Jacksonville (Florida,) Dec. 10. During a few days past, our town has been the stirring scene of busy preparation for a compaign on the Indian Frontier. By the last accounts, the Indians evinced a determination and preparation for hostilities little anticipated. The friendly chiefs, (or such as professed themselves friendly) are said to have removed from the Fort and joined the hostile tribes, with the exception of two or three immediate dependants of Charles O'Mathla, who, it will be recollected, was a few days since murdered. They have retired in a body to a large swamp near their villages, and are carrying their wives and children to places of security. They are reported to have made an attack upon a party of whites, and plundered and

burnt two or three more plantations. In obedience to the call of General Clinch who has the command of the U.S. Troops, Gen. Hernandez has ordered out the Militia. Col. Warren left this place yesterday morning at the head of his regiment, leaving only a number sufficient for the protection of the posts near this. Every man is enroled for the service on the Frontier, or for service at home. At such a time as this, a great want of muskets is felt. Such as, have rifles, have taken them. But a great part have been compelled to take their fowling pieces, or such guns as they could lay their hands upon. There has been an alacrity in their preparations, creditable to all, and particularly to the officers who have directed the movements. We hope, that by such a timely display of militia, the Indians will be induced to abandon their intention of further hostilities, and submit to the stipulations of the Treaty made at Payne's Landing, without further resistance.

CHERAW GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1835.

An error was committed by our Foreman in making up the matter of the last column of the first page of this paper, which the reader can correct for himself. The last paragraph on that page, beginning "Upon the other," &c. down to the bottom of the column, should come in after the second paragraph on the second page.

We have complaints from different quarters by persons who put their names to subscription papers for the Cheraw Gazette, that the paper has not been sent to them. The reason is that the subscription papers have not been returned to us. We hope persons still holding any with names to them, will be good enough to return them without delay.

We have received the last number of the WEST ERN FARMER, published monthly in Cincinnati at the very moderate price of one dollar per annum. It is a large paper, printed in octave form and conducted with judgment and ability. The number of able agricultural publications now sustained at the North, South, East and West is proof of a growing taste for improvements in agriculture. The readiness with which these publications exchange with a paper, so great a part of which is devoted to miscellaneous subjects as is the case with ours, evinces a liberality which we deem very creditable. We have not sent the Gazette to a single agricultural periodical which was not promptly returned to us in exchange. We return the publishers our hearty thanks, and solicit our patrons who are to profit from this liberality, to furnish original matter for our colnmns which shall afford some little compensation for it.

We shall in future keep in our paper a standing list of the agricultural periodicals received in exchange, and keep a file of them in a book store which we own under the same roof with our office, boping that we may thus induce Planters to subscribe.

J. N. Whitmer was elected by the Legislature Solicitor of the Western circuit, J. C. Caldwell, Solicitor of the South Western circuit, and R. W. Hill, State Repotier. .

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on Tuesday, the 22d instant.

Romulus M. Sanders has been elected Judge of the Superior Courts of Norih Carolina, in the room of Judge Martin, resigned.

Judge Lynch, the White candidate, has been elected Governor of the State of Mississippi by a few hundred votes over the late Gov. Runnels, who was the Van Buren candidate.

John M. Niles has been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, United States Senator, in place of N. Smith, deceased, till the meeting of the Legislature of that State.

In the election of Chairman of the Committee of Poreign Relations in the United States Senate, Mr. Clay received 23 votes, and Mr. King of Alabama 15. For Chairman of the Committee of Finance, Mr. Webster received 25. and Mr. Wright 17. For Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, Mr. Davis received 22, and Mr. Hill 17.

The President's message was received by express in Boston, twenty-six hours and fifty minutes after it left Washington City The distance being 450 miles, the average distance travelled per hour, night and day, was 163 miles.

The enterprizing Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have established a daily express from Washington to New York, to run during the session of Congress.

Death of Bishop Emory .- While on the way from his residence to Baltimore on the morning of the 16th inst., his horse ran away and threw him out of his carriage with such violence against a stone which lay near the road, that he expired on the afternoon of the same day.

"Bishop Emory" says the Methodist Christian Sentinel of Richmond, "will be a serious loss, not only to his family, but to the church. He was one of our most efficient superintendents, and at this time, his loss will be severely felt by the Methodist Episcopal Church,

of Tennessee for the Presidency.

