Correspondence of the Ledger. MULBERRY CREEK, Caldwell Co., N. C. May, 1852.

MR. HOSHER STORRINS:

Dear Cousin: After leaving Lenoir, w crossed the Yadkin River. As we were approaching the delightful valley of that beautiful little River, we heard a loud rumbling sound, which we mistook for a waterfall, but on reaching Col. Davenport's we found that everybody there had been started by a terrific sound which they say was accompanied by a jarring sensation which caused wheat to full thro' the cracks of the grain 'oft. It occurred on the 29th ult.; and we leve heard it spoken of at every house we have stopt at since, on both sides of the Blue Ridge. From the Yadkin, we went up the Turnpike Road to the top of the Ridge, on the line between Caldwell and Watauga counties. The Turnpike is a good road over a rough country, and passes near the noted Blowing Rock; as we pedlers were a curiosity to the natives, and it being Sunday, a party of young people of both sexes (ten miles below the Rock,) turned out on foot to accompany our wagon and show us the Rock. The Boss and I. walked time about with the gals, while the other drove our carriage.

Now the Boss, mind you, is a married man. But Hosher, you just ought to see him doing the agreeable among these Mounting gals ; he sometimes tells them that he is married, but they declare they know better; the Boss then laughs and tips me a wink, and when we are alone the Boss says that the dear creatures in homespun buy more goods from him than they would if they knew he had a wife and Bables.

Speaking of girls, Cousin Hosher, we met at the Rock some young people from beyond the Blue Ridge, among whom were two girls whom I consider the most perfect specimens I have ever seen, of the rough and ready style of "beauty unadorned." They were just such jems as we could reasonably suppose old Nature would produce in these Mountain wilds, to cheer and beautify these desolate places. These girls wore small plaid homespun with calico bonnets. Their complexion is a blending of the rose and lily. the youngest of them (now eighteen) told me that she weighed 180 lbs. at sixteen .-They have beautiful forms, and in a word there is none prettier in Union Co. These girls came down with us from the Rock, to our wagen and while we were hitching our horse, the youngest of the girls stepped up close to the Boss, and says she, "Mister, do you barter for skins?" "Skins," says he, letting fall the trace he held and turning round to look at her, but as he got no further information by looking he finally asked what kind of skins! "Oh," says she, "any sort, sich as Coons, Foxes and Wild Cats."—
"What," says he, "you don't have Wild Cate here, do you ?" Says she, "I reckon we do. I seed one this mornin." "Ah." says the Boss, (beginning to look free and easy again.) Says he, "Why did you not catch him?" "I did," say she. "Ah, how did you eatch him ?" "Why, with the dogs," says sie. By this time the Boss left off looking at her, and turned to his work again, but I had done hitched the horse and was stand-ing behind the wagon holding my sides at his expense. On observing me, he turned again to the fair Huntress, and says, "have you good dogs?" "Yes," says she, "as good, I reckon, as is in these parts." "Well," says he, "if I come to your house some of these times, will you hunt Wild Cats with me ?" "Yes, sir, any time." The Boss looked each way, but not seeing anything else to talk about, says "good evening ladies."

On reaching the top of the Sidge, the Boss left me and the Goods, and went on herse back down the mountain to the Town called Boone, and he says it is a Boone .-The people up here do not look as healthy in general, as they do in South Carolina .-Horses and Mules are as high here as in the Souths Corn and Bacon both scarce: is Caldwell, Bacon is worth 11 cents cash, and eorn from 50 to 75, and but little to be had at any price. We were on the Blue Ridge about the 4th and 5th of this month, and there were as heavy frosts there on those mornings as I ever saw in Union at any season : but the frost done no damage, as the fruit trees have not yet bloomed out. The woods up there look like mid-winter. They gave us up there lots of Irish Potatoes to eat, which I like, they being much better than any grown in our Country. The lands on the Blue Ridge and on all the little streams are very rich, and money may be made here by raising stock, as it costs but little to raise them, and there is always a ready market for

On the valley lands of this Country, the fruit harvest will be abundant, it being now e far advanced to suffer much from cold.

