

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME X.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 7, 1845.

NO. 15.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37½ for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly. All communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

The State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Alsey Mobley, Lewis Mobley, } Declaration in vs. Simeon Jay. Attachment.

THE Plaintiff by leave of the Court, were allowed to plead their demand against the Defendant have this day filed their Declaration against the said Simeon Jay, and he having no wife or Attorney known to reside in this State upon whom a rule to plead, with a copy of said Declaration could be served. Ordered that the said Simeon do plead to this Declaration within a year and a day, or final judgment will be given against him.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, 22d Nov. 1844. 1y

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

John B. Rountree, } Declaration in Foreign vs. George Keppart. Attachment.

THE Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead can be served: it is Ordered, that the Defendant plead to the said Declaration within a year and a day, or final absolute judgment will be given against him.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, Nov. 11th, 1844. 1y

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Dye & Doughty, } Declaration in vs. Enoch Byne, Elijah Byne, and Harmon Hust. Foreign Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs in the above cases having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither wives nor attorneys known to reside within the limits of the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore ordered, that they appear and plead to the same within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, March 17 1y 3

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Andrew Carson, } Declaration in Foreign vs. Francis W. Ferth, vs. Enoch Byne, Elijah Byne, Harmon Hust. Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs in the above stated cases, having this day filed their Declarations in my office, and the Defendants having neither wife or Attorneys known to reside within the limits of the State on whom a copy of the same with a rule to plead can be served. It is therefore, Ordered that the Defendant appear and plead to the same within a year and a day from the day hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, March 17th, 1845 1y 8

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Berry Rodgers, vs. Enoch Byne } Dec n in and vs. Elijah Byne. For Attachment.

Cress & Turpin, } Declaration in vs. The same. Foreign Attachment.

THE Plaintiffs having this day filed their declarations in the above stated cases in my office, and the defendants having neither wives or attorneys known to be within the limits of this State, on whom a copy of said declarations with a rule to plead can be served: It is ordered, that the said defendants do plead to the said declarations, within a year and a day from the publication of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, 17th March, 1845 1y 8

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Mantle Clocks, Gold Bracelets, Rings, Breast Pins, Chains, &c., of the latest fashion and finest quality. Fine Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Old Silver Plate repaired and made as new. Silver Spoons made to order. Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. Jewelry made and repaired. At G. C. GORDON'S five doors below the United States' Hotel, Feb 7 3m

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2ND BRIGADE, } Honeywood, 10th Feb. 1834.

IN pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, passed on the 19th of December last, entitled "An Act to provide for the Military Organization of this State," Commissioners were by me appointed to divide each of the Battalions, composing the 7th and 10th Regiments of the Militia of this State into four Beas, as nearly equal in territory and population as the convenience of the several parts would admit, and to designate in each of the Beas so laid off a suitable and convenient rendezvous or Company Muster Ground. The said Commissioners have made the following reports, viz:

For the Upper Battalion, 7th Regiment. EDGEFIELD, February 5, 1834.

Sir:—In pursuance of your orders, dated Willington, 1st January, 1834, we have divided the Upper Battalion of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry into four beat companies, and have designated the places of company rendezvous as follows:—

Beat No. 1.—Begin at the old cow-trail, near John Goullion's, and follow that trail to the head of Bridge Creek; thence down the Creek to the southern line of this District; thence along said line to the road from Edgefield to Charleston; thence up that road to the fork with the New Market road; thence along the New Market road to the Old Wells; thence along the road to Columbia, by the Pine House, to the beginning company rendezvous at Bridwell's, (or William's old place.)

Beat No. 2.—Begin at the cow trail near John Goullion's, and run along the upper Columbia road to Watson's; thence down the Charleston road to the southern line of the District; thence along that line to Bridge Creek; thence up the creek to the old cow-trail, near the head of the Creek; thence up the old cow-trail to the beginning company rendezvous at Posey's, (or Exant's old place.)