Whigs, which recently met at Harri sburg, Penn. both nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presiden-

The Editors of the National Intelligencer propose to publish from the first of January to the end of the present session of Congress, a weekly paper to be termed THE NATIONAL, and to comprise so much of the proceedings & debates in Congress as its limits will admit; with other selections from the Intelligencer. Terms: For five or more copies, one dollar each. For a single copy, one dollar

Governor Wolf in his message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, rebukes the abolition. icts in strong and plain language, and admits, as every body except the abolitionists do, that the subject is one in which the northern states have no right to interfere. He says that "the present crusade against slavery is the offspring of fanaticism of the most dangerous and alarming character; which, if not speedily checked, may kindle a fire which it may require the best blood of the country to check." And yet he advises against legislative enactments to restrain it, from the chimerical apprehension that they might lead to violations of the freedom of the press.

Steam Boat Accidents .- Two Steam Boats have recently been snagged in the Chatahoochie river near Columbus, Geo. One was sunk, the other not badly injured. The steam boat Lady Frauklin, in ascending the Ohio lately, was run into at night, by the steam boat Portsmouth and sunk. From 16 to 20 persons were drowned. The boiler of the steam boat Oglethorpe, on the Savannah river, burst lately. The captain, mate, twoengineers, and a negro were killed, and several others more or less injured.

In consequence of the riots in Baltimore last summer, a City Guard of 1200 men has been formed, exempt from other military duty, and bound to sustain the authorities when necessary.

The number of students in Yale College is 572. The number in the Freshman class is 135. It is said that no Freshman class in any College in the United States has ever been so large. The friends of Evangelical religion, of every denomination, have great cause to regret that there should be connected with a College so flourishing a Theological Seminary as corrupt as the one in New Haven. The Faculty of that Seminary, while they profess to hold the doctrines of the Reformation, teach the worst errors of Pelagian-

We take pleasure in copying the following from the "Cearlotte Journal." If laying in printing materials for an establishment upon Sugar Creek, we should hardly have thought of a Steam Boat cut. But we are much pleased that our friend of the Journal found so appropriate an ion for its use.

We mean no disparagement. For although we have never had the pleasure of seeing Charlotte, we learn on the best authority that it is mong the most decidedly respectable of our up country villages.

The arrival of goods at this place in 12 days and even less from New York, will we think, in fature, be no unusual thing. We last week received two boxes of books, only 12 or 13 days from New York, although they were unavoidably detained some days in Georgetown.



We have lately heard, from our mercantile friends in this town, of many instances of great despatch in receiving goods from the North by the way of Georgetown and Cheraw. One genleman assures us that he has got his supplies in less than a month after they were ordered; and another has handed us a letter from his correspondent in Cheraw, (an extract from which we give below) showing a fact hitherto unprecedented, we believe, in the commercial annals of our section of the State.* If this state of things seould continue, (and we do not see why it should not, since it is proven that the Pee Dee River can be successfully navigated by steam,) we can see in it cause for congratulation to all classes of our community. D. spatch in receiving goods will enable the merchants to sell cheaper, while the producer will also be benefitted in the diminished expense of time and money in sending his productions to a Northern market. We look up. on this new impetus which the carrying trade has received, from the delays and perplexities hitherto attendidg it, as a type of the old North State's future rapid advancement in every thing that adds to the prosperity of her people, now that she has escaped from the shackles of an unequal and unjust constitution

*The receipt of goods in 12 days from New

Since the above was in type we have seen etter from a gentleman in Wadesboro' to his igent in this town, from which we are permitted o make the following extract :

"I think we are about to commence a new era in business in this section. Some of our mer-Atalanta in nine days from New York, arriving here half a day in advance of the mail from George

It should be remembered that these goods had been waggoned from this place to Wadesboro', a distance of 25 miles.

The Directors of the Cape Fear Bank have letermined to establish a branch in Washington N. C., and have appointed Benjamine Runyon Cashier.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proc amation guarding the citizens of that state against violating the pacific relations of the United States to the Government of Mexico.

Steam Doctors .- A petition has been presented o the Legislature of Georgia for establishing by law, a board of Steam Doctors. The committee to whom the petition was refered, reported favoraly. Whereupon a Mr. Hill moved an and social, but of indispensable constitutional amendment to include "Durhamiets or Dutch obligation, that this nuisance shall be abated. Doctors, Radica's or Root Doctors, and Conjurers, in equal number of each;" declaring them equal. ly entitled on the grounds set forth by the peti-tioners. A friend of the petitioners moved to strike out "Coujurers," saying he had no objection to include in the bill " any thing called a Doctor." If the Conjurers would only change their name and call themselves Doctors, they too might be passage of penal laws by their Legislatures, pro-

AT THE SESSION OF, 1835.

