

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Presidential contest is now over, and a few days will put us in possession of the result. The election took place in Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the 4th,—in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri, on the 7th,—and in Vermont and Louisiana on the 8th. This list, it will be seen, embraces all the doubtful States. Maryland, Massachusetts, and Alabama elect on the 14th, Tennessee and North Carolina on the 17th, Rhode Island on the 23d, and South Carolina by the Legislature.

We have received returns from a few counties in Pennsylvania, some of which show a very handsome gain for the Whig ticket since the October election. But these accounts come to us through the atmosphere of the New York election, and inasmuch as we are disposed to elect Gen. Harrison without the aid of Pennsylvania, we shall, for the present, set her down against us—take Ohio, and be ready to welcome the young Lion of the West.—The South—the chivalrous South—who believes that she has put on the collar and bowed to corruption? We are not of those.

In this State, there has been comparatively little excitement on the subject.—The Vanites in this county tried to raise a breeze, but evidently failed. The vote is much smaller than at the September election, but our majority will be relatively about the same. It will not vary much from 300. Returns from a few towns in Washington County, show a very handsome gain for the Whig ticket. The following are all the figures we have been able to obtain:

Harrison. Van Buren.

Burlington	272	293
Colchester	27	74
Williston	80	47
St. George	40	2
Shelburne	86	24
Richmond	86	82
Westford	105	44
Essex	72	96
Charlotte	102	22
Milton	146	96
Hinesburgh	129	44
Huntington	48	50
Waterbury	187	109
Middlesex	77	52
Duxbury	68	22
Montpelier	245	309
Berlin	145	152
Barre	129	218
Worcester	15 maj.	
St. Albans	86	114
Georgia	133	24

The members of the Legislature, together with the officers of both Houses, cast their votes for electors on Tuesday at the State House. The following is the result as given in Walton's Daily Journal.

Harrison 174. V. B. 90.

The members from the 3d Congressional district also balloted at the same time for member of Congress no choice having been made at the September election.

Horace Everett 28
Alden Patridge 12
Martin Flint 2

Our last advices from Montpelier say that the "surplus" will be apportioned to the several towns according to their population.

Mr. Tracy's attention having been drawn to the subject of an improved communication between this village and the Falls, by an article which appeared in your paper two or three weeks since, I have lately traversed and examined, with some care, the route there indicated. Although I have long thought that the want of an easy and direct communication between the landing place at the Lake and the valley of Onion River was one of the principal local obstacles to the growth and prosperity of this Village, yet I had taken it for granted that the difficulty was an insurmountable one, and could only be mitigated, by ascending the College Hill, keeping nearly that level to the river, and then crossing to some bluff on the Essex side, and thus avoiding the Falls altogether, and I confess I was not prepared to believe that so convenient a route to the Falls as you have described could exist, and yet have been so long overlooked.

With these propositions, I commenced the examination, and found to my surprise, a course seemingly marked out by nature, along which a road may be constructed, at even less cost than your article would lead one to suppose. It is difficult, no doubt, to estimate by the eye the comparative distances by the present road, and the proposed route, but I am certain I cannot err in saying that a traveller would gain in time, twice or three as much as he would lose in distance, to say nothing of the greater pleasure and convenience to both man and beast. In fact it would be a ride of but ten or twelve minutes from the Square to the Falls, and there would be no hill at all formidable to the heaviest team. The importance of this improvement both to the village at the Bay and that at the Falls, can hardly be over estimated, especially, if, as has been said, and as the confirmation of the ground seems to indicate, it is practicable to change the course of the road from the Bridge to the Essex line in such a manner as to save a mile or more in distance, and a great part of the rise. It is well known that a large portion of the lumber, wood, produce and other heavy articles consumed or shipped at the Bay is brought from the North side of the river, and it is very obvious that an improvement which shall enable a team to carry near double the load must benefit both seller and buyer—the former, by the increased convenience, and consequently diminished expense of transport, and the latter by the reduction of price at which the produce can be afforded.

The transport of the raw material in one direction, and of manufactured goods, hydraulic lime, and other industrial products in the other, between the Bay and the River, must speedily be very great, and if nothing were to be gained beyond simply facilitating the intercourse between these two points, I think no candid man will deny that the

object would well warrant the expense which must be incurred to attain it, but when we remember that the whole country which centres here is so deeply interested in the improvement, it is obvious that no time ought to be lost in accomplishing it. A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

No one, it seems to us, can travel over the ground above alluded to without coming to the conclusion of our correspondent; and it is indeed wonderful to us, that so important, and at the same time so feasible an improvement should have been so long overlooked. It is only to be explained by the general fact, that, where nature has been most lavish, men are prone to be most negligent. We cannot but hope, however, that immediate measures will be taken to have the route surveyed. The leaves are now off, and it is just the season.

