MR. WEBSTER ON THE DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.

The Boston Advertiser gives the following sketch of the remarks of Mr. Webster, made before the bar of Suffolk, on the occasion of introducing the resolutions relating to the decease of Judge Story.

Mr. Webster addressed the chair in substance as follows:

"We have just heard from you, sir, a confirmation of the solemn fact, which we had previously heard through other channels of intelligence, and which has drawn together the whole Suffolk Bar, and all connected with the Courts of this county, to testify their sense of the loss which they have sustained. It has drawn from his retirement that venerable man (Judge Davis) whom we all respect and honor, who was for thirty years the associate of the deceased upon the Bench. It has called here another Judge, (Judge Putnam) who has retired from a seat upon that Bench upon which you preside, and who was himself once the instructor in the law, of him whose loss we mourn. The members of the school, over which he lately presided, the friends with whom he was associated in public or in private life, have come here to-day. One sentiment only prevails among all, a sense of profound grief. But all of him is not dead. With all our sense of the irreparable loss, we feel that he still lives among us, in his spirit, in his recorded wisdom, and in the decisions of authority which he has pronounced. 'Vivit, enim, vivitque semper; atque etiam latius in memoria hominum, et sermone, versobitur, postquam ab oculis recessit.'

Mr. Chief Justice,—The loss is not felt alone among this bar, or in the Courts of this Commonwealth, but it is felt in every Bar, and every Court in the Union. It is not confined to this Country, nor to this Continent. He had a wider range of reputation. In the High Court of Parliament, in every Court of Westminster Hall, in every distinguished judicature in Europe, in the Courts of Paris, of Berlin, of Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, in the Universities of Germany, Italy and Spain, his authority was received, and all when they hear of his death, will agree that a great luminary has fallen. He has in some measure repaid the debt which America owes to England, and the mother can receive from the daughter, without humiliation & without envy, the reversed hereditary transmission from the child to the parent. By the comprehensiveness of his mind, and by his vast and varied attainments, he was most fitted to compare the codes of different nations, and comprehend the results of such research.

His love of country was pure, and he regarded justice as the great interest of man and the only foundation of civilization.—On this foundation he has built his fame, and united his own name with that of his country. It was to constitutional law that much of his attention was directed, and in the elucidation of which he was pre-eminent. 'Ad republicam firmandam, et ad stabiliendas vires, et sanandum populum, omnis ejus pergebat institutio,'

But it is unnecessary for us this day to speak in detail of his public or judicial services. That duty will remain for us to perform, and it will no doubt be executed, in a manner worthy of the occasion. Still, in the homage that will be paid to him, there is one tribute which may well come from us. We have seen him, and known him in private life. We can bear witness to his strict uprightness and purity of character; his simplicity and unostentatious habits; the ease and affability of his intercourse; his great vivacity amidst the severest labors, the cheering and animating tone of his conversation, and his fidelity to his friends;—and some of us can testify to his large and systematic charities, not dispensed in a public manner, but gladdening the hearts of those whom he assisted in private, distilling happiness like the dew of heaven.

His labors were all subservient to his great object, judicature. C'est vain que l'on cherche a distinguer en lui le personne privee et le personne publique; un meme esprit les anime, un meme objet, les reunit l'homme, le pere de famille, le citoyen, tout est en lui consacre a la gloire du Magistrat.'

Mr. Chief Justice—one may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every man to his pure individuality: to the intense contemplation of that deepest of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator. This relation, the deceased always acknowledged. He reverenced the Scriptures of Truth, he received from them this lesson, and submitted himself, in all things, to the will of Providence. His career on earth was well sustained. To the last hour of his life his faculties remained unimpaired, and the lamp went out at the close, undimmed, and without flickering or obscurity. His last words which were heard by mortal ears, were a fervent supplication to his Maker, to "take him to himself."

Speaking of the sale of the Bonaparte pictures at Bordentown, last week, the correspondent of the Union says—"The South obtained all the pictures of the collection really worth having, except those of Rubens, which were purchased for Europe. Washington, South Carolina, and New Orleans, have the gems; N. York the second rate, followed by Baltimore; and the competition for the worst was between Boston and Philadelphia. The amount of the sale exceeded eighteen thousand dollars. Fifteen of the best pictures were purchased by Mr. Robb of New Orleans, at a cost of about $5,000. He has also afforded liberal encouragement to native artists."

