THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1845.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—We are authorized to say that the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans will be celebrated in this town by a supper at the Union Hotel tomorrow evening.

LECTURES.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The introductory lecture will be delivered on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Easton Academy.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The message of Governor Thomas meets with general favor. The Clipper says: "This document is very long, but it has the merit of being remarkably well written. Indeed, we know not when we have read a message more truly unexceptionable in style and manner; nor do we think there can be much objection to its matter."

HEALTH OF GENL. JACKSON.—The New York Sun announces that the health of Genl. Jackson is so feeble that he cannot walk, and is sinking so rapidly that fears are entertained of his immediate dissolution.—We regret to hear this melancholy intelligence, but should the "old hero" depart, he will leave a name and reputation behind him that must ever be a source of pride to his countrymen, and a matter of consolation to his immediate friends and connexions.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.—But little of interest has yet transpired at Annapolis. The two houses fully organized on Tuesday. In the Senate, Mr. Williams of Somerset, was elected President, and the old officers were re-elected.

In the House, Jno. G. Chapman of Charles, was elected Speaker.

Chief Clerk—George G. Brewer, Esq.
Reading Clerk—B. E. Gantt, Esq.
Committee Clerks—Wm. B. Smyth, Chas. Hardcastle, Edmund Stephens, T. D. Blackistone and J. W. Rider.
Sergeant-at-arms—Samuel Whitington.
Doorkeeper—Daniel Nyman.

The usual messages, informing of organization, were exchanged by the two Houses, and a joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor.

A memorial was received from Ed. Buckey, Esq., contesting the right of Mr. J. H. Worthington, of Frederick county, to a seat upon the floor of the House.

CONGRESSIONAL.—On Thursday the House went into Committee of the whole, (Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, in the chair,) and took up the joint resolution introduced by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll for the annexation of Texas to the Union. Mr. Ingersoll, who had the floor, addressed the committee at length in support of the measure, and was followed by Mr Belser, who supported annexation on the terms of the resolution proposed by himself. The committee then rose and reported progress, when Messrs. Tibbatts and Belser severally introduced the bill and resolutions of which they have given notice, and which have already been published.

On Friday the principal business transacted in the House was the continuation of the debate on the graduation bill.—Messrs. T. Smith of Indiana and Chapman of Alabama having severally addressed the committee in its favor, at a late hour, the committee rose and reported progress; when Mr. S. Carey obtained the floor, and offered a substitute. A number of resolutions, petitions, &c. as usual, were offered and disposed of.

ITEMS.—The Governor and Lieut. Governor elect of New York, took the oaths of office on the 1st inst.

A copy of the original edition (1667) of Milton's Paradise Lost was sold a few days since in Boston for $24.

It is remarked by the papers, far and near, that the weather on New Year's day, was never milder, lovelier, or brighter than on that day.

The town of Milwaukie, only 8 years old, has now a population of 8000 people and a daily paper.

A Niece of the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe deceased a few days ago. She was highly esteemed.

Forrest, on his arrival in Paris, will perform at the English Theatre recently opened there. The French papers, in anticipation of his arrival, speak of him as "the Talma of America."

Rumor asserts that an addition to the family now in the White House is expected next Spring.

The Boston Post of Thursday says:—Petitions are already in circulation throughout New England for signatures, to be presented to Congress, praying for a dissolution of the Union!

The Steamboat United States left Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday week for Buffalo, with 30,000 pelts and 100 tierces tallow. It is estimated that about 70,000 sheep have been slaughtered in Cleveland the last season, mostly for their pelts and tallow.

Rumor says that the reason why Henry Clay emancipated "his boy Charles," was this—before the election, he promised Charles that he should be free as soon as Mr. Polk was elected President. He found himself compelled to free the slave after the election, or break his promise. If this rumor is true, we honor him for fulfiling his promises, made before the election. It is more than his party has done.

