



THE STAR. EASTON, Md. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1848

Wm. Thomson, Editor, S. E. corner of Baltimore and South Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the Star.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, LEWIS CASS, OF MICHIGAN. VICE PRESIDENT, WM. O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY.

Electoral Ticket. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, ALBERT CONSTABLE. Congressional Districts. 1st Dist.—JAMES S. OWENS. 2d " WM. T. HAMILTON, 3d " JAMES CARROLL, 4th " T. PARKIN SCOTT, 5th " JOHN H. PRICE, 6th " S. D. LECOMPTÉ.

The Democratic voters of Talbot are hereby solicited to assemble in County Meeting on TUESDAY next, the 12th inst., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for County Commissioners from Easton District, and a candidate for Sheriff. JAS. LL. MARTIN, Sep. 5 Chair'n Central Committee

DEMOCRATS! do not neglect to attend the Meeting TO-DAY at the Court House at 2 o'clock. Be punctual at the hour appointed, that the business for which the meeting is called may be promptly and satisfactorily discharged. Our opponents are already in the field, and it behooves the Democracy to nominate such candidates as will elicit and secure the entire strength of the party, that success may be certain. By union and harmony such men can be chosen as will receive the sanction and approval of every voter. The election is an important one, and we warn the Democracy to-day to look well to a faithful discharge of their duty.

FIRE AND FALL BACK.—It is a cant phrase, but nevertheless true, that "people who live in glass houses should never throw stones." Had the sage controllers of the Gazette recollected this trite adage it might, perhaps, have saved them from the merited rebuke they received last week, in our "Rowland for their Oliver," and under which they write most piously. But short sighted mortals, their blind devotion to party has rendered them reckless and regardless of all sense of self protection, and their thirst in the dark recoil with killing force upon their own heads. Our random shot has taken more serious effect than we intended, and a seventy-four pound bomb, had it exploded among their corps editorial, could not have victimized them more successfully. After finding, however, that they were fortunately really alive and kicking, they muster up their scattered forces—create all the enthusiasm possible—and vociferously exclaim: "We ask no favors and shrink from no responsibility." Bravo, neighbor, bravo! But that is not answering our question. What has the "Constitution" or "progressive democracy" to do with the editorial management of a paper? You have a strange idea of the character of the first, and know as little about the principles of the latter as is necessary to display a profound ignorance of both.

We propounded no interrogatory as to the ownership and control of the Gazette; that is a matter of too small concern to interest us for a moment, and the vaunting declaration as to its home manufacture of editorials, although new to many, is certainly a gratification, if not a very deserving, puff in favor of those who make no pretensions to talents as writers. Our neighbors are exceedingly tender upon this point, and never dreamed, when charging "contracts" upon us, of being well paid in their own coin; for which all sorts of hard things are said us. It cannot be denied that the Gazette was for some time under medical treatment, and we have but its bare assertion for believing that it is not at present under professional control and management.

We had some hope of our peevish neighbor's reformation, but their stubbornness rebids it, and they seem determined to establish at least the latter clause of the old saying—that "wise men often change, but fools never." This is not intended as a compliment; but we cannot object to the stand they have taken, when we remember the sentiment—"If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

But with all our wisdom and foresight, it appears that we are "incapable of appreciating gentlemanly conduct in an opponent." Well that is melancholy indeed, and we must make amends whenever our neighbor establishes his own propriety of conduct to-day, and pursues a line of conduct worthy of our honorable appreciation. We

do not offer the following as an example of the Gazette's "gentlemanly conduct," but merely as a specimen of its blundering productions, which makes us to all intents and purposes the "progressive democracy."

"Now reports says that the Star belongs to the party called the 'progressive democracy'—is edited by him on contract—that he is paid for the service—that a committee of the party supervise the management of the sheet. This may be false rumor. Let our neighbor enlighten us as to these reports, as he knows so much of our sheet and its management."

