

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The transactions in Cotton have been limited, owing to the light receipts. Prices continue to advance.—We quote at 7 1-2 to 10. Charleston quotations, 7 7-8 to 10.

To Delinquents.

We are sorry to be again compelled to urge upon our delinquent patrons their duty to give immediate attention to their indebtedness to this office. It is quite unpleasant to our feelings to be obliged to call upon our subscribers to pay us, and is more troublesome to us than it can possibly be to those who owe us, to settle. To make personal applications to our patrons is exceedingly disagreeable, and not at all times convenient—to employ agents, would consume a great part of our profits—and when each individual can, without much trouble, remit the several amounts, which separately, are small, but in the aggregate a considerable sum, it seems to us that each one should feel it to be a pleasing duty to render unto the Printer the things which are his—that is to say in our vernacular, pay us what you owe us.

The patronage which some of our subscribers confer upon us is exceedingly unprofitable. We are obliged to pay the money for labor, and the materials used in the presentation of our business must be paid for at the time or at the end of six months, with an additional profit to the dealer for giving time, and when a note is due, it is required to be promptly paid. How, then, are we to meet our engagements from the proceeds of our business, unless those indebted to us discharge their duty? We hold that the relation existing between the publisher of a newspaper and his subscribers should be a mutual one in all respects, and where one receives value for that which he enjoys from the labor of another, he should be willing to pay for it. We indulge in no figures of speech or verbose reasoning—we are dealing in common, plangent facts. We are at all times most happy to accommodate our friends and are thankful for patronage, but we must be paid for it. We find that the most hearty and earnest wishes for our success have not given us one dollar towards the payment of a bank note. One paying subscriber is worth a dozen good wishes. My friend, if you owe the Camden Journal any thing, consider yourself personally called upon, and pay up without delay, and if you are offended at the plain talk of the Editor, just discharge your duty, and you will find the best way to get in a good humor with yourself and every body else.

Additional Terms.

We call attention to the following Additional Terms, which we have found it necessary to adopt. They will be strictly adhered to:

All Job-Work must be paid for on delivery.
All transient Advertisements must be pre-paid.
No Subscription received for less than six months— which must be paid for in advance.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.
Postmasters will oblige us by giving immediate notice of all who desire discontinuances—it is their duty to do so.

When is Woman Greatest?

This is the title of an article sent us for publication. It purports to be from a lady, but from whom we do not know, as no name accompanied the article.

In a note to the editor, the writer complains of our neglect in omitting to acknowledge the reception of some lines sent us previously for publication. In the progress of the complaint, the author says, "upon mature reflection, reason convinced me that no true gentleman (a South Carolinian especially) could be so ungrateful as to wholly disregard a lady's request, which should be command." Now it comes our turn to talk. In the first place, we are not exactly willing that our gallantry should be called into question so unceremoniously, and judgment passed by an unknown individual, in the double capacity of accuser and judge, particularly when we have no assurance that the writer is a lady. As a matter of course, we must remain in profound ignorance of the real author, as we have no evidence that it is or is not a lady. Secondly, we do not consider ourselves bound to give implicit attention to the productions of every anonymous scribbler, even at the risk of losing caste (in their estimation) as a *gallant Carolina gentleman*. We have something else to do. If the author of "When is woman Greatest" will furnish her or his name, we will give the communication in question all the attention it deserves.

The Baltimore Convention.

LOS, a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in one of his recent letters to that paper states that he knows that Gen. COMMANDER will be present and assume to represent South Carolina in the Baltimore Convention. Upon this statement the Georgetown Observer remarks: "Whether the information is true or false, is not known to us. Gen. Commander resides in our district, and if he intends to represent the State in the Convention, he has kept his intentions to himself; for he has not spoken of the matter to any one 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 absurd, that we will not venture to make any further remarks, until we are better informed on the subject."

The Florida Indians.

