

Election 2d day of September.



FOR GOVERNOR, DANIEL KELLOGG, OF ROCKINGHAM.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, WYLLYS LYMAN, OF BURLINGTON.

FOR TREASURER, DANIEL BALDWIN, OF MONTPELIER.

For State Senators.

- ELIJAH BARBER, JOHN S. PETTIBONE, CHARLES CHAPIN, THOMAS WHITE, ERENEZER HUNTINGTON, JOHN NOBLE, GALEN PERSONS, JOHN P. SKINNER, HUGH H. HENRY, JONATHAN C. THERRALL, JUSTUS HYATT, CALEB B. HARRINGTON, LEVI B. VILAS, REUBEN PAGE, HORACE FIFIELD, JOHN S. WEBSTER, ASAH EL PECK, RODERICK RICHARDSON, ORAMEL H. SMITH, S. S. BROWN, CYRUS HOTCHKISS, PHILIP S. GATES, JOSEPH SCOTT, ORLEANS CO. GEO. MARSHALL, ESSEX CO.

THE WATCHMAN—CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The last Watchman says: "The Woodstock Age, in humble imitation of the Patriot, is out in a furious attack upon the charter of the Central Railroad."

Everybody knows that we attacked the Central Railroad charter before it passed the Legislature—that we threw the first brick at the infamous thing, and that in this matter, at least, we imitate no one.—But the ineffable meanness of this paragraph is yet to be exposed. There is our friend the editor of the Patriot—he was the first man on the Central Route to advocate it—he wrote in its favor long before the Watchman—he has done more than any editor on the line of that road to make it popular, and now, that it is likely to go, the Watchman attempts to deprive him of his hard-earned position in the good opinion of the friends of that road by meanly endeavoring to create the impression that he is now making "furious attacks upon the charter of that road!" There is something very unmanly and supremely contemptible in this.

The young blue-light of the Watchman continues as follows:

"What sensible man does not know that the benefits accruing to the State by the construction of this road will more than ten times recompense it for the amount subtracted from its revenues by exempting from taxation the million taken by our own people? The addition to the Grand List by the consequent rise of real estate alone will far more than counterbalance any loss sustained by granting this immunity."

Will the sagacious editor of the Watchman inform its readers how much he supposes real estate in the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Essex and Orleans will rise in consequence of the building of the Central Railroad? Does he dare assert that the rise in real estate in one fifth of the towns in this State will "more than counterbalance any loss sustained by granting this immunity?" The advantages of this road will be local and far from being equally divided through the State. The Road will be a positive injury to a large portion of the people on its very track, and pray how are these people to be remunerated? Real estate may rise in Montpelier, in Burlington and perhaps in a few other towns immediately on the road; but will the road cause a rise in real estate in Bennington, Middlebury, Rutland, &c., and yet, the people of these towns are to be compelled to make up, by an increased tax, for the abstraction of the one million from the Grand List invested in the Central Railroad and exempt from taxation! While the towns of Burlington, Montpelier, &c., reap all the benefit caused by the rise of real estate in consequence of this road! Is this justice? Is it common decency? Would it be called honorable among thieves and robbers?

The Watchman goes on: "As for the other objection, has it indeed come to this? Is the 'Green Mountain Democracy' reduced to the necessity of stooping so low as to pick up the very refuse of New Hampshire Locofocoism, and endeavor to turn it to account? That an ill-disposed man may thwart a public enterprise like this by unreasonably denying the right of way through his lands, was

the very doctrine that was cherished and maintained in the Granite State, till the people become so thoroughly disgusted with it that they cast it away with utter contempt. Rely upon it Mr Eastman, that so monstrous a dogma, which even its very originators have scornfully repudiated, will never gain favor in enlightened Vermont. You are moon-struck, if you believe it!"

Stale stuff, this, very stale. The people care very little about this bug-a-boob of "New Hampshire Locofocoism" by which the Watchman endeavors to draw their attention from the horrid features of the pet of the Vermont aristocracy, the central Railroad charter. The democrats of Vermont have no objection to railroads, as a party. The members of that party, in the Legislature of 1843, would have voted for the charter, to a man, if it had been under the control of the Legislature and otherwise as it should have been. Let the editor of the Watchman converse with intelligent New Hampshire whigs on the subject of this central railroad charter—with Prof. Haddock, and such men, if he desires to be satisfied, that even the whigs of that State consider this charter a disgrace to any State. The whigs of New Hampshire never advocated any such abominable doctrine as this charter embraces. It is a wonder to any intelligent whig in any State, how such a charter could have been passed, and an openly expressed opinion that no such charter could have been passed at this day, by a Legislature in any State in the Union except poor, down-trodden Vermont.