P. S.—For further particulars inquire of "the man in the moon."

MR. FILLMORE'S POSITION IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

The Taylor papers are publishing a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Gov. Gale of Alabama, in which he endeavors to soften down his abolitionism into a great regard for the right of petition, and what he thinks he said in Congress in relation to the Slave question. But this letter, if it was satisfactory to the South, and to the point, (which it is not,) cannot save him. No public man is more fully committed to the Abolition question than Millard Fillmore, as the votes given by him in Congress will abundantly testify.—The catalogue below is from the Georgia Constitutionalist:

Millard Fillmore it was who voted with Giddings, Slade, and others, to instruct the Committee on Territories to introduce a bill repealing a law passed by the people of Florida in their territorial legislature, excluding free negroes from that territory!

Millard Fillmore it was who voted with Slade and Giddings against laying on the table a petition asking Congress to pass a law protecting slave stealers and incendiaries in the slave States, and asking to have the privilege of sending through the post office, into our counties and among our people, their insane, insulting, and outrageous attacks upon us as slave holders and citizens of a slaveholding community!

Millard Fillmore it was, who said he was "interested in the claims to property in man," in the District of Columbia, and wanted to abolish slavery there without the consent of the people, and without making them any compensation!!

Millard Fillmore it was, who voted against Joshua R. Giddings for introducing resolutions into the House of Representatives, in which mutiny and murder (by slaves) were justified and approved in "terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity!!"

Millard Fillmore it was, who voted against all but the first of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire!!

Add to this his letter to the Buffalo Anti-Slavery Society, and the chain of testimony is complete, perfect, and irrefragable. In view of these votes and sentiments it is singular that the South Carolina Taylor men have refused to endorse him; and will it not be strange, aye passing strange, if a man of such sentiments should get the vote of Maryland, or of a single State south of her borders.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER.

We invite particular attention to the following letter from the Washington Union, which was addressed by MILLARD FILLMORE to an ANTI-SLAVERY Society, in the fall of 1838. It will be found thoroughly to identify him in the views of that party upon the all absorbing question of the day.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838. SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "The Anti-Slavery Society of the county of Erie" has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged and have no time to enter into an argument or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself for the present by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject.

I would, however, take this occasion to say, that in thus frankly giving my opinions, I would not desire to have it understood in the nature of a pledge. At the same time that I seek no disguises, but freely give my sentiments on any subject of interest to those for whose suffrages I am a candidate, I am opposed to giving any pledge that shall deprive me hereafter of all discretionary power. My own character must be the guaranty for the general correctness of my legislative department. On every important subject I am bound to deliberate before I act, and, especially as a legislator, to possess myself of all the information and listen to every argument that can be adduced by my associates, before I give a final vote. If I stand pledged to a particular course of action, I cease to be a responsible agent, but I become a mere machine. Should subsequent events show beyond all doubt that the course I had become pledged to pursue was ruinous to my constituents and disgraceful to myself, I have no alternative, no opportunity for repentance, and there is no power to absolve me from my obligation. Hence the impropriety, not to say absurdity, in my view, of giving a pledge.

I am aware that you have not asked any pledge, and I believe I know your sound judgment and good sense too well to think you desire any such thing. It was, however, to prevent any misrepresentation on the part of others, that I have felt it my duty to say thus much on the subject.

I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, MILLARD FILLMORE. W. Mills, Esq., Chairman.

We learn from a gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to the lower counties of the Peninsula, that it is unusually sickly throughout a large portion of Somerset and Worcester counties.

BETTING AGAINST TAYLOR.—A Washington correspondent of the Sun reports that the following bets have been made in that city:—\$100 that Gen. Taylor will not get 6 States; \$100 on 8 States; \$100 on 10 States; \$100 on 12 States; \$100 on 14 States; and \$500 that he will not be elected at all. Another bet of \$1,000 that he would not be elected, was declined.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in which he defines his position to be, in the Presidency, "on independent ground, ready to support or oppose the successful, as his measures may or may not accord with the principles and views of policy which have long governed me."

NOMINATIONS.—The Taylor party of this county nominated on Tuesday last the following ticket:—For Sheriff, Thos. O. Martin;—Commissioners, John Stevens, Wm. Goldsborough.

The Democrats of Worcester have nominated John W. Jones for Sheriff, and Saml. Johnson and Kendall B. Davis for Commissioners.

Chancellor Walworth has received the democratic nomination for Governor, and Charles O'Connor for Lieut. Governor of New York.

Gen. Caleb Cushing, dem., has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts.

