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THE KENT NEWS.

THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, June 30, 1855.

HARVEST.—Our farmers are now busily engaged reaping the early wheat—general harvest will commence about the 4th July.

PUBLIC MEETING,—It will be seen, by referring to another column, that a public meeting of those "opposed to Know-Nothings," will be held at the Court House, in this place, on the 17th July.

NO CAMP MEETING.—Both of the Methodist Churches here have concluded to hold no camp meeting the present year.

EARTHQUAKE IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore papers contain accounts of several shocks of an earthquake which were felt in that city on Thursday morning, about half-past twelve o'clock. It was preceeded by a deep rumbling noise, a slight tremulousness of the earth, and this succeeded by two shocks; the third and last very severe; so much so that houses were shaken to their foundations, windows and doors rattled furiously, furniture shaking, and, some instances, detached articles slightly removed from their places. The durations of the shocks were propably a half minute, dying off in a deep-toned, rumbling sound, like distant thunder.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., June 27.

This usually quiet town has been in the state of the most intense excitement since 12 o'clock last night, caused by one of the most tragic affairs which it has ever been necessary to record as transpiring amongst us. It appears, from all the information I could obtain, that has been a difficulty existing for some time between a Mr. McFarland and Solomon Wilson, (the former a coach trimmer and the latter the son of one of the hotel keepers of this place) which led to several rencounters between those parties. By some means, John Bradshaw, jr., became involved in the quarrel, and meeting Mr. Wilson last night about 12 o'clock a rupture took place between them, which resulted in the death of John Bradshaw, jr., he having received three stabs from a knife in the hands of Mr. Wilson, either of which would have proved fatal. One of the stabs severed the arteries of the heart. He was conveyed to the residence of his father, where he expired in ten minutes after. Wilson was immediately arrested and is now in custody, awaiting the result of an examination, which is to place today.—*Correspondence Balt. Sun.*

THE NEW YORK FLOUR MARKET.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Monday evening, after stating that flour declined that day 12½ per barrel, says:

This morning over 3,000 barrels were turned over on contracts to Southern purchasers, which has since been placed in store. A small sale was made for July at 8,50. There are plenty of sellers at these figures, but buyers are rather scarce. The bears, or those who have flour to deliver on contracts, are hammering the market to the extent of their ability, while the bulls, or those who have it to receive, are doing all they can to sustain prices.—Unfortunately for the latter, the receipts show no falling off, while the demand grows less daily. Eastern dealers and the local trade will not purchase more than is absolutely necessary to supply most pressing wants, while the market will still have to go much lower before prices will touch a shipping point.

LAND WARRANTS.—There have been filed in the pension office one hundred and seventy seven thousand claims for bounty land under the act of March 3d, 1855—of which number about thirty-five thousand were filed between the fifth and thirty-first of March. Thus far only five thousand eight hundred warrants have been issued, being about two hundred and forty per day. At this rate it will take four months to issue warrants upon claims filed during the month of March. In fact, a large number of claims filed the first week or ten days after the passage of the law have not yet finally been acted upon The indefatigable Commissioner of Pensions is exerting himself to the utmost to gratify the desires of claimants, and in the course of several weeks will have matters so arranged as to be able to issue from five to six hundred warrants a day.

ANOTHER SCHOOLMASTER MURDERED.—The Memphis papers state that a keeper of an academy at Pontotoc, Miss., named Brown, recently punished one of his pupils, for which he was waylaid and attacked by the boy's brother. The two clinched, and those who saw it thought it only to be a scuffle between them, until they saw B. run a few yards, his hands upon his abdomen, and fell down lifeless. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. Brown was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow. According to the verdict in the case of Ward; for killing Butler, there is no law to punish the murderer of a schoolmaster.

☞The following extract is published at the request of a friend, to whom, as to all others, our columns are open for the discussion of the political issues of the day:

KENT COUNTY, June 27th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Kent News:

Herewith I beg to hand you a letter to the public, from President Longstreet, of the Mississippi University, vindicating himself and the Faculty of that Institution from the charge of dabbling in politics.

To Southern men it is unnecessary to say a word as to the character and standing of Judge Longstreet. Indeed, there are few intelligent men in the Union to whom he is not known, at least by reputation.