The "right of way" has nothing to do with this matter and not a whig, rabid as he might have been, in New Hampshire, ever dreamed of the infamous doctrine of exempting railroad stock from taxation.—This is the issue, in this case, and the Watchman must stand up to it. The people of New Hampshire never became disgusted with the advocacy by the democracy of that State of the doctrine that railroad stock should not be exempt from taxation—for this doctrine was never broached by any body—no whig thought of such a monstrosity as a railroad charter with its stock exempt from taxation! The controversy, then, in this case, does not touch, in the smallest degree, upon the late contest in New Hampshire! It is simply, and plainly on the question of exempting railroad stock from taxation and placing charters beyond the control of future Legislatures. "The denying the right of way by which an evil disposed man could thwart an enterprise like this," has nothing to do with the question and is only dragged in, by the heels, to draw attention from the real issue.

We declare that railroad stock shall not be exempt from taxation—that one portion of the state shall not be taxed for the benefit of the other—that real estate shall not pay taxes while the cash capital is invested in central railroad stock free from taxation. The "originators" of the converse of this proposition, are the whigs of Vermont, and not the Locofocos of New Hampshire. "If this doctrine can gain favor in enlightened Vermont"—if railroad stock is to be exempt from taxation and one portion of the State is to bear burdens of the other, then we misunderstand the character of the people, federal as they are; and if to advocate the doctrine that "the blessings of Government like the dews of heaven, should fall equally, upon the rich and the poor,"—if to advocate the doctrine that it is unjust to exempt one million of the cash property of the State, nearly one half of the grand list, from taxation at the same time that that capital is protected by and drawing interest in the state, be an evidence of lunacy, then we are "moon-struck," and we venture the opinion that if the young gentleman of the Watchman had nothing about his head more troublesome to himself and more offensive to his associates than such ideas, he would feel altogether more comfortable this warm weather.

What whig can tell why it is that a tax on the grand list of the State of New Hampshire raising \$40,000 is sufficient to defray the State Government while a tax of \$90,000 is hardly sufficient to keep the head of the whig state of Vermont out of water?

The late whig Secretary of State, by order of the Legislature copied the revolutionary pay roll that was made out by Henry Stevens into a book of the size of books ordinarily kept in town clerks' offices. The matter copied made about 500 pages, each page containing about the same number of words as would amount to about twenty-five cents the page, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, as such things are charged by town clerks—and what do you think, good farmer, Mr Whig Secretary of State charged for this work? TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS! that is what he charged and he was allowed eight hundred by this economical whig state administration.

In 1840 the present state treasurer made out an apportionment of the surplus revenue to which the several towns in the State are entitled, under the new census. It was about a week's work for which fifty dollars would be good pay, and what do you think, friend mechanic, what do you think he charged? why, only five hundred dollars! and that charge for about

one week's work, more than you can clear in ten years, was allowed by this beautiful State administration!

Now, reader, these are only two items of the enormous expenses of this Administration, for which extravagance you are obliged to pay—do you like it? Will you continue to do it? go ahead then for Slade & Co.

NULLIFICATION.

"Upon the consummation of the threatened measure [the annexation of Texas] I do not hesitate to say that it would be the duty of Vermont to declare her unalterable determination to have no connection with the new Union, thus formed without her consent, and against her will."—Gov. Slade's Message to the Legislature last Oct.

We wonder if the people of this State have an idea of re-electing the "Northern man with Southern principles" who penned the preceding specimen of rank Nullification? Are the people of this State, really Nullifiers? Do they 'go' that doctrine?

FOREIGN WOOL IN LOWELL.

We learn from the Boston Post that some 500 or 600 bales of foreign wool, from Buenos Ayres, valued at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 was lately seized at Lowell where it was in the hands of the manufacturers, by the officers of the customs, for having been falsely invoiced and fraudulently got through the custom house at 5 per cent. duty when it should have been subject to the 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent.

