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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, May 13, 1848.

AGENTS:

V. B. Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut st.; E. W. Carr, No 440 N. Fourth sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. Thompson, S. E corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorised agents, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Kent News, and collect and receipt for the same.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the Report of the Commissioners which may be found in another column.

☞The weather for the last three days has been remarkably cool, for the season During the past week we have had several showers of rain which has improved the looks of the crops considerable.

COUNTY COURT.—Kent county Court will resume its session on Monday the 29th instant at 10 o'clock. Jurors and witnesses will, of course, be punctual in their attendance.

THE CAMBRIDGE.—The Steamer Cambridge, Captn. Tilghman, stops at Corsica landing on Thursday of each week, coming from Baltimore to Chester Town, and also on her return from Chester Town to Baltimore on the same day. On Monday, the call is made at Corsica on the trip from Baltimore, but not on the return trip on that day of the week.

ACQUITTED.—John Stull, who was indicted at the May Term of Queen Ann's county Court, for manslaughter, has been acquitted.

☞The Louisville Journal says: "Gen'l Taylor is certainly paying the penalty of distinction. A daguerreotypist direct from Baton Rouge informs us that when he left that place seven daguerreotypists and five portrait painters were there, some actually at work upon the old General's likeness, and the rest impatiently awaiting their turn to get a chance at him, and every stage and steamboat brought a reinforcement."

GEN. SCOTT.—The authorities in Washington city are taking measures for the reception of Gen. Scott and the celebration of the victories achieved by the army under his command, on his return to that city. In connection with resolutions of thanks to himself, officers and men, expressive of high admiration of their course, prowess and military science, the Mayor of the city is requested to call a public meeting of the citizens at an early day, to make the necessary arrangements for testifying their esteem and admiration for the veteran soldier.

Explosion of Powder.

We learn from the Centreville Times of Saturday last, "that a canister of powder exploded in a closet in the house of Edward T. Paca, Esq. doing great damage, and threatening the lives of several of the inmates. In the closet was a gun which from some unknown cause was discharged causing the explosion of canister, but fortunately not communicating to a keg of powder which was near it. Mr. Paca, who was sitting in the room, conversing with his wife, was thrown against a wall and caught there by a partition which the shock threw from its place. Mrs. Paca was prostrated, though we are pleased to state has suffered do material inconvenience. The windows of many of the rooms were shivered, the roof of a shed-room lifted from its place, and that portion of the house where the accident occurred, rendered a complete wreck.

TRIBUTE TO GEN TAYLOR.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, one of the bravest and most chivalric of the officers who have distinguished themselves in Mexico, has written a letter, the subjoined extract of which appears in the *New Orleans Bulletin*. It speaks for itself, and the opportunities which the writer has had of fully appreciating Gen. TAYLOR, joined to his own great worth, will impart to his opinions an important character and consequence. In his political views and associations Gen. Smith, we believe, is a democrat. He says:

MEXICO, April, 8, 1848.

Gen. Taylor's millitary exploits are not the *causes* of his popularity; they are only the occasions for the display of his sound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of jusuce, and incorruptible honesty.—He has as much reputation by what he has *written* as for what he is not it, because, even if the composition and feelings in, the sentiments, motives does, is marked in, and every things he ness of his own charac, purity and great-

I have never heard of an corrupt or base himself, that alth, however utes conversation with Gen. TAYLOR in-dared to propose, or even to hint, at anything dishonest or mean, and no intercourse in the ordinary events of common life, can give the true idea of the loftiness of his character.

I remember that you asked me at the time he was put in command at Corpus Christi, whether he was equal to the circumstances? I told you, in reply, of his sound judgment and inexhaustible energy, as I learned then in Florida, but I did not then properly estimate the other and higher points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande I saw him tried under all circumstances, and always came out pure gold.

His profession that he will be the candidate of no party, will, if he be elected be carried out in his practice; not that his opinions on matters of policy may not be those of one or the other party, as on most of these he is a Whig, and he is not the man to act adverse to his own opinions, but no party management or power, can ever lead him to do a mean, or what he thinks, a wrong thing.