Sign of a Tedious winter.—It is a remarkable fact, that bees, this year, so far as we can learn, says the Hartford Times, have almost universally refused to swarm and in some instances after filling their hives they have commenced laying up store on the outside. Such extraordinary conduct of these weather wise and provident insects it is thought, indicates a winter of unusual length and severity.

MEXICO.—The next intelligence from Mexico may give information of another revolution in that disordered country.—There are several generals at the head of troops, all of whom are ambitious, and no farther affected towards the Government than there own several views and interests may prompt. BUSTAMENTE, recently named as Commander-in-chief of the army against Texas, was not long since an exile, as SANTA ANNA is now. His reconciliation with the Government shows the necessity to which its weakness has brought it, rather than any confidence on the part of the government in his fidelity. The active agent in the last revolution, PAREDES, heads a detachment of the army. He has long been the WARWICK of Mexican Presidents, and so accustomed to make revolutions that the thing has grown into a habit with him. It is now said that he is openly disaffected towards the existing Government, and that several bodies of troops disposed to *pronounce* him President have joined his command.

In connection with these elements of disorder the friends of SANTA ANNA are probably at work under the personal direction of ALMONTE. Weak and distracted, a prey to intrigue and violence, without resources, without energy, the Mexican Republic exhibits a melancholy spectacle. The doctrine of the "spoils" has been there carried out to its full results, and we behold them strikingly illustrated. The possession of office is but a license to plunder. Adventuresr all, there are no bounds to the fierce cupidity with which the contending aspirants strive after the official places which furnish facilities to despoil the country. The unhappy commonwealth lies like a huge carcass around which the vultures are gathered, while the voracious birds of prey fight among themselves, each eager to be first gorged. Such is the natural consummation of that fatal principle which, stifling patriotism, converts the offices and functions of government into the means of individual aggrandizement; which developes selfishness into maturity with all its accompaniments of vindictiveness, fiery jealousy, treachery and violence.—*Balt. American.*

FROM CHINA—*Late & Interesting.*—The ship Rainbow, at New York on Thursday afternoon, sailed from Canton, June 5th, and from Anjier July 3d.

She has made a very extraordinary voyage out to China and home. She left New York on the first of February and brings the account of her own arrival at China.

She was boarded by a boat from the United States Frigate Constitution going into Macao June 5th.

From Honan province there are accounts of an earthquake, which demolished about ten thousand houses, killing upwards of four thousand people. Circulars, with the particulars, were selling in the streets of Canton.

A Chinese newspaper of the 31st May contains the particulars of a most calamitous fire which took place in Canton on the 25th May. It broke out in a theatre situated in the centre of a square from which there was no egress except by a narrow lane. It was crowded with people, more than a *Thousand* of whom were killed.—By the returns of the mandarins, it appears that the total number of persons killed was 1257, including 52 male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at 2100. On Monday a part of the wall fell in and killed 30 more. The bodies were so terribly mutilated that they could not be recognized; hundreds lay unclaimed, and the worst consequences were apprehended from their continued exposure. The authorities had ordered 400 coffins for bodies that had not been claimed. A large portion of the dead are said to be females.

A similar catastrophe occurred at Canton 30 years ago.—*Balt. Amer.*

IMPORTANT FROM CAPE HAYTIEN. The Philadelphia papers contain advices from Cape Haytien to the 10th inst. The Haytien fleet, consisting of a barque, a topsail, and two schooners, had a slight brush with the Dominicans on the 2d inst. at Montechrist, after which the latter ran their vessels on shore and abandoned them. They were subsequently gotton off by the Haytiens, and one burned—the other was sent to Cape Haytien as a prize. She is American built, and said to belong to an American merchant at Porto Platte. The Haytien Navy consists of seven sail, all Baltimore clippers but one. A letter from Cape Haytien says:

On the 25th ult., an "Arrete" was published here by the President, declaring all the Dominican ports blockaded, and that any foreign merchants who should directly or indirectly, expedite a vessel to any of these ports, should forfeit his patent, and be driven from the Island. This regulation bears particularly hard on some of the foreign merchants in this part of the Island, as, at the commencement of the revolution they had large outstandings in the Spanish port, the most of which are still uncollected, and their only means of late for realizing any part of these, has been to order homeward bound vessels to touch at Porto Platte.

