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THE KENT NEWS.

THE NEWS.

1652 CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI 1854

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, April 14, 1855.

☞ Kent county Court will commence its session on Monday next.

☞ We call the attention of our farmers to the advertisement of Messrs. Robrins & Bibb in another column.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the barn and out buildings, belonging to Mr. Benj. Meginnis, near the Head of Sassafras, was destroyed by fire last Sunday week. The barn contained 500 bushels corn, a quantity of wheat, farming implements, provender &c., all of which was consumed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the kitchen chimney.

THE POSTAGE LAW.—Since the new postage law went into operation, there has been but one letter left at the Post Office, in this place unpaid. This is owing to the fact that our excellent Post Master, fastened up his letter box a week before the 1st inst., and notified every one of the law requiring letters to be pre-paid.

WELCH AND LENT CIRCUSES.—This extensive and celebrated equestrian establishment is to be in this place on Wednesday the 25th inst., and as it is said to be one of the largest exhibitions in this country, will doubtless attract an immense crowd. The company includes many performers of reputation and a collection of horses and ponies, said to be unrivalled for their perfection and training.

PROHIBITORY LAW IN NEW YORK.—Both houses of the New York Legislature have passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law, which has been signed by the Governor of the State and is now a law. The provisions of the statute are very stringent. It forbids the sale, keeping for sale, or giving away of intoxicating liquors, except by regular authorized persons, for manufacturing, medicinal, chemical and sacramental purposes, nor can they be kept at all except in dwelling houses not connected with shops or places of amusement, in churches, manufactories, and in actual transportation. Agents authorized to sell must be citizens of good moral character, not to be connected with any shop, boat, or place of entertainment, give $1000 security, sell only to persons over 21 years old, for the purpose named above, keep a sworn list of sales, to be open for public examination, and each is to forfeit all his stock of liquors, and be fined or imprisoned, if he violates the law. Suspected places may be searched on complaint and warrant, except they be private dwellings and witnesses refusing to give evidence are to be sent to jail. Intoxicated persons are to be fined $10 and made to testify where they procured liquor. The other features of the law are equally stringent, from which it will be seen that, if the liquor traffic be not suppressed in the Empire State, it will not be through any lack of legislative provisions to that end. The section forbidding the granting of any more liquor shop licenses takes effect immediately; that providing for agents to sell liquor for the purposes authorized, by the act, goes into operation on the first of May, and the rest of the Act on the 4th July.

ARREST OF GRAHAM, THE MURDERER.—The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday, in speaking of the arrest of Graham, says:

There were different parties out in pursuit of him, in the neighborhood of his plantation. It seems he was attempting to get to his house from the mountain in the rear of it, to get something to eat.—There were twenty-one persons out hunting him. John Granaway and James Buford were posted on the side of the mountain, and first discovered him some sixty or seventy yards distant. He drew his pistol, offered to resist, they called out to him that it was not worth while, as he could not kill more than one, and that they would certainly kill him. He then told them that if they would arrest him and pledge themselves not to let him be hurt, he would give himself up. They agreed to it, and he then took his pistol and hung it on a tree. They asked him if he had nothing else. He then pulled out another pistol and knife and threw them aside, stating that they were all the weapons in his possession. They then arrest him and fired off his pistols, to attract the attention of the other parties, who soon came up.—It was we understand with considerable difficulty that they could save him from the vengeance of the other parties, who desired to hang him without judge or jury. He is now in jail, and although the people are very much exasperated, it is not probable that he will suffer any personal violence.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—*Philadelphia*, April 8th.—The body of an unknown German woman was found to-day in the wood in the 22d ward of this city, with her throat cut. The coronor investigated the matter when a verdict of "murder by some person unknown," was rendered. A razor was found in her pocket closed, but not bloody. A bottle of laudanum was also

News by the Baltic.

Progress of the Vienna Conference—Sebastopol Stronger than Ever.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York at noon on Monday, bringing dates from Liverpool a week later.

PEACE INDICATIONS.