As soon as Gen. Taylor was furnished by events, with the opportunity to display his character, you see that it was at once properly estimated; and I come back to the proposition I started with, that the people will always property measure great men. I do not say that they will always reward them properly, for they cannot always give a direct expression to their feelings, and the less worthy may have their vote without their wishes.

ANOTHER BANK EXPLOSION.—The telegraph from Buffalow gives to the New York Herald, the news that the Erie Bank, in Pennsylvania, has failed. A like report comes to the Philadelphia papers from Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania, of Monday, says:

"This is the second time this bank has been reported a failure; but the first statement was declared to be untrue. The Erie Bank is one of those institutions of which several are still in existence, that refuse to keep their paper at par in this city, and we now see that its course in this respect was by no means a 'proof of its solvency. The force and propriety of the suggestions of Governor Shunk, in favor of making the banks keep their paper at par in Philadelphia, are proven by every day's experience, and we regret to say that the experience is apt to be a very costly one."

THE MASSACRE IN YUCATAN.

HORRIBLE INDIAN ATROCITIES!

The atrocities which the Indians are committing in Yucatan have no parallel. They exceed in fiendish brutality anything on record. Don Justo Sierra, the Yucatan commissioner now at Washington, has furnished the Union with the following:

During the seize of Valladolid, the savage Indians proposed that commissioners should be sent out to them to treat for peace. The parish priest of that city, a young ecclesiastic of unblemished conduct and well-known piety, (Dr. Manuel Sierra de O'Reilly, a brother of Don Justo Sierra, the present commissioner of Yucatan at Washington,) was nominated for that purpose, together with the chief police, and two other respectable citizens. Dr. Sierra had acquired, by his charity and benevolence, a wide-spread popularity with the Indians of the city and its vicinity; and the most happy results were anticipated from the mission. Two days were passed in pacific conference with the savages; after which, they committed the unheard of brutality of assassinating him and his colleagues in the church. Their lives were feloniously taken in reward for their, perhaps, indiscreet confidence in the integrity and honor of a race, who, alas! are two well known for their perfidy.

After the city of Valladolid fell into the hands of these barbarians, there were found within its suburbs one hundred and seventy-seven women and children who had been left without the means of escape.—They were all brought into an enclosure, or fenced lot, where, to the sound of music and obscene songs, the women were publicly violated; and, after prolonged tormenis. which lasted thirteen hours, they were all murdered.

The venerable curate of Guima, who had been 53 years among the Indians—during the whole of which period his life had been devoted to their service—was forced from his bed, where he was prostrated by disease, and was dragged to the belfry of the church in which he had for many years ministered to their spiritual wants, where he was ignominiously hung to the bell-rope.

More than 30,000 men, women and children, who were without any means of defence, have been assassinated in the frontier settlements and villages. The most horrid acts of atrocity have been committed by the relentless savages—acts more frightful in their character than those which attracted the wrath of a just and offended God aginst the accursed cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

DEPRAVITY.—We heard yesterday a story involving a degree of depravity almost incredible. A Dr. Mitchison, of Shelby county, Ky., had been for some time attending the family of Mr. N. Guthrie, of the same place. As the story goes, Mrs. G. and the doctor undertook to poison her husband. The wife was administering the dose, furnished by the doctor, when the husband detected the design, and charged it upon his guilty spouse. She confessed the whole, and produced letters from the doctor, wherein the devilish scheme was exposed. Guthrie and Mrs. Mitchison were to be disposed of, and the criminal survivors were to be married.—Mitchison is said to be about fifty years of age, and Mrs. Guthrie about twenty. The former had gone to parts unknown, having fled at the first whisper of his guilt; the latter is in custody.—*Louisville Jour.*

ARMY NEWS!

Later from Mexico.

The steamer Augusta, with Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwallader, on board, arrived at N. Orleans on the 29th ult. She brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 15th, but there is little news of interest, beyond the old story—"no quorum in Congress yet—the Court of Inquiry still in session."