"THEY MUST ELECT THE SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA."—*London Times.*

The London Times catches at the Senate of the United States as a limb to break the fall of its party in the late election. In almost the very language of Mr. Reed's letter to Lehigh—one of his thousand letters we may presume, scattering election funds in lumps of $500 over Pennsylvania—whigery is given to understand, by the organ of the tories of England, that it must "do better" in the senatorial elections than it did in the late presidential struggle.

"In order to maintain a majority in the Senate [says the Times to the whigs,] *they must elect the senator from Virginia and the senator from Delaware.* Unless they get the Virginia and Delaware senators, the slave and Texas party will have the practical majority, through the casting vote of the Vice President of the United States."

The Old Dominion has its orders now from a quarter which it would not obey a century ago. Will she give the Times *a conservative?*—a British bank conservative, released from his constitutional scruples? We shall see.

SILAS WRIGHT. The Washington correspondent of the N. York Evening Post remarks:

"The retirement of Mr. Wright leaves a prodigious void in the Senate: probably no man has ever left that body whose absence will be so much felt and so universally regretted. His career in the Senate has emphatically been one of honor and fame; and he separates from his brother Senators, with the proud and happy consciousness, that neither by word or conduct, by look or act, has he ever injured one of his associates, either in feeling, person or property. Nay, so singularly courteous and forbearing has been his conduct, that in over ten years service, it is believed that he has never passed an unkind or angry word, neither in public debate nor in his private intercourse, with any member of the Senate. He has often been earnest and animated in discussion, but never dictatorial, rude or insulting. America does not afford a more perfect pattern of a republican gentleman and statesman."

A NUT FOR NATIVISTS.—The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of the 12th instant, says:

"In the House, the instructions to our Congressmen to oppose any alteration in the naturalization laws, were reported back, with some trifling amendment. Mr. Elinn, Mr. Reemelin, and Mr. Archbold were on their feet; the two former wanted the question taken *as a test question!* This was done by yeas and nays, when, to their amazement, only three members opposed the passage of the resolution! which was that it was, at this time, inexpedient to alter the naturalization laws. So this test question turns out to be no question at all."

Thus, in the House of Representatives of Ohio, a majority of the members of which are whigs, only three men could be mustered to vote in favor of any alteration of the naturalization laws. We doubt whether the *Aborigines* can parade more than twelve or fourteen men in the popular branch of Congress. The correspondent of the Gazette is right in declaring that "this test question turns out to be question at all." Nativism is hostile to the national feeling.

TERMINATION OF THE ONDERDONK INVESTIGATION—*Decision of the House of Bishops—The Bishop Found Guilty.* We learn from the New York Herald of yesterday, that on Thursday at 3 o'clock, the investigation in relation to certain charges preferred against Bishop Onderdonk, terminated in the rendition of the verdict of the Court. The Bishop was found guilty on all the specifications in the presentment, except one, on which the testimony was of such a character as could not be entertained. The vote was 11 for a finding of "guilty," and 6 of "not guilty." The court was to meet yesterday for the purpose of pronouncing sentence, and then the Bishop was to have the privilege of stating reasons in arrest of judgment. It is desired by the Bishops who voted against him, that Bishop Onderdonk would offer his resignation; but this, it is understood, he will not do. The Express confirms, through report, the statement given by the Herald, and says the church is bowed down in sorrow and humiliation.

PRIMITIVE WORSHIP.—We find in one of our exchange papers the following description of a church in Delaware:

"At Cantwell's Bridge, a pretty little village on the main peninsula road, about ten miles this side of Smyrna, is a Friends' meeting-house, built of brick, only about twelve feet square. Small as it is, it has all the appliances, outside and in, that are usually found in those of larger dimensions. The congregation consists of but one man, a respectable Quaker farmer, living some four or five miles distant, who attends regularly twice a week, and sits out the usual time alone."

THE GREAT RACE AT N. ORLEANS.—*Blue Dick Beaten.*—The great race over the Metaire Course, at New Orleans, came off on the 24th ult., and, as we learn from the Crescent City, attracted an immense crowd, it being generally understood that the contest would be between Blue Dick, the Northern nag, and Petona. The roofing of the bar-rooms was so much crowded that it gave way and two or three persons were severely injured. We have not room to give a detailed report of the race—suffice it to say, that Peytona won easily in two heats, much to the discomfiture of the adherents of the Northern horse.