There are various indications that a peace is likely to be concluded in Europe. The first of the Four Points has been agreed upon unanimously by the Conference at Vienna. The second Point was under discussion. The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his army, but on the whole the language is interpreted pacifically. He has given strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concessions.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The aspect of the long seige of Sebastopol continues unchanged. Lord Raglan has officially admitted that the Russians are making the place stronger.

The English positions are well fortified. At the Allied council of war on the 4th, it was resolved to re-commence active operations. The Russians have been receiving reinforcements. Lord Raglan's latest dispatch is dated the 8th of March. It says "the weather is fine and dry, and the sick are deriving benefit from the change. The health of the Allied troops is satisfactory.

The official reports of the Malkoff redoubt on the night of Feb. 22d, by the French, have been published, and they exhibit some of the most gallant achievements of the campaign.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, March 23.—The Cotton market is firm, and prices have advanced 1-16 to 1-8, principally for fair.

Breadstuffs.—The market for Breadstuffs is generall unchanged and closed steady.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular quotes Western Canal Flour at 36s. a 39s. for new, and 41s a 42s. for old; Philadelphia and Baltimore, old, 43s a 44s.; Ohio 44s. a 45s. White wheat 11s 10½d. a 12s 6d. Red 10s 6d. a 11s 3d. Corn—white 43s a 44s., yellow 42s. 6d. a 43s.; mixed 42s a 42s 6d.

MISS BUNKLEY AND THE JESUITS.

The New York *Crusader* publishes a letter dated Norfolk, April 2d., which speaks of another threatening letter received by Miss Josephine M. Bunkley.

It is a matter of congratulation that the young lady evinces no trepidation at these tricks of persecuting Jesuitism; but is steadfast in her resolution to unveil the mysteries of the Bastile at Emmitsburg. The writer says:

Another threatening letter has been addressed to Miss Bunkley. It will be published in her forthcoming work. I have had the pleasure of perusing several chapters of her startling revelations, and I assure you, it is destined to cause a profound sensation throughout the Union. The mysteries and iniquities of Convent life are exposed with a bold hand and clear head, in a plain and comprehensive statement of her own experience, while the relation of other facts, which have come to her knowledge, is expressed through the medium of a tale of thrilling interest, evincing a degree of genius and intellect, which at once and forever exonerate her from the charge of lunacy preferred against her by her Jesuit persecutors.

The Lady "Superior" of the Emmitsburg Nunnery, who was in such hot haste to defame the character of Miss Bunkley, will find that the "novice" is far "superior" in point of intellect, at least, to any "Superior" of any Nunnery in America. This young girl, like the boy David, goes forth to the good fight, and with "God and my Native Land" inscribed upon her banner, she will slay the opposing foe.—The character of this young lady is beyond reproach, as the highest authorities of this city would, if necessary, testify to.—*Fred Examiner.*

For the News.

MR. EDITOR:—We see that our communication in regard to the per centage to be given for the collection of the taxes, for the present year, has excited the feelings of another tax payer. He seems much touched, not with our true and pathetic appeal for the widow and orphan tax payers, nor does he appear to care or think of any other interest save that of the tax collector; we have a right therefore to suppose that *tax collector* would have been a more appropriate signature. He seems to wish to keep the tax-payers ignorant of what the Commissioners have heretofore given, and of the per cent paid for the collection of the taxes, by deputies. As regards the dog tax, we have not the least doubt that the present collectors would have collected it, with the other taxes for the same per cent, had the Commissioners been firm. Another Tax-payer gives no reasons why the per centage should be continued at what it was last year, which was raise of one per cent on the two previous years 1852 and 1853, which were at 5 per cent. He also forgets to say that the taxes were collected, by deputy collectors, in the year 1851 for 3 per cent and in the year 1853 for 4 per cent and last year at 4 per cent, and why they cannot be collected in 1855 for the same; we see no reason, Another Tay-payer givesnone, and we are bound to believe they could have been, and that the Commissioners did not do their duty in raising it to 6 per cent. Why was the change made by appointing one collector for each district, instead of one for the county, unless the tax payers were to be benefitted?—We are very sure that the knowledge that the taxes has been and could be collected for less by district appointments, caused the tax payers to assent and indeed wish a change, as the not very respectable practice of selling the office, appeared to be getting fashionable. We have no ill feeling against any one, but knowing the injustice about to be done the tax payers, we have made the matter public; we leave it now for the future consideration of those most interested, the

Appointments of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference.