HYDRAULIC LIME.—We alluded lately to the discovery of an extensive quarry of hydraulic lime, or water cement, on the land of the Burlington Mill Company at Onion River Lower Falls, and we are happy to be able to state, that further experiments have so fully established its value, that the company are about erecting a kiln for burning, and machinery for grinding the stone, on a considerable scale. The immense variety of uses to which this cement may be applied, such as locks, dams, cisterns, drains, conduit pipes, and the like, renders the discovery of this article an event of great importance to the country bordering on the lake, where the high price of the cement (from \$3 to \$5 per barrel) has hitherto prevented its finding its way into general use.

MARYLAND.—Nothing new has transpired in relation to the choice of a Senate. There is, however, a fearful strife in the social and political elements of the State, which, we fear, must end in commotion, and probably bloodshed. Already the muttering thunder is heard which precedes the tempest. May Heaven preserve and protect this one of the good old thirteen! Bad men have conspired; it is time for good men to unite.—(Nat. Int.)

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the schooner Shenandoah, from Velasco, at New Orleans, advices are received from that port to the 11th of October.—No news from the army. Lt. Jeremiah F. Johnson of the Texian schooner Independence, died at Marion about the 10th of October.

The Texian Telegraph of Oct. 5, contains the (unimportant) proceedings of the first Texian congress, and the message of President Burnet, from which last the New Orleans Bulletin gives extracts.

The President describes the means resorted to for obtaining funds, the ordinary plan of loans having proved inefficient. The government has appointed agents in New Orleans and Mobile, authorized to issue scrip for one million acres of land, at the minimum price of 50 cents per acre.

The military organization is declared defective, and the President intimates that new accessions of "those generous champions of liberty," to wit, volunteers from the United States, are desirable, but rebukes enlistments for short terms. A continuation of the land system is recommended.

The judicial department is also pronounced inefficient, especially in regard to the administration of criminal justice. We have no doubt of it. A district judge—B. C. Franklin, Esq.—has been appointed for the district of Brazos, for the adjudication of prizes.

The President concludes with an earnest admonition to "banish from the councils all party spirit and political intrigue," and to have in other respects like honest people and good republicans.

MEXICO.

The last news from Matamoros, says the Mexican army is in a melancholy condition—that commerce is at a stand; Mexican troops deserting for want of pay, clothing, and food, and probably from some indisposition to encounter the men of San Jacinto. Gen. Urrea has resigned, and in fact every thing wears a sorry aspect for the Mexican cause while the star of Texas is greatly in the ascendant.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer Meridian from Tampa Bay, arrived at Apalachicola on the 17th of October, bringing news of the failure of the deputation sent to negotiate with the Seminoles for peace, of which we have given a full account. Ajajo, the chief of the deputation reports that he found the chiefs of the Seminoles in a hammock in the Withlacoochee swamp, surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, ponds, and an almost impenetrable underbrush, with about three thousand five hundred of their people—men, women and children. On the proposal being made to Osola to lay down his arms and retire to the Westward, the reply was firmly and decisively—"Never—the land is ours, and we will die on it." They boasted of having beaten off other armies of the whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

MORE DISASTERS.—The U. S. steamer, Gen. Izard, in attempting to ascend the Withlacoochee with supplies for the depot, got aground at the mouth of the river, with her bows on the bank on one side, and her stern on the other and 3 feet water in the middle of the channel. In this awkward position they remained till the tide went out, when her centre timbers gave way, and she broke down. Her stores being mostly wet it is supposed will be saved.

How she came in this awkward position, seems not to be well understood. It is said that she was made fast over the night by bow and stern line; and in the morning it was found that her bow line had been loosened, and that she had floated round into the position above stated. Mr. N. body appears to have done the deed—perhaps a bold and crafty Seminole.

Boston, Oct. 29.

Loss of the British steamer Royal Tar.—Capt. Thomas Howes, of the steamboat Bangor, has particularly furnished us with the following particulars of the loss of the above vessel, obtained from one of its passengers:

The steamer Royal Tar, Thomas Reed, master, of and from St. Johns, N. B. for Portland, left on Friday the 21st inst. with about 90 to 100 passengers, including crew. On deck were an elephant, two camels, several horses, and a number of caged animals, comprising a travelling caravan.