Singular Good Fortune.—The wife of a shoe maker, in indigent circumstances, in Port Carbon, Schuyskill county, has fallen heir to money and property to the amount of one million and a half of dollars, by the death of a relative in Germany.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We received the annual message of Governor Thomas too late for insertion in to-days "Star." The annexed extracts will prove interesting.

In former Messages of the Executive, the extent of our financial embarrassments was disclosed & the total insufficiency of our revenue laws demonstrated. In my last Message it became my duty to announce to the legislature the signal failure of all the financial measures adopted by their predecessors, to accomplish the purposes for which they were devised. The Legislature, with a patriotic determination to arrest the downward tendency of the public credit, enacted various laws at the last session, supposed at the time to be adequate to the object of their enactment. It is my painfull duty to inform you that the measures referred to are wholly insufficient for the intended purpose. The whole revenue system of the State, designed to provide for the payment of the interest on the public bond debt, so far from realizing the expectations of its authors, serves but little other purpose than to disappoint and tantalize both the tax-payer and the creditor.

The interest in arrear on the 1st December, 1842, was $859,656; on the 1st December, 1843, it was $1,171,872.97, and on the first December, 1844, it amounted to $1,450,961.51. This progressive increase of charges against the Treasury ought surely to be arrested. To do this effectually, the errors of past legislation must be studiously avoided. Those who are charged with the duty of providing ways and means to replenish an exhausted Treasury, must come from the ideal into the real world. Their measures, instead of being founded on sanguine expectations, and fanciful estimates, must be based on well ascertained facts. To make this very clear, we need only to pass, respectfully, in review some of the measures to which I have adverted, and note the results.

After the passage of the tax law of March session 1841, and when the assessed value of the property of the State subject to its provisions had been ascertained, the Treasurer of the State, with a prudent foresight, and manly frankness that did him honor, informed the Legislature that a large increase of the direct tax was indispensable. The Legislature, not acting in conformity with that suggestion, entered into the field of speculation and uncertainty. It was assumed that the act of March session, 1841, and its supplement at December session following, imposing a tax for the first year of twenty, and for the three next years twenty-five cents in the hundred dollars on the assessed value of the real and personal property of the State, would bring into the Treasury, for the four years ending on the first of December last, $1,815,256 57, while it appears that the whole amount received from that source within that period is but $986,155.17.

In aid of these estimated incomes, other laws were enacted expected to bring into the Treasury in the course of each fiscal year $200,000. These laws have been in force during the fiscal years, and, instead of realizing the expectations of their authors, by contributing to the demands upon the Treasury, the sum of $600,000, have added only $15,297,95 to the incomes of the State.

At December session, 1843, the highly qualified officer then having charge of the Treasury, in the spirit of fidelity and frankness manifested by his predecessor, declared to the Legislature that an increase of the rate of taxation then existing was absolutely necessary for the redemption of the faith of the State, and the restoration of public credit. These prudent admonitions were again disregarded. The most fallacious calculations and estimates as to the probable receipts of the Treasury for the year just closed, were relied upon. To guard against further errors of that character, and to demonstrate the necessity that exists for decisive, energetic measures, it may not be out of place to present some few ascertained facts, illustrative of the errors of these last legislative calculations.

Notwithstanding the experience of the past, the Committee of Ways and Means, the propet organ of the House of Delegates on the subject, at the last session, estimated the probable receipts under existing revenue laws, for the year 1844, exclusive of the direct taxes due for 1841 and '42, at $490,000. The entire amount actually paid in was $272,145.20.

The several revenue laws passed at December session, 1841, imposing taxes on incomes, on brokers, silver plate, watches and ground rents, added to the interest expected from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, and the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies, would, it was confidently said, add to the resources of the past year $145,000. From these sources the whole income received is but $32,732.95.