1. An act to raise supplies for 1835. An act to make appropriation, 1835.

3. An act concerning the free schools.

4. An act to authorized the formation of the Barnwell Rail Road company.

5. An act to incorporate the American and derman trading and insurance company. 6. An act more effectually to prevent free egroes and other persons of color, from entering

nto this state and for other purposes. 7. An act to amend the laws in relation to ranting licences to retail spiritous liquors and or other purposes:

8. An act to incorporate and establish a bank t Hamburg in S. C. 9. An aet to incorporate the town of Hamburg

add for other purposes. 10. An act to vest in Madame Talvande the

ight of the State in cortain real estata in the ity of Charleston. 11. An act to alter and amend the 4th section of an act entitled an act to provide for the more

ffectual performance of Patrol duty, passed on the 18th December 1819. 12. An act to cause surveys for a rail roal be ween Cincinnati and Charleston.

13. An act to incorporate Cokesbury School Cokesbury in Abbeville District. 14. An act to authorize the city council of Charleston to shut up certain streets near the market in Charleston, and for other purposes 15. An act to amend the charter of the Edge-

field Rail Road Company. 16. An act to incorporate a Bank in the town

17. An act to incorporate the Cincin "ti and harleston Rail Road Company. 18. An act to incorporate the Charleston and hiladelphia Steam Packet Company.

19. An act to incorporate the Charleston and

iverpool Line Packet Company.

20. An act to amend an act entitled an act conerning Hawkers and Pedlars, passed on 17th

December, 1831. 21. An act to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries. 22. An act to alter and amend the Judiciary

system of the State: 23. A act to vest in the Wardens of Wansban church, in St. James' Parish, Sumter, the right of the State in certain property.

24. An act to amend the Pension law of this

25. An act to consolidate the first company of the Charleston ancient Battalion of artillery, and the Jefferson artillery into one company, and to incorporate the same and for other purposes. 26. An act further to provide for the military

rganization of the State, 27. An act to incorporate certain towns and villages, and for other purposes.

The following Report was unanimously adopted by both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina:

REPORT

Of the joint committee of Federal Relations on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States. Mr. Hamilton of the Senate, from the com

rittee on federal relations, submitted the following report.
The joint committee of federal relations,

whom was referred so much of his Exceller the Governor's message, as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the inceudiary prodings of the abolitionists in the nor ing States, beg leave te report :--

That they have given to this subject the deep and anxious consideration which both from its intrinsic importance, and from the profound and patriotic reflections of the Executive, it so obviousty demands.

They desire to respond in terms of the most mphatic concurrence and approbation to the view which his Excellency is pleased to present of mild and patriarchal character of the institution of domestic slavery in the Southern States. its influence on national character and civil lib erty, and the nature of those obligations, resul ing from our constitutional compact, and the principles of international law, upon which our tenure to this species of property so inviolably

The present condition of the slave question in the States of this confederacy, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles which, your committee will venture to assert, has ever challenged the notice of the civilized world. We e sovereign States, united by a common league, in about one half of which States, the institution of slavery not only exists, but its legal existence is solemnly recognized and guarante their compact of union. Yet in the face of this compact, and the clear and distinct admission that the non-slaveholding States have not the slightest right, either constitutionally or otherwise, to interfere with this institution, the most incendiary associations are tolerated or permitted to exist within their limits, the object and ends of which not only strike at the prosperity and happiness of eleven States in the confederacy,

but at their very social existence. Painful as it may be. it is impossible to dis ruise the fact, that this is a condition of things which canuot, in the long run, be permitted to exist. Every wise instinct of self-pr forbids it. Let it be admitted, that the three millions of free white inhabitants in the slaveholding States are amply competent to hold in secure and pacific subjection the two millions of slaves, which, by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, have been placed under our domin-

ion. Let it be admitted, that, by reason of an efficient police and judicious internal legislation, we may render abortive the designs of the fanatic and incendiary within our own limits, and that the torrent of pamphlets and tracts which the abolition presses at the north are pouring forth with inexhaustible copiousness, is arrested the moment it reaches our frontier. Are we to writ until our enemies have built up, by the grossest misropresentations and falseloods, a body of pub-lic opinion against us, which it would be almost impossible to resist, without separating ourselves from the social system of the rest of the civilized world? Or are we to sit down contant, because from our own vigilance and courage the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin may never be applied? This is impossible. No people can live in a state of perpe excitement and apprehension, although real danger may be long deferred. Such a condition of he public mind is destructive of all social happiness, and consequently must prove essentially injurious to the prosperity of a community that has the weakness to suffer under a perpetual pan-

ic. This would be true, if the causes of this excitement proceeded from the external hostility of a foreign nation. But how infinitely interesting and momentous the consideration becomes, when they flow from the acts and doings of citizens of States, with whom we are not only in amity, but to whom we are bound by the strongest bonds of a common union, which was framed to promote the happiness, peace, security and protection of

We have, therefore, a claim on the government of the non-slaveholding States, not only moral They not only owe it to us, but they owe it to themselves, to that Union, at whose shrine they have so often offered up the highest pledges, by which man can plight his temporal faith.

