FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 24, 1851—9 P. M.

The steamship Europa left Liverpool at 11½ o'clock on the 14th.

MARKETS.—The imports of Cotton for the week are 81,600 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been considerable activity in the Corn market and some purchases have been made on speculation. Wheat has advanced 2d. to 3d. Flour has advanced a shilling and Corn sixpence.

ENGLAND.—The domestic news is very dull. Parliament had re-opened, and had passed the Navy and Army estimates, including £300,000 to sustain the expenses of the Kaffir war. Austeri's motion respecting the State prisoners in Van Dieman's Land had been withdrawn. A new measure for reforming the chancery system had been proposed. Doubts are entertained whether or not the government will proceed with the Ecclesiastic Titles bill. The Exhibition was still attracting crowds, but not so many working people as was expected. Emigration continued unabated. The Galway people were rejoicing at the prospect of steam communication with New York. Trade was improving, and prices in the manufacturing districts were improving. The weather is genial, and an abundant hay harvest is anticipated. The grain crops in England are healthy but backward. The crops in Ireland are promising, and there is no appearance of disease.

FRANCE.—Affairs are tranquil. The war in Algiers was over, and had resulted in the suppression of the rebellion. Commerce and trade were improving. The Bourse closed brisk, and the 5 per cents were 30 c. higher than on Wednesday. The Havre market closed inactive, notwithstanding the favorable reports from England. Sales of Louisiana cotton at 83a84f. for *tres ordinaire*, and 72a73 for bas.

INDIA.—The Indian mail had arrived, and the British provinces continued tranquil. The Pestwaur frontier and the Penjant were threatened by bands of robbers. Money was firm. Freights high. Imports and exports dull. Cotton brisk.

The Continental news is of very little interest.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.—We find in the San Francisco Herald of May 8th, which was received by the last steamer, the following account of a bloody fight with some Indians and white horse theives:

On Sunday night, April 20th, fifty head of horses and mules were stolen from the coral of Messrs. Peasley & Lockart on Trinity river. Five men followed the trail of the thieves, who were white men with Indians in their employ. While crossing the Coast Range Mountains, they were attacked by a party of Indians, numbering from 50 to 100. The whites gave them a desperate fight, and killed thirteen of their warriors, after which, unhurt, they reached the valley, having followed the serpentine trains a distance of 175 miles. They found the theives with the stolen animals in a secluded spot on the Antelope creek, on the 26th, and killed two of the thieves, the other two escaping.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Monticello has been taken across the Portage at the *Saut*, and safely launched upon the waters of Lake Superior. It is stated in the Lake Superior Journal that the season's business at the Saut has commenced with unusual briskness, and that many stores and dwellings under the impetus of trade, are going up. It also mentions a rumor—which is certainly important, if true—that a company has been formed at Toronto, and the money subscribed, for building a ship canal around the St. Marie Rapids, on the Canada side. It is said that a canal less than a mile long would remove the obstruction at the Saut; and in referring to the omission of the United States to construct the improvement, the Journal says:—

The Government owns on the borders of Lake Superior an immense domain, including within its limits the richest copper and iron mines in the world, and agricultural lands of great value, which it has been selling and offering for sale for several years, and has been holding out great inducements to purchasers, encouraging miners and farmers to secure to themselves these rich lands, while at the same time, by refusing to open this highway to these mines and valuable lands, it has been depreciating the value of its own property in the most effectual manner possible

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS.—The cholera has been prevailing among the U. States troops at Independence, Mo., but on the 12th instant it had considerably abated. About twenty-five deaths in all occurred. A letter in the St. Louis Republican, from that place says:

I learn from good sources, that much sickness is still amongst the troops on their way to Santa Fe. They had not reached Council Grove on Tuesday last—were detained awaiting a physician from the States, both of their Surgeons having died. It is said, that since they left Fort Leavenworth, from 120 to 150 have died and deserted. No cholera is with any of the merchant trains as yet. They are getting along tolerably well, with the exception of some detention by high water.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.