On Tuesday, 25th, when crossing Penobscot Bay, and within about two miles of the entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare, it was found that the water was out of the boiler, and as the wind was blowing a very heavy gale from N. W. at the time, the boat was anchored for the purpose of filling the boilers; and in about an hour after, she was discovered to be on fire.

The engineer, with fifteen other persons, immediately jumped into the largest boat and made for the nearest land to leeward, which they reached in safety in about four hours. Capt. Reed promptly took possession of the only remaining boat, and took a position a short distance to the windward. Three gentlemen passengers, and good swimmers, committed themselves to the water, and were taken up by Capt. Reed. The cable was slipped and sail made on the boat with the hope of reaching the shore, but the flames spread so rapidly from aft to forward that her mainmast was consumed in a few minutes, and her tiller ropes being burnt away she drifted broad side to the wind directly out to sea.

A signal of distress had been made, and it was fortunately discovered by the Revenue Cutter stationed at Castine, then about four or five miles to the windward, and she promptly bore up to her relief. Capt. Reed put on board of her the persons in his boat, and then immediately commenced taking off those remaining on board the Royal Tar.

At this time she was a mass of flames nearly from stem to stern; a small space forward which had not yet taken fire, with the bowsprit, bobsprit, &c., was crowded with the survivors. Those on the quarter deck were driven overboard by the flames, and such as survived were hanging to the davit tackles, chains, and ropes attached to the rudder.

Many were suspended by ropes secured on deck, but as the fire reached them, were precipitated into the sea and drowned.—The cutter unfortunately had no boat of sufficient size to render any assistance in taking off the sufferers; and having gun powder on board, Lieut. Dyer, in command, did not deem it very prudent to approach very near the wreck; so that the work of rescue was unavoidably very tedious.

Capt. Reed, however, firmly and resolutely persevered with his boat, though it was with some difficulty that he could obtain an efficient boat's crew to approach the wreck, fearing the elephant would go overboard and destroy the boat.

The last boat left the wreck a little before sunset, with one solitary frantic female, the last on board, whose sister and child had both perished before her eyes.—The loss of lives is estimated at from 26 to 32; there being some small children on board which had not been inserted on Capt. Reed's passenger list, the precise number cannot be ascertained.

The prompt and praiseworthy decision of Capt. Reed in securing the boat was the only means by which the life of an individual could have been saved.

The elephant, camels and horses jumped overboard, and all the animals in cages were burnt.

None of the passengers' or crew's baggage was saved. Many of the trunks, &c. were thrown overboard in hopes that they might be picked up.

The cutter landed the survivors about 3 P. M. at the Isle of Hunt, where they received the most hospitable treatment from the inhabitants. We learn there was a large amount of specie on board the Royal Tar.

Portland, Oct. 31.

The dreadful steamboat calamity yet continues to attract universal attention. The loss of human life, the loss of the wild beasts in the Caravan—burnt to death too in their cages, and the great variety of hazardous escapes, render it one of the most remarkable accidents upon record.

I wrote you here to day that the Elephant is saved. After the fire in the boat began to burn him, he leaped overboard and swam two or three miles to an island—went into a barn yard and after frightening the cattle there out of their wits, was taken care of by the proprietor of the farm. One of the manager's hands were put on shore to take care of him. The pony in the same menagerie also swam ashore. It is said that when the Elephant jumped from the boat, he made signs with his trunk for his keeper to go with him. This keeper or some other person in the menagerie, afterwards jumped overboard with \$500 in specie tied round his waist, and sank immediately.

An Irish woman was seen standing on deck with her clothes on fire, and when the flames reached her cap, she jumped overboard and was seen no more. The scene throughout must have been one of the most awful imagination can picture.