Beat No. 3.—Begin at the Pine House, and run along the upper Columbia road to Lott's; thence along the Longane road to the line between the seventh and ninth Regiments; thence along the regimental line to the road at Lott's; thence down the road following its old tract to the west of Puttersville, and including Puttersville in this beat, to the Court House in Edgefield Village; thence along the main street to the old Charleston road, opposite to Mitchell's; thence down the Charleston road to the beginning company rendezvous at A. Blaud's.

Beat No. 4.—Begin at the Old Wells; thence along the upper Columbia road to its mouth, on the New Market road; thence the main street to the Court House in Edgefield; thence up the Bocker road to the regimental line, near Lofton's; thence along the regimental line, and down Cedar Creek, and down Horn's Creek to the New Market road; thence along the New Market road to the beginning, company rendezvous at William May's. Respectfully submitted.

F. H. WARDLAW, } JAMES MILLER, } GEORGE TILLMAN, } JAMES DORN, } DANIEL HOLLAND. } Commanders

To Brigadier General WILLIAM A. BULL, Commanding Second Brigade, S. C. Militia.

LOWER BATTALION, SEVENTH REGIMENT, Cloud's, 9th January, 1834.

Sir:—In pursuance of our appointment as Commissioner's for that purpose, we have this day laid off this Battalion, into four Beat Companies, as follows, viz:

Beat No. 1.—Commencing at the mouth of Fox's Creek, on Savannah River; thence up said creek to its source; thence an imaginary line intersecting the Augusta road near the residence of Samuel Warner; thence down the Augusta road to the road leading to Horse Creek Bridge; thence down said road to said bridge; thence down Horse Creek to Savannah river; and thence up the river to the mouth of Fox's creek, the beginning place of company rendezvous at Hamburg.

Beat No. 2.—Commencing at the mouth of Fox's creek, and continuing up said creek along the boundary line of beat number 1 to its intersection with the Augusta road near Warner's; thence up the said to the Old Wells; thence up the New Market road, (Battalion line,) to Horn's creek; thence down said creek to Stephen's creek; thence down Stephen's creek to Savannah river; thence down the river to Fox's creek, the beginning company rendezvous fork of the road at Butler's.

Beat No. 3.—Commencing at the intersection of the Battalion line with the western boundary of Barnwell District; thence up the Battalion line to the Old Wells; thence down the Augusta road to the road leading to Horse Creek Bridge; thence down said road to said bridge; thence down the road leading to the Charleston road at Moseley's below the Horsepen Pond to the residence of Mrs. Glover; thence along an imaginary line to intersect the western boundary of Barnwell District, about midway between Burges' Mill and the intersection of the road leading into the Charleston road at Moseley's, with the western boundary of Barnwell District; and thence along said boundary to the beginning, company rendezvous, at Hamilton's bridge on Horse creek.

Beat No. 4.—Commencing at Horse creek bridge; thence down said creek to Savannah river; thence down the river to the Barnwell line; thence along said District line to the intersection of the imaginary boundary line of beat number 3; thence up said boundary line to Horse creek bridge, the beginning company rendezvous at Nail's Store.

Respectfully reported. BEJ. F. WHITNER, } ABNER WHATLEY, } STARLING QUARLES, } JOHN MARSH. } Commanders

To Brigadier General WILLIAM A. BULL, Commanding Second Brigade, S. C. Militia.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

GEORGE POPE, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and Ex officio Register of Mesne Conveyances, for the District and State aforesaid, do certify the foregoing to be a correct copy as will appear by the record of my said office, of book xx. pages 494 and 495.

Given under my hand at Edgefield Court House, this 8th day of February, 1844. GEORGE POPE, c. c. p.

April 3rd

LAW BLANKS FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Key West Gazette, April 12. THE SALT POND, AND SALT MAKING AT KEY WEST.