The editor of the Tallahassee Sentinel states on the authority of a letter from Tampa, dated the 21st ult. that one family of Indians, comprising two warriors and seven others, had come in for emigration, and were to be sent off on the next trip of the steamer James L. Day, in connection with the nine captured by General Hopkins, and turned over to General Blake. Two more families were expected to be in for the same purpose, in time for the steamer; and thus the work of emigration commences—small at first—we hope it will not be "beautifully less."

A WARNING.—Mr. Hale, in the United States Senate, on Friday, very boldly defined the position of the free-soil democrats on the compromise question. He says that if the democrats at Baltimore make the fugitive slave law a stick of timber in their platform, they may look out for the revival of the Buffalo party and a Buffalo ticket for 1852, which will leave the democratic candidates as high and dry as in 1848, and by the same operation.

Letter from John Forsyth.

We find the following additional letter from Mr. Forsyth, in reference to the printing of Congress, and the calumnies of Maj. Donelson, of the Washington Union, in a late number of the Columbus Times.

MOBILE, May 4th, 1852.

The Washington Union of the 23d ult., containing the following, has been brought to my attention:

"THE COLUMBUS TIMES.—The editor of the above press, after spending some weeks here in an effort to make a coalition with the Washington Union, to divide the public printing between it and the Southern Press, goes back to his trade of slander and calumny, and cries out 'bargain and corruption' because the committee of the two houses of Congress have performed their duty, and contracted for the work upon such terms as they have thought best for the public interest. We have rejected all coalitions, whether proposed by Mr. Forsyth, of the Columbus Times, or Mr. Fisher, of the Southern Press, or any one else. Will Mr. Forsyth explain how long it was after we rejected his terms of coalition that he thought Congress ought to give the printing to the lowest bidder? Will he tell his readers in what respect it is that the committee have violated the law of 1846, prescribing the duties of the contractor under the low-bid system?"

To which I have to reply, first: that "slander and calumny" are not my "trade," and he is a calumniator who says so; and second, if it were, I have not "gone back" to it from Washington, because I have not written a line of editorial for the Times, except in letters, for the last three months. I demand of the Washington Union to make this explanation, to relieve me from the false attitude in which it has placed me before its readers of being a changeling of opinion at the suggestion of interest. The gentleman to whom in my absence, I entrusted the editorial management of the "Times" has expressed his opinion (which he had a perfect right to do) on the mode of executing the public printing. On that particular point, I do not agree with him. I believe the system to be a dead failure, and experience has proved that it has only resulted in embarrassment of the public business and ruin to the contractor, except where Congress steps in to relieve him from the effects of his improvident bargain or greediness to get hold of a government contract upon any terms. I believe it is just as proper in a political party to elect a public printer of its faith, as to elect a speaker, a door keeper or a sergeant-at-arms. And I believe the true principle to be, to ascertain the actual cost of the paper, composition and press work of the public printing, and allow the public printer a fair profit in a fixed per centage—and by "fair profit," I mean such profit as a similar amount of skill, industry and capital would earn in the same business if done for individuals instead of the government. I am opposed to the system of robbing the Treasury to enrich party favorites in printing jobs or any other jobs. If the census printing, for example, can be executed to the satisfaction of Congress for \$160,000, as I believe it can, I am opposed to giving the editors of the Union half a million of dollars for doing it, because one of them was a pet of Gen. Jackson and the other carries scars, which Gorman so eloquently dwells on, and both were advocates of the compromise of 1850. It appears then that I have not changed my opinions on this subject, as the Union has advertised me to all its readers.