I told you in my last that I expected to marry, but that good thing in not happen ed to me yet. Your Consin, STURELY.

[For the Ledger.] The People's Right.

PLEASANT HILL, S. C. The people of South Carolina are peculiarly sensitive upon any point which they deem an infringement of their rights by the General Government, or from any quarter beyond the limits of our State. Yet, strange to say we have for years submitted to a most unjust asurpation of an important right, by our own Legislature. A right which unquestionably belongs to us, guar antied by every principle of Republicanism.

I allude to the manner of electing electors of President and Vice-President of the Uni

The privi e of voting in this election should have been guarantied to us by the frames of the Federal Constitution; but the power was granted to the Legislature of the several States to determine the heat made of several States to determine the best mede of easting the vote of the State. In no instance s power been observed save one. The Legislature of South Carolina reserves to

herself the right of giving the vote of the State; or of judging whether our vote should be given at all; or whether we should stand aloof, apparently indifferent spectators in a ontest of such vital importance to us and to the whole South. To this act of our Legislature may be attributed the exceeding lack of interest ever manifested by our people in this important election, Exertion is useless when we are denied a voice in the matter .-We are seldom or never represented in the Democratic Convention, and although our vote might be of the highest importance in seuring a suitable nominee, still our wise legisaters persist in proclaiming strict neutrality! We have denounced Virginia, Georgia, and other States, as being untrue to the cause of the South; and they can with equal justice and propriety, accuse us of being indifferent to their interests, when we refuse to assist them in procuring a candidate for the Presidency, pledged to support her domestic in-

In every other State in the Union, the

election of Electors is made by the people. In South Carolina alone, is this anti-republican practice continued. We are told that his system has ever worked well, and that the people are better capable of judging, in his matter, through their representatives, han within themselves. This last is indeed poor compliment to the people of South Carolina; but supposing it to be true, is the present mode the one best calculated to advance their knowledge in Federal politics? Is it probable that a citizen will evince any considerable interest in the result of an election when he is denied the right of voting? Will it inspire him with confidence in his own powers of discrimination, and operate as an incentive to greater and more zealous perseverence? On the contrary, it is calculated to retard rather than advance the intelligence of the State. Let the present odious system be abolished—restore to the citizen the right which unquestionably belongs to him—let him feel that he is instru-mental in electing the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and it is scarcely probable that he will support a candidate whose feelings and interest are not identified with his own. It is a direct insult to the State to intimate that we are less intelligent, or less capable of governing ourselves than the people of North Carolina or Georgia; and I would say to Carolinians, vote for no man to represent you in the Legislature, who is not willing to restore to you your constitutional rights, and award to you privileges, which are granted to the citizens of other States. At your next election, when political aspirants are courting your favor, let them declare themselves willing, or not, to establish this anti-republican measure, and give you a right to vote for President of the United States and Governor of South Caro-

Many talented men of our State advocate the right and urge the policy of giving these elections to the people-among whom is B. F. Perry, a member of the Legislature from Greenville District, and Editor of the Southern Patriot. Mr. Perry's able efforts in this matter, in the Legislature and elsewhere, deserves the highest enconiums, and should be rewarded by the citizens of his native State and District. From an article on this subject in the Southern Patriot, is taken the following facts and sensible remarks :-

" But we are gravely told that no harm has

yet resulted from this usurpation and antirepublican feature in our State government. This has ever been the plea of tyranny, and It is, however, althe excuse of usurpers! ways untrue, and is so in the history of our Presidential elections. In several instances the vote of South Carolina has been cast for candidates for the Presidency, who would never have received the votes of the people. In 1800, the Legislature of this State for Aaron Burr for Vice-President, in opposition to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who was a native citizen of South Carolina and who had nobly defended and honored his native State, in war and in peace, at home and abroad! In 1832, the Legislature voted for Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, for President, in preference to General Jackson, the illustri-ous, native-born son of South Carolina. In 836, the Legislature voted for Mr. Man-1836, the Legislature voted for Mr. Man-gum, of North Carolina—a man wholly un-known to the people of South Carolina—in preference to the regular nominee of the Democratic party, Martin Van Buren, who eceived the vote of the State four years aferwards. In 1840, the Legislature refused o vote for Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice-President, although they voted for Mr. Van Buren, on the same ticket? On one occasion, we remember the Legislature spent a whole day in determining whether they should vote at all for President!