It may not be generally known at a distance, that Salt is of the purest and heaviest kind is made at Key West in considerable quantities. The enterprise was commenced about ten years since by a Chartered Company, combining the New Bedford and Bahama plans: (i. e.) combining covered works with an open pond.

The "Salt Pond," so called, is a low flat surface in the interior of the North Easterly part of the Island, based on limestone, which is covered with tenacious marie, impervious to water. It is about on a level with the lowest tide, and so flat, that eight inches of water will flow the whole three hundred and forty acres, which constitutes the area of the pond. Formerly, spring tides flowed over into this pond in two different places and filled it. The water thus thrown in, having no outlet, evaporated, and in dry seasons formed Salt without any artificial aid.

An arm of the bay with a very narrow entrance makes into the Northerly part of the Island and approaches the Salt pond in two places; within seventeen rods. The narrowest part of this bay has been stopped with a stone dam, with a tide gate swinging inwards, which receives and retains high water, flowing a pond of about 180 acres. A canal has been cut through the rock from this bay into the Salt pond proper, to that part brought under improvements, and thus the tide pond acts as a feeder reservoir to the Salt pond and Salt works. The company have by dykes and dams prevented the influx of spring tides into the Salt pond, and thus hold a perfect control over it, being able to admit or discharge water at their pleasure.

Connected with and adjoining this pond the Company erected 5300 salt-work feet of wooden works, with moveable covers, built after the New Bedford plan, which is found on experiment with so great a surface of pond, to be badly proportioned into water and granulating plans. The present lessee is erecting additional works in which a better proportion is preserved.

The Company expended in Salt works buildings, tools, and in improvements of numerous kinds, exclusive of lands \$18,000 each. Last season the lessee raked from the covered works more than 18,000 bushels of Salt, being about three and a half bushels from every Salt work foot of ten superficial feet. He also raked from the ground pans about 14,000 bushels, making in all 32,000 bushels. Last spring was very favorable to the making of Salt, but the gale in October destroyed or prevented the making of 10,000 bushels. So that it may not be more than an average of years. The lessee will make about half of his new covered plans of mason work, which is an experiment, so far as we know, entirely new. If successful, it will certainly be permanent.

The Salt made at these works weighs 56 lbs. to the measured bushel, and the bitter water is washed from it, adding to its purity, beauty, and preservative quality. The average price last year was about 24c. per bushel, delivered on board vessels.

The work is nearly done, and now in progress, will, it is believed, give a successful impetus to Salt making, that will add to the business of this Island. It is hard to divert capital from its accustomed channels, and direct it to new enterprises, nor shall we make the attempt. Yet we believe that no enterprise offers a richer reward to the capitalists, than the Salt Works on this Island—especially since all the fixed or unproductive capital required has been expended by this Company, and all the preparatory expense made, and experience gained, necessary to a successful result. The present lessee holds the works for some years, and we wish him all the fine seasons and success, his enterprise so justly merits. We believe it is the general wish, however, to see the Salt Works more rapidly extended than his own unaided means will admit.

Fire at Perryville.—We regret to learn, (says the Selma Free Press,) that the little village of Perryville in the county of Perry, was entirely consumed, with the exception of one house, during last week. It was visited with fire two consecutive nights. There were two stores in the place—one belonging to the Messrs. Ford, the other to Mr. Melton. The first named gentlemen sustained considerable loss—the goods of the latter were nearly all saved.

Military.—The Western, Mo. Journal states that the two companies of 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Fort Jesup, and that they were to leave by the first boat.

Fort Jesup is on the Red River, immediately upon the Texas frontier; and, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are now stationed there seven companies of the 2d Dragoon, eight companies 3d Infantry, and eight companies 4th Infantry. This disposition of troops doubtless is prompted by the aspect of our Texas and Mexican relations.

The Crops.—It is said that the crops in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, never look better nor more promising than they do at the present time.

There was a violent snow storm last month in Boston Bay.