The board of directors of the Pacific railroad yesterday, located by a unanimous vote, the first division of their road. It commences at 14th street, on the north bank of Choteau's Pond, and goes out by the valley of said pond and the Desperes valley, as nearly due west as practicable for six miles from the city, when it bears south-west and strikes the Merrimac river about 20 miles from St. Louis; thence it proceeds up the valley of the Merrimac. The first division of the road reaches to within about 10 miles of the iron, lead and copper mines district of the Missouri. It is understood that the directors will break ground on their great road on the 4th of July next.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—On Monday George H. Roset, Assistant U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, reached Philadelphia in the Reading cars from Wilkesbarre, having in custody Jesse Whiteman, a fugitive slave, who was arrested in Wilkesbarre on Saturday last. The Statesman says:

Marshal Keyser having been telegraphed to meet the parties at the depot, was promptly on the spot with an efficient police force, and accompanied the U. States officers and their charge to the Baltimore boat, in which they took passage for Maryland.

Whiteman is a large powerful negro; and he fought desperately before surrendering himself. He struck Marshal Roset twice upon the head with a heavy cart whip, and drew a large sheath knife, which he would doubtless have used had it not been for the timely and efficient aid of Messrs. Beaumont, Fell, Cooper and Seaman. Whiteman belongs to John Conrad, Esq, of Loudon county, Virginia.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—It was understood that Jameson Harvey was to be tried for assisting in the escape of a fugitive slave, and the bill had been presented to the grand jury. On Friday morning, however, the court ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case, and the bill was drawn. It is currently reported here that this proceeding is the result of a compromise, by the terms of which Harvey pays $900 to the claimants of the negro.

THE POTATO ROT.—Another candidate, named Phaneuil Flanders, has just laid claim to the reward recently offered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the discovery of some specific of the above named disease in the potato.

He says the evil consists in a small black bug, which preys upon the leaf until it destroys the vine and causes the root to rot. The remedy which he proposes, and the virtue of which he asserts is proved thoroughly by much experience, is to sprinkle all the vines once a week, after the appearance of the insect, with a weak solution of lime. The presence of the bug is always indicated by an appearance of rust. Two casks of lime to the acre is thought to be sufficient.

AWFUL DEATH.—A man named John Sculley went into the pawnbroker's shop of Mitchell Hart, in New York, on Friday, to pawn a six-barrelled pistol. Hart asked if the pistol was loaded and being assured that it was not he playfully snapped it at Sculley. Three of the barrels proved to be loaded and the ball from one entered Sculley's left breast, killing him instantly. Hart was arrested, but discharged after the Coroner's jury had rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whig Convention at Lancaster, on Tuesday, nominated Governor Johnston for re-election. The the Fugitive Slave Law was voted down. Gov. Johnston made a speech to the Convention, in which he said:

He should never have voted for the Texas boundary bill, nor the fugitive slave law; but the compromise bills are now disposed of—the question has been adjusted—the fugitive slave law is a law of the land—it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it.

But the law is still within the reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law requires our allegiance. The Whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute book, we will abide by it; but if the law could be amended and made perfect, we would, if called upon to vote, support it. In regard to the amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to vote for this amendment, for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require a long time to poison the public mind to such an extent, that it would entertain the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the improbability of disunion.

We learn from the Boston Post, the organ of the Democracy of Massachusetts, that at a very full meeting of the Democratic State Committee, on Wednesday last, an elaborate and emphatic report against further agitation on the subject of slavery, and in favor of sustaining the compromise measures, was unanimously adopted. Better late than never; though we apprehend it will require some time for the "Democracy" of Massachusetts to repair the mischief which they have done within the past year, having kept the Free-Soilers and abolitionists in countenance, not only by aiding them in electing members to the State Legislature, but in sending two of their favorite disciples to the Congress of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

MORE ANNEXATION PROPOSED.—The New York Tribune says that agents of the Mexican Government have arrived in this country, authorized to sell to the United States the two provinces of Sonora and Lower California, with Chihuahua in addition. By this means, it is said, Mexico hopes to recruit her finances. The most determined annexationists will pause, however, says the Philadelphia Ledger, before renewing the exciting questions which the wisdom of the last Congress was scarcely able to settle peaceably, and which are inseparably connected with every question of new territory.

The last fire in San Francisco was the fifth one which they have had there within a year, by which the major part of the city was destroyed each time. But nothing daunted, the dwellers in the land of gold have each time set themselves to work to rebuild, and now while we write, less than a month from the time of the last fire, the city is almost built up again!