Your committee would be inclined to recom

mend to this Legislature to make an explicit demand on the non-slaveholding States, for the A meeting of the Whig members of the Legis.

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political relations, forbids us for one moment to doubt, that every effort will be made by the States to whom this appeal is referable, to meet, not only our just expectatious on this subject. but every emergency which belongs to this crisis of public peril. Indeed when we remember the strong demonstrations of public opinion, which were presented at various gratifying public meetngs, which were held during the last summer throughout the non-slaveholding States, denouncing as anti-social and unconstitutional the proediuge of the fanatics and incendiaries; when we remember, too, the avowal, universally made, by the public press, in those States, that a vast and overwhelming majority of their people, viewed such proceedings with horror and detestation, we cannot but believe that every rational expectation, which the slaveholding States can cherish on this vital question, will be cheerfully met and responded to by those on whom we have such inviolable claims.

We concur entirely in the view which our Ex ecutive takes of the grounds, on which our right to demand the enactment of such conservative legislation rests.

Apart from those obligations, resulting from the constitutional compact, which unites these States, and which make it the imperative duty of one member of this confederacy, not to allow its citizens to plot against the peace, property and and happiness of another member, there is no principle of international law better established, than that even among foreign nations, such atrocious abuses are not to be tolerated, except at the peril of that high-andultimate penalty, by which brave and free people vindicate their rights.

Your committee are aware, that it has been

said, that no legislation can be adopted to arrest the proceedings of the Abolitionists by the nonslaveholding States, without violating the great principle of the liberty of the press. We consider that this objection rests on no just foundation. There is certainly some difference between the freedom of discussion, and the liberty to deluge a friendly and coterminous state with seditions and incendiary tracts, pamphlets and pictorial representations, calculated to excite a portion of its population to revolt, rapine and blood-shed. We would fain believe, that the Northern to a liberty, to lay the South in ashes. Under a law honestly passed to meet this crime against society, and treason against the Union, the whole circumstances of the case, and the quo animo of the offender might be left to a jury to determine like any other criminal issue, and if we are to believe in the condition of public opinion, as recently exhibited in most of the non-slaveholding States, we are far from thinking that such legis.

lation would be a mere dead latter. South Carolina will not anticipate the crisis which must be presented by a refusal on the part of the non-slaveholding states, to accord to us the protection of such legislation, or such o' her means, as they may select for the suppression of the evils of which we complain, for she will not doubt the good faith and amity of her sister states. She desires to live in peace and harmony in this Union In the assertion of her rights and in the prefering her claims to be secure in the enjoyment of her property, under the compact, she desires to act in entire concert with those states, whose interests are identical with her own. She is, however, prepared to do her duty to herself and postarity, under all and every possible conjuncture of

In conclusion, your committee, desirous o making a matter of record, both of our rights, and the assertion of the just expectation that they will be respected by those, who are united with oth branches of the legislature.

1. Resolved, That the formation of the Abolition Societies, and the acts and doings of certain fanatics, calling themselves abolitionists, in the non-slaveholding states of this confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the com-pact of union, dissocial, and incendiary in the

2. Resolved, That no state having a just regard for her own peace and security can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly state. united to her by the bonds of a common league of political Association, without either surrer ing or compromitting her most essential rights.

3. Resolved. That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaving states, announces to her co-states her confident expectation, and she earnestly requests that the governments of these states will promptly and effectually sup-press all those associations within their respective imits, purporting to be Abolition Societi that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the Southern states to insurrection and revolt.

4. Resolved, That, regarding the domesti slavery of the Southern states as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said states, we shall consider every interference, by any other state or the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference, to be resisted at once, and

under every possible circumstance.

5. Resolved, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous, and unfou assumption of some of the Abolitionists—the non-slaveholding states are requested to disclaim by legislative declaration, all right, either on the t of themselves or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the states, or in the territories here it exists.

6. Resolved, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that territory was ceded to the General Government, and as an usurpation to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant in-

7. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina, regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this highly essential and protective policy, be counteracted by Congress, and the United States mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency, expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State, will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its transversing

our territory. 8. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and resolution to the Executives of the several states, that they may be laid before their respective Legislatures

THE FIRE AT NEW YORK. Abridged from the N. Y. Commercial Advertises of Dec. 17.

