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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, April 28, 1855.

GIVE IN.—Henry A. Wise, it is said, has written a letter to Boston, in which he acknowledges that he cannot be elected Governor of Virginia, at the ensuing election.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—A negro man named Jim Riley, was arrested by officer Burke, on Thursday last, and committed to jail by justice Graves, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from the store of James W. Phillipps, Esq.

KENT COUNTY COURT.—This Court was engaged Saturday in the trial of a suit for damages—Samuel Gleaves vs. William Bacchus; suit for dispossessing plaintiff of Mill and Mill Seat—verdict for defendant. Vickers for plf. Ricaud for deft.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday next, 1st of May. There are some six or eight trial cases, which we presume will occupy the Court several days.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SPRIGG.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Samuel Sprigg, who many years ago filled with honor and distinction the office of Governor of this State, is dead. He died on the 21st inst., at his residence near Bladensburg in the 73d year of his age.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Baltimore Patriot, says:—We showed in a former number of our paper, that the national administration would be decidedly in the minority in the next Congress. It will seen by the following table, prepared with much care, that the anti-slavery agitators and fanatics will also be in a minority, and will, therefore, be able to sympathise with the administration forces. The country is yet safe!

Whole number of members in House of Representatives,	234
Nebraska men already elected	30
Anti-Nebraska men who will vote against the repeal of the present law to prevent further agitation probably	20
The following States to hold their elections, all of which will return Nebraska men:	
Alabama	7
Georgia	8
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	4
Mississippi	5
Maryland	6
North Carolina	8
Tennesse	10
Texas	2
Virginia	13
Total number of votes against the repeal of the Nebraska bill in next Congress	123
Majority in favor of present territorial organization	12

THE New Jersey Methodist Conference is sitting at Trenton. On Wednesday, a report was made, announcing the statistics of the church within the jurisdiction of this Conference, for the past year as follows:

"White members, 31,967; increase151; probationers, 5,947; increase 432; colored members, 361; decrease, 29. Collected for Bible cause, $3,603 27; increase $347 87; education, $364 43; decrease, $51 24. Churches 329; Sunday Schools 449; officers and teachers, 5,375; scholars 29,820; volumes in library, 96,730; new churches, 21. Collected for S. S. Union $1,270 57; decrease, $75 35; tracts $2-497 92, decrease $361 13."

A series of resolutions came up from the North Ohio, Erie and Wisconsin Conferences, concerning an alteration of discipline on the subject of Slavery. The Conference did not concur with any of the resolutions.

☞Ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky has written a letter giving his opinion of the new American organization. He says, that foreigners should be content to share with the native born the blessing, which the laws of the country guarantees without insisting upon the right to seize the reins of Government. It is the Ex-Governor's opinion that all the evils with which we are surrounded have been brought upon us by the demagogues of the old corrupt parties, and by adopting the principle that to the victors belong the spoil.

☞The liquor agent of Bangor, Me., sells no liquor except on a physician's certificate. The doctors there held a meeting recently, and proposed to refuse to grant a certificate even to a sick person, but the proposition failed. It was finally resolved, however, to require the same remuneration for a certificate that they are accustomed to receive for ordinary prescriptions.

☞The deaths in New York city last week numbered 479—same as the previous week—and comprised 94 men, 80 wo-

Execuiton of Robert Swift.

The execution of this unfortunate, man took place on the top of Gray's Hill, near Elkton on Friday last. The Cecil Whig says:

The prisoner was conveyed to the scaffold in an open wagon. The military escort was under the direction of Col. Geo. R. Howard, chief marshal, assisted by Maj. F. A. Ellis. It consisted of four companies of infantry under the command of J. A. J. Creswell, J. T. McCullough B. F. May and J. P. Cantwell, Esqrs., and one company of cavalry under the command of Capt. Henry Bennett.

On reaching the scaffold the prisoner ascended the steps leading to the platform and took a seat which had been placed there for his accommodation. The Sheriff Revs. Messrs. Way and Flannery, of the M. E. church, Mr. Thomas Freeman, the missionary and Wm. Torbert, Esq., also ascended the scaffold. A hymn was then sung and prayer offered in his behalf, by Rev. Messrs. Flannery and Way, in which the prisoner seemed to join quite earnestly. During the services he was considerably agitated and rocked to and fro in his seat. When Way's prayer was ended he bid those who were with him on the platform good-bye, adding that he had nothing to say. The sheriff then fastened the rope on the beam overhead, drew a black cap over his face, placed the noose around his neck, and as he walked down the steps at twenty minutes past twelve, cut the rope that sustained the trap-door on which Swift stood—it fell and the doomed man was launched into eternity.