BALTIMORE AFFAIRS.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—A rather bold attempt was made on Monday evening, shortly after nightfall, by two sailors to kidnap a small free colored boy, named Moses Bowser, whose parents reside in Argyle alley. The boy having been sent on an errand, was met on Canton avenue by two men, who inquired of him the way to Waters' wharf. The boy directed them as desired, but the men pretended they could not understand, and finally offered to give him 50 cents if he would go with them. To this he assented, but after going within a short distance of the locality, he became alarmed and pointing out the wharf, was about to return, when the men seized him and endeavored to drag him toward the wharf. Several Germans hearing the outcries of the boy came to enquire the cause, and finally his captors were induced to let him go. The Germans were informed by the men that the boy was a runaway slave whom they were going to restore to his master. There is no doubt but that the intention of the men was to kidnap.—*Clipper.*

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—The body of an unknown colored man, apparently about 25 years of age, was found about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, lying on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the Locust Point Switch. His skull was crushed in, and chin badly cut, besides other injuries. How he came to his death is not known, and some suspicion of his being murdered and the body placed there, to lead to the impression of his being run over, was entertained. It seems almost certain, however, that he was accidentally killed by the train of cars. Justice Waltemeyer held an inquest and took charge of the body, but we did not hear the result of the jury's deliberations.—*Clipper.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An old man named Bombarger, living in McElderry street, whilst laboring under a fit of insanity on Monday morning sat down on his front steps, and deliberately cut his throat with a pocket knife. Previous to committing the act, he entered the store of one of his neighbors and telling him of his intentions, bade him good bye. He then walked across the street and sat down upon his door step, and before any one could interfere, inflicted a dreadful gash—At first it was thought that the wound was fatal, but upon medical aid being procured, it was ascertained to be not so serious.—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, as a carter named Wm. Thompson was driving his horse along Caroline street, the animal became restive and attempted to run off. In endeavoring to hold the horse, one of the shafts were brought with great violence against his breast, breaking his ribs and otherwise injuring him so severely as to cause his death a short time thereafter. Coroner Hooper held an inquest over the body. The unfortunate man resided at the corner of Caroline and Monument streets.—*Ib.*

BROKEN SALISBURY BANK NOTES.—A letter from Washington mentions that "a gentleman settling his bill at a hotel there, presented a wallet of *new five dollar* bills of the "Bank of Salisbury," Maryland, saying that they were issued to him by a most respectable banker in Wall street as being better to pay expenses in travelling South, *than the secured issues of the Banks of N. York*, but he wanted the cashier of the hotel to exchange them for Virginia or other Southern money. The cashier said as the gentleman had no other money he would take enough to pay his bill, but no more; that he believed the concern was another 'Havre de Grace Bank' humbug." This bank is still in existence, and there are a few of the notes circulating in this city, which rapidly find their way to the brokers at a discount, whilst many refuse to either receive or pay them out in business. The fact of their being thus put out in "Wall street," and palmed off on an unsuspecting traveller, looks very suspicious, after the recent developments of "Wall street" financiering at Havre de Grace. It is evident that some persons abroad are endeavoring to put these notes in circulation, as the same writer from Washington mentions that a $2 note of this bank was passed upon him at Newark, N. J., and when he reached Baltimore he could get nothing for it. He could easily have got it off at a discount, but when being put out by the "wallet-full," the public—especially the travelling public—should be on their guard. —*Balt. Sun.*

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—The Boston Atlas, of Saturday, states that the following named manufacturing companies have ascertained their losses during the past season to be the sums put against their respective names—making an aggregate loss of $246,000 by six mills only, out of the many now in operation throughout the country:—

Stark,	loss.	$49,000
Atlantic,	do	38,000
Appleton,	do	50,000
Nashua,	do	38,000
Jackson,	do	22,000
Salmon Falls,	do	49,000
Total,		$246,000.

The "Free Trade" Tariff of 1846 is working this mischief to our home industry, while millions of our money are being sent to Europe to pay for manufactures that might and ought to be made by our people.

MORMON OUTRAGE.—The last reported piece of rascality practised by J. J. Strang and his gang, occurred at Grand Traverse Bay, on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles from Beaver Island, on the 16th April—He purchased goods, for which he paid in bogus half dollars. When the cheat was discovered, the Sheriff, with a *posse*, started in pursuit of Strang and his gang, who, when overtaken, turned and took deliberate aim at their pursuers with fire-arms, and drove them back.