The "American Farmer" for September is more than usually interesting, and we would not be without it for twice its subscription if we cultivated but an ordinary garden.

Why do not some of our young folks club up and take "Hollen's Dollar Magazine?" We assure them it will be the cheapest and most profitable investment they can possibly make. The September number is on hand, and we will take pleasure in showing it to those who may wish to subscribe.

WESTERN CONTINENT.—Circumstances unnecessary to mention have hitherto prevented us from noticing at length the revival of the "Western Continent," a weekly paper, published in the city of Baltimore, and edited with much ability by Messrs. Garland & Co. To those of our readers who desire a City Weekly which, while it puts them in possession of the current news of the day, will also furnish a very fair specimen of the Magazine Literature of the Old world, we most cordially recommend the Continent. This latter feature supplies a desideratum to Newspaper readers in the country which has been a sealed fountain, unless at great expense; and we hope the proprietors will receive sufficient encouragement to enable them to persevere in the course they have marked out for their excellent journal. Terms \$2 in advance.

The Boston Whig, alluding to Gen'l Taylor's studied concealment of his views on the subject of slavery, rightly remarks:—"To use the words of the celebrated bloodhound letter, and apply them to the present case. 'We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not wish to worry the old general, but only to find out where he is.'"

The Changes of Politicians.—In 1844, Charles F. Adams, who is now the coadjutor of Martin Van Buren, published a book on the annexation of Texas, in which he said:—"The principles of liberty are never safe in the hands of men who make a trade of public affairs. Mr. Van Buren must be judged by his preceding course, taken as a whole, and from that let no man delude himself with the belief that he is fixed to any thing but his own interest."

Mr. Webster's speech at Marshfield has given great offence to many of the Taylor party, who now deeply regret that they ever insisted upon a definition of his position. The New York Journal of Commerce, a Taylor paper, says:—"The speech of Mr. Webster has been read with regret by many of his best friends. True, he assents to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, but it is given with such apparent reluctance, and with so many abatements, that silence would have been a kindness in comparison. Probably Mr. Webster is not aware that his own aspirancy to the plian had anything to do with the 'faint praise' which he bestowed upon the General, yet people will be very apt to suspect that it had."

Discharged Volunteers.—The Adjutant General in Washington, has issued a notice as follows:—"Applicants for discharges, who would be entitled to land bounty and three months' extra pay after serving out the full period of their enlistment, are informed, if they receive their discharge from service by way of favor at their own or their friends' request, that they forfeit their claim to any bounty."

The Adjutant General also announces, that hereafter, when applications are made for discharges, and no answer is returned, it will be understood that the applicant is denied.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The convention of Agriculturists of this State, (says the Balto. American) which assembled in this city on Tuesday last, though not so numerously attended as could have been wished, was yet a highly respectable and influential body, composed of men who have the talent and information necessary to understand the agricultural reforms which are needed, and the will and means to carry out these reforms, and who only need to act with determination and union to make their influence felt throughout the whole State.

The Society adjourned to meet on the evening of the 8th November next, the day preceding the commencement of the proposed Cattle Show and Fair.

Nomination of Henry Clay.

From the last New York Herald. More disorganization in the whig party; Movement in favor of Mr. Clay at last.—The recent singular meeting in Albany, under the auspices of Thurlow Weed, for the purpose of repudiating Mr. Taylor, and bringing forward another free soil candidate in opposition to Martin Van Buren—probably Mr. Clay—has resulted in a more important movement than the public are probably aware of. We do not speak without the card. The following is the circular which was issued last week, for the meeting of ward representatives at Westchester House, in order to nominate Clay and Fillmore, rally the whigs for Gen. Taylor, and if possible, cut the ground from under the feet of the Kinderhook statesman:

Do right, and trust to Providence for results. New York, Aug. 30, 1848. SIR:—The determined friends of the whig cause and whig principles have resolved to act as the emergency demands, if you can unite in the movement, which, so far as we are concerned, is fixed to nominate Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore, you will please attend the meeting of the ward representatives, to be held at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome street, on Friday evening, the 1st of September, at 8 o'clock.

N. G. BRADFORD, Chair'n. D. WEBB, Sec'y.

Since the above was in type Sundays' mail brings us the following additional movements, and we learn by Monday's Sun that Mr. Clay accepts the nomination.