It is also declared, that all vessels and merchandise, known to have come from the Spanish port, shall be confiscated.—This is important, as it respects American vessels, as they sometimes touch at Porto Platte to try the market, and then enter here, or further westward; and although, in such cases the penalty might not be enforced, they would still be subjected to difficulty.

Arrival of a Slaver.—The brig Albert, of Boston, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Bahai, in charge of Lieut. Walker, of the U. S. brig Bainbridge. The A. has been sent home at the instance of Alexander H. Tyler, Esq. U. S. Consul at Bahai, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade, between the Coast of Africa and Brazil, in conjunction with brig Washington's Barge, late of Philadelphia. The first officers and crew of the Washington Barge have been brought home prisoners in the A. Captain Woodbury, late master of the Albert, effected his escape prior to her sailing.

MARYLAND FINANCES.—We note some very important statements respecting the collection of the State Direct Tax and the condition of the State Treasury, contained in a paper addressed to the people of Anne Arundel County by the Whig candidates of that County for the Legislature. They are as follow:

It has already been shown, that in consequence of the inadequacy of the revenue & the imperfect mode in which the laws were executed prior to the accession of a Whig Governor, by which seven counties were permitted to refuse payment, the arrearages of interest on the public debt amounted, as stated by Governor Thomas, on the 1st of December 1844, to the sum of one million four hundred and fifty thousand, nine hundred and sixty one dollars, & fifty one cents. This enormous amount had accumulated in the years 1841, 1842, 1843 & 1844, being at the rate of upwards of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year. Such was the unhappy condition of things on the first Monday of January 1845, when the Executive Department was, for the first time since, the change of the Constitution, confided to Whig hands. Since that period, as has been before stated, Collectors of the State Taxes have been procured in all the counties; and what is still more gratifying, the payments on account of the interest on the public debt this year, will, it is believed, be fully equal to the interest for the year. It is very certain that the payments in the three first quarters of the year, have equalled or rather exceeded the interest which accrued in those quarters, & there is strong ground for the opinion that the result will be the same in the last quarter.

Whilst, therefore, arrearages of interest were accumulating against us, prior to the year 1845, at the rate of upwards of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year since that period, this deplorable state of things has been arrested, the payments subsequently made, equalling or rather exceeding the accruing interest.

The last number of the "Farmers' Library," edited by JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., contains a full list of interesting articles on a variety of subjects. Among these is an elaborate one on "Cheshire Cheese," an English prize essay by HENRY WHITE, of Lancashire, preceded by some remarks from the editor, in which the following episode occurs:

"In all the State of Maryland, within the recollection of the writer; there has been, time out of mind, but *one cheese-maker*, and but one *raiser* or cultivator of *pea-nuts*, or ground peas. These men were as remarkable in their day and generation as Izaak Walton among fishermen in times past, and Mr. Wilder, of Boston, among gentlemen fruiterers and florists of the present day. Both those characters, so distinguished each in his line, have gone the way of all flesh, which Scripture saith is but 'grass,' and with them have passed into utter desuetude their respective occupations. One was Mr. Sproston, a respected farmer of Cecil county, Maryland, who, in possessing the mystery of cheese making, was regarded with a degree of superstitious respect, as a sort of necromancer.