If the election of Electors had been made by the people, would they have voted for Burr instead of Pinckney? Would they have voted for Floyd instead of Jackson Would they have voted for Mangum instead of Van Buren or Judge White! In our opinion, the people of South Carolina would have voted differently, in all these cases.— The Legislature may be under the influence of a clique, and are easily managed. The people could not be so easily controlled by the wire-pulling politicians. Hence the strong reason why there has been such opposition to giving the election of Electors of resident and Vice-President to the people.

It is impossible for the Legislature to give a correct vote of the State, and the people should with one voice denounce a system o utterly averse to the true principles of Republicanism. RANDOLPH.

We had the pleasure this morning of welcoming to out city Mr. N. P. Willis. the accomplished and popular author, and one of the editors of the Home Journal, oublished in New-York. This is Mr. Wil is's first visit to the South and Southwest. He is traveling for his health, and is accompained by his father-in-law, the Hon. oseph Grinnell, of New-Bedford, Mess Willis will remain here a few days, and return home by the Western route We trust he may have opportunities of seeing something of the style of life in New-Orleans among the old and the new population, and on the plantations. New and rich themes will be developed for his graceful and flowing pen.—N. O. Picayne, 15th.

MASSACHUSETTS MAINE LAW-The Maine law as passed in Massachusetts, goes into effect on the 19th of June, and two days afterwards the people are to vote whether or not it shall be suspended for one year.

Lauraster Ledger.



Lancasterville, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1852

The subject of the article by Randolph, in this paper, is one which has been repeatedly spoken of, and in 1849 was referred in the Legislature to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who reported in favor of the present mode. The minority of the Committee made a counter-report, which we will publish in our next paper. We wish our people would give this matter due consideration. If we live under a Republican Government, let us enjoy the rights and privileges of Republicanism. The facts adduced by the Greenville Patriot palpably assure us of the futility of the present mode, and clearly demonstrate the benefit which may result by giving the election of President to the people. Although we would favour the suggestion of Randolph with respect to giving the election of Governor to the people also, yet we doubt if this will ever be done, from the fact that in order to accomplish this end, it would require an alteration of the Constitution; and our legislators are ever opposed to making any change in that instrument; at the same time we know of no instance, where this course has ever proved injurious to our interests.

1-67" We are at a loss to know what t vrite about. "News is scarce" they say, and as regards the local affairs of our village, our people move on in the even tenor of their way, attending, each one to his own business, and allowing others to do the same, without interfering. We hear it rumored that several gentlemen "are out" as candidates for the Legislature. For the Senate, we hear the names of Col. T. W. Huev, and Messrs. George McC. Witherspoon and Wm. McKenna mentioned; for the House Messrs. K. Cureton, M. P. Crawford and P. T. Hammond. We cannot vouch as to the correctness of this, the truth will be better ascertained by the candidates being announced in the Ledger.

The Newberry Sentinel.

Our friend Garlington seems surprised that we should be ignorant of the politics of his paper, when he says "Secession has been written in burning characters, upon our where else in and around our office " We plead guilty, as to ignorance although we were not "blear-eyed." The fact is friend Garlington, we had only been receiving the Sentinel for a few weeks back, although we sent you the Ledger from the first. As we travel far from home

Your allusion to guid pro quo-tit for tat. induces us to request you to send us the number of the Sentinel in which you were pleased to notice our paper as we never before had the pleasure of seeing it.