How do you like the looks of this, Vermont farmer? Beautiful "Tariff as it is!" Protects you from foreign competition, just as the whigs told you it would, don't it? We intend no offence, but we should like to call attention, in this place, to the following extract from the whig state Address lately published:

As a matter of pride, of interest and of patriotism, it is obvious, that the chief hope, the chief duty, the proper vocation of the Whig party, is the defence of this child of their own.—THE PROTECTIVE POLICY AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE TARIFF OF 1842.

POLITICS AND TEMPERANCE.

We had thought not to say anything on this subject during the present canvass; but as the organ of the Pinkeys in this county has seen fit to attempt to draw off democratic votes by re-asserting that the democratic party is the "Rum party," it may not be improper to say that, so far as we know anything about it, the Resolutions of the democratic county convention embody the views of the Democracy on the subject. These Resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we believe in temperance in all things, and have full confidence in the capacity of man to govern both his appetites and his passions.

Resolved, "That all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" that democracy teaches that men should be left as far as possible in the possession and enjoyment of these rights, without the interference of legislatures or itinerant lecturers, to control their pursuits, dictate their opinions, or establish for them either a system of religion or a code of morals.

It would seem that these Resolutions are explicit enough. The democracy of this Co. are in favor of "temperance in all things," but they are opposed to this legislation which is continually interfering in those matters of conscience with which, in their opinion, no legislation has a right to meddle. They believe that the people of this State have a perfect right to eat their nut, smoke their pipes and chew tobacco without the interference of any one man or any set of men.

"Columbia, Columbia to glory arise, The Queen of the world and the child of the skies."

In 1811 it was the remark of J. Q. Adams, that if the federalists were "not ultimately put down in Massachusetts, as completely as they already are in New York and Pennsylvania, and all the southern and western States, the Union is gone. Instead of a nation co-extensive with the North American Continent, destined by God and nature to be the most populous and powerful people, ever combined under our social compact, we shall have an endless multitude of little insignificant clans and tribes at eternal war with one another for a rock or a fish-pond, the sport and fable of European masters and oppressors." Texas, Oregon, California, &c. Our government will soon be co-extensive with the North American Continent, and we shall exceed in power any other people. J. Q. Adams in 1811 would baffle treason and extend the sovereignty of the Republic over the Continent of North America, being for the constructive allegiance of the citizens of the United States, though found out of the "old 13" when of force sufficient to constitute a State and near enough to join the confederated sons of liberty. The federal clan of J. Q. Adams are for a rock or a fish pond or little insignificant clans, the sport and fable of old England, rather than see the banner of freedom wave triumphant in the Northern hemisphere.

The Union States that the number of papers and packages which have passed through the Washington post office, unconnected with the business of the Government, has increased 33 per cent, compared with the business of June. The gross amount of proceeds from postage charged to the Government for its letters, &c., received and sent, is enormous. In the Post-office Department alone it is said to reach \$40,000 for the month just past.

MAJ. EASTMAN.—Sir:—I am a whig and read the whig papers. The Woodstock Mercury, Tribune, &c. And sometimes I run the risk of reading the Age when out of sight of "Tom Powers" & Co. I have heard much said by the good people of our Village denouncing the 5th and 6th resolutions passed at the Windsor Co. Dem. Convention, and published in your paper July 24th. I heard them read over and denounced to many persons as containing very bad sentiments to publish to the world—that mankind have a capacity to govern themselves. At the Semi-Centennial celebration of the foundation of Union College, Schenectady, July 22d as published in the Tribune, I noticed Chancellor Walworth's toast, which was: "Our venerable and venerated President who understands the true secret of teaching others to govern, by teaching them to govern themselves." To ease the feelings of many of my whig brethren I wish you would publish in your paper such a part of the celebration as you can spare room for in your paper, and put the resolutions and the toast side by side and the sentiment may not look so bad after all—and oblige

A WHIG VOTER FROM 1824 TO 1844.

(What a change there is in the whig leaders in Woodstock, Maj. do you suppose it's so all over the State, ha?)

The resolutions alluded to are as follows:

5. Resolved, That we believe in temperance in all things, and have full confidence in the capacity of man to govern both his appetites and his passions.