☞A. W. Babbit, the Mormon delegate to the last Congress, has been excommunicated from the Mormon church.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

AN Apprentice wanted to learn the printing business. An honest, industrious and intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, can hear of a good situation by applying immediately at this office. apr 5

WE shall issue our next paper on *Friday morning*, in order that we may all feel "free and independent" on the fourth of July, and that all hands connected with the office may participate in the ceremonies of the day. Persons having advertisements for our next issue, will please hand them in by 4 o'clock on Thursday evening.

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE has been nominated by the Democrats of Baltimore city, as their candidate for Congress in the 4th District, composed of the first 15 wards of the city.

WE have received from Mr. John Satterfield, a sample of large and very fine new potatoes. They are the largest we have yet seen, and we have only one fault to find with them—the number is too small.

TAKE CARE.—Some bold villain stole a silver watch belonging to Mr. John R. Mortimer from Mr. Hardesty's shop on Tuesday last, while the hands were at dinner. The shop is in the centre of the town, and at the time the watch was taken there must have been fifteen or twenty people within two rods of the door.

THERE is a great deal of complaint in different parts of the country, of the corn crop, the cold weather having retarded its growth very materially, and in some places it has been eaten by worms. In this county the cold and dry weather has kept it backward, but it is impossible to tell at this time whether the crop will be a full one or not. We hear complaint of the worm, many fields having been damaged by it, but a drought is more feared, we believe, than any thing else.

[illegible] to party nominations for Judges in Whig districts, and never think of a man coming before the people except he receives a party nomination, in the Democratic districts? In Baltimore city there are a half dozen gentlemen nominated for Judges, "subject to the decision of a Democratic nominating Convention."—How *disinterested* these Democrats are in Whig districts—they are wonderfully liberal and patriotic. We should place more confidence in them, were they equally liberal in Whig Districts.

A WRITER in the Baltimote Sun recommends that it be considered as a *general rule* that all letters are to be *pre-paid*. As this is the only way in which the reduction of letter postage, can be of any considerable advantage, every man writing letters, (without they are upon the business of others,) should pre-pay them. It appears a small matter, the difference between three and five cents, but in a large correspondence, or on heavy letters, the advantage in favor of prepayment is very material. That nearly all letters will eventually be prepaid we do not doubt, but people should *start* right.

FRIDAY next, is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth day of Freedom and Independence, and the laying of the corner stone of this great Republic. The "Easton Cadets," will usher in the day by the firing of guns, and an oration will be delivered by H. H. Goldsborough, Esq, at the request of that Company. Glad are we that *they* have enough of patriotism and veneration for their ancestors, who fought and bled for the inestimable boon of human liberty and equal rights, to make an effort to notice the day, for they seem to be alone in this feeling. May the "Cadets" live a thousand years, and increase and multiply ten fold during the ensuing week.

A Democratic State Convention.—The Democratic City Convention have called a State Convention of that party, to meet in Baltimore on the 12th of September, to nominate such State officers as the new Constitution provides for. The delegations are to consist of a number equal to that which each county and the city has in the House of Delegates and Senate under the new Constitution. The Convention will nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals, Board of Public Works, Comptroller of the Finances, and other officers.—*Clipper.*

A RESCUE.—At Georgetown, on Tuesday, while a little boy by the name of Levi Williams was playing in a boat on Rock Creek, he fell overboard. A boy named Archer, with heroic courage, plunged in after him, and succeeded in rescuing him in nearly a lifeless condition.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Baltimore County Jacksonian has raised the flag of Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The steamer Asia which sailed from New York on Wednesday week, took out a million of dollars in specie. Exchange on London is now 10¾ to 11 premium—an advance beyond the par rate, which must continue to draw specie abroad.

In this condition of the finances of the country, says the Baltimore American, in commenting on this fact, showing excessive importations, we hear congratulations from Democratic journals on the prosperous state of the Treasury, which, deriving large sums from duties on imported goods, is full of resources. This would be a national benefit, no doubt, if it were not purchased at such a price. But who can be deceived by an exhibit of this kind? The exportation of specie goes on steadily. The supplies received from California do not compensate for the displacement of the precious metals which the course of trade with Europe causes. And the process is like that of an accumulating ball of snow which increases at every turn.

