull. The mother, who was washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fracas, drop the child and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded; and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for a time, and upon her return to the room found the little one drowned! The husband, after a few moments reviewing the scene before him, seeing two of his own children dead, without further reflection took down his gun and blew his own brains out!

GOOD.—A man named T. Alexander died at Winchester, Ind.; on the 28th ult., it is said, from excessive drink, and on the afternoon of the same day, forty or fifty women marched in a body to the liquor store of David Aker, made him sign a pledge not to sell any liquor after that, and then rolled the contents of his establishment, consisting of four barrels of whiskey, and six or eight of brandy, &c., into the street, emptied them into the gutter, and paid him $110 in cash for his loss. They next proceeded to Wm. Page's, who fastened his doors, but it was soon forced open, rolled his liquors into the street, and poured it into the gutter also. Seven or eight other establishments, says the New York Tribune, were similarly treated. Subsequently Mrs. Alexander entered suit for damages against the man who sold liquor to her husband.

FIRE. On Wednesday last, the "Shoal Creed Mansion," formerly the residence of the late Hon. Charles Goldsborough, near Cambridge, and now owned by Mrs. E. G. Kerr, of Easton, Md, was entirely consumed by fire. We learn that it caught from the kitchen chimney. It was an old, but very substantial building, constructed of brick imported from England—it was insured for $1000, which will cover the entire loss.—*Easton Star.*

THE Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill limiting the number of persons to be admitted to public executions at twenty-five, and prohibiting the employment of any professional hangman, or one employed solely for that purpose.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Baltimore, April 6, 1854.

Wheat, white	1 70 to 1 80	bsh.
" red	1 65 " 1 70	"
Corn white	66 " 68	"
" yellow	68 " 70	"
Oats	43 " 45	"
Potatoes	$1.00	"
Guano—Peruvian	$50.25 per long ton.	

Chester Town Price Current

Chester Town, April 8 '54.

Turkeys—12½cts. per lb.
Ducks—25 to 31 per pair
Butter—25 cts. lb.
Eggs—10 doz.
Potatoes—$1 bush.
Dried Peaches—$1 75 bush
Corn Meal—75 cts do
Beef—9 a 10 cts. lb.
Hides—4½ cts. lb.
Beans—$1
Oak Wood—$3.50 cord.
Hickory " $4,00 "

MARRIED,

On Monday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. DAVID A. BENJAMIN to Miss HANNAH A. COPPER; both of this town.

We received with the above notice a loaf of delicious cake, for which the happy pair will accept our thanks.—May sorrow never enter their domicil, nor their honeymoon ever end!

In Baltimore, on Monday evening last, by Rev. T. D. Valliant, Mr. CHARLES HENRY KENTON to Mrs. RACHEL HOFF—both of Chester Town.

HARDWARE, Queensware, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wheelers Morocco Slippers and walking Shoes, on hand and for sale low by B. B. PERKINS.

Tailoring, &c.

MRS. JAMES H. LEWIS would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to make Coats, Pants, Vests, plain and fancy shirts, and to do all kinds of sewing with despatch and on the most reasonable terms. Her residence is on High Street, opposite the store of Mr. A. A. Usilton

Chestertown, April 8, 1854—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons in the Lower District who wish to take contracts upon the public roads as Supervisors, are requested to meet the subscriber in Chester Town on next Tuesday the 11th inst, or the following Tuesday, when contracts can be made.

WM. H. GODWIN.

As all are interested in the roads, it would be well for farmers to consult each other as regards the road which it would suit each to take. Bonds will be required. W. H. G.

Apr 8, 1854.

Reading's Power Corn Sheller And Separator.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent, for the sale of *READING'S POWER CORN SHELLER*, would inform the Farmers of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, that he will fill all orders, with despatch. These Shellers have been used by Judge Chambers, Dr. T. C. Kennard, John Greenwood, Esq, Sheriff, and others, to whom we refer all farmers

E. MANSFIELD,
Agent for E. J. Hyde & Co
Kent News Office,
C. Town, April 8, '54.

To all Whom it may Concern.—By a resolution of the Vestry, in 1852, it was; *Resolved*, That all persons, owners of lots, and others, who bury in St. Paul's Cemetry, shall pay the Sexton two dollars for digging a grave for an adult, and one dollar for a child under 12 years of age, whether he is employed or not, as it was designed as a perquisite for his services in protecting the grounds from trespass.

It was also, *Resolved by the Vestry*, That all who may bury there shall pay a fair consideration, (unless contributes towards the Sexton's House, or grounds,) not exceeding five dollars for an adult nor less than one dollar for a child of the above age.

L. M. RICAUD,
Reg of St. Pauls' Parish.
April 8, 1854.—1m

Weights and Measures.

THE undersigned having been appointed Standard Keeper, for the present year will attend with his

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

as follows.

On Monday 17th of April at Chester Town.

Tuesday Trappe, Rees' Corner, Rock Hall and Belle Air.

Wednesday Worton Heights, Still Pond, Urieville, Broes, and Harmony.

Thursday Chesterville, Georgetown X Roads.

Friday, Head Sassafras, Massey's X Roads and Millington.

CHAS. R. HACKETT.

Apr 8, 1854.

THE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE

John Randolph,

WILL be the present season, at Chestertown, near Greyslun Creek, Perkins' Mill, and Jas. L. Bowers every other week at each place. For Pedigree &c, see Handbills.

A. A. USILTON.

April 8, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

MISS EARLE has returned from the city with an assortment of NEW STYLE SPRING GOODS, suitable for the season. The Ladies will do well to give her a call.

April 1, 1854.—3w.

Encourage Home Industry!

Call and Judge for Yourselves.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS:—The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large assortment of

Tin Ware,

Which he will sell as low as can be had elsewhere, House ROOFING, SPOUTING and REPAIRING promptly attended to on accommodating terms, and at the shortest notic. Manufactory on Main st., next door below the Post Office, where he may always be found ready and willing to serve his country.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.

April 1, 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

LADIES GAITERS.

T. W. ELIASON, has now open a large stock of fine Ladies Gaiters, Morocco Ties, and childrens shoes.

March 11 1854