Swift did not attempt to address the spectators. He acknowledged the commission of the crime to his spiritual advisers while in prison. He was about twenty four or five years of age, six feet two inches high, and a very fine looking man, when in health, but pale and haggard at the time of his execution.

On Wednesday morning last it was discovered that he had attempted to effect his escape. The sheriff was roused up at 4 o'clock by a colored man who had been put in his room to watch him. When the sheriff entered he discovered that Swift had effected a breach in the stone wall, which extended some eighteen inches or nearly through it. This he had done with the handle of an iron spoon; and he had cut his chain in two by means of a piece of broken window glass, as he himself stated. The story that window glass would cut iron in that manner, was at first hardly credited, but after some experiments that have come to our knowledge we have no reason to doubt it. He had made preparations also to hang himself with his pocket handkerchief, in case of his failure to escape, but the sheriff kept a constant watch over him day and night afterwards.

Desperation and despair seemed to have possessed him after his attempted escape was discovered, but under the advice and encouragement of his spiritual advisers he addressed himself to a preparation for death, and professed to be resigned to his fate, although he abhorred the thought of being executed in public—a spectacle for the multitude. He requested his minister to make his confession public, which request, we learn, will be complied with as far as propriety will allow.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—On Friday night our citizens were startled by the appearance of the sky along the whole Southern horizon and extending a considerable height above it. Many were at a loss what to make of it; but it was generally understood to be a fire in the Dismal Swamp and the woods to the eastward of the canal; and if so a terrible one of course. On Saturday this was confirmed; and we were informed of the following distressing particulars.

The fire had reached the neighborhood of Providence meeting house about four miles beyond the draw bridge, which narrowly escaped conflagration. Mr. Henry Williamson and Mr. Franklin Portlock have lost 400 cords of wood, cut ready for market; and Mrs. Nancy Portlock lost an elderly servant man, who was burnt to death—supposed to have been either hemmed in by the fire or suffocated while asleep. The fire was still raging and it is feared the destruction of property will be immense. We hope we shall have no further loss to record.—*Norfolk Herald.*

CENTRE MARKET RETAIL PRICES.—We found on passing through the market yesterday no diminution in the prices of meats—beef 15a18 cents per lb.; mutton 8a12½ per lb.; veal 8a12½; pork 10; butter, roll 25a37½; fresh print 37½a44; eggs 15 cts. per doz.; chickens 62½a75 per pair; potatoes 50 peck; new onions 2a4 cents per bunch; radishes 6a10 cts. per bunch; water cresses 25 per peck; asparagus, from Charleston, 25a37½ per bunch; rhubarb 12½ per bunch; oyster plant 6¼ bunch; lettuce 8a12½ per head; beets 40 per pk.; parsnips 40 peck, according to quality.—The fish market was a most abundant one particularly in the smaller kind. We note shad at 25a62½ pair; herrings 10a 12½ dozen; white perch 6¼a31¼ pr bunch; rock, single, 25a81; by the bunch 12½a 25 cents; pike 15a18 cents, &c. Hard crabs from Norfolk 37½ cents per dozen.

The recent fine weather has had a most marked effect upon the vegetable kingdom, and the markets now present an appearance of verdure grateful to behold. We may hope for cheaper prices shortly.—*Sun of Thursday.*

EMIGRATION.—The New York Times says:—The number of emigrants to this country seems likely to be as large, if not larger, the present, as on any previous summer. We understand from reliable authority, that ninety-six ships, all of which will bring more or less emigrant passengers, have cleared at different European ports for this city.

☞There were 4,400 bound-land applications made at the Pension Office on

Later from Europe!

Arrival of the Nashville—the Peace Conference—Succession of Sanguinary Conflicts between the French and Russians——Reported Battle——3000 killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1855.