These defalcations in the revenue are to be imputed in a great degree to the palpable insufficiency of the whole taxes levied, even if punctually paid. As long as our tax laws have this obvious aspect, we may expect a large portion of the public dues will be withheld, in the belief that the attempt to pay the public debt will, at no distant day, be abandoned.

When the direct tax was levied, the property of the State was estimated at three hundred millions of dollars. If this estimate had been correct, the rate of tax then imposed would have been sufficient. When the actual value of the property was ascertained to be less than two hundred millions, there was no alternative for those who intended to pay the interest on the public debt by taxation, but to increase the rate of the levy from twenty to thirty cents on the hundred dollars, thus to secure an income from the ascertained value of the property of the State, equal to that intended to be collected upon its estimated value. Instead of so doing, the Legislature undertook to rely upon other sources of revenue, that should at all times be regarded only as the means to supply those deficiencies in the regular annual income from the direct tax, necessarily arising from delays of payment, insolvencies, and other causes unforseen and inevitable.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO—SANTA ANNA'S DOWNFALL.

Letters from Mexico in several of the New York papers, contain important particulars relative to the sudden revulsion in the popular feeling against Santa Anna, which is stated to be mainly caused by the fact that there has been six millions of dollars missing from the national treasury, which he refuses to give any account of. The whole country is said to be in opposition to Santa Anna—the interior is all under arms against him—he is on the march from Jalapa, with about 8,000 troops, to meet the opposition party at Gaudalajara, with General Paredes at their head; they are about 16,000 strong, including 5,000 Indians that came on from the south to join Paredes. If Santa Anna kept on the march as he had done for the previous ten days, the two parties must have met, when it was expected there would be a bloody time; whoever loses the day will be sure to lose his head. The following letter contains many items of interest.

Vera Cruz, 11th December, 1844.

Sir: Since writing you on the 9th, in which I described the rejoicings here on account of Santa Anna having put down the Congress, we have had a total change in the appearance of things. Only three days after the guns had been fired in honor of the above disgraceful proceeding, news arrived that Mexico, and nearly all the country, had pronounced against Santa Anna. This information was received at Vera Cruz when a norther was blowing, consequently there was no communication with the castle of Saint Juan d'Ulloa, and when the rejoicings commenced for the downfall of the "Great Chief," which consisted of fireworks and in firing salutes from the forts. The castle understood this to be a *further* declaration in favor of Santa Anna, and they immediately proceeded to elect him "*Supreme Dictator*," but guess their astonishment when the storm cleared away, and they found the *great* man no longer existed in the minds of the good people of Vera Cruz. Well, what do you suppose they did? Why, immediately after receiving the intelligence, they pronounced against the very man for whom but a day before they had voted the Dictatorship. Beautiful consistency, certainly. The feeling against Santa Anna is universal, and I think it would be difficult to find a person who would speak in favor of him. His portrait, which was once so much respected, has been thrown from the balcony of the palace, and the mob tore it immediately into pieces. The individual who threw it exclaimed, at the same time, "here goes the son of a w——!" Even the famous leg, once belonging to Santa Anna, and which was buried in the city of Mexico with so much pomp, has again been restored to the atmosphere, and insulted in every way imaginable. His bust, which had a conspicuous place in the new and beautiful "Theatre of Santa Anna," (*El Teatro de Santa Anna,*) was broken into a thousand pieces. Another large statue of him at "Puebla," was demolished in rather a curious manner—first they hung him by the neck, then they cut off his head, and afterwards spat in his face; and at last left poor Santa Anna in the hands of a *charitable* Mexican mob. I am very much surprised that *this once great man* should have attempted to put down the present feeling against him, by the sword; but what shows his confidence in his fancied power, is in marching to "Queretaro," leaving Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and so many other towns in his rear; this he must now regret, as they have all unanimously pronounced against him. What will be the end of this movement, I cannot positively say, altho' I am inclined to believe that if he cannot ride over some of the other generals and their soldiers, that he will endeavot to escape, and I think, in the event of his being taken prisoner, that he will most assuredly suffer death. The immense property that he has will certainly be confiscated, which, if he escapes, will not affect him much, as he must have considerable funds in Europe.