In the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, which commenced its annual session at Lancaster on the 28th ult. the following appointments were announced on Friday last:

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

J. Castle, P. E.

St. Georges—J. A. Roche.
Trinity—To be supplied.
Fifth St.—P. Coombe.
Green St.—Charles Cook.
St. John's—W. H. Elliott.
Kensington—A. Atwood.
Sanctuary—J. B. Ayres.
Twelfth St.—T. C. Murphy.
Hedding—A. Manship.
Tabernacle—S. Townsend.
McKendree—To be supplied.
Cohocksink—J. Jones.
Emory—J. R. Anderson.
Rising Sun—John Thomson.
Summerfield—C. J. Crouch.
Port Richmond—D. R. Thomas.
Mielstown—G. Oram.
Lehman's C. Mis.—G W. McLaughlin
Doylestown—J. T. Gracy.
Frankford—G. Quigley.
Bridesburg—J. Boyd.
Bustleton—J. Shields.
Holmesburg—To be supplied.
Bristol—J. F. Boon.
Attleborough—J. L. Taft.
Newtown—S. Irwin.
Allentown—H. A. Hoobs, to be sup.
Easton—W. Bishop.
South Easton— — Day.
Richmond—B. Wood.
Stroudsburg—J. C. Meredith.
Cherry Valley—To be supplied.
Tract Agent, E. Miller.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

W. Cooper, P. E.

Union—F. Hodgson, J. Dickerson.
Nazareth—H. Conclazer.
Ebenezer—W. Urie.
Mariners Bethel—D. J. Way.
Wharton St.—M. D. Kurtz.
St. Pauls—J. McCarter.
Salem—G. D. Bowen.
Wes. Church—H. F. Hurn.
Broad St.—C. F. Turner.
W. Philadelphia—W. Barns.
Mantua—W. Major.
Monroeville—W. W. McMichael.
Radnor—J. Watson.
Lancaster 1st Church—D. Bartine.
" *2nd do.*—J. L. Kilgore.
Manor Mission—J. B. Denison.
Columbia—J. W. Mecaskey.
Marietta—J. N. King.
Mt. Joy—T. Montgomery.
Harrisburg—J. D. Curtis.
Dauphin—V. Gray.
Halifax—H. B. Mauger.

READING DISTRICT—J. Cunningham P. E.

Reading Eben.—J. B. McColloch.
" *St Peters*—T. A. Fernly.
Pottsvile 1st C.—T. S. Thomas.
" *2nd C.*—J. Arthur.
Pottstown—A. Freed.
Phœnixville—S. R. Gillingham.
West Chester—P. J. Cox.
Norriston, 1st C.—M. H. Sisty.
" *2nd C.*—J. F. Meredith.
Bethel—S. Beckly.
Grove Circuit—J. Carlisle.
Manyunk—R. M. Greenbank.
" *Ebenezer*—J. H. Alday.
Germantown—N. Heston.
Chesnut Hill—H. Bodine.
Springfield—J. A. Turner.
Waynesburg—S. G. Hare.
Lebanan—J. S. Cook.
Trement—W. H. Burrell.
Minersville—J. Humphries.
Port Carbon—J. W. Author.
Schuylkill Haven—J. Dare.
Tamaqua—A. John.
Mauch Chunk—D. L. Patterson.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT, T. J. Thomson, P. E.