The Union talks about a "coalition" that I proposed. I understand by a political coalition, a union between parties of different principles to effect a particular object. I went to Major Donelson as a Democrat, proposing to a Democrat, a measure I believed necessary to harmonize the party. Maj. Donelson never did reject my propositions. On the contrary he at first entertained them—he even selected a distinguished Democratic Senator to confer with a friend of mine on the subject. That conference came to naught. But from the beginning to the end of our intercourse, Maj. Donelson neither accepted nor rejected my proposals. I could get nothing out of him in the shape of a direct answer. The burden of his song was, "wait," "wait," "be cautious." I was amazed at, because wholly unused to, such rare and muddy diplomacy as that with which he met a plain proposition to take a step I deemed necessary to re-unite the Democratic party and give it an organ. Maj. Donelson frequently said to me that it was hard that the Democratic organ (meaning the Union) could not obtain from a Democratic Congress the public printing. I said to him, the difficulty was precisely that the Union was not the Democratic organ—a large portion of the Democratic party (its southern wing) did not regard it as a Democratic organ; and I told him, what has since proved true; that without such arrangement as I proposed, he could never get the printing from the present Congress, unless he made a coalition with the Whig party. At this thought he was diplomatically indignant, but the thing has been done.

But Maj. Donelson was not so averse to "coalitions," as he terms them, as he affects to be.—He proposed a coalition to be personally. It was to go into the Union as a co-editor—a position in which I understood, as a Southern Rights man I was to be tolerated for the sake of a few Southern Rights Democratic votes in Congress. I rejected this "coalition" for two reasons—1st. It would not attain the principal end I had in view, the re-anion of the wing of the party, and 2d, it that could not be done, and the war was to be kept up between the Democratic compromisers and the Southern Rights Democrats, I was certain to be foed fighting on my side of the quarrel and not on the Union's side. There was another coalition to which Maj. Donelson was quite ready to listen—it was that by which the Southern Press should be absorbed in the Union, the present editors of the Press thrown overboard & its subscription list in my hands carried to the Union office. But I demanded fair and equal terms and perfect reciprocity. I maintained that the Press was as fully entitled to be called the Democratic organ as the Union—that they each represented wings of a divided party; and that the editors of the Press, had ably and fearlessly performed the duties and executed the trusts confided to them and their friends could do no less, with honor, than to stand by them.—In this connection, I may add, that I am sorry to see that some of the Southern Rights men in Congress have not stood by these gentlemen

with the devotion and unflinching fidelity with which they stood by the rights of the South.—And it is a mortifying reflection that while the National Era, published at Washington, is so sustained by abolition subscribers as to yield a princely income to its editor, the Southern Press has to lean for pecuniary support on the private fortune of its proprietor, Mr. Fisher. The Press ought to have 50,000 southern paying subscribers.—It has done incalculable good to the southern cause, and I trust the people of the south will sustain it with a liberality and zeal proportioned to the importance of its existence.

And now I hope I have done with answering misrepresentations of my conduct in reference to this printing business. I said nothing and I did nothing at Washington that I was not and am not perfectly willing to have the whole world know. I thought the Democrats North and South could be united on a fair and honorable basis of amnesty for past disagreements, and of communion on the ancient and cardinal points of Democratic faith. I did not believe it was necessary, as in the case of the Whig party, to reaffirm the compromise, because in reference to the fugitive slave law, the only one of the statutes that is considered repealable, there was not a shadow of danger that any nominee of the Democratic convention, would hesitate an instant to veto an act passed for that purpose, should such an act ever pass the ordeal of a Democratic Congress. The Democratic party had no arch "higher law" man like Gov. Seward, who is using his strong hold on the fanatical passions of his party in the free States to dictate a free soil candidate for the next, and pave the way for his own candidacy in the succeeding Presidential canvass. I was, I confess, disappointed in the temper of the compromise Democracy, represented by the Washington Union. With accents of conciliation and harmony on their lips, there is a deep well of bitterness in their hearts against their Southern Rights brethren. Their ideas of conciliation appeared to me to be limited by the need to have southern rights votes—while the platform, the candidate, the offices and emoluments were to be all their own. The Democratic convention will have grave difficulties to encounter, and if it can, compose. I thought they ought to have been settled early in the present session of Congress. I labored to accomplish it—I failed; and now I want to see what the convention will do, to determine my own course. J. F.