The other character was an old gray-headed, gray-bearded *African born negro*, who, by some chance, tradition saith not how, got, solitary and alone of his race, into Calvert county. To him was yielded implicity the monopoly of pea-nut, or *'pean-der'* making, as it was vulgularly called.—If any one knew his process they dared not imitate it; 'Old Mawney,' as he was called and known throughout the county, could barely contrive to make himself understood in a sort of broken English, which being engrafted on the African tongue rather late in life, never grew well. Mawney's great staple and support through life was his *pean-nut crop*, with which he travelled usually on Saturdays round the country, carrying his bag on his back and selling its precious contents by the quart. Every boy of that ilk lived in awful respect of 'Old Mawney,' the more because the came from Guinea,' and would have as soon entered the cave of Polyphemus as to have approached Mawney's hut alone; with them, like Bethlehem Gabor, the misanthrope in the novel he carried about him an atmosphere of mysterious potency of evil beyond which no urchin ever dared to penetrate. Gentle reader, excuse this episode into which school-boy recollections have drawn us.

The Methodist Church.—We understand that dissensions exist in one of the Methodist churches in this city which have led to unpleasant difficulties. These dissensions have grown out of the separation of the Church, which, as most readers know was declared by a convention at Louisville last spring, and in which the slave question was the moving cause. A portion of the congregation of the church to which we allude, in the First Ward, adhere to the old organization and oppose the separation; another and the larger portion, acquiesce in it. Within a few days, such of the trustees as are anti separationists got possession of the keys of the church, locked it, and when the minister appeared for the purpose of performing his clerical functions, they refused him admission. The majority of the trustees, who belong to the other party, afterwards got together, proceeded to the church, forced open the doors, and put new locks upon them—of which they have now the keys. What move will next be made, is hard to say; but we hope that the matter may be adjusted without further trouble.—*St. Louis Rep. Sept* 12.

The Richmond Whig narrates an act of bravery performed at Powhatan, Va., last week by a boy only 14 years of age, named Thomas Sublett. This lad and a younger brother slept in their father's store for the protection of the property. He was awakened in the night by a noise made by some persons attempting to force an entrance through one of the windows. Without waking his brother this courageous lad waited until one of the burglers, a negro, entered the room, and then shot him dead. The next day another negro was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice, and he confessed that the plot was to murder the boys, rob the store and then fire it.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept 27.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.
EDWARD LONG,
Of Somerset County.

For the House of Delegates.
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
CHARLES H. BOWDLE,
JOHN HARRINGTON.

For Sheriff.
RICHARD THOMAS.

For Commissioners.
EDWARD M. DAWSON.
THOMAS C. NICOLS.

To the Citizens of Talbot Co.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The people of Talbot county, are respectfully informed that the following Whig Meetings will be held in Talbot county, viz:

On SATURDAY the 20th of September, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., at the Trappe.

On TUESDAY the 23d September at Easton, at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

On THURSDAY the 25th September in Broad Creek Neck, at 12 o'clock M.

At the Chapel on SATURDAY, the 27th Sept. at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

H. H. Goldsborough, Richard Thomas,
John Harrington, E. M. Dawson,
C. H. Bowdle. T. C. Nicols.

Sept. 13, 1845.

Whigs of Talbot to the rescue on WEDNESDAY next.

The Whigs of Talbot will remember that on Wednesday next, the great battle in this County is to be fought—peacefully—bloodlessly fought by you on that day. you have a Congressman, three Delegates, a Sheriff, and two Commissioners to elect. Exertion and energy on your part will ensure you success as in October last. Talbot county is a Whig county and will ever show herself so, when the trickery and deception of the enemy are met and put down. Let every man then be at he polls—let him help his neighbour to get there who has no conveyance. We now have Laws to prevent illegal voting. Let *minors* and *men who live elsewhere, but leave a shirt to swear by at the Election*, look out. The Jail awaits such characters. We know they are expecting to vote and go scot-free—But we will see to it. Once more we say, a long pull, a strong pull and *a pull all together* and the day is certainly yours.

Your enemies have not even assailed your measures as usual. Their press generally so rabid is silent as death. None of your revenue measures are attacked. Their Speakers and Candidates skulk and avoid the people and discussion. The superiority of your measures seems admitted. Vindicate them then at the Polls.

☞We are requested to call attention to the Sale of Agricultural Implements &c., at the Farmers' Foundry——advertised for TUESDAY next.