He was for many years the able President of one of the leading institutions of learning in Georgia, and more recently has presided with an ability unsurpassed in the country, over the prosperous and highly endowed Mississippi University. He is regarded by all men at the South as one of the ablest, most popular and eloquent Divines in the Methodist Church South—whose cause he so brilliantly defended at the General Conference, which separated that large body into two divisions.

A SUBSCRIBER.

* * * * * *

In July last I had just heard of a new organization in the country—secret in its movements, and going under the name of know-nothings. Its principles I understood to be opposition to Catholics and foreigners to be planned in the dark, strengthened by oaths, and manifested at the ballot-box. It filled me with alarm.

I saw in it the rapid expansion and awful explosion. I exhibited them to the class that graduated in that month, and forwarned them to have nothing to do with it. Had I been inspired, I could hardly have foreshadowed its history more accurately than I did. Of my prediction nothing remains to be fulfilled but the outpouring of more blood. My forecast in relation to it ought to insure respect for my judgment, in and about Oxford—at least; but it is the very forecast which is raising a buzz of discontent against me in this vicinity now. This is the sin which brought out against me the recondite presses which I have named above. It is called "*dabbling in politics*," but its true name is "*Unpalatable Truth.*" This is the sin for which I am soon perchance to be sacrificed. They that stoned the prophets of old are yet alive, and why should I expect a better fate than theirs? Well, I do not know that a better use could be made of my old carcass than the offering of it up on the alter of this "*American*" Baal. An incense might arise from it that would do more to purify the Church and the State from this modern abomination than anything which can emancipate from my poor, frost-covered brain. The public has now the sum total of my political sins, public and private. I shall speak at large of the new order in an appeal to the Church at some future day, if I may be allowed to do so. I am committed against it, and I shall oppose it forever—not in the class-room, but everywhere else, not as a pastisan, but as a Christian. This the patrons of the university should know. For all the honors and emoluments of earth I could not be induced to assume a position of *neutrality* in regard to it. If all experience be not a falsehood and all history a fable, it will throw this country into ceaseless convulsions if it be not crushed, and that speedily. In my view, every man who has a scruple's influence should rise against it—now, immediately, ere it be forever too late. Indeed, it allows no neutrality. With its professed Americanism it assumes an absolute dictatorship. It will allow no man to question its purity or its policy. It gathers within its pale men of dignty, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defying sinners upon earth binds them by oaths, in bonds of fellowship, and sets them to work in *politics*, and nothing but *politics*. I find a Christian brother among them; I read to him II Cor. vi, 14 and on, and I implore him to come out from such connexions; and it addresses me in tones of despotic authority on this wise: "Sir my name is *Poltics;* you are a clergyman, and clergymen should have nothing to do with *politics!*" "Right, cries my brother; "old man, you'll ruin yourself if you meddle with politics!" I say to him, "Your oaths are against the laws of God and your Church." "Sir," it responds, "do you thus denounce the pious of my order? Have you no respect for the Church or your place?" I denounce the sinners of the band, and the saints reprove me. I reprove the saints, and the sinners denounce me! The saint shields the sinner, and the sinner the saint. If such a combination is not enough to make the Church and State both shudder, I know not what would.

On me the new order bears with intolerable pressure. Is rises before me like the ghost of Banquo at my every step in the patnway of duty.

I am a preacher. If I preach upon the sanctity of oaths, it regards itself insulted, and attacks me accordingly. If I preach to Christians to come out from the wicked, it insults me for assailing know-nothings. If I preach that the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines, it charges me with attacking the article of its creed against foreigners.