A large section, and that the oldest and most respectable portion of the city, is in ruins. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William and Pearl, at about 9 o'clock last night-[The night of Dec. 16.] A fierce wind was blowing from the North-West, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night -spreading with great and destructive ra-

A Convention of Anti-Masons, and another of | LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF S. C. | and the comity which belongs to our comit and neither describe the grandeur of the spec. | Six hundred and seventy four tenement tucle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation By far the greater part in the occupancy brought more distinctly to view by morning our largest shipping and wholesallight. The arm of man was powerless; goods merchants and filled with the and many of our fellow citizens who retired products of every portion of the Glob to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts How estimate the immense loss suggest on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instant congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their

As we cannot state the loss of I five to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a was at once seen to be impossible, save by sive, the Thermometer at Zero. It may the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might the received. But the difficulty was thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was who sank under its effects and who w to obtain powder-none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard-whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. What a commentary on the depravity of man!

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretensions to accuracy.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west hy Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting liberty of the press, would never be construed in on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed-except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street.

During the whole night the scene was During the whole and indescribable grandone of awful terror and indescribable grandone. The drought of this season had been a delegated to the combustibility of the General Assembly for season and the combustion of 1788, and after of the General Assembly for season and the combustion of 1788, and after of the General Assembly for season and the combustion of 1788, and after of the General Assembly for season and the combustion of the General Assembly for the General Asse matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames. was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vanlt of heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind-to which, under Providence; the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The roof of a house in Brooklyn did ake fire, but it was extinguished.]

The buildings on Exchange place having become invoived in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants us in the bonds of a common union, beg leave to offer the following resolutions, for the adoption had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was de for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire imunicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east | Na is cut as end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive.

The mere amount of property said to have been wasted and destroyed, not by the flames but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably

equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires.

A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimate the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. [The loss is estimated by others at eight or ten millions. All or nearly all was of course insured. Some of the insurance companies are broken, and will be able to pay no more than 50 cents in the dollar; others, Tallow however, will be able to pay all.] The fire insurance capital of this city—to say nothing of the insurances effected elsewhere-is about ten millions. The calculation is, that about six hundred stores have been consumed—the insurance of which does not average more than about five thousand dollars upon each—making the sum of three millions. The loss, therefore, in real estate, is not by far as great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the lots themselves constitute the chief value-being often worth three or four times more than the buildings on them. Whatever amount. therefore, the insurance companies will be able to pay, the holders of real estate will be able to sustain and bear up under the loss. Under this view of the case, it will be seen that there will remain seven millions of insurance capital to be divided into a pro rata dividend toward covering the losses on personal property. Many merchants, likewise, have doubtless insured their stock of goods in other cities. So that, on the whole, it York will be disturbed. The losses most everely to be felt and deplored, will be those of widows and orphans, whose property has been invested in stocks. POSTSCRIPT.

1 o'clock, P. M.

The fire has been mastered. From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. The following will be found a tolerably accurate statement of the number of houses and stores now levelled with the ground.

26 on Water street, 79 on Pearl street,

3 on South street, 76 on Water street,

76 on Water street. 80 on Front street.

16 on Hanover-street, 62 on Exchange Place,

31 on Exchange-street,

44 on William-street,

33 on Old slip,

16 on Coenties slip, 60 on Styne-street,

3 on Hanover square,

23 on Betver street, 20 on Governeur's lane,

10 on Jones' lane, 20 on Cuyler's Alley, 38 on Mill-speet.

or the fearful consequences to the reprosperity?

Of the Merchant's Exchange nothing b its marble walls remain standing. of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the ngitated multitude who were witnesses wards and rigging. They were all rauk

precision, we abstain from giving surming finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames The cold during the whole time was excess difficulty resuscitated.

> Every little boy, and every little girl too, who sees this paper, is requested to read the first article on the last page.

Or The following Periodicals devoted to Agriculture are received in exchange at this office, and files of them kept in the bookstore, which Planters are invited to call as examine with a hope that for their own in-terest they may be induced to subscribe.

The Southern Agriculturist, p monthly in Charleston, S. C. at five do er annum.

The FARMER AND GARDENER, ST to the American Farmer, published week in Baltimore at five dollars per annua. The CULTIVATOR, published monthly Albany, N. Y. at fifty cents per annum.

The WESTERN FARMER, public monthly in Cincinnati, Ohio, at one of er annum.

NEILL BROWN E had been long a consistent and useful the Presbyterian church, and died in

Flour from waggons Feathers from waggon

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PIANO FORTE MUSIC

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