Ashbury—J. Mason.
St. Pauls—G. R. Crooks.
Union—J. R. Maddux.
7th St—O. T. Lewis.
Brandywine—G. W. Lybrand, E. T. Kenney.
New Castle—J. S. Lame.
Del. City—J. Ruth.
St. Georges—S. Pancoast.
Middletown and Odessa—R. Pattison.
Newark—B. F. Price.
Elkton—J. Flannery.
Bethel—W. Rink.
Northeast—T. Sumption.
Port Deposit—H. E. Gilroy.
Zion—H. Sanderson.
Oxford—J. Edwards.
Fulton—J. Cummins, T. Miller.
Strasburg—H. Sutton, M. Baily.
Cochranville—T. Newnam.
Chester—H. R. Galloway.
Chester Ct. Corzierville—I. T. Cooper.
Mt. Lebanon—J. Ward.
Village Green—H. G. King.
Kennet Square—L. Harvey.

EASTON DISTRICT—W. McCoombs, P. E.

Smyrna—W. C. Robinson.
" *Circuit*—S. W. Cooper.
Dover—C. Kansner.
Frederica—J. B. Merritt.
Camden—J. England, J. Willes.
Milford—W. L. Gray.
Denton—J. R. Bell, R. Todd.
Greensboro'—S. W. Thomas.
Wye—J. N. Magee.
Talbot—A. W. Milby, G. Hurlock.
Easton—W. H. Brisbane.
Centreville—C. Hill, W. Hammond.
Kent Island—W. Walton.
Sudlersville—G. Peacock, E. T. Cooper
Kent—T. G. Quigley, J. Hinson.
Millington—J. Aspril, H. T. Johns.

SNOW HILL DISTRICT.—J. Hazzard, P. E.

Seaford—S. C. Palmiter.
Fedralsburg—C. Stermaan.
Dorchester—R. E. Kemp, J. Heysinger
Church Creek—To be supplied.
Cambridge—J. Lightbourne.
Cambridge Circuit—J. O'Neals.
Quantico—J. B. Quigg.
Salisbury—J. A. Massey.
Princess Ann—V. Smith.
Annamessex—J. R. Merrill, J. W. Hammersly.
Accomac—J. Allen, T. Chilos.
Northampton—A. Wallace.
Newtown—J. F. Chaplin.

[illegible]

Berlin—W. Merrill, J. C. Gregg.
Worcester—Lewis J. Hough, one to be supplied.
Georgetown—J. Pasterfield.
Laurel—J. Hargiss, S. Powers.
D. D. Lore, Miss. to New Mexico.

The Ship James Cheston.

SAFETY OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

It is known a very considerable degree of interest and concern has been existing here for a week or more past in regard to what appeared to be the singular circumstances under which the new Baltimore ship James Cheston, Captain White, had been picked up at sea abandoned, with a valuable cargo, on the 26th of February, (as first reported by the advices from Europe by the Steamer Asia,) and carried into Liverpool by the mate and six of the crew of the British ship Marathon.

As nothing had been heard of the officers and crew of the Cheston, apprehensions were suggested in some quarters of a probably tragedy on board, but the receipt of a brief telegraphic dispatch by the owners here last Thursday from the captain, announcing his safe arrival at Wilmington, N. C., relieved all fears on that head, yet still left in mystery the cause of the abandonment of the vessel.—Subsequently she was reported as having some ten feet of water in the hole when fallen in with, and also of having auger-holes bored in her. We are happy to report now, however, the safe landing of most of the crew in the United States, eight of whom, who reached Wilmington with the captain, having arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning by the steamer from Norfolk, where they left the captain, and who is also expected here to-morrow morning. We subjoin the following details furnished by our reporters:

By a letter received on Saturday by the owners of the ship James Cheston, from Capt. White, we learn that the ship sprung a leak two days after leaving the capes, and the wind blowing very heavy, the vessel made more and more water, and from the 6th to the 25th of February the pumps were kept constantly going. It was found impossible to keep her free, and on the 25th of February abandoned her, and went on board the Dutch brig "Two Friends," from Amsterdam, bound to Savannah. On the 18th of March part of the crew was transferred to the ship Bombay, from Calcutta, bound to Boston, and on the 27th of March the captain, mates, cook, steward and four boys were transferred to the schr. Lucy L. Sperry, [or Sharp] from St. Thomas, bound to Wilmington, N. C., at which latter place they arrived on the 4th instant. The ship was abandoned in lat. 31 N., lon. 40 W., having at the time 6 feet of water in her lower hold, and one foot between decks.