NOMINATION OF MR. CLAY IN N. YORK.—The dissatisfied whigs of New York held a large meeting at Vaux Hall Garden on Thursday evening. Willis Hall, Esq., presided. Mr. Clay was nominated for the Presidency, and Mr. Fillmore for Vice President, with much enthusiasm. Several speeches were made and resolutions passed, recommending the formation of Clay Clubs and an immediate organization throughout the country, to advance the election of Clay and Fillmore, on taking the chair Mr. Hall made a long speech in review of the proceedings of the Phila Convention, denounced Gen. Taylor as no Whig and accused him of non-committalism. The crowd outside the Gardens was addressed by Messrs. Tomlinson, David Graham and others.

ANOTHER CLAY MEETING.—The Clay men held their Poughkeepsie meeting on Saturday evening, and the Tribune says it was attended by twelve hundred Whigs.—W. T. Palmadge presided, assisted by twelve Vice Presidents and five Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Col. Price, of New York, and Norman M. Finlay Esq., and Wm. Wilkinson Esq., of Poughkeepsie. A series of resolutions reported by Cyrus K. Cortis, nominating Henry Clay for the next Presidency, and Millard Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, were unanimously adopted.

The Detroit Free Press, mentions that Giddings, who has bolted the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and is supporting the abolition claims of the Arch Apostate, has again been nominated for Congress by a convention consisting of delegates from Cayuga, Lake, Genaga, and Ashtabula—an other proof that Van Buren is injuring Taylor more than Cass; for there is a whig convention called, and in which none but whigs are admitted, and the Van Buren whigs are found to be the most numerous.

This result satisfies us of one thing—that Gen. Taylor has no strength in Ohio, and that the State is perfectly safe for General Cass. In order to carry that State, the whigs must get at least 6,000 majority on the Western Reserve; and Giddings's district has already been good for 5,000.—Now, Gen. Taylor cannot carry the district! The vote, to all intents and purposes, has been taken, and the result is against him. We have no doubt the other two districts on the Reserve will nominate anti-Taylor whigs; for the Van Buren whigs are much the strongest in all three of the Reserve districts. The fact is, Taylor whigery is as dead as a door nail in Ohio Cass and Butler will sweep the State in November."

The Legislature of North Carolina Democratic.—The Raleigh Standard publishes a list of the Senators and Commons elect, by which it appears that the former stands 24 Democrats to 25 Whigs, and the Orange district to be contested, where the certificate was given to the whig candidate upon illegal votes, which elected him. If justice should be done, we will have a tie in the Senate, and in any event such a tie are entitled to. The House stands 60 Democrats to 59 Whigs, counting a member from Ash, Reuben Mast, heretofore set down to the Whigs, but who the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says "is ascertained to be a Democrat." This would give the Democrats a majority of two in the House; and if the Democratic Senator is admitted in Orange, will give us a majority of two on joint ballot, and hunt the Balder out of the United States Senate.—Baltimore Argus.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—Fatal Reconter. We regret to learn from the National Intelligencer that a reconter took place at Atlanta, Geo., on Sunday last, in which it is feared the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the beloved member of Congress from that State, was mortally wounded. The Intelligencer says:—"We are not advised of particulars of this lamentable occurrence. Mr. Stephens, we are told, was travelling in the railroad cars, and got out at the tavern in Atlanta to dine. Here he was met by Mr. Kone, late a circuit judge in Georgia, who suddenly assaulted him with a dirk-knife, inflicting five severe wounds, two of which are in the breast and one of them said to be mortal."

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—There were 309 deaths in New York last week—60 men, 51 women, 106 boys and 91 girls.

FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Jane Elizabeth, Capt. Filkins, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz the 17th, bringing us files of El Arco Iris to the day of her departure.

News from the interior announces the gradual subsidence of the elements of disorder, which were called into such active operations during the late hostilities, into the wholesome regularity of peace and tranquility. The public bodies are introducing ameliorations everywhere, under the industrious administration of Herrera.

SMUGGLING.—The Arco Iris of the 15th states that smuggling has already commenced on various parts of the coast, and that it is impossible to prevent it, for the want of gun-boats as a coast-guard. The attention of the government is earnestly called to the want of some naval force.