THE LOCUST.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—The seven-year locust will appear this year in the northern part of South Carolina and a part of North Carolina, bordering upon that State—say in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, and Rutherford county, North Carolina. The district or county in which they will appear is probably very large, embracing several counties in each State. The object of this note is to request the newspapers in that part of the country to notice their appearance and the extent of country occupied by them, and send me a copy of their papers containing such notices. All post masters will also oblige me much by giving me such information. It is most likely that other portions of our extended country may be visited by the locusts this year. I wish to make my history of this insect as perfect as possible, and have no other means of obtaining the information required than those now resorted to. I have already twenty six distinct districts, all separate, in which they appear in thirteen different years, and have proof that in each they appear every seven-year.

All other particulars of their natural history have been completed. Editors friendly to the development of this most curious portion of natural history, will oblige me by copying this article.

Respectfully, GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D. Baltimore Maryland.

From the Milledgeville Recorder. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga. } 14 April, 1845. }

Messrs. Grieve & Orme.—You might perhaps confer a favor upon some of your readers, by publishing the following list of names of Revolutionary officers and soldiers who have not yet obtained the bounty lands to which they are entitled under the laws of the United States. In case of the death of the soldier, his heirs or legal representatives are entitled in his stead. The information is contained in Executive Document No. 57, of the first session of last Congress. The whole document would doubtless be interesting to many, but is too large for publication in a newspaper. It is a reply from the Secretary of War to a resolution of the House of Representatives, for the names of all those of all the States who are still entitled to bounty lands. I send you the names of those of South Carolina and Georgia only.

Yours respectfully, A. H. STEPHENS.

A list of names of such Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army as have acquired a right to lands from the United States, and who have not yet applied thereto: [Taken from Ex. Doc. 57, 1st. Sess. 23th Con.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Names. Rank. Dunbar, Thomas Lieutenant. Ford, Tobias Ensign. Field, James Lieutenant. Goodwin, John do. Hart, Oliver Captain. Knib, Josiah Lieutenant. Knabb, John do. Langford, Daniel do. Lloyd, Benjamin do. Martin, John Captain. McGuire, Merry Lieutenant. Mason, Richard Captain. Mitchell, Ephraim Major. Ogive, George Lieutenant. Ousby, Thomas do. Russel, Thomas C. W. do. Surrin, Frederick Surgeon. Williamson, John Captain. Ward, William Lieutenant.

GEORGIA. Allison, Henry Lieutenant. Brossford, Coleson Captain. Collins, Cornelius Lieutenant. Delaplaine, Peter E. Captain. Fitzpatrick, Patrick do. Hayes, Arthur do. Jordan, William do. Mitchell, John do. Maxwell, Josiah do. Mosby, Robert do. Scott, William Captain. Sharp, Jas. B. Surgeon's Mate. Steadman, James Lieutenant. Tannell, Francis do. Templeton, Andrew Captain.

Central America.—We learn that Leon, on the west coast of Central America, was besieged and taken by the combined forces of Grenada and St. Salvador, on the 24th January last, and laid entirely in ruins.—Ibid.

Mr. Prescott, the American historian, in addition to the corresponding membership of the French Institute, has received a similar appointment from the Royal Academy of Berlin.—Ibid.

Hon. G. M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, arrived at Washington last Friday, and has taken rooms at Fuller's Hotel.—Chas. Patriot, 29th ult.

The bullion in the Bank of England now reaches the extraordinary amount of £15,453,303; or more than \$70,000.—Such an accumulation was probably never known there (and of course nowhere else) before.

The whole number of paupers relieved or supported in the State of New York last year, was 97,861.

The Boston Atlas gives great prominence to a correspondence between Judge Wm. Jay and W. J. Bowditch, on the subject of the "Duties of the North."