* * * * * *

The ship cleared hence on the 31st January for London, with a cargo of flour, provisions, tobacco, wool, copper, &c., which, with the vessel, has been estimated at a total value of $300,000. This is a large amount on which to base a claim for the Marathon's crew against the owners, Messrs. James Cheston & Son, and Hugh Jenkins & Co., of this city. It will be seen by the following from a Liverpool paper, that a claim has already been put into the Court of Admiralty by the salvors for £25,000, though the London consignee got the ship released on bailing in that amount; and that the deposition of the mate of the Marathon repeats the auger holes, and makes other unfavorable statements—all of which, it is presumed, will be duly explained to the owner and underwriters by the proper parties:

"March 20th.—Deposition of John R. Thomas, mate of the Marathon, of Newcastle.

"On the 28th of February, in about 30 N. lat., lon. 40 W., saw a vessel ahead; came up alongside of her about 10 A. M.; hailed and did not receive any answer; the topsailyards were on the cap, and the topsails sheeted home, courses hauled, jib set and topsails flying adrift. Surmising that the ship was abandoned, hoisted out the pinnace, and then went on board. Found every rope adrift, and in the cabin everything in disorder, as if plundered, or as if everything of value had been removed; there was not even a compass on board, and only bread and a bag of coffee in one of the side cabins. On sounding the pumps found 10 feet of water in the lower hold, and nearly three feet in the 'twixt decks. The cargo apparently consisted of provisions, tobacco, oil cake, wool, &c., &c. Found two auger-holes bored through the ports in the 'twixt decks, and also found an axe laid near the port, as well as the auger. The water was running through the holes, and in a few minutes the ship must have gone down; with the hands who boarded with me, set to work to heave the cargo overboard, to allow the water in the 'twixt decks to go into the hold, and cut a hole in the deck for that purpose; and then turned to pump, after making sail on the ship. Kept the pumps constantly going, and at about 7 o'clock, P. M., began to gain on the water in the hold; continued to pump all the night, and at a little past 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 1st of March, pumps sucked. Then took charge of the vessel, off the Western Islands, and parted company with the Marathon, and succeeded in reaching the Messey on the 16th inst. She proved to be the James Cheston, of Baltimore, a new ship, of about 1200 tons, apparently bound for London.

"The Marathon arrived at Liverpool a few days after the James Cheston, and a claim was put in by the salvors for £25,000—the ship and cargo in the meantime, is attached by the Court of Admiralty for this amount. Subsequently her consignee in London got her released on giving bail to that amount; none of her cargo except a few boxes of bacon and tobacco was thrown overboard, and with the exception of the few auger holes bored in her she is uninjured, and as tight as the day she went to sea. All the cupboards and drawdesk, and had all the appearance of piracy.'—*Balt. Sun, of Monday.*

THE SHIP JAMES CHESTON.—The difficulties concerning this unfortunate vessel continue to engross considerable interest on the part of the public mind, and constitute a prevailing topic of discussion in commercial circles. The parties deeply interested are desirous of having a full and thorough judicial investigation, which will doubtless take place as soon as soon as the seamen now at the ports of Boston, Wilmington and Savannah, can arrive at Baltimore.

A letter was received yesterday morning from Savannah, Ga., by Hugh Jenkins, Esq., one of the owners, which adds additional intelligence, increasing the suspicion that the ship was not properly managed, and corroborating the statements which have been received from Wilmington, N. C., in relation to dereliction of duty. The letter is from a commercial friend of Mr. Jenkins, and states that nearly all of the crew of the ship who arrived at Savannah were examined separately by the Mayor of the city, who having heard of the published apprehensions of mutiny or piracy had caused their arrest. Their evidence agreed precisely, even in minute particulars.

They agree with their comrades at Wilmington in stating that there were only about thirteen inches water in the ship's hold when she was abandoned; that she was in no danger whatever; that they felt no apprehensions for their lives, and that most of them were in favor of proceeding on the voyage.

A telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received by the owners, from Boston, stating that the ship Bombay had just arrived there, with two or more of the ship James Cheston's crew (white men) on board. It is also intimated that these persons corroborate, in all essential particulars, the statements made by their companions here, in Wilmington and Savannah—differing widely from the captain's account, as made personally to the owners, and in his log book.

The seamen in the above ports have been summoned here through the repective district attornies, and a number of them are expected here in the course of this week. Yesterday morning an examination of the Captain's log book took place at the office of James C. Coale Esq. (agent of the Marine Insurance Companies,) Exchange Building, in the presence of the owners. The entries were made in a new book, and the observations of the first two or three days appear to have been written in the usual manner, after which about twenty leaves had been extracted before other entries were made.—*Balt. Sun, of Thursday.*

MORE OF THE VENERABLE CURRENCY.—The notice in the Sun a day or two since of a six dollar bill of Maryland currency of the 1770 has brought out a still more venerable specimen of the paper 'coinage' of the ancient Maryland mint. A gentleman has handed us one of the date of 1768, which is about 2½ inches square, and has the appearance of having been long stowed away in the chimney corner of some revolutionary survivor. The face of the bill reads as follows:

SIX DOLLARS.

This indented bill of six dollars shall entitle the bearer to receive bills of exchange payable in London, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar for the said bill, according to the directors of an act of Assembly of Maryland. Dated at Annapolis, Anno Domino MDCCLXVIII. J. CLAPHAM.

This bill, like the one spoken of before, has the brief and significant admonition upon the back of it as follows: "'Tis death to counterfeit." At this day, if not death to counterfeit, it would be very difficult to do so, as *our* elegance in the arts could not descend to such primitive coarseness as is displayed in the ancient currency.—*Balt. Sun.*

ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO BY A SPANISH CRUISER.—The Union has received advices of another belligerent act by the Cuban authorities upon the American brig P. R. Hickbern, Stephen Ellis, Jr., master, bound from the port of Boston to the port of Matanzas. The Union says:

While the brig was steering for the port of Matanzas, and but a few miles from the coast, she was fired at by a Spanish man of war, the ball from which passed about a half a cable's length astern of the brig, when she showed her colors. Shortly after another ball was fired from the man of war, which passed directed ahead of the brig; and soon after, the positions of the ships being relatively changed, another was fired, which fell just behind the brig, evidently thrown with the intention of hitting the American vessel. In a few moments after, the officer of the Spanish man-of-war came on board the brig, and after examining her papers, allowed her to go her way.

BOUNTY LAND.—There is no diminution in the number of applications underr the bounty land act of March 2, 1854, the mail in Washington yesterday being the largest that has yet been received in one day.—The Union says the daily receipt of letters for the Pension Office are now greater than the usual daily receipt of letters for the Senate and House of Representatives when Congress is in session. From this fact alone the distant reader may form some idea of the immense pressure of business under the last bounty-land act.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR in Boston, in November, 1817, was according to the Herald of that city, $16 per barrel, and in twenty months after it was selling at $4 a barrel. Of course such a decline ruined hundreds, and the Herald not believing that present prices can be kept up, cautious speculators to "stand from under."

☞ The street sweeping machines in New York city, with 14 machines and 23 tenders, have since Monday removed upwards of 4000 loads of street dirt from 4

THE GREAT RACE AGAINST TIME, NEW ORLEANS.—We have already nounced that the great four mile race against time at New Orleans, on the instant, for a purse of $20,000, was by Mr. Ten Broeck's horse Lexington who accomplished the four miles in 7 19¾ sec. The fastest time ever made fore was by Lecomte—7 26. An mense concourse of persons were present and early in the day bets were freely against Lexington, success in the being deemed out of question by a portion of the sporting community. The Bee of the 2d inst. says:

It is estimated that not less than half million of dollars were staked on the of the race. The various circumstances upon which so much depends for success in a race were in the highest degree able. The condition of the horse and the track were excellent, the sky clear the air warm and balmy. The day could not possibly have been better.