6. Resolved, "That all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" that democracy teaches that men should be left as far as possible in the possession and enjoyment of these rights, without the interference of legislatures or itinerant lecturers, to control their pursuits, dictate their opinions, or establish for them either a system of religion or a code of morals.

When the wise men of these days disprove the principles of the Declaration of Independence, then they will be able to overthrow these Resolutions, and not till then. We understand by the way that a "Mister Cap'n O'Riley" made a werry furious onset upon them a few days since in sundry places in our village. We are sorry that people don't know enough to leave "fixed facts" alone.

New Postmasters in Vermont.—M. M. Flint, West Randolph, Z. S. Spear, Brookfield, Jonas G. Chittenden, Williston.

The whig papers say that the democratic party in the State are making great exertion to succeed, this fall. We really wish it were so.

Remember it.—He that condemns a small insult, commits a great one; the greatest of all faults is to believe we have none.

A large majority of the best wines drunk in this country are manufactured in New Jersey. The Claret, particularly, which is made by men who keep dying establishments and who do not want to waste their indigo.

"What is the matter, John?" "Sam have a bible at me and hit my head." "Well, you are the only boy of the family on which the bible ever made any impression—cry as you please."

"George Washington Napoleon Jackson Hannibal Harrison!" "Yes, ma'am!" "Tell Josephine Rosina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria to bring up the slop pail." "Yes, ma'am."

A miraculous escape.—The following purports to be from the Ithica Chronicle, but whereas several hoaxes have emanated from that quarter, we receive it with a great deal of allowance.

As a party of young ladies and gentlemen were amusing themselves with a rural walk on the 4th of July, one of the number, Miss Moffatt, of Varua, approached the bank of Fall creek, at a point near the dam, about a mile up the stream, to obtain a view over the precipice. Seizing hold of a bush for support, and fascinated by the beauty of the scene, she incautiously leaned too far forward, by which the bush giving away, she was precipitated over the bank, a perpendicular fall of eighty two feet! One would suppose that instant extinction of life must be the necessary consequence of such a descent, but fortunately she was received in water of three and a half feet deep, from which she scrambled on dry land, considerably frightened, but not seriously injured, not having even lost her presence of mind for supposing after striking the water that she might be carried down by the force of the current, she had drawn off a glove, to enable herself to seize hold of anything she might be able to reach, to arrest her progress.

Indiana.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Indianapolis, says: "The census just taken of the State of Indiana shows a remarkable increase of polls over last year, being now about one hundred and sixty thousand, the returns of last year only numbering one hundred and eighteen thousand. The taxable property will not be less than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. And yet we are told that our people are unable to pay any portion of the interest on our public debt."

A young woman was fined the other day, at the Southwark police office, for making a strange use of her "bustle."—She attempted to smuggle a bladder of brandy into the Queen's Bench prison, concealed in the bustle."

RAIL ROADS, FRAUD AND JUGGLING.

To a certain class of men in our Republic, the term "Vested Rights," is extremely pleasing, cheering, and exhilarating, they seem to suppose it coined, exclusively for themselves. And notwithstanding their great pretensions to Democracy, and veneration for Jefferson, they can scarcely make a move or utter a sentiment, which is not begotten by this master spirit of Royalty.

A most perfect illustration of this truth, is found in the double dealing and faithless course of the Central Rail Road company—not perhaps the stockholders of that company, but the great spirits who control and direct the minds and consciences of those stockholders, as summed up, in the person of Charles Paine.

It was universally understood that the object of creating the numerous rail-road corporations in 1843, was to complete two routes from Lake Champlain to Connecticut River and Boston,—one for the accommodation of the east side of the Mountain to connect with the Concord & Lebanon route, and the other for the accommodation of the western part of the state, to unite with the Fitchburg route. In fact it was the log-rolling between these two interests, that produced the charters in their present forms. This understanding was kept up, and the most base and barefaced treachery was practised upon the Concord & Lebanon route under the cloak of the most ardent friendship. The agents and representatives of the central company attended the meeting at Lebanon, with as high pretensions of friendship for the route, as satan manifested for the saviour on the pinnacle of the Temple. Notwithstanding which, in less than 48 hours, the contract, (which Paine had been for weeks negotiating) with the Cheshire route was formally ratified, with the vain hope of supplanting both the Lebanon and the Rutland routes. But corporations have no souls and therefore are not susceptible of remorse, or mental anguish.