Fifty millions of revenue to illustrate the benefits of the Tariff of 1846! Now it is a good thing to have revenue, and to have an ample revenue—but a revenue derived as ours is, from duties on importations, stands as an exponent of the amount of importations—and the more significantly when the rates of duties are as ours under the Tariff of 1846. Importations must be paid for—not nominally and transiently, by the transmission of bonds and stocks, which are only the evidences of debt, and upon which interest must be paid—but substantially and really by the change of the product of our industry. These not going forward in sufficient amounts, a balance is left, which must be made good by specie.

We are encountering a two-fold danger.—First, in contracting liabilities abroad which in the event of a revulsion in the finances of England will cause our scrip of every kind to be thrown back upon us for realization; and secondly in the impairment of the productive energies of the country which are suffering a paralysis from the influx of foreign goods—the manufactures of English and French industry and capital.

Along with these two perils there is another which is the accompaniment or the consequence of both—and that is the withdrawal of the basis of our currency now going on steadily and liable to be accelerated to a dangerous and terrible extent by events beyond our own control. It is time that the country had reflected upon this condition of things.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the U. S. Mail steamship, *Pacific*, left her wharf, in this city, for Liverpool. As the *Pacific* is the fastest Ocean Steamer afloat, the wharves and vessels in the adjoining slips were crowded by hundreds of persons, anxious to witness her departure.—The *Pacific* carries out $928,000, in American gold, $600, in English silver, and for passengers.

The U. S. Mail Steamship, *Arctic*, arrived from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock, yesterday, with 97 passengers. She brings no news of interest. Cotton and breadstuffs remain firm, at previous prices in the European markets.

An old English couple appeared at one of the Station Houses, a few days ago, and made the following statement: They had just arrived from Liverpool. Previous to leaving the old Country, a beautiful English girl had been placed under the old man's charge by her parents, who resided in Northumberland, to take to this country, where the young girl was to join her brother, who was living at Rochester.

On the passage the young lady was bewitched by the black cook of the ship, in which they were steerage passengers. She had become dead in love with the negro, wished to marry him, and would not proceed with her friends to Rochester. They wished the Captain of the Police to interpose to prevent the marriage, and stated that the young girl was not of age.

The Captain immediately sent an officer to the ships who found the cook and the girl in the galley. After much trouble he brought them to the Station House. The girl was shown to a seat behind the rails, and the negro was asked what he had to say for himself.—The sable hero was very saucy and violent, and insisted that the Captain should marry them. For a long time, the girl insisted that she would be married to the negro; but the Captain reasoned with her, and advised her to go with the old man to her brother, and stated that probably the chap who she was desirous to marry was a fugitive slave, and his master might be on from the South and claim him.—He said if the negro really loved her, he would wait until she had seen her brother. The Captain's eloquence prevailed, and the parties departed from the Station House—the girl promising to go with her friends to Rochester, find her brother, and make the darkey wait.—The black rascal had completely fascinated the poor girl, and such a scene of crying, pursuasion, and remonstrance, was never exhibited in the First ward Station House before. Had parties outside been aware of what was going on, the negro man would not have got on board his ship with whole skin.

Before a deceased person can be buried, in this city, a certificate from the attending physician must be deposited with the City Inspector. It is said that the following is a true copy of one of these certificates, now duly filed in the office.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1851.

Mrs: B. R——'s daughter, aged 5 weeks, died of deficiency of life, to-day, under my attendance.—Last residence, 41, M. street.

Dr. E. P——t, 203, W. Street.

What queer things a man sees, hears, and reads, in New York, every week of his life!

Emanuel Lyon, the inventor of the celebrated magnetic powder, whose singular property is, that it destroys vermin, but is quite harmless in its effects on the human system, has offered the Common Council to rid the city of rats—not only in the houses, but also the common sewers—for $100,000; and afterwards, to keep the city entirely free from rats, for ten years, for $30,000, *per annum*. The guarantee he gives, to keep us free from these intruders, for the future, is a pretty fair one.—Should a contract be completed between this and January, 1852, he offers to give approved securities, that he will pay after January, 1853, ten cents for every rat delivered to him. This will be an inacentive to scatter his powder round pretty extensively; but he feels certain that all the dogs and rat traps in the city would not catch ten thousand, during the second year of his labors, nor, after that, even one thousand a year, during the term of his contract. A contract of a similar nature has been made, I believe, with a man in Paris, by the authorities of that city. If the Committee, to whom Mr. Lyon's proposition had been referred, make a favorable report I have no doubt that the Common Council will *ratify* it.