I am a teacher. If I teach that unlawful promises are not binding, I shall be charged with justifying the exposure of the know-nothing secrets. If I set the lesson to my pupils wherein J. B. Say says that every accession of a man to a country is an accession of a treasure, I am to be published to the world as indoctrinating my pupils in anti-know-nothing politics. As I am ever to be gored by this young mad bul, I had as well take it by the horn at once. Let the order keep its hands off me, the church, and the constitution, and I will never disturb it; but when it creeps from its den under the name of *politics*, with one arm around a Methodist preacher, and the other round the desperate demagogue, and introduces them to me as united by tripple oaths in indissoluble bands of wedlock, I shall not stop to inquire whether its name suits its character, or what the delicacies of my calling demand of me; but, under my Christian impulses of horror, I will pronounce the union adulterous by the prior espousal of the one, and the utter prostitution of the other. I will warn the first, by the shade of Wesley, to return to his first love ere his candle-stick be removed out of its place and I will warn the other, by the shade of Washington, to repent and return to the principles of that great man ere he make republicanism a stench in the nostrils of all true patriots. And if they heed me not, I will, with God's help, drive them out of the land, though it cost me my life to do it. When it throws its lasso into my lecture-room and drags from it to its cave one of my foster-children, and there indoctrinates him in random swearing, disorganizing plots, religious persecution, and shocking ethics, I shall not stop to consult the dignities of phrase or place, or to segregate its holy from its vile; but, from the instincts of my nature, I will cry aloud "Thou double-faced monster, spare the young! For God's sake spare the young! I have taught them frankness, openness, independence of thought and action, modesty, prudence, reverence for age, and courtesy to all.—Do not, I implore you, substitute for this teaching your cavern tactics, your bandit-like oaths, and signs and grips and passwords and nonsensical forms. Teach them not to sunder all other ties from those of know-nothings. Throw one sacred element into your combustible combination that shall prevent it from setting fire to our schools and colleges." Mississippians—fathers—*whig* fathers—*know-nothing* fathers—picture to youselves your son, not yet out of his teens, standing amidst a motly group, gathered from every grade of society, with one hand on the left breast and the other up-bearing the flag of his country, while some wretch, perchance from the sinks of society, fetters him with oaths, which are to seal his independence, freedom of speech, freedom of action, and freedom of suffrage forever! If this does not drive Christians out of the order, welcome be they, to their religion! If this does not unite every father in solid phalanx against it, let no man covet a place in a school or college in Mississippi. Yea, verily, I am in my "dotage," I am a raving madman, or the Church and State are on the high road to ruin. Such is the order of which I may not speak at all or only in court phrase!

Now, gentlemen editors, and know-nothings, you have something sensible and tangible to harp upon without resorting to rumor. I am against you for life. You peck at me as though you supposed it would distress me sorely to lose my place. You are mistaken, sirs; I was twice on the point of resigning it, but by earnest entreaty was induced to retain it. Be assured, gentlemen, after filling five chairs for five years, and performing duties enough to wear out most men in that time, it will not cost me a sigh to relinquish it. Never will I hold it upon condition that I must treat know-nothingism with respect.

As to the insinuation of that Vermonter that students are encouraged to declaim on politics, if he mean *in public*, it is the very effrontery of falsehood, as every one who has attended our commencement will prove. As to their *private* declamation, I let them speak what they please—*encouraging* nothing; yes, there is one subject which I allow them to discuss publicly and that is what may have kindled Mr. Hillyer's ire—viz: *abolitionism*. Being from Vermont, this man is *prima facie* an abolitionist. He admits his father to be one, I understand; and a thousand to one if "the father has eaten sour grapes," the son's teeth "are on edge." I suppose the infidel traitor T. Parker will next take our university under his care.

A word to the good people of Mississippi and I have done: You have a university of which you may be justly proud. For harmony and kindly feeling among the faculty, for good order, good morals, gentlemanly demeanor, study and progress among the student, and for ardent attachment between preceptors and pupils, you may fearlessly challenge a comparison with any other kindred institution *in the world*. For its age it has not its equal in point of patronage and rank in the United States. In these respects it stands at the head of 103 out of 118 colleges in the United States; and of those above it a large majority are over forty years older than itself, and three over a hundred years older. And this rank it has obtained through more advese fortune than probably ever beset an infant institution before. Fear not that it will ever be a school of politics. Your sons graduate in politics before they come to the university.