Judge J. defines what these duties are, and also the wherefore; their main feature is the dissolution of the Union. Bowditch is the gentleman who refused to sign an apparatus of his invention for strengthening the respiratory organs, because he would have nothing to do with slaveholders! Judge J. is the son of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and friend and adviser of Washington. We regret to say he is a Fanatic and a Disunionist.

The causes which, in his opinion, require the North to place itself in opposition to the South and the Union, is the annexation of Texas and the police regulations of South Carolina and Louisiana, subjecting free negroes from the North to imprisonment in certain cases. The "Duties of the North" Mr. Jay thus sums up:

"1. To regard the Constitutional provisions relative to fugitive slaves as utterly revoked and abolished. "2. To punish every individual, whatever may be his office or condition, who may have any agency whatever in the apprehension or surrender of a fugitive. "3. To punish every person who within our territory may exercise, by deed, mortgage, or otherwise any authority over slave property. "4. Whenever any of our colored citizens are imprisoned at the South on account of their complexion, to seize an adequate number of the citizens of the State committing the outrage, who may be found on our soil, and hold them as hostages for the liberation and full compensation of said colored citizens. "5. To petition Congress and the State Legislatures to take measures for an amicable dissolution of the Union."

Such mad and fanatical suggestions, we are sure, will find no favor among the great body of the Northern people. They are too faithful in their devotions to our Union to countenance such destructive counsels. Apart from their regard for the Union, they have too much good sense, too clear an appreciation of the common benefits the North and South derive from the Union, to join any such a crusade against its peace and existence.

We trust that in the language of the Times and Compiler, from which we have taken the above, "such mad and fanatical suggestions will find no favor among the great body of the Northern people. Surely the larger portion of that people must be too intelligent, too patriotic to entertain such views for one moment; and we are surprised and mortified that men having any pretensions to sense and justice can be found in this confederacy, willing to hazard every immunity they enjoy under the Union, and all the future blessings to their posterity which the patriot may anticipate from its preservation, by the publication of such sentiments as are here attributed to Messrs. Jay and Bowditch, alike indicative of a total absence of national pride and common prudence.

We publish this from no unkind feeling for the North, but from a sense that it is only sheer justice to the people of the South, that they should be informed of the existence and doings of these evil spirits who are abroad, anxious to sever the bonds of peace by which we are united, to deprive us of the enjoyment of those privileges with which we came into the confederacy, and to blot out from our remembrance those days in which we were made one people, and those deeds which won for us the appellation of a great people.

We do, however, complain that our friends at the North, if they are truly and sincerely not against us, should lend their countenance and support to leading political journals, who like the Boston Atlas, open their columns for the reception of all the angry, acrimonious and imbibed productions of light-brained enthusiasts and political capitalists, against men who love their country too devotedly to do it harm, and who respect themselves too highly to dream of treason.

It seems, indeed, that so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, the strong party lines which heretofore existed at the North, are to a considerable extent forgotten, or they are effaced by what they conceive to be consideration of much higher magnitude. Whigs and Democrats too, to a certain extent, unite in denouncing the South, and are almost ready to endorse the speech of Mr. Macaulay in the House of Commons, in which we are called "slave-breeders" for another market, and denounced in more violent terms than those who are engaged in the African Slave Trade. And now, when staunch Whigs and staunch Democrats at the North, who have so long and fiercely battled in opposition, on political subjects, are rushing into each others embrace, willing to forget old jars and discords and disagreements, and ready to unite in a terrible and exterminating crusade upon the peculiar institutions of the South; substituting Slavery for Democracy and Slavery again for Whiggery, tearing down the banners in defence of which, in former days, they did such manful service, and in their stead, flinging to the breeze which wafts blessings indiscriminately to a free and happy people, the black flag of Slavery—Slavery, Anti-Texas and Disunion;—we say, in view of this spirit of desolation which is spreading abroad with pestilential rapidity, what are the people of the South to do? It is for them to decide!—Petersburg Republican.

Row at the University of Virginia.