There has been another argument before the Supreme Court, in relation to the custody of the letters written by Miss Inman, now Mrs. Smith Coddington, to N. P. Willis, and by him placed in the hands of James Watson Webb. The sum and substance of the matter is, that Mrs. Coddington's counsel desires that an attachment should issue against Webb. for an alleged violation of the injunction restraining him from copying them or any part of them—and that Webb is unwilling to place the letters in the hands of a receiver, but is willing to deposit them with the Court. I care nothing about the *law* of the case, but I think that according to the *code of honor*, Gen. Webb should surrender the letters to the lady, unconditionally and immediately.

Yours truly, YORK.

THE COSDEN MASSACRE—TAYLOR AND MURPHY FOUND GUILTY.—We learn from the Elkton Whig, that the trial of Nicholas Murphy, one of the Cosden murderers, (Taylor having been previously tried and found guilty,) was commenced at that place on Thursday afternoon. The Whig says:

The examination of the witnesses closed at ten minutes past 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, and the pleading commenced.

The pleading continued till half-past two o'clock at night. The jury then retired, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of "*Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.*" The miserable man remained unmoved by the awful result.

At sunrise on Saturday morning, Taylor, Murphy, Drummond and Shaw were on their way to Chestertown.

The counsel exerted themselves on both sides of the question with untiring perseverance, and their speeches were ingenious and powerful.

Both of the convicted men assert their innocence. Unfortunately for them they are alone in that opinion.

The Elkton Democrat, referring to the verdict of guilty against Taylor, says:

The only evidence of emotion betrayed by the prisoner, at the moment of the rendition of the verdict, was the blenching of his countenance, and the compression of his lips. But when taken back to prison, the fortitude which had sustained him throughout the trial, seemed suddenly to have deserted him. He threw himself down upon the floor of the prison, covered his face with his handkerchief, and gave vent to his feelings in a flood of tears, loudly and repeatedly exclaiming in the bitterness of his anguish, "Lord have mercy on me—oh Lord have mercy on me." The wretched man signified his desire to see a minister, when the Rev. R. L. Goldsborough, who was visiting Murphy at the time, in another room was conducted into his apartment. Mr. Goldsborough offered the prisoner what consolation he could, urging on him a confession and hearty repentance of all his sins, and then offered up a prayer. The groans and lamentations of the wretched man, were enough to touch the most unfeeling heart. His paroxysm of grief lasted until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he was more composed.

Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, his counsel visited him shortly after Mr. Goldsborough left his room. He told him that all hope was now at an end, and urged him to a confession, but the prisoner protested his innocence.

The case of Roberts, the remaining party under arrest, will be tried in Kent County Court on Monday, the 23d inst.

SENTENCE OF SHELTON, TAYLOR AND MURPHY, FOR MURDER.

Tuesday last having been designated by the Court as the day on which sentence of death should be pronounced upon William Shelton, Abraham Taylor and Nicholas Murphy, convicted of the Murder of Wm. Cosden and family—a great concourse of people assembled at the appointed hour, 12 M. to hear the sentence.—The prisoners having been manacled together were brought into Court, and placed in the Dock. To the question of the Court—what have you to say why the sentence of the Law should not be pronounced, they all replied by positively asserting their innocence of the crime—Judge Chambers then proceeded to pass sentence and during the delivery of the deeply solemn and impressive address, (which we publish at length) the most perfect stillness pervaded the entire audience. Each heart seemed touched by the influence of the thrilling scene; and when at length the Judge uttered the closing invocation and pronounced the terrible sentence of the Law, the emotion of the multitude seemed universal.

Of all present, the prisoners alone, were comparatively unmoved. Scarcely a sign of feeling could be discovered in their features, and when they were removed from the dock, their manner was as unconcerned and indifferent, as though totally unconscious of the terrible realities of their condition.

But one act of this tragedy yet remains incomplete. The execution of the sentence of the Law—the partial expiation of that foul deed which has degraded humanity.—*Kent News Extra, 25th.*

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Fillmore, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, and others, left Washington on Saturday, in the steamer Osceola, on a visit to Old Point, where he will remain about six days. We notice that the authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth appointed committees to invite the President and suite to visit those cities and accep their hospitalities.

Hon. E W. McGaughey, who voted for the Fugitive Slave law, has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the whig Convention of his district (7th dis. of Indiana,) by 80 majority.

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