It is now in its palmiest days, and this you see is one object of know-nothing vandalism. It has, already, I fear, thrown a firebrand into its peaceful halls. I appeal to you to come to the rescue.—Rise up as one man against it, when it invades the sanctuary of literature, instead of requiring your professors to kneel in its presence. I am sure there are yet *more than ten thousand Christians* in and about the State *who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal.* I call them to its help. Honest yeomanry, and farmers of the land, who always *mean* right, and, when not deceived, will always *do* right—come ye to its succor! Honest, well-meaning know-nothing, who in a thoughtless moment have been drawn into the order, come out of it, and rally to the support of your university. I regret having been constrained to an attitude which may perchance injure the institution for a time; but be the fault on the head of know-nothings, not mine. Look at their fruits already scattered throughout the land, and surely you will approve my opposition to it. If you do not your children will. "By their fruits ye shall know them." What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation; churches rending asunder: pastors and flocks at variance; christians losing all confidence in each other; saints and sinners in close embrace; preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support, one looking on approvingly while another is abused: teachers tottering; adn their pupils in midnight cliques; friendship severing; rage taking the place of love; father against son; brother against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what?—In honest truth, to get in the *outs* and to get out the *ins*. This is the true object of the order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat. Nations like men, run man at times, and nothing but time and blood letting can cure them. Still, while their is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully and prayerfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Methodism and Romanism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare for savage ambush-fighting, or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see when the work of crushing churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one. All Protestantism almost will be against me—two-thirds of my own church, I judge, will be against me—the trustees will be alarmed for the interests of the college, my colleagues of the faculty will be uneasy, my best friends will be pained, but I have an abiding confidence that nothing will be lost by my course in the end. It will be madness for men to withdraw their sons from the able teachings of my colleagues for my fault—to attack the college to injure me; but these are days of madness, and this is the way in which obnoxous professors are commonly attacked. Be it so. I have done my duty, and I leave the consequences with God. And here I sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children—a record proof that neither place, nor policy, not temporal interest, nor friendships, nor church, nor threatening storms from every quarter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or awe him into silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak.

AGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.

MOVING WESTWARD.—H. F. Janes, the pioneer of Janesville, Wis., is now living at Uniontown, on Humbolt Bay, in California. He is one of those uneasy characters who are constantly moving further west. He writes to the Janesville Gazette of his migratory propensities:

"I have been constantly working westward till the nasty Pacific has made a stop to further progress in that direction. In the fall of '49 my western progress was suddenly stopped by the Pacific; and yet the sun sets west of me, and my wife positively refuses to go to the Sandwich Islands, and the bark is starting off my rails and that is longer than I ever allowed myself to remain on one farm; so that I am at a loss how to act in the present dilemma."

A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT DEAD.—The Warsaw New Yorker announces the death of Peter Besanzon, at the advanced year of 98 years. It says the deceased was one of the noble spirits who crossed the ocean with Lafayette to assist the Colonies in the struggle for independence. He was born in or near the city of Besanzon, in France, in 1762—came to Americy at the age of 16—was present at the execution of Major Andre, and remained in the army until the end of the war. Mr. Besanzon was a devoted member of the Baptist Church for fifty-one years; a cherished brother in the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated by Gen. Washington in person; and Honorary member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Good Templars. He had resided for many years at Butternuts, Otsego county; he then removed to the western part of the State, living in Perry, then in Middlebury, and finally in Pike, where he remained until the time of his death.—*Utica Gazette.*

WRSTWARD, HO!—The Chicago Daily Press says:—

"We learn from W. M. Larabee, Esq., Secretary of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, that during the past year the passengers on that road going west have numbered about forty thousand more than those coming east. This fact is very significant, and indicates that over this thoroughfare alone more than three thousand passengers per month have gone to the west, and made their homes in the rich lands lying towards the setting sun."

FRUIT.—The young apples and peaches are so thick upon the trees in many parts of the country that trees will be seriously injured unless the precaution is taken early to strip off one half the number. The N. Y. Tribune says it is foolish to depend upon propping up the limbs of a favorite tree to save its over-loaded branches. If one-half that set are plucked and thrown away the other half will be worth more than the whole. Farmers should look to this at once.

Interesting from Central America—The Kinney Expedition.

New Orleans, June 23—Letters from Central America report that the Government of Nicaragua is much excited regarding the Kinney expedition, but fully prepared to give it a warm reception.

The Revolutionists are reported to have sued for peace.

The war is considered to be nearly closed.