From the Baltimore American.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND CHINA.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, late envoy extraordinary to China, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening from Vera Cruz, in the bark Eugenia. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 12th December, and from China twenty-six days later than before received.

Mr. Cushing, while in Mexico, was robbed of all his papers, except those about his person, among which were fortunately his official despatches.

MEXICO.

Mexico has again been the seat of another revolution—bloodless, however. Santa Anna has been proclaimed dictator, and all seemed to go on well, but about midday the troops barracked in the Accordada Saint Francis, and the citadel, pronounced against Santa Anna and Canalizo. At the head of the movement was General Don. Jose J. Herrera, president of the council, who addressed a proclamation to the city, calling on it to sustain him.

The whole Congress immediately threw itself into the arms of Herrera, who immediately took possession of the national palace without bloodshed.

The Congress continued its sessions permanent. The ex-minister fled. Canalizo is in arrest at his own house.

CHINA.

The news from China is to the 28th August.

From Mr. Cushing's private memoranda.

The Sappho sailed from Macao for Boston, August 3d, 1844. Passengers, Augustus Heard, and midshipman Milligan, of the St. Louis.

The Montauk, McMichael, arrived at Macao, on the 9th of August, in 88 days from New York—the shortest passage on record—bringing Capt. M'Keever and Com. Paine of the United States navy, Capt. M'K. is to take command of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, and Commander Paine of the brig Perry.

The United States frigate Brandywine, bearing the flag of Com. Parker, was at the Bogue, to sail for the Sandwich islands and the west coast of America in November.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis, Captain M'Keever, was at Macao, preparing to sail immediately on a cruise up the coast of China, and afterwards to rejoin the Brandywine at Macao.

The Perry, Com. Paine, left Hong Kong on the 29th August, and arrived at Mazatlan. She was to proceed on a cruise in the neighboring seas, and rejoin Com. Parker at the Sandwich islands in February.

From the New York Plebeian.

THE INSOLENCE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER ACCOUNTED FOR.

The expectation that Mr. Clay would be elected was, no doubt, the reason of the blustering tone that characterizes the correspondence of Senor Rejon with Mr. Shannon. Consequently, it is but reasonable to suppose that the defeat of Mr. Clay will have a great tendency to improve the style and soften the asperity of the Mexican Minister.

The following pertinent remarks we take from the Nashville Union:

"We do not apprehend that our Mexican difficulties will result in war. Besides the internal dissensions in Mexico, we look upon the result of our presidential election as all sufficient for the pacification of the blustering Mexican Minister. He wrote under the belief that Mr. Clay—who is regarded as the friend of Mexico in that country—would be elected President, and therefore, that the Texas question would cease to be troublesome. Mark the insolence of the Mexican Minister! He says Mexico has always manifested the respect due to the majority of the people of the Union, *whose respectable Senate and disdistinguished men, like Messrs. Adams and Clay, have given to Mexico proofs of the justification of its course.*' If Mr. Adams and Clay have heretofore justified Mexico the minister inferred that they would continue to do so; and hence he felt authorized to insult our government through our minister. When the result of our election is known, we expect to see this insolent letter withdrawn, and a most humble apology made for the insult. But it must be mortifying to all moderate whigs to find the honor of their country thus assailed, and the assault justified by reference to the opinion of their late candidate.

ELECTION IN BOSTON.—The third attempt to elect a mayor, was made in Boston on Monday. It was like the others, a failure.—The whole number of votes cast was 9,999.—This is 774 less than were given December 9, and 55 less than the number given December 23. Greene, dem. has an increase of 136; Wetmore, whig, loses 319; Davis, native American, gains 102 over the last trial, but still wants 8 votes of the number he obtained at the first trial.