Our readers and subscribers (we nave readers who are not subscribers) we trust will excuse us for the lack of Editorial matter this week-we will try to make it up by and by. Hope Brother Grist of the Yorkville Miscellany will not retaliate on us. One thing is very certain, we are determined not to write about the weather

By referring to our Special advertising column it will be seen that Mr. P. T. Mobley is a candidate for the office of Tax Collector. Some man told us this morning there "was any quantity" of candidates for that office, but we do not know who they are.

We would be much obliged if some riend would write us some articles on Apri-

South Carolina Papers.

Sumterville boasts of two papers: The Black River Watchman, and the Sumter Banner. The former is published by John W. Ervin, and edited by T. B. Fraser & J. W. Ervin. Few papers in the State, or any where else, enjoy the celebrity which the Watchman does. We have no doubt, every subscriber is very well pleased that he parted with his two dollars for it, and well he may. The Watchman is ably edited, the paper of medium size and well filled every week, not with "trash," but good, well se

ected erticles. We cannot speak so favourably of the Banner, which is published by W J. Francis and edited by J. T. Green .-Sometimes, but very rarely, the Banner does mannage to have one column of editorial matter, but like angel's visits, these occasions are "few and far between" The Banner is a good readable paper, and if friend Green would exert himself, the value of his paper would be greatly enhanced. It needs only the effort.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1852 .- A trav elling friend, who has been in the West and just returned, informs us that as unpromising as our cotton appears, it look quite as well as the western crop. An early stand is indispensable in the West secure a large crope; so that the present prospect is unfavorable.-The frost and cold spring are the causes to which the backwardness is attributable.—Marion Star, 1 and instant.

particular inquiry as to where we that night, and were told we would fortably accommodated at Anders the Savannah River. The distance Anderson C. H. to Andersonville being eightoen miles, and a fine ridge road to travel on, we made no great haste, but travelled very leisurely along. About four miles from the river, my companion called my attention to a little log hut, and inquired how I would like to stop there all night—of course we hooted at the idea—the little, squalled children sitting on a few loose boards which were placed on sills before the house, and which answered for a piazza, the crevices in the hut large enough for one at a distance of twenty feet, to pitch an egg through without breaking it, &c., gave us no favorable opinion of that place as one in which we could rest our weary limbs. About dark, we were descending one of those large hills, invariably found before reaching the river, expecting every moment to see the little town of Andersonville.

On, on, down, down we went, and in few minutes we beheld the Savannah "rolling majestically along" before us. "Wo!" said our companion; and our obedient steed, ever ready to obey that command, stood still, "Where is Andersonville?" said we. "Where is Andersonville?" responded our companion, There was the river, no flat to carry us across, and no Andersonville. We both proceeded to the bank of the river, and exercised our lungs in no inconsiderable manner, whooping and holloing for the ferryman, but no ferryman came, neither could we discover any spire or house-top to assure us that Andersonville was any where in those "diggins." It was getting late, the stars made their appearance one by one, but the fleeting clouds which overspread the firmament obscured their light. It was soon dark, and there we stood anxiously looking

These woods are crowded with robbers, they make these river swamps their homes, and I apprehend they will be on us. We must go back and try and stay all night in that little hut." "What! in that miserable, dirty hut?" said we. "I see no alternative," said he, "I feel alarmed now." Saying this he went to the buggy and took out a bottle of Cogniac. from which we regaled ourselves, as he said to drive (not dull care) but fear away. He then took out an old pistol which we must notice. This pistol had never been shot for many a day, and from the very best reason it was with difficulty it could be shot. There was only one way to make it shoot; this was by holding the pistol in one hand, and holding the cock back by the other. When you wished to hit an object, you had to aim it with the left hand, then hold the cock back with the right, and let go. Ten chances to one if you came within six feet of the object aimed at. Our banner, upon our frontlets, in the palms of companion got his pistol ready, saying we our hands, upon our door posts, and every must drive, and he would shoot if any one molested us on our way back, for we had concluded we had either to go back to the hur, or stay there all night. 80 wn the former alternative