Fire in Cheraw.

A slip from the Gazette office, dated Thursday morning, says of the fire on the night previous:

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 & Melver, on the corner of Front and Kershaw streets, were soon enveloped in flames. To the south of Mr. Kyle, the fire soon extended to the store of Mr. W. L. J. Reid, the Law Office of Messrs. Englis & Wallace, the tin shop of Mr. C. Holmes, and to 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 element 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, Threadgill & Kendall and D. Matheson, on the opposite side of the street.

The loss, as nearly as we can estimate it, is about as follows:

Messrs. Evans & Melver, stock of goods \$14,000, on which they hold a policy of insurance of \$10,000. Three store houses insured for \$2,500. Mr. James Lynch, loss \$4,000, insured for \$1,500; and all his books and papers. Mr. John Kyle, loss in goods \$9,000, insured for \$4,500; also his books and papers all lost. Mr. W. L. J. Reid, loss in goods, \$8,000, insured for \$2,000; also one store house, and the law office of Messrs. Englis & Wallace, loss not known, insured for \$800. Mr. C. Holmes lost his entire stock and tools, say \$3,000, insured for \$1,000. Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, loss \$3,500, insured for \$1,500. Mr. Peter Hailey, absent from home, loss not known, nor the extent of his insurance—books and papers saved.

We believe all the Cotton in the store lots was saved, and are happy to be able to state that no serious personal accident occurred to any one.

Considerable damage will be sustained by many of our merchants, by the removal of their goods, which with all, we understand, be covered by insurance.

Cotton Statement.

There have been received in Charleston during the past week 10,700 bales, (corresponding week last year 4,566 bales.) Exported in the same time to foreign ports 5,936 bales; coastwise 3,591 bales; making the total exports of the week 9,527 bales; and leaving on hand a stock of 44,125 bales, inclusive of 10,762 bales on shipboard not cleared, against a stock of 27,542 bales same time last year.

The total receipts since our last report amount to 40,381 bales, (against 33,477 bales same week last year;) making a grand total since the 1st September to date of 2,826,907 bales, against 2,174,814 bales the same time last year, and 1,895,474 bales the year previous.

The total exports to foreign ports amount to 2,015,374 bales, showing an increase of 463,676 bales from those of last year to the same time. The shipments to Northern ports show an increase of 268,934 bales. The stock on hand at all the ports are 7,991 bales less than those of last year at the same period.

INTERVIEW OF MARYLAND WHIGS WITH GEN. SCOTT.—It is stated in a letter from Washington, that several of the members of the Maryland Whig State Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on Thursday next, had an interview with General Scott, on the 11th instant, and were assured by him that he thought and felt with them on the subject of the propriety of the compromise. He gave them, it is said, every assurance on the subject, and imposed no restrictions upon them in regard to the conversation which they have detailed. But he has determined not to publish any letter on the subject or his views unless he should be the nominee.

QUICK TIME TO CHARLESTON.—By the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road, not yet entirely finished, passengers from Louisville reach this city in 3 1-2 days. By December next the cars will run from Nashville to Charleston.

The Bank of Augusta has declared a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share.

HON. JOSIAH J. EVANS.—The Marion Star states that rumor says that the friends of Judge Evans have nominated him, as a candidate before the next Legislature, for the position of United States Senator to represent this State, for the six years next after the 4th of March, 1853.

TOM MOORE.—It appears from a note in the new number of the Edinburgh Review that the journals and other manuscripts of the poet Moore are in course of immediate preparation for the press, Lord John Russell being the literary editor.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's Concert at New-York on Tuesday night was a brilliant affair. The crowd was immense, and her reception warm and enthusiastic.

A despatch from New Orleans states that there have been horrible robberies and murders on the Rio Grande, and that the Americans are arming for defence.