At about a quarter to 4 o'clock Lexington started off, followed by the well-known horse Arrow, which gave for a time to the spectacle the appearance and all the interest of a regular race. The first mile was made easily in 1.47½; the second in 1.5[illegible] the third in 1.51½; the fourth and last mile in 1.47½, the whole distance having been run in the incredibly short space of 7.19 and the proposed feat accomplished. The announcement of the success of Lexington from the judge's stand, was responded by round upon round of applause from the astonished multitude. The time in which Lexington ran the four miles is 6¼ seconds under that which Lecompte took last spring for the same performance, which was then the shortest time on record.

This race is the most wonderful which has occurred in modern times, and Mr. Ten Broeck now enjoys the proud supremacy owning the fastest horse in America, if not in the world.

On the 14th, Lexington is to run with Lecomte, by whom he was defeated last spring, and the result of yesterday will undoubtedly tend to make it one of the most exciting races that has ever taken place in this country.

THE EXECUTION OF ESTRAMPES.—*Further Particulars.*—The New Orleans papers have numerous letters from Havana describing the execution of Estrampes. The correspondent of the Courier writing on the 31st ult., says:

A priest was sent to him day before yesterday of whom he demanded—"of what nation are you?" "I am a Spaniard" answered the Priest. "You are a Spaniard! leave me! I do not wish to speak to Spaniards, send me a Creole." This was done.

On yesterday he dined in the chapel, in company with several of his friends; received the last sacrament at ten o'clock in the evening, and this morning at six I saw him inside the prison smoking a cigar perfectly dressed, with white pantaloons and vest, with a black cloth coat, his hair combed in the English style, laughing with some of the prisoners. When the executioner came up to tie his hands and to put on him the long shirt and the cap he repelled him, tore the shirt, and advanced to death at a quickened pace, having asked that the drums should beat a double quick time. Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, he seated himself, received absolution, and with a smile mounted the seven fatal steps, which he had scarcely finished when they began beating the drums (fifteen) to drown his voice; but although bound, and with the fatal cravat around his neck, he cried out and spoke about seven minutes, and while he was speaking the executioner gave the fatal turn of the hand which took his soul to eternity.

Being somewhat the friend of a person who accompanied the condemned, I have been enabled to learn that the last words he uttered were—"Hurah for Liberty! Hurrah for Progress and the Cuban Flag."

Estrampes was a man of six feet and several inches in height, of fair complexion, with a light moustache, blind in the left eye, and aged about thirty years.

☞ The importers and dealers in wine and spirits in New York city are to have a meeting in the Park, some day this week to protest against legislative interference with what they claim to be their constitutional rights.

DIED—At his residence in this county, on Saturday morning last, the 7th inst., after an illness of two weeks, Mr. FRANCIS L. WALLIS, in the 5[illegible] year of his age.

The deceased was emphatically a man of strict integrity and truth; honorable and just in all his sentiments and impulses. As a friend and neighbor he had no superior; and as a husband, parent and relative, he was eminently distinguished for his affectionate kindness and indulgence.—We have known him long and intimately, and unite with his bereaved family and friends in sincere sorrow for his demise.

How inscrutable are the ways of Providence! To us, none, a few weeks since, exhibited appearances of more robust health and length of life, than our deceased friend. The admonition to us by this sad and solemn bereavement, is signally emphatic, to prepare for the realities of the spirit land, without delay.

In Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th inst., Mrs. SARAH P. WILSON, in the 82nd year of her age, in full assurance of faith, and in the confident hope of a blissful immortality. The deceased had been religious for many years, and in her lengthened life, had exhibited the sterling graces of the friend and christian. She had no fear of death, but had lived in expectation of his visit, for many years. Nearly fifteen years since she prepared her funeral clothes, and procured an esteemed and beloved friend to prepare an epitaph for her tomb, and made all her arrangements, in a temporal and spiritual view, for a departure to another state of existence, when God in his Providence should call her hence. She murmured not at the delay, but with christian patience and resignation awaited calmly the event, which was to translate her to her Heavenly home.

"I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labor."

In Baltimore, on the 9th instant, Mrs. CASSANDRA AMANDA, consort of Mr. Henry W. Evans, and daughter of the [illegible] Macall, M. [illegible]