HORRIBLE SHIPWRECK.—On the 29th July, the Volunteer, of Hull, Capt. Clarke, from America, in lat. 45 deg. 23 min. N., and 56 deg. 26 min. W., longitude, about a hundred miles from Cape Breton, discovered a vessel to the N. E., having a signal of distress at the mast head. The boats were manned and went to her assistance, and found her to be the Hannah, of North Shields, Capt. Clough, from the river St. Lawrence, laden with deals. They found on board the master, mate, and second mate able to walk, and four of the crew lying insensible; they were all put on board, and conveyed to the Volunteer, but the master and the second mate were all that were able to crawl up the ship's ladder; the others were hoisted up in a hammock. Every care was taken of so exhausted that he died the following morning, and was gradually recovered. The remaining six gradually recovered. The crew of the Hannah originally consisted of twelve men; she captured on the

16th July, when all her provisions and one of the crew, a Portuguese, were washed overboard. The others clung to her sides for two days and two nights, when they succeeded in cutting away her topmast and she righted. They then put up a piece of carpet to the mainmast as signal of distress, and for ten dreary days and nights they were on board without food, other than the flesh cut from the body of a dead companion, and even this they could not bring themselves to eat until after seven days' starvation. They had no other than salt water to drink. On the 12th day they saw a sail, and rang the bell and shouted on their might, but the vessel went on its course, and was soon out of sight. On the 9th day a man fell overboard, and in the evening a man died in the rigging. Driven to the last stage of famine, they opened the body, took out the liver, which they ate, and occasionally cut pieces from the body (although with the most revolting disgust) to sustain life for a season. [Part of the body was seen by the men of the Volunteer.] On the evening before their providential discovery, one of the boys became delirious, and screamed for his father and prayed of his fellow sufferers not to eat him as they did the body of the man. The poor boy died in the night, as did another man, and they committed their bodies to the deep. The six survivors landed here on Wednesday, 31st of August. Hull Adm.

ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at Brookline, Vt. on Tuesday last. A large number of persons were engaged in raising the roof of a brick meeting house, and as they were hoisting the bell deck, the props underneath gave way and about fifty persons were precipitated to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, among the falling timbers. Several arms, legs and shoulders were broken. One man had a spike four inches long, attached to a pole, driven into his back. About twenty-five persons were more or less injured.

WORSE THAN BARBAROUS.—The Lowell Courier tells us that a fellow calling himself a man, a foreigner, having a demand against a fellow countryman, purchased a writ a few days ago, went with a constable, who is also a foreigner, and stripped the house of every thing it contained, furniture, wood, provisions—everything of the debtor, (who had gone away for a few days) were in the house, and were left there with no bed, no food, no fire, no fuel. The creditor returning to survey the desolation he had made, saw under the head of the infant in the cradle, a small pillow; this he also drew out, and added to the pelf which he had taken, leaving the child upon the bare board.—That night the all but houseless mother wrapped herself in an old cloak which had escaped the eye of the creditor, and slept upon the slightly warm hearth, without bed or pillow.

WHEAT AND FLOUR. It is not surprising that much anxiety should be felt upon a subject which touches so nearly the comfort and almost the existence of the people.—This natural solicitude has called forth various articles from the commercial press, some of which furnish facts and speculations, both curious and interesting to the public. It is now admitted that a very general deficit has taken place in the wheat crop of the country, and that the vacuum must be supplied by importation, to amount of perhaps, five millions of bushels. This calculation is made after taking account the diminished consumption consequent upon increased economy, and the partial substitution of other articles, such as the potato and Indian corn, the crops of which have been or promise to be, far upon an average. This foreign supply must be obtained from the ports in the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Sea, as well as from Bond, in England, much of which has been derived from the United States.

Some of the papers are deprecating the alarm, or rather anxiety, which prevails upon this subject, as calculated to produce a panic, disastrous to various interests in the country. This apprehension results from a false view of the matter, for the occurrence of such a panic at an early stage, in a circumstance which furnishes the best remedy against the evil incident to a scarcity of the staff of life. This is well known in England, where indications of an unpromising crop are immediately proclaimed, that merchants may be induced to resort early to foreign countries, to supply a deficit, which if realized must inflict so much misery upon a populous country. This early intimation, this premature sensitiveness, is more indispensable to the welfare of this country, than that of Great Britain, which latter being, within a few days sail of the great grain growing districts of Europe, can always supply herself with much greater promptitude than distant America, which must have recourse to the same market.

Much curiosity has been exhibited to know the average annual amount of grain produced in the United States. There is no data which enable us to arrive at an accurate result, but the following table, it is said, presents as close an approximation, as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Indian Corn	100,000,000
Wheat	50,000,000
Rye	20,000,000
Oats	20,000,000
Barley	1,250,000

It must not be forgotten that South America and the West-Indies, are as dependent on us for the article of Flour, as our own citizens. The annual exportation amounts to something like seven hundred thousand barrels.—Now it is impossible, as some would suppose, to diminish the threatened scarcity, by adding this amount to the home consumption, as these countries cannot do without the article, at whatever price it may be held. The increased economy which they will be obliged to practice, as well as ourselves, will indeed have the effect of diminishing the amount exported, but this cause will scarcely carry the quantity below five hundred thousand barrels.