About 9 o'clock we reached the little hu where we were now glad to stay all night. had never seen your paper before, or, when In answer to our request, after we had briefwe had that pleasure it was before you be- ly told our tale, the head of the household. came connected with it, we apprehend, like a hard worn sun-burnt person, told us we a good and faithful Sentinel, he does not could stay, although he said the accommodation we would have to make the best of Glad enough were we to get in on any terms, so after giving him the horse, we managed to climb and creep, so as to get into the

> These people were poor, but so far a they were able, they did all that they could do to render us as comfortable as possible and we presume no one slept more soundly than these two weary travellers, especially as we retired to bed at a late hour in conse quence of having supper late. Our host n reply to our inquiry, said that if we had have looked at a tree on the bank of the river, we would have discovered a horn, that by blowing the horn the ferry-man would have come and taken us to Andersonville which he said was in the middle of the river. or rather on an Island at the junction of the Seneca and Tugaloo rivers, which united and formed the Savannah. The next morning after partaking of a meal they called breakfast, in company with at least one million of flies we hitched up, and bidding our host and hostess good-bye, patting the little curly hended urchins, and speaking an encouraging word to our faithful steed, we proceeded on our route to the El Dorado of our hopesthe for West.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are indebted to the publishers, Mess Leonard Scott & Co., New York, for a copy of the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, BLACKwood's Magazine and the Washminster

These Periodicals are the critical censor of the British scholastic and literary world The London Quarterly advocates measure adverse to the principles of its great oppo nent, the Edinburgh Review, and sustains hn views of the Tory purty.

The Westminster Review, now in the thirty-fourth volume, was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liber als. It advocates such measures as will tend to the reduction of Tory, and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, &c.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine is more general in its character, being devoted to classical literature, biography, narratives his torical and fictitious, &c., These works are re-published in this country at a reduced price by Messrs, Scott & Co., to whose adertisement we direct attention. The subburgh Magazine alone, is \$7,50 per year. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

tine is on our table.

azine, and we are at a loss to conjecture hor Godey is enabled to design such handsom

and other well known writers.

N. B. The price of the Lady's Books is \$3 00 per year for a single number; we will furnish the Book and the Ledger one year for 84 no

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia. The June number we have received.— From the manner in which it is gotton up, and also from the choice literary articles which it contains from eminent writers, Sartain's Magazine is working itself into favor barely from its excellence. The June number is well stored with articles from Henry B. Hurst, Charles G. Leland, R. H. Stod. dard and others of equal celebrity. The engravings are good, but do not please us as well as Godey's. Terms \$3 per year for a single number; two copies \$5; five copies \$10. Address John Sartain, & Co., Philadelphia.

By the Last Mails.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

The two Houses take business very quietly, and neither were in session yester-Members go away for a month or wo, and returning, find things just as they left them. The only appropriation bill that has been brought forward is the Deficiency Bill, and that is still under discuss-The vote on the Collins' line amendment, and the pending amendment offered by Mr. Bell, appropriatiog \$397,000 to pay clams of citizens of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, for looses incured in the Creek to see if the ferryman would make his appearance.

"This wont do," said our companion.—
"These woods are crowded with robbers, they

had the opportunity.

The Supreme Court will close its term
by the end of this month, and will nearly sweep the docket.