A reciprocity treaty has been concluded between the United States and Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important News—New Successes of the Allies—Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Declined—Money Market Easy.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Baltic has just fired her guns off the Battery. The Sandy Hook line being out of order, prevented the transmission of our usual dispatch from that point.

The Baltic brings dates to the 16th instant.

The English papers contain telegraphic details of the recent successes of the allies before Sebastopol. The French as before stated, captured the Mamelon and White works of the Russians, after most sanguinary fighting; 5,000 men were killed and wounded.

The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but they lost 500 men in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been very slack.

The allied fleets have achieved new successes in the Sea of Azoff, and have burned the Russian stores at Tagaurog, Manopol and Genetsick.

A boat expedition was being fitted out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

There is nothing important from the line of the Tchernaya, or from the Baltic fleets.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs have considerably declined—Wheat 3d., Flour 2d., Corn 1s. The weather has been favorable. Western canal flour 40s 6d a 41s; Ohio flour 44s a 44s 6d. White wheat 11s 9d a 12s 4d.; red 10s 9d a 11s 6d; white corn 50s a 51s; mixed 50s; yellow 52s.

Provisions—The market is generally unchanged and quiet. Lard is quiet at 40s 6d a 50s.

Money—Tke money market is easy, and the Bank rates have been reduced to 3½.

Later from Mexico—Progress of the Revolution.

New Grleans, June 26.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived with city of Mexico dates to the 19th instant. Santa Anna had returned to the capital, and the government papers published accounts of the defeat of several small parties of revolutionists.

Alvarez had defeated the government troops near Mexalto, with a loss of 500 men in killed and wounded. Alvarez had also, in conjunction with General Comefort, taken Sonora; and the united forces of the two generals were investing Morelia.

Communication between Monterey and San Louis Potosi was prohibited by the government, and all the troops that could be spared were ordered to Neuva Leon to attempt the recapture of the city of Monterey.

General Wool defended Matamoras to the last. His force consisted of only 600 men.

THE CROPS IN GEORGIA.—A letter dated Montezuma, Southwestern Georgia, June 14th, says:

"From the best information, the quantity of corn planted in this section is 10 per cent greater than ever before. Wheat crops are over an average, (now harvested.) Oats are hardly an average crop, in consequence of the drought at the time they were making. From this point we ship in a season from 10,000 to 12,000 bales cotton. At present there are but fifty two bales in store and none, comparatively speaking in the country around this. The pressure of money and the high price has prompted every farmer to hurry his cotton to market. The county is very well supplied with breadstuffs.—There are at present from ten to fifteen thousand bushels of corn more than will be needed for consumption in this section."

HISS IN DANGER.—The Newburyport Herald says:

"We learn that Mr. Joseph Hiss, late representative of Boston, came near suffering serious injury, if not death, at the Ocean House, on Wednesday night. Mr. H. was in town, preparatory to the lecturing upon the doings of the Legislature stopping at the Ocean House, and retired at night with a spirit lamp burning, with the wick well up. In the morning the room was full of smoke, and Mr. Hiss himself the color of a coal-man. He was awakened with extreme difficulty, but not until the condition of the room had even caused the blood to settle about his eyes. One of the windows of the room was slightly raised, or otherwise he might have died."

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—Returns of the election have been received from all the counties in the State. They foot up as follows: Total number of votes 167,336. For the Prohibitory Law, 76,885; against the Law, 90,951. Majority against the Law 14,066. This is the heaviest vote ever polled in the State, being 11,839 larger than that of the Presidential election in 1852.

Arrest of the British Vice-Consul—Enlisting Men for the British Army.

A warrant was issued, we understand, this forenoon, for the arrest of Mr. Charles H. Stanley, (British Vice Consul at this port or rather Secretary to the Consul,) and six other persons, who have not yet been arrested, charged with engaging men in this city, in violation of the Neutrality laws, to proceed to the British Provinces, there to be enlisted in the British Army.