The Boston Times says:—Mr. Davis, the native candidate, gains a trifle, while Col. Greene, the democratic candidate, gains the most; and if the authorities keep on calling elections, we shall elect our candidate without any question. Democracy is a sure horse, and will be sure to win in the long run. There is no choice for the five Aldermen.

THE STATISTICS OF POULTRY.—The Goshen (Orange county) paper gives the following interesting information concerning the value of poultry, as a part of the stock of a farm:

"A farmer of that town states that he has kept from 80 to 100 hens the last year; and since last February, (10 months,) he has sold 7,680 eggs! averaging eleven cts. per dozen, which amounts to about $70—or about the same as to have fatted 1,600 lbs of pork. The question is frequently asked, Which is the more profitable, eggs or chickens? The general opinion inclines to the former. Those who have had experience in the business, inform us that 50 hens, well kept, will produce from five to seven thousand eggs, annually, which at the rate of a cent each, will amount to from $50 to $70.

GOOD NEWS.—Besides the intelligence in another column from Texas, we learn from the New Orleans Jeffersonian, that Mr. Donelson brings favorable accounts of the attachment of the people of Texas to the cause of annexation, and has no doubt that the measure, now before Congress, if passed, will be hailed with great unanimity by the People of Texas: and that the attempts of European powers to thwart the policy of the United States will be abortive.—*Balt. Rep.*

WILLIAM H. POLK, Esq. of Tennessee, and only brother of the President elect, arrived here yesterday from Washington. He is a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, and was run for Speaker at the opening of the last session of the Legislature. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says of him: "He possesses fine talents and a warm heart, and will be, for these qualities, and some other considerations, very much courted here this winter.—*N. Y. Plebian.*

GOV. DORR.—In the New Hampshire House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, when resolutions respecting Thomas W. Dorr were under discussion, Mr. Preston, a Whig member of the House from New Ipswich, rose and stated that he was a classmate in College with Thomas W. Dorr—that he there knew him intimately and thoroughly—that Dorr, in all his conduct, bore himself honorably, uprightly and virtuously—that there was no stain upon his character.

CRIMINALS FROM GERMANY.—The Germans of New York are taking measures to ascertain the grounds of the recent statement that the small German governments are in the habit of sending their convicts to the United States, in order to avoid the expense of keeping them. The Germans of Philadelphia, we understand, are moving in the same matter.

From the New York Morning News.

THE TEXAS QUESTION IN A SLAVE STATE.

We have it perpetually flung in our faces—in all the free States of the Union—that in supporting annexation of Texas, we are sustaining a measure of exclusive southern policy, designed simply and solely for the object of extending, securing and perpetuating the institution of slavery. It is not a very easy task for us to repel the charge, unjust as it is, under the disadvantages of the millstone with which the administration has encumbered our necks, by the peculiar mode it has chosen for the conduct of the negotiation from its very beginning. It is not easy to deny that as the true meaning and motive of the transaction, when those who had its official management have chosen slavery as the ground, and the sole ground on which they have seen fit to rest it. We have felt this disadvantage in the general discussion of the subject; and a few out of this State have probably, an idea how near the administration has come to throwing away the vote of New York, and the election of Mr. Polk, *by its course in the particular referred to.* There have not been wanting, however, other evidences of a portion of the southern and slaveholding opinion of the country itself, which have taken the opposite view of the bearing of annexation on the question of slavery, from that so improperly urged by the administration, on Europe, as well as our country; and which has opposed it expressly on the ground of its injurious tendency for the interests of that institution. We are now able also to point to the fact, that the only legislature which has yet declared against annexation, the present winter, is that of a southern State—North Carolina.

Let it be borne in mind, too, that the form in which the proposition was introduced in the North Carolina legislature, was the one most free from any objection extraneous to the naked merits of the simple question "*per se.*" It even avoided those grounds of objection which Mr. Clay opposed to the present and immediate accomplishment of the object—namely, those derived from our relations with Mexico. It declared simply that Texas ought to be annexed 'as speedily as possible, provided the same can be effected without any compromise of the rights, interests, and honor of the Union;' and yet even in this form the proposition, after a long debate in the legislature of a slaveholding State, was rejected by a large majority.