Members of Congress are becomin more and more absorbd in the Presidentia contest, and devote but little attention to any thing else. Even after the nominations they will be as little disposed to attend to business as at present. The business habits of the House of Representatives were deranged and destroyed by the long and engrossing sectional conflict of 1850, during which time no business was thought of, and an appetite for excited debates was encouraged. The general tone of the present Congress is harmonious, except when any subject bringing up the Compromise measures is mentioned. It is a remarkable fact that at the begin

ing of this session, the Democrats having the control of nearly all the State Governments, and an overwhelming majority of both Houses, it was generally understood that the next President must be a Democrat; whereas, many things are taking such a turn as to render it possible that, if any Whig. It is quite as uncertain at this moment who will be the nominee of the Democratic Convention as it was six months ago, New candidates are occasionally spoken of. Gen. Rusk is named by some, and Mr. Dickinson by others. It is believed that the Democratic Convention will endorse the fug slave law, for the will not lose a single Northern Democratic State by it, and must gain by it nearly

all the Southern Democratic States. But the Whig Convention will be reluc tant to adopt any resolution in support of the fugitive slave act, for by it they would hazard the loss of nearly all the Northern States. If the South, however, be fully represente in the Whig Convention, it will be possible to carry the resolution. tions which were adopted in the House, this session, on motion of Mr. Hillyer and Mr. Jackson. The Whigs of Alabama and Georgia are now hesitating whether they will go into the Whig National Convention or not. They depend upon the advice of their friends in Congress, and they will not recommend that they be represen ed in the Convention, unless they can at the same time give assurance that tn tha case the friends of the fugitive law will have a decided and firm majority in the Convention.

The Republic of yesterday contains

etter from Mr. Abercrombie and Mr White, Whig members from Alabam stating their reasons for declining the appointment of delegates at large to the National Whig Convention. They are unwilling to go into a Convention where they will be necessarily out-voted.

WASHINGTON, May 17. Business at the North is very brisk Importations are coming in very freely.

All apprehension of another money pres-not only here, but abroad.

Recent advices do not give token of any impending revolution or war in Europe. PrinceNapoleon appears to be employed in consolidating his power, and in revenging every indignity ever offered to the memory of his uncle. In the recent debate in the British parliament, on the militia bill, it was urged that Napolion was a predesti-nation, and expected to fulfil, in his own form, all the objects of his uncle; that he had obtained power by breaking through all the sanctions by which men are bound; and that he must maintain it by fostering the prejudices of the French—whose strongest prejudice is aganst the British nation. Mr. Roebuck asserted that upon Napoleon's popularity with the army depended his power; and that no one could deny that his popularity with the army would be infinitely increased by an invasion of England. Lord Palmerston sheet through the collected, cription price in Great Britain, of the Edinburgh Magazine alone, is \$7,50 per year.

Hours's Lady's Beog.

The June number of this popular Magaine is on our table.

The present number contains one hundred that all this was mere croaking, and had

provoke the hostility of France and perhaps those powers have e position they took on this subject, when they issued orders to their west Indian fleets to protect the Island of Cuba from any invasion from this country. President Fillmore was very apprehensive, at that time, that a case might occur of the interruption and seisure of some American vessels by the French or British squadrons. Should it occur it may raise a flame in the country.

flame in the country. Mrs. Adams, widow of ex-President John Quiney Adams, died on Saturday, at her residence in this city, at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Adams was a native of Maryland. Her father, Col. Johnson, was Consul of the United States at London, where Mr. Adams married her

Mr. William S. Derrick, Chief Clerk of the State Department, died on Saturday. He was appointed as a Clerk in the office He was appointed as a Clerk in the onace in 1827, by Mr. Clay, and became Chief Clerk during Mr. Tyler's administration.

He was thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the office, and was frequently appointed acting Secretary of State. The paper, predicts that if Gen. Scott is run paper, predicts that if Gen. Scott is ru pointed acting Secretary of State. The Department was closed on Saturday in respect to his memory, and will be again to-day, on the occasion of his funeral.

Congress met again to-day after a recess and I perceive that the attendance will be very thin, as many members have gone home. Even those members who are dis posed to do any business are discouraged rom the attempt. A few members of the Baltimore Democratic Convention are arriving here from a distance. The competition for the Democratic nomination is very brisk among the friends of the various candidates.