Mr. Stanley was apprised by the District Attorney personally, we understand, in regard to the warrant, and he appeared at the U. S. Marshal's office, and entered into the necessary bail for his appearance.—*N. Y. Express.*

One Week Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

New York, June 26th.—The steamer Star of the West, from San Juan, with $625,000 in specie, on freight, and 500 passengers, arrived off Sandy Hook this forenoon.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

The municipal election in San Francisco created great excitement, and resulted in the choice of the following officers, viz: Democrats—James Van Ness, Mayor; Wm. McKibbin, treasurer; Andrew Moulder, comptroller; J. Hoff, surveyor. The Know Nothings elected the tax collector, harbor master, city marshall, and city attorney. The democrats elected four aldermen and four assistants; and the know nothings also four each. The election was regarded as a test of strength in the struggle between the native and the foreign born citizens. There was more excitement during the contest than in any previous election in the city.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th ult., and the gambling saloons closed forever.

The ship Charlotte took fire in the harbor by spontaneous combustion, and the vessel was scuttled.

The snow was still several feet deep in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The creditors and time certificate holders of Page, Bacon & Co. have had several meeting relative to refusal of Daniel L. Page, to secure parties who came forward two months since to sustain the house. Committees were appointed to examine the affairs of the House generally. Finally at a meeting on the 20th of May, C. K. Garrison pledged property to the amont of $400.000 to support the house by way of serving the creditors and staying further legal proceedings. The creditors now look forward with renewed hope of being fully indemnified.

The affairs of Adams & Co. being investigated in the Fourth District Court, Judge Lake has decided that bankers are entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws.

A destructive fire occured at San Francisco on the morning of the 18th; commencing in Porter's drug store, Commercial street, and proved the most extensive conflagation that had happened for several months, the entire square bounded by Davis, Front, Sacramento, and Commercial streets being consumed.

Letters from San Francisco render it probable that Walker and Kinney's expeditions will join forces in Nicaragua.—The Alto Californian says that Walker enters Nicaragua at the express invitation of Castillun, the Democratic candidate for President there, and who is still waging war against the legitimate party. Walker has a formal compact with the State, granting him 72,000 acres of Territory, to be chosen from any public lands in Nicaragua.

Among the deaths is that of Augustus Morris, of Philadelphia, aged 44.

THE MARKETS.

May 30.—Business dull. Gillego flour $13. Grain depressed. Considerable amount of promisions on private terms.—Money tight.

CHINA.

Advices from Canton, April 14th, says that the pirates under Holkuk, numbering over 1000 had been attacked and killed.

CHOLERA IN THE SOUTH.—We quote the following passage from a letter written at Glenco, Mississippi, on the 16th instant:

"I expected to travel North this month and spend the summer, but am disappointed. The cholera has appeared on some of the plantations in this neighborhood, and I am afraid to leave home. Gen. Polk, in Chicot county, Arkansas, has lost 23 slaves in the last three days, and I received a note this morning from the physician attending on the sick, stating that there were more new cases, but he thinks they will get along, as he has taken them in time. My neighbor, Mr. Wilkessen, has just lost seven slaves by cholera. We had a good rain a few days ago, the first since the 8th of April."

LABORERS WANTED.—The Nebraska city News mentions that the farmers and mechanics of that territory complain loudly of their inability to procure workmen. They offer, it says, extravagant wages, but work hands are not to be had. The difficulty does not seem to be that laborers are lazy, or even scarce; but every one who goes there immediately sets up for himself—becomes an employer instead of a seeker of employment. The News asks:

"Where are the thousands of suffering poor who were making the streets and parks of New York hideous, last winter, by their riotous howls for work? Let them come out here, we will give them work, as much as they desire, and wages for it too, such as will soon place soon place them above the miserable subsistance of soup-house charity."

The largest recent accessions to the population of Nebraska are stated to have been from the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, many citizens of which have either taken up their abode in Nebraska city or located farms in its immediate vicinity.

SEVEN MURDERERS SENTENCED AT ONE TIME.—In the First District Court at New Orleans, on the 16th inst., seven persons were senteneed for murder at the morning sitting of the Court—four of them, named Callaghan, Shields, Kennedy and Costello to death; two, Hagerty and Scott, to imprisonment for life; and one, Johnson, to imprisonment for eighteen years.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A late London letter says Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Fillmore were both present in the gallaries of the House of Commons during the debate on Tuesday night. On Thursday night Mr. Bright alluded to this fact, and took occasion to pass a high eulogium on our country.