The Governors of all the States of the Republic have sent congratulations to the President, on the happy issue of Bustamante's operations against Paredes.

A remarkable mortality has lately prevailed among the elite of society in Mexico; no less than five Generals have deceased, among whom is Gen. Don Gabriel Valencia.

Tranquility will soon be re-established in Mazatlan. Gen. Anaya has united under his command a sufficient force to crush the insurgents instantly.

PARADES.—Information has reached the government that Paredes has taken refuge among the Indians in Sierra Gorda. He is denounced by the Monitor as now trying to raise up a war of castes.

The Arco Iris, in remarking on the complete restoration of order at Vera Cruz since the departure of our troops, acknowledges, that with our men, has totally disappeared that activity of traffic which existed there during the occupation.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE, August 28. A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—Ohio in Africa. We learn that a benevolent gentleman of Cincinnati offers to Mr. David Christy, agent of the American Colonization Society for Ohio, the sum of \$2,000, for the purchase of a portion of the African Coast, outside of the present limits of Liberia, to be paid as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

His design is to offer the territory to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for their acceptance, upon which to establish a new State, in connection with the Republic of Liberia.

The agent at Washington, the Rev. Wm. M'Lain, recommends that the purchase be made Northwest of Liberia, so as to include the Gallinas, and those other "dark-est dens of the slave trade." This purchase would embrace the coast between the Republic of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and forever banish the slave trade from that region.

There can be no doubt that other benevolent men will promptly step forward, and offer to Mr. Christy other sums, corresponding with their means and inclinations, to be placed in the hands of the society and President Roberts, to secure the necessary amount of lands for Ohio in Africa.

There is intelligence and wealth sufficient among the colored people of the States named, to achieve this enterprise, if the lands be placed at their disposal.

There is to be a National Convention of Fruit Growers and Pomologists, at Judson's Hotel, New York, on the 10th of October next. We learn from the Newark Advertiser, that the objects of the Convention are to compare fruits from various sources and localities, with a view of arriving at correct conclusions as to their merits, to settle doubtful points respecting them, and to assist in determining the synonymes, by which the same fruit is known in different parts of the country, and generally to elicit and disseminate pomological information, and to maintain a cordial spirit of intercourse among the horticulturists. Persons attending the Convention, are requested to bring with them, carefully labelled, specimens of all fruits grown in their vicinity, that may be worthy of notice, and if possible a small branch of leaves of each variety.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies are invited to send delegates, and transmit at an early day a list of their delegates to T. B. WAKEMAN, Secretary of the American Institute, New York.—Balto. American.

CURIOSITIES.—The Rockingham, Va., Register gives an account of "something new" in the curiosity line:—"The celebrated 'Runkle Family,' of Rockingham, we understand will start in a few days down the Valley, with the intention of visiting different portions of the U. States. This family, consisting of two brothers and two sisters, will be found to be objects of no ordinary curiosity—being in all probability, the largest family of human beings ever exhibited in this or any other country. Their united weight is 1400 lbs! One of the young ladies is so fleshy as to be unable to walk, and when moving of her own accord, goes upon her hands and knees. They are of the ordinary height, and their mother is an unusually small woman; the father, however, is an ordinary sized man."

A GOOD WIFE.—A friend of ours who has been spending a few weeks in the "country," and who visited some of the private dwellings of the rustic inhabitants, tells of a singular old man who lives near Brookfield. He is somewhat noted for his odd expressions. He was one day visited by a small party of ladies and gentlemen, who went to hear his "talk."

"Now young gentleman," said he, "I will give you some directions how to tell a good wife. A good wife will be like three things, and she will not be like them. She will be like the snail, who stays at home, and she will not be like the snail who carries all he has on his back. She will be like the echo, that speaks when spoken to, and she will not be like the echo, always to have the last word. She will be like the town clock, that speaks at the right time, and she will not be like the town clock, heard all over town."