The Webster and Fillmore men will unite in the National Whig Convention to establish the Compromise platform, and to defeat the nomination of Gen. Scott; but it is not likely that they can doit, even if they should have as many Northern votes as they claim-about fifty. Mr. Gentry, in his speech at the Fillmore meeting in New-York, stated that thirty two votes from the North would be suffi cient, but he erroneously supposed that all the Southern States would be represented in the Convention.

Mrs. Clay.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, writing from Washington, says: Do you know that Mrs. Henry Clay has never visitseems to have been formed for the quiet shades of Ashland; and though her woman's shades of Ashiand; and though her woman's heart beat high when she saw "young Harry with his beaver on," in the midst of the greatest events that have made his name immortal, yet by her the blessings of home and of the fireside were to be preferred. Now and or the heside were to be preferred. Now that the statesman is wasting away, her pre-sence world doubtless alleviate his suffer-ings and prepare him for his mail recovering. But now she is too old to come. She could not bear the toilsome journey from Lexingnot bear the tollsome journey from Lexing-ton, and she remains as it were a watcher for the fatal news. A few days ago, she sent him a boquet of flowers; but when they reached here they were faded—a melancho-ly evidence that both the giver and receiver were fast hastening to that bourne whene held it to his lips for a few seconds, and said, with mournful pathos, "the perfume is almost gone!" But not so with his fame.—That will live forever green in the memory of man. His physical frame will decay, but his great history will never be forgotten.—
Of him and of his place, in the regard of men, in the dim future, it may well be said: You may break, you may ruin the vase if But the scent of the roses will hang round it

CHERAW, May 20 .- It is our painfu duty this morning, to chronicle the occur-rence of a most disastrous configgration, in the midst of the business portion of our town, during the last night. The alarm was given about half past twelve o'clock Upon reaching the scene, we found the Dry Goods Store of Mr. John Kyle enveloped in flames, which, together with the adjoining Store of Mr. James Lynch, to the north, and that of Messrs. Evans and McIver, on the corner of Front and Ker streets, were soon enveloped in flames. To the south of Mr. Kyles, in fire soon extended to the Store of Mr. W. L. J. Reid, the Law Office of Messrs, In glis and Wallace, the Tin Shop of Mr. C. Holmes, and to the Stores of Mr. H. M. Tomlinson and Peter Hailey, which were all consumed, with almost their entire contents. But for the calm which pervaded, the fire would have been much more extensive. As it was, the destructive ele ment was restrained, only by the most indefatigable exertions of our citizens. The Store of Mr. J. A. David, next to that of Mr. Hailey, was several times on fire, as were Stores of Messrs. D. McNair, Thread-gill and Kendall and D. Matheson, on the

opposite side of the street.

We believe all the Cotton in the Store lots was saved, and are happy to be able to state that no serious personal accident considerable damage will be au

by many of our merchants, by the removal of their goods, which will all, we unstand, be covered by insurance.
We have suffered serious inconve

in our office, which was so imminently threatened at one time, as to induce us to remove our type, a considerable portion of which was thrown into pi. In consequence of this, we shall hardly be able to issue our paper at the proper time. We note this to prevent disappointment. Garette

Mr. Barnum, with that restless spirit of enterprise by which he is distinguished, has bought up about one half of the city of Bridgeport, (Conn.) and having laid it out, offer to bell at first cost every alternate lot, making the payments, in all cases, to suit the circumstance.

Monday an article on the approaching Democratic Convention to be held at Saltimore, from which it appears that Gen. Commander will 'certainly attend the Convention and assume to represent the hether the information is true or is not known to us. resides in our district, and if he intends to represent the State in the Convention, he has kept his intentions to himself, for he with whom we have conversed. We were aware that he was in favor of the State being represented in the Democratic Convention, but we never heard that he intended to assume powers which the people refused to delegate to him. The whole thing looks so improbable and ab-surd, that we will not venture to make any further rematks, until we are better-informed on the subject.