A grand banquet was given in VeraCruz the evening of the 16th ult., by the French residents and others in honor of the revolution in France. It is quite out of our power to give place to the enthusiastic proceedings. The Americans were to celebrate the same glorious event on the 22d ult.

The Free American remains of opinion that there is little prospect of peace.

We regret to learn that Gen. Kearney has been seriously ill at Vera Cruz, at the same time we rejoice that he was pronounced out of danger and convalescent at last accounts.

The State of Mexico gives its voice for Gen. Herrera as President, he receiving 152 out of 166 votes.

There was a caucus of the members of Congress present at Queretaro on the 10th ult., at which resolution were adopted to prevent members then present from afterwards absenting themselves, and to fill one or two seats made vacant by promotion or otherwise. It appeared that but few members were then wanting to form a quorum.

There are 2000 Mexican troops in Queretaro, and yet on the 12th inst. a diligence was attacked within half a mile of the city by eight men. They fired upon the passengers, but the latter showed fight and killed one of the robbers. The passengers returned to town, however, lest they should be again attacked.

Paredes as late as the 11th ult., had not been arrested by the Mexican Government.

STILL LATER.

Prospects of Peace—The Mexican Congress—Battle of Santa Cruz—another American Victory—150 Mexicans killed—Capture of 14 pieces of cannon and 2,000 stand of Arms, &c.

The steamer Heroine arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing later dates from the city of Mexico.

The prospect of a ratification of the treaty were still very uncertain, as there was yet no quorum of the members of Congress present at Queretaro. There yet lacked fifteen deputies and four Senators of the number required to proceed to business.

At Mexico the trial of the officers and men of the Pennsylvania regiment, accused of the late murder and attempt at burglary, was going on, and excited much attention.

A letter from Queretaro says that the opinions expressed by members of the new Congress are all favorable to peace.

The same letter adds that within the last few days from 11 to 20 American soldier deserters arrived at Queretaro, and were immediately enlisted in the Mexican army.

The Picayune learns from Mr. Collins, that about the 6th of March last a Mexican Lieutenant, with a small party, was captured near El Passo, and upon receiving information of rumored designs of General Urrea on that post, Gen. Price proceeded to its relief.

These rumors proving false, he determined to advance on Santa Cruz, where Government trains, with from 1,500 to 2000 troops were ascertained to be stationed.

After a fruitless parley of eight days he assaulted and captured the town, driving out Urrea's command, which, having fortified the place, made a most gallant resistance. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and two thousand stand of small arms were captured by the Americans.

On the 11th of March, Gen. Pierce proceeded with his prisoners to Chihuahua, leaving Lieut. Colonel Rawles in command with orders to follow as soon as practicable.

Gen. Urrea's men and forty officers were parrolled. The Mexican loss is one hundred and fifty killed and as many wounded. The American loss was five killed and twenty wounded, but two of the latter have since died.

SENTENCE OF WM. S. BIRCH.

During the session of the city court yesterday, sentence was recorded against Wm. S. Birch convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore in connexion with Richard J. Turner.—The court sentenced him to pay a fine of $500 and to be imprisoned in the common jail of Baltimore county for the space of four years from the 8th day of May, 1848, costs of court and imprisonment included in the above sentence. The court adds that it does not consider the crime of Birch to be of so aggravated a character as that of Turner; the frauds upon the bank being all perpetrated by the agency of Turner, who was employed by the bank as a confidential clerk.—*Sun.*

LARGE CORN CROP.—It is said that the largest Corn Grower in America is William Polk, Esq., of Arkansas, a brother of the President. His crop last year was estimated at 100,000 bushels. The following is the estimate of the fruits of his plantation: Corn, $70,000; Cotton, $16,000; Pork, $4,000: total produce of the year, $90,000.

THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The resolution of thanks to Gen Taylor, which passed the Senate a few days since, were concurred in by the House of Representatives on Thursday last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

Another Revolution in France attempted but put down—Tremendous excitement in Ireland—Chartists in England and Scotland—Invasion of Denmark by Prussia—advance in breadstuffs, &c.&c.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday last, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult. The intelligence she brings is of exciting interest, particularly that from France and Ireland.

The market for breadstuffs was firm at an advance since the sailing of the America.

It appears that Ledru Rollin had at length made an attempt to destroy the Provisional Government in France, and that troops were arriving every moment in Paris from all parts of the country.

The greatest excitement and fear had been created in Paris and throughout the country by these alarming events, and scenes of the most momentous character were momentarily expected.

Ireland continues in a very critical state, and the excitement among the people continued to increase rather than diminish.

Arms are in brisk demand, and the people are being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, despite the threatened interference of the Government. Indeed, there seems to be no longer any doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a civil war.

True bills have been found against O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagers, the three most energetic of the Irish leaders.

The meetings in Conciliation Hall, in Dublin, had passed off quietly, and the speakers were very temperate; but the young Ireland party were as warlike as ever and as intemperate in their harangues.

The differences between the repealers, headed by John O'Connell on the one side, and Mitchell on the other, is becoming greater every day. The Rent has fallen to £35, and it is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people is in favor of violent measures. In the meantime, the people continue to supply themselves with arms.

Great and influential bodies sent in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the government.

In England and Scotland the movements of the Chartist continued, every town in the two countries had held meetings in favor of the Charter, in the week ending on the 22d. Resolution in favor of petitioning the Queen to remove her present ministers had been adopted by the Convention, with great enthusiasm, and large delegations appointed to visit the provinces, get signers and see to the delivery of the petitions in London.

In some districts in England, the middle classes, who had been counted on as decidedly opposed to the Chartists, have fraternized with them; and at Birmingham and Nottingham meetings had been held of merchants, favorable to some of the principle points in the Chartist petition.

The House of Commons of England having passed the Crown and Government Security bill by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening, 19th April, for the Easter recess.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of government expenditures, and the advancement of Reform principles throughout the kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

London remained comparatively quiet.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately it has passed off without blood-shed.

A. M. Blanque having stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alledged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel, which impeached his political character, fulminated a most bitter phillipic against the provisional government—declared the documents published to be forgeries—and inveighed more bitterly Mons. Marrast and M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government and eject Lamartine, Marrast, and other moderate members there from, and form a new government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut Blangui, Albert Louis Blanck, Flocom Arrabo, Respaiel, and Piere Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champ de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Mons. Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot circumvented their designs. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life and property, a couple of regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of the National Guard of Paris. No fewer than 120,000 men assembled at the quays and Boulevards, joined by 40,000 of the Boulien or suburbs.

To these were added 20,000 of the Guards Mobile, and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

The Pacha af Egypt has hung a deputation from a meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duches of Montpensier have been banished from the capitol of Spain.

The Austrian government has expelled the Jesuits of Lintz, which gives great satisfaction to even the Catholics.

Lamartine has prepared an offensive and defensive alliance between the French and the Swiss Republics.

An incendiary insurrection has taken place in the Kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been put down.

Prince Metternish, his Princess, Prince Richard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites, have arrived in London.

The Prusian Diet has been dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The Sardinians have gained some sligh advantage over the Austrians.

The Chartist movement in London has settled down quietly, and the signers of the monster petition are calmly watching the action of Parliament.

The Rothschilds have refused to loan Russia money at a discount on best bills of 3½ per cent.

The Crotz have set fire to the village of Cassella Nueva, forming a cordon around the village, and 2000 of the inhabitants were burnt to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The Prussian troops invading Denmark, and the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

Advices from Milan announce that the Sardinian troops had gained some advantages over the Austrians at the bridge of Goito, and it was stated that 2,000 Austrian prisoners had fallen into the hands of the Piedmontes. This statement was greatly exaggerated as the number of prisoners did not exceed 400.