The New Jersey Election.—The annual election for members of the Legislature will be held in New Jersey on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next. In accordance with the new Constitution and the new law, the election will be held but one day. Members of the House of Assembly are to be chosen in all the counties. Senators are to be elected only in seven of the counties, viz:—Warren, Essex, Somerset, Monmouth, Gloucester, Camden and Salem.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE. The Union announces officially the appointment of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, U. S. Senator from N. Hampshire, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of the late Judge Story.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of Mr. Woodbury's appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Story, says—"We do not know that a better appointment could have been expected, under all the circumstances, to fill the vacancy in question"—from which opinion we differ—and that very decidedly, too.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Military Clergymen. The New York Evangelist gives a list of some twelve West Point Cadets who have become Episcopal clergymen.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having noticed in the Star of the 23d ult. that I am still the object of persecution and attack by the opposite party, on account of a simple vote to refer certain propositions of Mr. Worthington of Anne Arundel county to the Committee of ways and means for that committee to decide "upon the expediency of reporting a bill based upon the same," I am again reluctantly forced to appear before you. I have already informed you in my last communication that I voted for this reference out of mere courtesy to the mover as is done in hundreds of similar instances, and that I never intended to vote for one single proposition contained in the suggestions, had they been embodied in a bill. This assurance I now renew to you my Fellow Citizens. As to Free Schools I have ever been in favour of them and my votes at all times in reference to them will show the fact. With respect to forcing the payment of direct taxes by the people, all who know my sentiments on this subject, know that my course has been mild and forbearing and my recorded votes will so prove. I was only absent when well four days from the House during the session on a visit to my family: and some few days from indisposition in the city of Annapolis. During the balance of the session you will find my name recorded throughout the Journal wherever the yeas and nays were taken; and if my opponents will prove where I ever voted for a bill to become a law that would either clog or grind the people, then I will be silent. For all such votes I hold myself responsible to the people. For references to committees and leaves to introduce bills I sometimes voted, when I knew I should be opposed to the measures when they came in the shape of bills before the House. In conclusion, Fellow Citizens, were I as well known in the county as I am in my own district, I should have left this second attack wholly unnoticed. I think among my neighbours where I am known, my word or assurance upon any subject would be taken. That I am not better known considering the high and responsible station which my Friends have placed me before you for, I regret exceedingly. But this is their fault not mine. I never was a noisy aspirant for office and hope never to be. I was *nominated* and elected to the Legislature unsolicited and unexpected on my part. For which unmerited honors I shall ever be grateful and thankful to the people of Talbot. If again honored with your confidence I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the station as I last winter did to the utmost of my feeble abilities.

Your obedient servant
CHARLES H. BOWDLE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

READ, reflect, and pause, after the perusal of the LAW below published, passed by the last Legislature of Maryland. Remember there are Grand Juries to act on fraudulent voting and that some of those living elsewhere in reality but coming over on Wednesday next to vote here, and then move off bag and baggage, can be reached by criminal process in any part of the State.

Q IN A CORNER.

CHAPTER 309.

An act entitled, an act to Prevent Illegal Voting.—Passed March 10, 1845.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, any person offering to vote in any of the counties of this State, or in the city of Baltimore, not being at the time of so offering to vote a citizen of the United States, twelve months a resident of this State, and six months preceding the election a resident in the county or city in which he shall so offer to vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the county court of the county in which said attempts shall be made, or in the city of Baltimore, shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month, nor more than two years.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall bribe or offer to bribe a legal voter, he shall be subject to the same fine and imprisonment as an illegal voter convicted as aforesaid.