SPRIT OF PRAYER. Prayer is not a smooth expression nor a well contrived form of words; nor the product of a ready memory; or of a rich invention exerting itself in the performance. These may draw a neat picture of it, but still the life is wanting. The motion of the heart Godwards, holy and divine affection, makes prayer real and lively and acceptable to the living God, to whom it is presented; the pouring out of thy heart to him who made it, and therefore hears it, and understands what it speaks, and how it is moved and affected in calling on him. It is not the gilded paper and good writing of a petition that prevails with a king, but the moving sense of it.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE COMET.—Eucke's Comet which has been seen at the Washington Observatory by Hubbard, will be visible to the naked eye some time in October.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Mr. Mathus, of the Baptist Church, while preaching in Green county, Georgia, last Sunday week, fell dead in the pulpit.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Hon. Isaac Toucy, Attorney General, has been appointed by the President acting Secretary of State, during the absence of Mr. Buchanan.

A PROTEST.—We understand that measures have been taken for a public meeting in New York, to protest against the arrest of American citizens by the British Government, without any proof of crime being found against them.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—Seventy-eight sugar mills have been made this season in Cincinnati and shipped South. They cost from \$3000 to \$5000 each, making about \$350,000 for the seventy. They are made by Mr. Niles, formerly of Hartford, Ct.

SUMAC.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal says that a merchant of that town lost last year \$1500 worth of Sumac. The Journal advises the farmers of the county to gather it.

RUNAWAYS CAUGHT.—Two negroes who had absconded from a Mr. Coleman of Somerset county, and arrived at Kent Island in a Canoe, were arrested through the vigilance of Messrs. Goldsborough, Alexis Pascault and another gentleman, and recovered by their owners Thursday night last.—Centreville Times.

Father Mathew.—Father Mathew's visit to this country has been again postponed. He will not cross the Atlantic during the present year. So says the Limerick Examiner, and gives as a reason for the postponement, the feeble health of the apostle of temperance.

The Sub-Treasury.—The New York Sub-Treasury contained on the 1st inst., \$1,938,000, exclusive of \$330,000 in Mexican coin, which was received from the army in Mexico, and has not as yet been passed to the credit of any department.

Sons of Temperance.—There are now 80 divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Georgia. Last October there were but 17. Several thousand new members have been added to the organization in that State.

INTERESTING DECISION.—Chief Justice Shaw, of Boston, has decided that a bond signed, sealed and delivered on Sunday is void; the act not being one of necessity, charity or mercy, is in contravention of the Lord's day act.

POTATO ROT.—We see by the Crawfordsville (Ind.) Journal, the Peoria (Ill.) Register, the Fazzell Mirror, and other papers West, that the potato rot has appeared in the respective sections of country in which these papers are printed. Fears are entertained that the crop which promised some time since to be unusually large, will in those sections of country be almost totally destroyed.

A great place for great Men.—The town of Westmoreland, Va., is noted as being the birth place of the following distinguished men.—Gen. Washington, Mr. Monroe, Arthur Lee, our first Minister to France, Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Washington, and Henry Lee, the great orator of the first Congress.

Religious Refugees.—Thirteen arrived at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday last, in the schooner Gold Hunter, from Porto Rico, 23 passengers, Portuguese, who were forced to leave the island of Madrid, some two years since, in consequence of their religion being obnoxious to the laws of that country. It is stated they are of the Presbyterian denomination.

Making crooked things straight.—There is no end to wonders now a days. A colored doctor in New York, advertises to make curly hair straight. He says:—"It is intended for colored people, or such other people as may be afflicted with knotty, woolly, or curly hair; it will make it perfectly straight, soft, and silky."

Pleasant to Wine Bibbers.—Champagne wine is said to be at a discount in France. No orders have been received in Germany, and at Epemay and Reims, millions of bottles lie unsold. Yet more is being made daily, and it may be had for a mere song. It is no longer an aristocratic beverage, since plebeians can indulge in it.

FIRE.—Our town was thrown into great consternation about 4 o'clock on Monday morning last, by the burning of the Carrriage shops belonging to Mr. Daniel Newnam, and occupied by Mr. Elijah S. Reynolds, together with the dwelling adjoining owned by the former gentleman, and occupied by Mr. Edward Hamilton. The fire originated no doubt in a yard containing a quantity of dry straw adjoining the burnt buildings, and was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss of Mr. Newnam is estimated at \$2,500, upon which there was no insurance—that of Mr. Reynolds at \$1,200, which was covered, and that of Mr. Hamilton at about \$150.—Centreville Times.