We learn from the Richmond Star, that a most shameful Riot has occurred at the University of Virginia. The students, it seems, commenced a series of mock serenades on the "Calathumpian" principle, being denounced by the Professors, their houses were mobbed, one after the other, fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful scenes were followed up night after night, until it became necessary to call in the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now in the possession of a body of 500 soldiers. Some efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a formal meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them. Most of the students have left the Faculty, it is understood, will resign; and for the present the College appears to be broken up. Many of the students, says the Star, took no part in this shameful affair, but there is a point of honor among all students, not to be tale-bearers, even upon the guilty. This is a point of honor, in such a case, more honored in the breach than the observance.—Baltimore Sun, 24th ult.

The Richmond papers of yesterday fully confirm the account of the riot at the University, which we published yesterday. A letter in the Enquirer from Charlottesville, dated the 21st, which states that Mr. B. Ficklin, the sheriff of the county, had summoned the Jefferson Guards and the militia to aid the magistrates in restoring order, and that they were accordingly under arms to suppress the outbreak among the students. At the latest accounts the students had all left the College, and every thing was disorder and confusion.

During the riot, they assailed the residence of the Professors, breaking windows and doors, and doing much injury to the buildings. They also did much injury to the retundo, and broke the doors and windows of the buildings generally. Fortunately they did not proceed to the extremity of offering personal violence to any of the Professors, but they and their families were kept in great alarm during the night.

In the emergency, the Faculty summoned the visitors of the institution to meet and take the matter into consideration. Mr. Rives was on the spot on Saturday; and the others, or a quorum, are, we hope, by this time there, and taking such efficient action as the extraordinary occasion demands.—Ibid. 25th ult.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, April 24.

Disturbance at the University.—For the last week there has been somewhat of a disturbance at the University of Virginia, between the Professors and Officers of the Institution and the Students. The Magistrates, sitting in the capacity of a called County Court, and a jury, have been in session for three days past, investigating the matter. After the investigation closes, a statement of the facts in relation to it will be published. All is quiet now, and the lectures will be resumed to-morrow. The Board of Visitors were in session yesterday.—Jeffersonian.

From the London (Canada West) Times.

ANOTHER GREAT CONFLAGRATION—HALF OF LONDON IN RUINS.

It is with feelings of intense sorrow we perform the painful task of publishing this extra; to announce the most awful calamity that ever befel this town, and, if we take all things into consideration, perhaps never equalled in Western Canada. Yesterday, (Sunday,) about a quarter past twelve, when most of the inhabitants were attending divine service in their respective places of worship, their devotions were interrupted by an alarm of "fire!" The various congregations immediately ran into the streets, when it was discovered that the "Robinson Hall" hotel was on fire, which was soon consumed, together with a number of merchants' shops and warehouses on the opposite side of Dundas street, all of which, except the corner one, had been erected since the last fire. The wind blowing in a stiff gale from the N. W. by N., and every thing as dry as tinder, it was at the same time raging with indescribable fury to leeward, sweeping in its progress to the South the width of one block, and making inroads into two others. It was found impossible to stay its progress until it laid waste four blocks, and part of three others, containing an area, the principal part of which was closely built, of nearly thirty acres of ground. It is, however, some consolation to know, from all the information we can collect, no lives were lost on the occasion. It adds much to public inconvenience in consequence of the disaster happening the day before the assizes, of which some idea may be formed when it is known that the Chief Justice and Queen's Counsel, who were both here at the time, were driven out of the rooms they had engaged, both houses being destroyed almost in an instant, so rapid was its progress.

Connecticut—Complete Returns.—The whole vote of the State for up for Baldwin, 20,005; Toucey, 25,721; Scattering, 1,883. Making Baldwin's majority over Toucey, 3,284—over all, 1,401. In three towns majorities only are given. If these towns gave the same number of votes they did last year, then the whole poll is 57,710. The few scattering votes yet to be received may bring the number up to 58,000.—Norwich Courier.