The steamship Nashville arrived at noon to-day, bringing one week's later news from Europe.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Vienna Conference had adjourned over the Easter hollidays. The impression is daily becoming stronger that there is nothing left but to fight it out.

The consideration of the third point would be the great subject before the Conference, Public opinion seems to be about equally divided as to what will be the final result.

Ali Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday and would take part in the future discussions of the Conference.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Friday, the 6th, states that the Russian party is predominant there, and that Prussia will most likely throw herself into the arms of Czar, in case of an unfavorable result of the Conference.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

There has been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians before Sebastopol, for the possession of the rifle ambuscade pits, with varying success, but much loss.

The latest reported battle occurred on the night of the 23d, and in which 3000 men were killed and wounded; but no details have been received.

The Russians, as well as the Allies, are strengthening their positions preparatory to the opening of the Spring campaign.

At a council of war, held by the officers of the allied armies on the 12th of March, Omar Pasha desired assistance from the Allies which could not be granted, and the Turks are consequently only expected to hold their position at Eupatoria.

THE LATEST.

Gen. Weddell's return as Prussian Envoy to Paris has been countermanded, and Col. Olberg, an attache of Prussia, has also been recalled, indicating that negotiations are closed.

Arrival of the Africa.

ONE WEEK LATER INTELLIGENCE

Negotiations Suspended—Nothing Decisive from the Seat of War—Cotton and Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consuls Declined.

HALIFAX, April 25.

The royal mail steamer Africa arrived here last night, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 14th inst., one week later than former advices.

Breadstuffs have been in quite limited demand, excepting Indian Corn, which continue in good demand for Ireland.—Prices of all decriptions are somewhat easier, but not quotably lower.

The Vienna Conference had held another meeting on the 8th instant, without arriving at a result. Since then, apparently, the debate has been suspended, and it was not known when another meeeting would be held.

The British Government advertises a new loan, the amount of which was not known, but it would be officially announced on Monday, the 16th.

Skirmishing continued to be held before Sebastopol, nothing serious had occurred to the 6th.

The position of Omer Pasha and the Russians at Eupatoria was unchanged, except that the former had enlarged his line of defence to receive his reinforcements. [This proves the report about the death of Omer Pasha, &c., to have been unfounded.]

The steamer North Carolina was sunk in consequence of a collision off Hollyhead. All hands were saved.

The Baltic was still full of floating ice.

New complications of the the relations between Prussia and the allies are reported.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The steamer St. Louis sailed from Southampton for New York early on the morning of the 12th inst., but were detailed some hours at Havre on account of the hollidays.

The Africa brings the news of her own arrival out on the evening of the 7th.

Ship Nonpariel arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, in fourteen days from Philadelphia.

The ship Robert; bound for New Orleans, put back to Liverpool damaged by a collision, off Hollyhead, with the steamer North Carolina, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. The steamer sunk in ten minutes, but no lives were lost. [The North Carolina was temporarily chartered by the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company, and sailed from Philadelphia about the 15th of last month.]

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The ninth session of the Peace Conference was held at Vienna on the 8th inst., and lasted one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received their instructions from the new Czar, and were therefore unprepared for discussion.

M. Drouyn de L'Huys and Ali Pasha were present. It was rumored that the Plenipotentiaries of England and France were about to quit Vienna, but this is doubtful.

Everything seemed at a stand still, and the prospects of peace were deemed very slight.

It was said that Ali Pasha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, had received instructions to assent to a joint protectorate of the Danubian Provinces by the Powers, but nevertheless to express his regret that the Sultans sovereignty is not established.

The question relative to an indemnity for the war is to be deferred, and not allowed to interfere with the prospects of peace.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.

We have dates from Sebastopol to the 8th inst., up to which time, nothing of importance had transpired. The position Russians were being largely reinforced.

The night attack and skirmishes on a small scale were still continued without any serions injury to either party. The weather was fine and dry, and the allies report themselves as ready and fully prepared to open the general bombardment of the city.

The Russians have constructed two new batteries, and converted their ambuscades into advanced parallels, in despite of all the combined efforts of the allies to prevent their progress. Every day seemed to add to the energy, perseverance and skill with which they conducted the defence of the place.

The French were advancing towards the Malokoff tower by serpentine sap works, and the ingenuity of the engineers on both sides are being exerted to the utmost to outbank each other.