It was reported on Sunday evening (April 16) that a courrier had arrived from the seat of war in Italy, with intelligence that a complete victory was said to have been gained by Radetzky. Great apprehensions were entertained at Vienna in consequence of a meeting of operatives which was to have been held on Sunday 16th April.

The Hatria, of the 17th, says, "in a letter from Venice, which has just arrived, it is stated, that Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army."

A force of 1200 Venetians have been defeated at Montebello, near Vicenza, by a body of 600 Austrian infantry and cavalry. The greater part of the Venetians were the students, who volunteered from Bogna and Venice. Many were killed.

The European Times, of the 22d ult., says "The General tone of the Corn trade has been firmer at all our leading markets during the week. The supplies from abroad continue limited, and as there are numerous buyers in the market, holders are enabled to realize better prices.

Elections.

We give below a table of the State elections yet to take place during the current year. [Our readers will recollect that elections have already been held in four of the twenty-nine States—in New Hampshire on Tuesday the 14th of March; in Connecticut on Monday, the 3d of April; in Rhode Island on Wednesday, the 5th, and in Virginia on Thursday, the 27th:]

North Carolina,	Thursday, August	3d.	
Tennessee,	"	"	"
Alabama,	Monday,	"	7th
Kentucky,	"	"	"
Indiana,	"	"	"
*Illinois,	"	"	"
*Missouri,	"	"	"
Iowa,	"	"	"
*Vermont,	Tuesday, September		5th.
*Maine,	Monday,	"	11th.
*Arkansas,	" October		2d.
*Georgia,	"	"	"
*Florida,	"	"	"
Maryland,	Wednesday,	"	4th
*S. Carolina,	Monday,	"	9th
*Pennsylvania,	Tuesday,	"	10th
*Ohio,	"	"	"
*Michigan,	Monday, Nov'r		6th
Mississippi,	"	"	"
Louisiana,	"	"	"
Texas,	"	"	"
*New York,	Tuesday,	"	7th
*New Jersey,	"	"	"
*Massachusetts,	Monday,	"	13th
*Delaware,	Tuesday,	"	14th.

In the new State of Wisconsin, (that is to be) the election will be held, we presume, on the first Monday or Tuesday in November.

In those States which are mark with a * members of Congress are to be chosen as well as State officers.

The Presidential election is to take place throughout the Union, on Tuesday the 7th of November. The electoral college will contain 291 members (counting four for Wisconsin) of which 146 will be a majority.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the United States House of Representatives propose a bill providing for a reduction of newspaper postage after the following manner:—Postage to be free for any distance not exceeding three hundred miles from the office of publication; and fixing the uniform rate, without regard to distance, at half a cent, in case the paper does not exceed, in superficies, 500 square inches; and on all papers over that size, one cent and a half, without regard to distance; all transient newspapers, not going from the office of publication, to be prepaid and and charged one cent and a half, instead of three cents as at present. Letter postage, it is proposed to reduce to the uniform rate of five cents for the half ounce.—The Postmaster General is said to be in favor of the projected reduction.—*Clipper.*

A REVEREND BIGAMIST.—We learn from the Frederick Herald that the Rev. N. Y. Hartsoe, has been arrested in the city, on the charge of bigamy. The reverend gentlemen married a lady resident of Frederick about a month ago, since which it has been ascertained he has a wife living in the State of Ohio.

FOR THE NEWS.

MR. EDITOR—I have seen several subscription papers handed about in Chester Town, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to repair the old and dilapidated wall, enclosing the burying ground in this place. The subscrrptions, I see, are liberal, and such, I think, as to insure the accomplishment of the good work; a little more perseverance by those who have the subscription papers in hand, and the sum required will be obtained. There are many who have dear friends and relatives, whose remains are resting within the time-cred walls, who have long wished for an opportunity to contribute liberally. For the information of such, I am informed that the following gentlemen, have each a paper and will be glad to receive subscriptions: Emory Sudler and Joseph Reed, Esq's at the Court House; George J. Vickers, Esq. A. W Sparks, Esq's, at the Masonic Hall, and Mr. Chas. Stanly, at his residence.