SEC. 3d, *And be it further enacted*, That any person who may hereafter vote at any election in this State, without possessing the qualifications of age and of residence, as now required by the laws of this State, shall upon conviction thereof in the county court of the county where he may so vote, or in the city court of Baltimore, be subject to the same punishment prescribed in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any person voting or offering to vote in any of the counties of this State, or in the city of Baltimore, on the certificates of naturalization of any other person, shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than six years.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That at all future elections to be held in this State, it shall be the duty of the judges of elections, to stamp on the certificate of naturalization of all persons producing such certificates, the words voted, and the number of the ward or district in which said persou voted, and the day and year of voting.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted*, That all act inconsistent with this acts, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 284.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That all ballots cast at any election, shall be returned by the return judges of election, on the day of their meeting, (as now prescribed by law) to the clerk of the county, to be by him safely kept, for the space of twelve months, from the day of such return, at which time the clerk in the presence of one or more justices of the Orphans' Court shall destroy the same, and shall record among the land records of the county, a certificate of the fact, signed by said justice or justices, and that no ballot thus returned shall be given by the clerk to any person or persons, except to the justice of the peace before whom the examination aforesaid is held, to be by him transmitted, if necessary, to the presiding officer of the body in which the seat is contested; but any person or persons interested therein shall have the privilege of inspecting said ballots in the presence of said clerk.

What Reform is Required.—Before determining upon having Conventional Reform in our State, and going into a new compact with Baltimore and the rest of the Counties, it would be well for us to inquire what specific Reforms we require and what benefits are to be derived from them? How are the people to be benefitted by reform? What is now the true condition of the State, and the amount of its expenses and what will be the condition, & the amount of its expenses, after the required Reform is accomplished? We should like to know in what we will be better off and *how much* we will be better off after the change is made than we are at present?

Retrenchment can be had by law without Reform.

Would it be better for instance that *Baltimore City* should have the *same Representation* as the whole of the *Eastern Shore*? Would it be better that in a few years, *Baltimore* should be able to make and re-make the New constitution as she pleased?—Would it be better for us now, having the power, voluntarily to surrender it up to Baltimore, which with the County, would have

Twenty five Representatives in the Legislature of the State!!!

The city of Baltimore alone will have 18 Representatives and the whole Eastern Shore will have exactly the same number. —*Frederick Herald.*

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The New York Express of Monday evening says:—"The news from Europe has had more influence on the market than any intelligence we have received for some time. Cotton has become exceedingly brisk.—It is estimated that ten thousand bales have been taken for export since the news from Europe, and at an advance of ¼, and in some instances 3-8 of a cent. Flour has been depressed. Several lots that were purchased for shipment have been thrown back on the market, and have been sold at a reduction. The news from Europe has been considered decidedly favorable, and stocks, money and trade generally are better."

CORN IN THE FIELDS. We learn from the Cincinnatti Atlas, that hundreds of acres of Corn have been sold in the Scioto bottom, to distillers, as it stands in the field, at from ten to thirteen dollars per acre.—The Lockland distillers have made large contracts at these prices, payable next spring.

Factories in Maryland. We learn from the Cecil Whig than Daniel Lord, Esq., of Philadelphia, has purchased the 2 Elk Forges, with 971 acres of land attached thereto, for $18,000. He intends to carry on an extensive cotton factory. We also learn from the same source, that Mr. Fisher has purchased the property known as the "Tyson's Mills," on Big Elk Creek, and that he likewise intends to start a cotton factory.

SICKNESS IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—The Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon says:

"The Typhus fever, or, as it is styled by some of the physicians, the "Typhoid," is now raging to a fearful extent in that village. Several of our citizens have fallen victims to its malignant effects, and scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of a new case of it. One or two of those who are at present laboring under its effects are extremely ill, and great doubts are entertained of their recovery. This is the same disease which proved so fatal in the lower part of the county during the past winter. It seems to be gradually progressing upwards, and will doubtless sweep off many more of our citizens before it ceases to prevail."

Out of a population of 400 persons at Laurel, Indiana, 186 were sick with ague said to be caused by the canal feeder at that place. The citizens have resolved that the nuisance shall be abated in some form.

The Queen's Visit to the Rhine.—The expense of the *fetes* given upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Rhine is stated in the German papers to amount to 5,000,000f. (£200,000 or $1,000,000.) The musicians alone were paid 400,000f. (say £16,000 or $80,000.)

The Cincinnati papers state that the fever and ague is more prevalent there this season than it ever has been before. In the immediate vicinity of the city, on the River and along the Whitewater Canal, persons are suffering from it who have resided on their farms nearly forty years, without having a case of it in their families until now. Some attribute its presence to the canals, but as it is general in places remote from them, this opinion is doubtless incorrect.

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