It must be recollected, while making this calculation, that the countries in question cannot change their mart immediately, by resorting to the ports of Europe. The shipments from there are always made in grain, and there are no facilities in South America, or the West Indies, for the extensive conversion of the article of flour. But, concluding it may be as curious as new to most of our readers, it is asserted, and that in the most confident manner, that wheat may be shipped from the Baltic and Mediterranean at about half the rates charged upon the same article from Rochester to New York and one fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Making even some allowance for exaggeration in this

statement, it presents a curious fact, the importance of which is enhanced by the circumstances that for many months in the year our internal navigation is entirely closed. We hope the novel and unexpected state of the grain market, will induce intelligent merchants to turn their attention to this matter, and that their consequent exertions will tend to their own profit, as well as to the benefit and prosperity of the country.

THE TULIP MANIA.—The tulip mania which prevailed to so great an extent in Holland, in the 17th century, was believed, until lately, to have had its origin in a passion for flowers. There is abundant reason, however, for supposing that this passion for flowers was only a pretext, which served to disguise an unconquerable propensity for gaming. The process was similar to speculations in certain kinds of stocks or real estate. An individual would give a certain price, say a thousand florins, for a species of tulip, to be delivered in one month. This flower he never saw, nor expected to see. At the expiration of the month, if the prices of this species of tulip had advanced, he exacted not the tulip, but the difference in the price. Besides, this traffic in tulips was not carried on in gardens or conservatories, but in coffee houses and on 'Change. It was frequently the case that neither the seller nor the purchaser ever saw the tulips which brought them affluence or ruin.

We repeat, this tulip mania had its rise in a spirit of gaming which took the place of lotteries and dice, and, for a time, seemed to paralyze the hand of industry, pervading every rank and occupation, and reducing to poverty and despair thousands of individuals. In one city in Holland the traffic in tulips is said to have amounted in three years to ten millions of florins; at the end of which time the people came to their senses and wondered at their folly. It is related that during this tulip mania, a vexatious accident happened to a broker who had undertaken to cultivate in his garden some rare kind of tulips. He employed a sailor one day to do a small job of work, and gave him for a recompense, a piece of bread and dried herring. The sailor refused to do the summer house to eat his luncheon, and seeing on the window what he took to be some onions, he seized them at once, and ate them with his herring with exquisite relish. But the grief and indignation of the merchant may be easily conceived, when, on entering his summer-house, he found that three or four tulip bulbs, valued at several thousand florins, had been sacrificed to appease the hunger of the grumbling sailor.

The tulip mania, though under another name, often rages in this country to a great extent. Last year it took the form of Maine lands; what shape it will assume next, it is difficult to tell; doubtless we shall soon know, for the spirit of speculation will have way.—(Bost. Journal.)

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

SENATE.—Bills—by Mr. Briggs, for relief of Louis Grandy, [convicted of keeping a house of ill fame in Vergennes, fined \$150, and committed for want of bail] read twice and laid upon the table.

Reports of committees.—Bill relating to highways, reported by com. on roads and canals; laid on the table; bill defining the duties of sundry State officers, by Mr. Hubbell, read twice and ordered to be engrossed; incorporating the Barre manufacturing Co.; by Mr. Henry, with amendments reducing the capital to \$150,000 and providing for the first meeting of the corporation within one year, amendments adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed; Mr. Bell, the bill incorporating literary and scientific institutions, reported with amendment which was adopted and the bill read a 3d time, and committed for amendment; by Mr. Pierpont, from the com. on claims; to James Dwyer and Adolphus Paul, and the bill to pay Samuel B. Booth, the sum mentioned in each, (claim growing out of acts of suspension) both laid upon the table.

Resolutions. from the house, assigning a day for election of a Brig. Gen. Mr. Phelps moved an amendment, providing for the election of another Brig. Gen. on the same day, which was adopted, and the resolution, thus amended, was concurred in.

Bills.—the bill ascertaining the principle upon which the grand list of this State shall be made, was taken up, senate in com. of the whole, considered by sections, further amended, reported, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed.

This bill in its present shape, excludes brass clocks and time pieces from the list—places stable horses, except those employed solely for labor, at \$50—taxes foreign bank stock, steam boat, turnpike and corporations—places capital employed by merchants and others, whether owned or borrowed, at 8 per cent upon the whole amount invested, and taxes buildings upon public lands.—These are the essential provisions of the bill that differ from the existing law upon the subject of taxation.