The object of this company evidently is to prevent the construction of a road from Concord to White River, and also that from Burlington via, Rutland to the Connecticut River, for in so doing they might monopolize the whole business on their own terms and if it be united with the Cheshire road Gov. Paine and a few coadjutors may get the bonus.

But this matter should be carried to the polls, and such men elected to the Legislature as are pledged to so amend that charter as to render the stock and property taxable as is all other property of the farmer and mechanic, and also be amendable to all future legislatures, as the public good may from time to time require.

It is indeed gratifying that the signs of the times are so auspicious in relation to this matter. Hundreds, who at the time these corporations were created, exerted all their powers to render them independent of the Legislature have, by the juggling of Charles Paine, & Co. had their eyes opened to the true design of those land sharks, who procured, and who control the central company,—and are now anxious to see the creature bridled, and rendered (if not honest) obedient to the will of the people as expressed through their representatives, when uninfluenced and unbiased by the powers of wealth and untrammelled by the meshes of intrigue.

The people should fully understand this matter. In the first place this charter was forced through the Legislature by being made a strict party question, yes upon the whig party aided by a few nominal Democrats, who esteem pecuniary interests, more than honest principles, rests the odium, nay, the disgrace of increasing the burden of the laboring thousands, to fill the pockets of the proud and haughty capitalists. The Montpelier Watchman acknowledges, that by this exemption in the central charter, will be abstracted from the Grand List of the State, \$1,000,000. This then increases the burden of taxation upon those who are dependant on their daily labor for the support of their wives and little ones.

Already have hundreds, in our state transferred, their money at interest from the Grand list of their towns to the books of this central rail road company, where it is exempted from all taxation. Already is the finger of derision pointed at the Legislature of Vermont, even by the Whigs of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. And will those who are interested in the Rutland route,—will the people of the state submit to this juggling this base perfidy of Paine and his tools? Will the tax-payers of Vermont consent to pay a two fold tax, for the benefit of speculators and sharks? If they do, they must have lost the spirit of Allen and Warner, which has heretofore signalized them among all their sister states. Freeman, rally! Rally and assert your rights, and assert them with a determination to recover and maintain them, come out boldly and rend in season the chains with which a few overloaded and overbearing capitalists are endeavoring to bind you. Let them understand at once that so long as you are called freemen, you will enjoy equal rights, and will never consent to become a corporation-ridden community. H.

Fire and loss of life at Newport, R. I.

—On Sunday about noon the Ocean house took fire in the kitchen, and three hundred inmates, fashionable boarders, truned out to seek other quarters. A little before six o'clock in the afternoon, the corpse of Samuel F. Gardner, Esq., of Newport, was taken from the ruins. Mr White, connected with the hotel, was missing, and several persons were injured by the falling of the building. The stables were saved, and a good portion of the baggage and furniture. The establishment was owned by a company of gentlemen in Newport, and was insured at the American office for \$8000, Washington \$6000, Mutual \$4000; (all Providence offices) and in Hartford at the Hartford office for \$6000, Protection for \$8000, and Aetna for \$6000.

P. S. Mr White was not injured.

A story is going the rounds of the papers that a ring, lost eleven years since, has lately been found within a turnip, produced on the field in which the ring was lost. It is not often that rings turn up in that way.

THE PRICE OF WOOL.

There was a new impulse given to woollen manufactories when the present tariff went into operation—the demand for cloth good, and the hopes of consumers as well as the producers sanguine all will agree. Under this impulse manufactories sprung up, operations were extended, and the price of wool of course enhanced. Manufacturers were inspired with renewed hopes under the impressions that the future policy of the government would be such as to enable them to compete successfully with the manufacturers of Europe. Polk's election has cast a damper on these hopes—thrown gloom around the branch of American industry, and those engaged in it are very cautious what preparations they make to extend operations. Not a single new establishment to our knowledge has been put in operation these last six months—but little wool is bought and that at a price greatly reduced from last year. This in our opinion, is a rational view of the subject fully justified by the existing state of things.—Claremont Eagle.