SANTA ANNA,-The Mexican Monito says that Santa Anna has written a letter to his partisans, declaring that he will not furnish them with any morefunds for revolutionary purposes; that he has already sent them \$150,000, which they squandered; that they have basely and villainously deceived him; and that they are a set of miserable cowards, terrified by the bare-mention of Arista's name.

paper, predicts that if Gen. Scott is run for the Presidency, without a distinct declaration in favor of the compromise, Vermont will be the only electoral vote he will obtain. The Express adds, however, that it will support him if nominated, as it believes him to be sound on the compromise; but it fears it will be impossible to make the people believe it.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. ADAMS, relict of the late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, took place yesterday morning. A large number of persons were in attendance at the dwelling on F street, in-cluding the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, (with the exception of Daniel Webster, who is absent from the city,) the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, together with many members of Congress, and a full reptesentation of the Massachusetts delegation. Major General Scott and General Wool in citizens dress and other prominent gentleman, were present C. F. Adams, Esq., the son of the deceas

ed, arrived in the city on Sunday last.

The Rev. Smith Pyne conducted the funeral ceremonies according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. French and But-

The body was deposited in the Congress ional Cemetery, and it will, we learn, hereaf-ter, be removed to Quincy, Massachusetts, where repose the ashes of ex-President Adams and those of other members of the family.—Wash. Republic of Wednesday.

A PROVIDENT COUPLE.-A person writing from San Francisco to the Newport News, gives the following incident:-Two common looking persons entered the hotel this morning, just from the mines—a man and wife. The male individual looked for all the world like a day-laborer, and the female bore a close resemblance to a scullion. She were coarse, vulgar brogans, and to her girdle was attached a gold watch and chain, valued at least at two. hundred dollars. The husband left the hotel for half an hour, and returned with a receipt for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the value of the dust which he had just consigned for transportation to New York. This sum has been ganed by digging. The husband dug while the wife washed, assisted by her little son, aged

PATAL ASPRAY.—On Thursdry, the 9th inst. a quarrel and a fight occurred in this District between Benjamin Ellis and John District between Benjamin Ellis and John Shaw, which resulted in the death of John Shaw on Monday evening last. An inquest was held on the dead body, and the finding of the Jury was, in effect, that the deceased came to his death by misfortune, and contrary to the will of Ellis. We understand that Ellis has entered into recognizance to appears at the core of the state of the stat recogonizance to appear at the next Court of Sessions, that the matter may be enqui-red into. This being the fact, any further remarks by us would be improper. A legal investigation should be had without bias.—Yorkville Miscellany.

IT IS HARD TIMES.—It is hard times, says the young man, as he puffs a three cent cigar, or pays twenty-five cents for a circus ticket—it's hard times, and can't

afford to take a newspap.r.'
The times are hard, says the man with large family; i nave six children to cloth, and provide a school for: I cant afford to have a newspaper.' Poor man! what a pity he does not know that three months schooling in a year with a weekly paper, is better for his children than six months without the paper.

'The times are hard,' says the young woman, as she gives away a dollar just for a ribbon to wear around her neck,—the times are so hard I cannot subscribe for your paper, though I like it, and sho e glad to have it. Poor girl !

SUCCESSFUL FORGERIES.—Three of the banks of Boston were defrauded last wee of \$3,900 by forged checks drapn by th same individual on three different firm The checks were given by the forger to negro, who drew the money and paid is over. A fourth check was presented, but though the forgery was not detected, the r refused to pay the money, because he did not know the negre man who sented it. The Journal gives the follow secunt of the mode of operation pure by the forger:
"On Friday he went into the flour

"On Friday he went into the month of Messrs. Libbey, on Commercial street, bought a barrel of flour, paid for it with a barrel of flour, paid for it with a barrel of flour, paid for it with a barrel of flour. bought a barrel of fleur, paid for it with a \$100 bill, declined to receive the foreign money which was given to him in change, preferring to have a bank check of the firm, as he wished to have nothing but Boston money. This was given to him, and he subsequently went through the same play upon the other firms whose names were forced. He signed the checks upon rged. He signed the with them in such a spanner that