Now we totally dissent from this action of the North Carolina legislature, on the general and national grounds of the question, which recommended it to our favor long before the element of slavery was so unhappily interwoven into its discussion; and we are indeed surprised that the spirit of party opposition can have carried the whig majority in that body so far, for the evident sole reason of opposing a favorite measure of their antagonist party, both in that State and in the Union. But we simply beg leave to point to the evidence contained in this fact, to show that the measure of annexation is not what is here so industriously represented, a question for or against slavery.

Table showing the times of the meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.

Maine,	1st Wednesday in January,
N. Hampshire,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island	1st Wednesday May & June; last Wednesday Oct. & Jan.
Connecticut,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	4th Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	1st Tuesday in January.
Delaware,	1st Tues. in Jan. biennial.
Maryland,	last Monday in December.
Virginia,	1st Monday in December.
N. Carolina,	2d Monday in Dec'r. bien.
S. Carolina,	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	1st Monday in November.
Alabama,	1st Monday in December.
Mississippi,	1st Monday in Jan. bien.
Louisiana,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	1st Monday in Oct'r. bien.
Kentucky,	4th Monday in December.
Ohio,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	1st Monday in Dec. bien.
Missouri,	1st Monday in Nov. bien.
Michigan,	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas,	2d Monday in October.

Points of a good Milch Cow.—The following is from a report of the Guernsey Agricultural Society:

1. Purity of breed and qualities of the dam for yielding rich and yellow butter.
2. Small head, large and bright eyes, small muzzle, small ears, orange color within.
3. Straight back from the shoulders to the tail, and chest wide.
4. A fine and loose skin, with soft and short hair.
5. Sides well rounded, flank small between the side and haunch, fine tail.
6. Fore legs straight and well proportioned, hind legs broad above the knee, fine and clean below; hoofs small; legs should not cross in walking.
7. Udder large, and the teats large, and springing from the four corners of the udder, mild vein large and well defined.

Division of the M. E. Church.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of this body have unanimously agreed to the proposed division, by adopting the report of the committee on the subject, embodying resolutions to the effect that the time has come for the ministers of the M. E. Church to refuse to act in union with the North, and that the conference elect delegates to the proposed convention at Louisville, Ky., in May 1845.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.—The Pennsylvanian says: It is stated that there were cast in two precincts in Tennessee about two hundred votes for Polk and Dallas directly, without the intervention of electors. These were of course not counted, but the fact shows that a majority of the voters of Tennessee were for Mr. Polk, in preference to Mr. Clay. Had New York voted for Clay, these two hundred lost votes would have decided the presidency!

[For the Star.]

EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS ECCLESIASTICAL EDITORIA

Sutor ne supra crepidam.—*Pliny.*
Psittacho suum *chaire.—Perseus.*
Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquam ponam?—*Juvenal.*
The cry is up, and *Critics* are my ge

"Men," says Lord Byron, "serv time to every trade, save censure." cide nicely and properly upon the mer performance requires no small amo judgment and discrimination. To c an object into ridicule, while it evince little liberality of heart, is within the s every man's power, however humble ents, or meagre his attainments. Fro last mentioned truth, may be readily ex ed the fact that the arena of criticism glutted with votaries. With what ea assurance do these mighty men, circu ting all minor difficulties, present them as candidates for graduation in that s in which a Lambe, a Jeffrey, and a M ley, have gathered laurels by slow a borious stages. There is a *telegraph* cocity in the advancement of these latt critics, truly and awfully overwhelm Before we dream that certain person been burdened with a single feather o ary merit, they appear full-fledged, o morant wing, in mid-heaven, prepa soar to the peaks of the loftiest mou or to dip their beaks in the concentrate of the lowest vallies.

Such were a few of the reflections in upon a perusal of the leading editorial appeared in the 'Easton Gazette' of th preceding the last; wherein the auth thought proper to advertise the reading lic of the fact, that he is not only utter titute of the commendable spirit of a critic, but has yet to learn in the pa Lindley Murray, the earliest rudime his mother-tongue.