HUTCHINGS.—Bills—by Mr. Carpenter of W. to prevent gambling, referred to General Com.; by Mr. Converse, relating to highways, to com. on roads and canals; by Mr. Peck, relating to Vt Mutual Fire Ins. Co. to Judiciary com.

Laid on the table. Bill for distribution of surplus revenue to the several towns—appropriating \$25,000 for State House, (final appropriation.)—to pay Lebbus Egerton \$2,727.07—rechartering bank of Cal. edonia—incorporating Black River bank.

Bill taxing lands in Jay, reported and recommended.

The bill to repeal 8th section of act relating to State prison was passed.

The bill relating to interest was read a 3d time and Mr. Fullam moved to dismiss it—supported by Messrs Fullam and Adams of G. I. and opposed by Messrs Sawyer of H. Tracy, Needham of B. and Vilas.

SENATE.—Bills—Mr. Phelps, of the com. on military affairs, reported a bill, regulating and governing the militia of this State, read the first time and laid upon the table; engrossed bill for a 3d reading, authorizing the Treasurer to receive the surplus revenue, read a 3d time and passed.

HOUSE.—On motion, ordered that a member for each county be appointed to make up the debentures of the House.

Bills.—To pay G. M. Ordway, referred to committee of Ways and Means; to pay F. Merrill, to the com. of Claims; relative to dismission of attorneys, to Judiciary committee; in addition to act incorporating Montpelier Fire Co. (Turrent Co.) to Gen. com.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, Tuesday morning was fixed to fill vacancy in Bennington Co. court.

The house resumed the consideration of the Senate bill relating to interest, the question being upon passing the bill; supported by Messrs Tracy, Field and Fitch, and Mr. Fullam opposed the bill, when Mr. Adams of G. I. moved an amendment. The speaker decided that the bill could be amended, by unanimous consent, or by commitment, and at the request of the chair an appeal was taken, the objection being that the rules of the house are not applicable to bills from the Senate, and hence there could be no restrictions upon proposition to amend. After discussion by Messrs Smith of St. A., Needham, Tracy, and Fitch, the decision was reversed, and the amendment presented, viz. providing that after one year a disclosure may be compelled in chancery—rejected, and the bill passed—yeas 143, nays 26.

Mr. Fitch moved to dispense with the rules that the house might consider the deposit bill.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK, N. J. On Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a store on Market street, Newark, N. J. Owing to the difficulty of procuring water, the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and before they were subdued, they destroyed about sixty buildings. The amount of the loss is estimated at \$200,000—\$100,000 insurance.

THEATRE DESTROYED.—We have seen the postscript of a letter dated Cincinnati, Oct. 21, which says:—Our Theatre was this morning entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Loss estimated at \$100,000.—Ohio Exchange.

A lucid definition—Monomania.—"A case of monomania," said Mike, reading aloud—"what the devil's monomania?"

"Arrah, dear, don't ye know? Suppose you were to borrow an article without axing for it, and then forget to put it back again—would not that be stealing ye fella?"

"To be sure it would, Pat, and nothing else."

"Hush, darlint! if you was rich, it would thin be monomania."

Matrimonial Hours.—"If I am not at home at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady significantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

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Postscript.

HUZZA FOR OLD CALEDONIA!!!

DANVILLE, NOV. 1836.

DEAR SIR, The battle has been fought, and a glorious victory won in Caledonia. In September we were taken by surprise; now our friends the friends of the Law, have rallied nobly, and the result has far exceeded my own anticipation, though I was confident of carrying the County.

Harrison. Van Buren.

Danville	141	171
Peacham	107	51
Groton	42	81
Cabot	95	137
Walden	11	58
St. Johnsbury	237	67
Lyndon	149	93
Burke	112	23
Waterford	113	17
Birnet	130	54
Wheelock	31	40

Our net gain in the county will not vary much from 600!!! Our present majority in 11 towns is 367. The remaining six towns may reduce it a trifle—perhaps to three hundred.

WINDSOR COUNTY has also done wonders. Everett's majority in fourteen towns is about 1500.

NOTICE. The Inhabitants of Burlington and vicinity are informed that the Examination and Exhibition of the students of Burlington Academy, will be held on the 11th inst. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and at half past 6 o'clock P. M.—A general attendance is solicited.