Omer Pasha had not marched to Alma as represented, but occupied two villages about a half league from Eupatoria, and had enlarged the circle of his fortifications. The allies were sending him reinforcements to the number of five thousand men. Ten thousand Egyptians had also sailed for Eupatoria. The French reinforcements from Sardinia will also land there shortly.

A statement was made that the Allies are about to change their tactics, and are about to fortify and hold Kamiesch, with twenty thousand men, supported by the fleets as a national guarantee. The position is already a very strong one, and can be held with easy success.

Canrobert's dispatch estimates the loss on the night of the 22d, during the great Russian sortie, to have been as follows:—Russians 700 killed and 1500 wounded; French 200 killed and 400 wounded. The English loss is not given.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had not yet re-assembled after the Easter holidays.

The amount and terms of the proposed new government loan was not known.—The sum was supposed to be fifteen million pounds stirling. Almost immediately after its announcement the funds fell to 91 a 91½.

Napoleon and Eugene would reach London, on their proposed visit to the Queen, on Monday, the 16th inst., and were to return to Paris on the following Saturday.

The weeks programme is published, and among the ceremonies Napoleon is to be invested with the order of the Garter.

Earl Carlisle has entered on the Vice Royalty of Ireland, and was well received.

The Brazilian steamer Solent reports the U. S. frigate Constitution at Cape Verg—all well and bound for home.

FRANCE.

The World's Fair, or Exposition Universelle, will open irrevocably on the 1st of May.

The Paris Moniteur contains a remarkable official document, explaining the military conduct of the allied governments since the commencement of the war. Galipoli was occupied to prevent the march of the Russians on Constantinople, but the retreat of the Russians from Silistria rendered the occupation of Galipola and Varna unnecessary.

The allies were unable to operate in Bessarabia without the aid of Austria, and the campaign against Sebastopol was taken in order not to remain inactive. The immense difficulties of the seige are these pointed out, exhonerating the Emperor Napoleon as the planner of the campaign.

This document caused much excitement, and was considered as an apology for raising the seige soon.

SPAIN.

The government has borrowed 40,000,000 seals.

Lord Howden's recall is still urged.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUANO.—The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says that a French farmer by the name of Malone has discovered a method of converting the offal and refuse part of fish into a valuable manure, equal in fertilizing power to the best Peruvian guano, and possessing no offensive qualities. He conceived a project of converting the fish into a more compact and convenient kind of fertilizer, and accordingly, after a few trial experiments, embarked in 1851 for Newfoundland and established a large factory at Herpon, in the Straits of Belle Isle. He associated with himself a partner who established a similar factory at a little fishing village near Brest, in France. At these factories the refuse fish and offal of all the fishermen in the vicinity were bought. They were first boiled under a pressure of fifty pounds to the inch and then the pressed cakes were reduced to a pulp by a mechanical rasp, and dried in a hot stove. The material was next ground to a powder in a mill, and packed away in bags and barrels for use. One hundred parts of the fresh fish yielded twenty-two of fish powder, and is eagerly purchased by the farmers. From the water in which the fish is boiled about two and a half per cent. of oil is skimmed.—The French factory produces some fifteen hundred tons a year of fish manure, and that of Newfoundland is expected to produce annually eight or ten thousand tons.

SKINNING A MAN.—Bill Poole, over whose death some folks are trying to make a "time," and who had the "tallest funeral," to use the Bowery slang, of any man who ever died in New York, was yesterday before the Court of Sessions on a charge of assault and battery. It is rather odd to try a man after he is dead, so the District Attorney went on with the case of his associate in the outrage, who who was brought in guilty. It appears that Poole and a man named Williams attacked a carman at the Amos street dock last summer with knives, and not only literally cut his clothes off his body, but also severely wounded him. The Recorder said it was one of the greatest outrages he ever heard of, yet the principal person engaged in it is now considered a martyr to American principles! If the State's prison had a few such devotees to American principles, New York would be

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW!

LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, April 24.—The steamer George Law arrived here this morning with California dates to the 31st ult., 372 passengers, and $772,000 in treasure.

The Panama Railroad is in fine order, and the health of the Isthmus is good.—The sloop-of-war Falmouth was at Aspinwall, to sail on the 10th for Havana.