The above are the reasons given by the editor of the Claremont Crow, for the fall of the price of wool the present season.—We hope the editor knows better, and are inclined to think he does; but common honesty should teach him that thus to evade a direct question is one of the meanest resorts, not only of a political editor, but of a common bar-room politician. He says "Polk's election has put a damper upon manufactories—thrown a gloom around this branch of American industry." He knows that in the above paragraph he has uttered a lie too absurd to be believed. He as well as any one else knows that manufacturing is carried to a much greater extent the present season than ever before, and that both cotton and woollen mills are almost constantly going to operation, and also that it is the best business which is carried on in the country at the present time. We think that no other federal editor in the State would offer such false and foolish reasons for the fall in the price of wool. We know that holding a controversy with the editor of the Crow upon any subject, is like fishing for minnows, yet if there are any of our readers who suppose that this tariff raises the price of wool, we wish to set them right. The reason why it does not is because the leaders of the federal party never intended it should. The present tariff imposes a duty of three cents specific and thirty per cent. ad valorem on the high grades of wool, and on cheap wool only about three mills per pound.—Under its operation about 30,000,000 lbs. of coarse wool have come into the country within the last three years, having a duty of only three mills per pound, while the average importations of fine wool has not exceeded a half a million of pounds per year. The coarse wool, the importations of which in some years, have amounted to one fifth as much as the whole products of the United States, is brought into the wool growing regions of the country and manufactured. It is manufactured in all the New England States. It is this wool which causes a surplus in the market, and which tends heavily to depress wool of American growth.

And let it be remembered that it was the federal party in Congress who voted to let this wool come into the country, almost duty free, to benefit the rich manufacturer. That party have always deluded the wool-growers, by pretended protection. As an evidence of this it can be clearly shown by documentary facts that wool has been the highest when the Tariff was the lowest. By the prices current of the Boston papers, wool brought from 55 to 60 cts. per lb. in 1818, and in 1819 from 55 to 58, and in 1821 from 60 to 85; yet the duty on wool was only 15 per cent. By the Tariff of 1824 a duty of 30 cts. per lb. on all above 10 cts. was imposed, from that year to 1828 the average price of wool ranged from 25 to 62 cts. By the Tariff of 1828, 40 per cts. and 4 cts. specific on all wool over 8 cts per lb. under 8 cts. duty free; yet wool in 1828 averaged from 30 to 50 cts per lb. and in 1829 from 25 to 45. By the Tariff of 1842, 30 per ct. and 3 cts specific on all costing over 7 cte per lb. and under a cent 3 mills per lb, yet in 1842 wool averaged from 18 to 38 cts, and in 1843 it averaged about 27 cts, and in 1844 from 25 to 40, and in 1845 it is full 10 cts less than in 1844. By this it will be seen that wool brought in 1818—9, and 21 nearly or quite double what it is at the present time, yet there was then only 15 per cent duty on it—now there is a duty equal to 40 per cent. Common sense should teach the editor of the Crow that demand and supply regulates the price of wool as well as every thing else, and although it has been the highest when the tariff was the lowest,—it was no doubt so in consequence of an artificial stimulation which the tariff gave it in connection with the importation of coarse wool. We well recollect that during the last Presidential contest, the Crow was constantly telling the farmer that "the higher the duty the lower the price," when talking with them about manufactured goods, sugar, salt and iron; but when he talks to them about wool, he says the duty increases the price. Such ignorance, hypocrisy and falsehood should not be tolerated.

Newport Argus.

Great Fire in St John, N. B.—About half-past 10 on the night of the 29th ult., a fire originated at Nisbet's blacksmith shop, on Peters wharf, St. John, N. B., and spread eastward with great rapidity, and destroyed forty houses before its progress could be arrested. All the buildings, except two of brick, were of wood. The probable loss is estimated at about £60,000, a small portion only of which is covered by insurance. Several of those burnt out saved a part of their goods, furniture, &c.; but those near the place where the fire originated saved but little.—Boston Post.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.

—At a recent election of a parish officer by a board of guardians in the south-west division of this country, the votes were prefaced with some remarks on the capacity of the respective candidates. A worthy member of the board observed:—"I have known Mr. — a long time; in fact, I have known him forever; therefore, he shall have my vote."