We invite attention to the opening this essay, which reads thus—"On W day last, being christmas day the new ch erected by the congregation &c." W sume the author intended to say—"W day last, being christmas day, the new c &c." As punctuated, the whole se above alluded to is complete nonsens king the true object the *church* pu cal, and *Wednesday last* that which *rected* by the congregation. 'This *buil* continues our author "has been fo time in *progress.*" We are yet to lear a *building* can have the property of *pr sion.* The substantive term implies *pletion* in itself. It should read "the er of this building &c."—and owing to th of the *individual* employed to draw th of it." The term here used as a sub for the name of Mr. Upjohn, the arc is, to say the least of it, a very equivoc signation of that gentleman's disting character. "This building &c *had* exc This would seem to imply that this i *had* been felt at some particular perio was no longer entertained. "The u exertions of the Rector, &c. at length br about *the consummation so devoutly wished.*"—The words in italics const quotation, which, besides being in without the usual credit, will be admi be, in the present instance, most aw and inappropriate.

"The Bishop of the Diocese," re our author further, "was expected to *been present.*"—Here is the vulgar t of using the past tense for the presen should read "expected *to be* present." succeeding paragraph is intended to be plimentary to the Pastor, but whethe design be fully accomplished remains demonstrated.

"It would be tribute of praise enough certainly *not more than is due* to the P to say."—This sentence should read would be *sufficient* tribute of praise &c." 'This gentleman,' proceeds th ter, "*after* a residence of some years, & established a reputation."—Here ag the object of the author completely frus by the extremely stupid manner of hi pression. The term '*after*' goes to that the Pastor has *just* succeeded in t which he had remained unsuccessful d a residence of some years,—i. e. the e lishment of a reputation. Nor is this improved when we are informed i succeeding part of the sentence tha *(now) cause* of the highest satisfact his flock to *know (now* forsooth fo *first* time, from the pen of this e Editor) that they possess &c." Sure estimable friend, the Doctor, will hard gard this as very flattering to the pro which he has been making in the ca the church, nor, we are equally conf will the people of his charge be willing dopt it as their expression of opinion to a revered and beloved Pastor. But to ceed—"The flock have evinced their p appreciation of their Pastor's service distinguished qualities, by the efforts have made to *erect &c.*" This is, w sume the "consummation so devoutly wished," spoken of above, whereby made to understand that the Doctor good works thereafter to the contrary withstanding, may expect nothing s quent to the building of the new ch since, according to the writer's logic constitutes the "*perfect* appreciation," *erect for* (instead of!) a structure more venient and *better fitted* for the perform of his duties." Better fitted than wh Than *himself* of course. That is the w is like Maelzel's chess player, in fact a fect automaton, intended to perform th ties with more convenience and great cility than the Pastor himself can pe them! "The Pastor showed &c. wh the *present* discourse."—The word *pr* has no grammatical propriety, as is ev to the merest novice,"—and *their* (refe to the congregation) ardent endeave contribute to the *more effectual* worsh that God whom they *mutually* adore. ry. Can worship already *effectual* be dered *more* effectual? "*Mutually* adore Does this term mean *vicariously?*

"The church was beautifully deco with evergreens as is *usual* at this seas the year,"—That is, it has been the to decorate this church every year wit ergreens—"quod absurdum est;"—"an *this* (in what?) could be seen &c." comes a sentence which we beg the p lege of introducing *entire.* "*This* porti the congregation (what portion?) have b a conspicuous part in supplying the m to complete their church, (whose chur and it is no unworthy conclusion of thei teresting labors, that they have added *they have done,* to the loveliness of the s (what scene?) by their contributions o first occasion of holding divine service i in its walls." We challenge the mud brains of Bœotia, to concoct any sent in more perfect violation of all the ru perspicuity laid down in the books, th the preceding. It is the very *ultimate* the perfection of our author's peculiar s

We come now to the closing paragra this memorable paper, having referen

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