The news is of no special importance. Trade in California was dull and depressed. Money was still scarce. Messrs. Page & Bacon resumed business on the 29th but the condition of the other banks was unchanged. Dr. Wright's friends were making great efforts to place him in a condition to resume.

The California Legislature expected to adjourn about the middle of April. A prohibitory liquor law had passed the assembly but its provisions were not very stringent. An anti-gambling law has passed the Senate.

The news of the confirmation of Col. Fremont's Mariposa Land Claim by the Supreme Court caused considerable rejoicing among the land claimants.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's has been ordered to San Juan del Sud to settle the difficulty between the authorities there and American citizens. Another Greytown affair is deemed probable.

The weather in California had been, and was glorious, and the crops promised to be abundant.

The miners generally were doing well. The excitement regarding the Kern river mines had subsided.

The Russian war steamer Rimac was wrecked on the 1st of March on the rocks of St. Johns. Nearly one hundred lives were lost. The vessel was built in the United States.

General Flores, of Equadorian celebrity had returned to Calloa and placed himself under the protection of Castilla. The Equadorian minister protested against Flores being permitted to remain in Peru, and signified his intention of demanding his passport.

The whole country was in an excited state, and apprehensions of further revolutionary movements were prevalent.

The state of affairs in Australia was unchanged.

NEW YORK PROHIBITORY LAW.—Mayor Wood, of New York, being doubtful as to his duties in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, on Tuesday made application to A. O. Hall, Esq. district attorney, for information and advice on the subject. The reply of that officer is important and its conclusions may be stated thus:

The Maine Law on the 1st of May nullifies all licenses and ordinances, touching the liquor traffic, so that it will be perfectly lawful to drink and sell, as freely as may be, from that time till the 4th of July, the time when the new bill goes into effect. The district attorney says:

"I am of opinion that as the law will stand from May 1st to July 4th, with the old license expiring May 1st, and no new ones permitted under the old system, to which the last pains and penalties attached these latter are defunct. Until the 4th of July shall come there exists by law no prohibition against selling, and not until this date are the new and suitable penality to be in force." The district attorney also says that the Sunday law is affected by the same rule, so that from May day to Independence day the shops will be open an the Sabbath as usual.

The decision is of a character to make a noise in New York city, adding to the excitement which already exists on the subject. Opponents of the law consider it to be one great point gained, and it will spur them on to gain others before other tribunals; while the friends of the measure seem to be quite indignant at the decision, having not the least idea that the very first effect on the new law would be to nullify all licenses, dispense with the Sunday law, and permit a grand sarurnalia for two months.

We notice that in the Board of Councilmen of New York, on Wednesday, a resolution to repeal the liquors on Sunday was adopted on a vote of 35 to 23; and another resolution to continue all liquor licenses in force up to 4th of July was referred to the corporation counsel for his opinion on its legality.

MAYOR WOOD.—Among the distinguished persons who called to pay their respeects to Mayor Woad on last Saturday, was ex-President Fillmore, who was received in a most cordial manner. The Ex-President, on his part, spoke of Mayor Wood in terms of the highest respect. He told him that his administration of public affairs in the city of New York had created universal admiration, and that his travels of late in the Western States, he found him to be the most popular man, and his name upon the tongue of everybody, coupled with expressions of love and esteem. In this interview were brought together one who had been a model President and one who was a model Mayor.

SHAVING ON SUNDAY.—The Boston Times ridicules the authorities of that city for compelling on the barber shops to close on Sundays, and the editor, who is a man of taste, adds:

"The forbidding of a man to kiss his wife on Sunday is not half so ridiculous as the endeavor to prevent him from being shaved, from the fact that the latter is, in a majority of cases, a matter of *necessity*, while the former is an indisputable *luxury*."

BARNUM has an elephant on his farm, near Bridgeport, which he employs in helping to plough the ground. He does the subsoiling in first rate style, at the rate of about three distinct double horse teams. The animal is perfectly tractable. His attendant rides him, while a negro guides the plough. This is not the first "elephant" Barnum has exhibited t...

LATER FROM HAVANNA.

RETURN OF DR. PECK.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., with Havanna dates to the 15th. The Picayune states that Dr. Peck, the person who was arrested at Puerto Principe, came passenger in the Black Warrior. He was arrested by mistake and brought to Havana but he was afterwards released, with the freedom of the Island, except Puerto Principe. As his business was in that town however, he preferred coming to the United States.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was still at Havanna. Her officers and crew were all well.