A CITIZEN.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE Hon. Henry A. Wise is a delegate to the Baltimore locofoco Convention.

A TENEMENT on the estate of Dan'l Lloyd, Esq., near Easton, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

IT IS SAID that Dombey & Son, realized $500 000, and yet Dickens, by his extravagant mode of living, is deeply in debt, and the proceeds of his brain are mortgaged to his creditors.

DECLINED.—Mr. Reed, who was nominated as the locofoco candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has declined the nomination.

☞A young man named James Rawlings has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with the murder of William Saulsbury, on board the sloop Orazimbo.

CORNELIUS HEENEY, who was formerly connected with John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, died in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Wednesday, aged 94.

GOV. YOUNG, of New York, is said to be strongly in favor of the nomination of Gen'l Taylor by the Whig National Convention.

ICE EXPORTS:—The exports of ice from Boston for the four months of 1848, were 26,[illegible] tons; same time last year, 19,[illegible] being an increase of 7,147 tons.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—The wife of Mr Lemuel wick Borden, a respectable citizen of Fall River, in a fit of insanity, on Wednesday, threw her two youngest children into a cistern and drowned them, and then destroyed her own life by cutting her throat.

The Boston Lodge of Odd Fellows, offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murder of their late brother, David Eaton.

☞There are 5,800 taverns in the State of New York, 253,000 farmers, 51,000 merchants, 13,000 manufacturers, 125,000 mechanics, 3,500 lawyers, 4,000 doctors, and 5,300 preachers.

CECIL SPRING RACES.—The races over the Cecil (Md.) Central Course, come off on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and continue three days.

☞During the last year, 1,419,283 copies were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Societies—400,000 more than in any year before, except 1845. The amount of money received was greater than ever before, amounting to £117 440 9 3[illegible]

LIBERAL.—Wm. W. Corcoran has given $10,000 for the benefit of the poor of the city of Georgetown, D. C. The sum is to be invested and the annual interest given to the poor.

A MAN named Williamson, alias North, convicted of kidnapping; John F. Schoeberger, charged with murder; W. Diamond, guilty of burglary; and a runaway slave, escaped from jail at Richmond one night last week.

THE Concord (N. H.) Statesmen says that the vote of the delegates from New Hampshire to the Whig National Convention, will, in the first stages at least, be given to Mr. Webster.

☞Gov. Thomas has appointed Doctor Higgins, of Anne Arundel, to the office of State Agricultural Chemist, under the law of the last Legislature, establishing such an office.

GEN. HOWARD FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in an "Address to the members of the Locofoco National Convention," recommends Gen Benj C. Howard, of Maryland, for the Presidency.

His Excellency, Gov Thomas, upon the application of some of the respectable citizens of Annapolis, has ordered the removal of Richard J. Turner from the jail of Anne Arundel county, to the jail of Baltimore city.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the month of April was 15,937.—The same month last year, the number was 21,412. The whole number during the present year has been 31,209, last year, same period, 31,294, and in 1846 only 11,606!

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A man apparently about sixty years of age, was found hung to a tree in the woods, near Paoli, Pa., on the 29th ult. There was found in his pocket a slip of paper containing the following words.—"When all is lost when nothing remains but despair, life is troublesome, and death becomes a duty.

COWELL."

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—We learn from the Howard District Advocate that on Thursday last, a misunderstanding occurred in regard to a boundary or division line of land, between Mr. Reuis Ridgely, and his uncle, Mr. Milton Ridgely, when in the excitement of the moment the former shot the latter through the leg, tearing away all the arteries and breaking the leg, from the effects of which he bled to death in a few hours afterwards. The affair has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Lisbon, where the parties resided.

Religious Notice.

☞BY DIVINE PERMISSION the first Quarterly Meeting for Kent Circuit of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held at Worton on the 20th of May next, to [illegible] o'clock.

☞Preaching Saturday morning at 11, o'clock. [May 6.