Off the Moro the Black Warrior spoke the U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Com. Ellison, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Crabbe, from Norfolk, bound in, with all well on board.

Sixteen companies of mulattoes are being organized, to be attached to the infantry as soon as arms are delivered to them. One of the Havana corps of volunteers has been dignified with the cognomen of 'the Havana Zouaves.'

The Prensa announces that at a meeting of the Havana volunteers it had been resolved to contribute a subscription of $1 per month for each private and $2 for each officer, for the space of 12 or 20 months, for the purpose of providing themselves with the Minnie rifle. Four influential merchants attached to the corps had engaged, on the proposition being fully adopted, to advance the funds necessary to import five thousand of the weapons. The subscriptions, it is said, will amount to from $5,000, to $6,000 per month.

THOROUGHLY DRIED POTATOES WILL ALWAYS PRODUCE A CROP FREE FROM ROT.—A Professor in the Russian Agricultural Institute, Bollman by name, has published a very interesting pamphlet on the potato rot, and he announces to the world that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. In the spring of 1850, the professor says he placed a lot in a very hot room, and at the end of three weeks they were dry enough to plant. The potatoes came up well and produced as good a crop as that of any of the neighboring farmers, with this difference only, that they had no disease, and the crop was therefore, upon the whole, more abundant.

Professer Bollman says that he regarded this as a mere accident; and he, however, again dried his seed potatoes in '51, and again his crop was abundant and free from disease, while everywhere on the surrounding land they were much affected. This was too remarkable a circumstance not to excite attention, and in 1852 a third trial took place. All Bollman's stock of potatoes being exhausted, he was obliged to purchase his seed, which bore unmistakable marks of having formed a part of a crop that had been severely diseased; some, in fact, were quite rotten.

After keeping them for about a month in a hot room, as before, he cut the largest potatoes into quarters, and the smaller into halves, and left them to dry for another week. Accidentally the drying was carried so far that apprehensions were entertained of a very bad crop, if any.—Contrary to expectation, however, the sets pushed promptly, and grew so fast that excellent young potatoes were dug three weeks earlier than usual. Eventually nine times the quantity planted were produced, and although the neighboring fields were attacked, no trace of the disease could be found on either the herbage or the potatoes themselves.

The temperature required to produce the desired result is not very clearly made out. Mr. Bollman's room in which his potatoes were dried was heated to about 72 degrees and much higher. By way of experiment he placed other in the chamber of the stove itself, where the thermometor stood at 136 degrees and more.—He also ascertained that the vitality of the potatoe is not affected even if the rind is charred.

A KNOW NOTHING COUNCIL ATTACKED.—*Bloody Work.* The Louisville Courier of the 23d says:

We learn from the Mt. Sterling Whig, that at a Know Nothing meeting held in the court house in Stanton, Powel county on Monday night, April 16th, the Jailor, after having previously demanded the evacuation of the premises, collected a posse of *anties* and with force broke open the door of the room in which they were peaceably assembled, with a view of forcibly ejecting them. In the melee which ensued, G. Blythe, the spokesman of the Know Nothings, was laid hold of violently by J. Combs, forced out of the room and by him stabbed in the left side; he was in the meantime handed a pistol, with which he shot his adversary, the ball entering his left breast. When the messenger, who brought this intelligence to Mt. Sterling left, they were both still *living*. Little hope for the recovery of either is entertained.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY BY CHLOROFORM.—On the night of the 3d instant the house of Mr. Jacob Fees, of Davis county, Iowa, was robbed of 800, in the following manner: The window was raised, and small rolls of paper saturated with chloroform or opium thrown into the room, by which the house was filled with smoke, and a deep sleep came over all the inmates. The money was between the straw and feather beds in which Mr. Fees and his wife were sleeping. Linen cloths, wet with chloroform, were placed over the old lady and gentleman, and thus they were kept unconscious while the money was taken from under them. There were five persons in the house, and all slept till an unusually late hour in the morning.

☞The King of Prussia has ordered a great Medal for Science, and a golden Cross Medal to be presented to Lieutenant Curren...