ESCAPE OF CUBAN INVADERS.—The Herald of New York, says that Don A. Lages Yznaga Miranda, Don Ignacio Belaprez and Don Juan O'Bourke, Cubans, with Major Fichelsinger, a Hungarian, had escaped from the Spanish Penal Colony in Africa, on April 24th, and arrived at Liverpool on the 31st inst. They belonged to the Lopez Expedition, and were preparing to leave for America.

THE PLANK ROAD.—This road moves steadily on by degrees; slow but sure, which, we believe to be the best fixed principle in accomplishing anything of magnitude. The Company has now completed, the rise of eleven miles of the main trunk leading towards Edgefield C. H.; and a branch four miles in length, leading across to the Martin Town Road, which will enable those travelling that road to avoid the sandy part of it by turning on the plank road as they come down. This branch of the road was completed last week, and on Saturday last, the Company gave a splendid barbeque to invited guests and all those in their employ.—Hamburg Republican.

DISCOVERY OF YET ANOTHER PLANET.—It was recently announced that M. Gasparis, at Naples, had discovered a new Asteroid, the fifth first seen by him. By the last steamer information was received that Mr. Luther, at the observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, had recently found yet another, with a Right Ascension of about 12 hours, and a north declination of about 8 degrees, which is the seventeenth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, all of which were unknown fifty-two years ago.

CUBA.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says the Cuba fever is rising higher than ever. The plan of invasion will be better arranged than heretofore, and may therefore lead to greater sacrifices of life, and a more deep involvement of the country and the Government in the scheme and its consequences.

The Home Journal says that the last instalment of Jenny Lind's munificent donation of \$150,000 towards the endowment of Schools in her native country has been paid. Her pledge to give that sum has been redeemed, and she may calmly rejoice in the consciousness of having nobly accomplished a noble endeavor.

The Natchez Free Trader states that Jefferson College, at Washington, in Adams county, Miss., is about to lay claim to a very valuable property, consisting of twenty acres of ground in the business portion of Mobile.

For The Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR: The time is now fast approaching when the people of Kershaw District will have to choose a Senator and two Representatives to the State Legislature. Three gentlemen have already been announced as candidates, but as it is not definitely known to many whether or not they will accept the nomination, it will not I trust be considered any discourtesy to them for me to suggest, through the medium of your paper, two other names for Representatives. I do not wish to be understood as intending to announce them as Candidates, but only to bring them fully before the public, with the hope that they may be nominated, and also, that they will consent to the nomination, and serve if elected.

The gentlemen to whom I allude are Jos. B. KERSHAW and L. W. R. BLAIR. With regard to the Senator, if Col. TAYLOR is still willing to serve, I have no suggestions to make; if he is not, we have no fears that a suitable one will not be found to fill his place.

The objection to the nomination of Col. CHESTER for that post, is, that I, in common with the citizens of his District, would much rather see him in the place soon to be vacated by Mr. WOODWARD, or as a still higher mark or appreciation of his talents, see him occupy the Senatorial chair in the Senate of the United States.

CAMDEN.

For The Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR: I perceive by a Card in the Journal of the 18th, over the signature of "Kershaw District," that I am nominated as one of the candidates to represent the District in the next Legislature. This nomination was made without my knowledge or consent. Much as I should esteem such an evidence of the respect and confidence of the people of the District if elected, for reasons entirely of a private nature, I am constrained most respectfully to decline the nomination. Very respectfully, &c.

T. E. SHANNON.

Camden, May 21, 1852.

For The Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR: I see by your paper that I have been nominated as a suitable person to represent this District in the next Legislature. With due consideration and respect, I beg leave through the medium of the Journal to say that I must decline the nomination.

J. C. HAILE.

The Funeral of Mrs. Adams, at Washington, on Tuesday, was marked, as we learn from the National Intelligencer, by those testimonies of respect due to her estimable character, and her eminent place in the public regard. It was attended by the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the presiding officers and many of the members of the two Houses of Congress, and a large body of citizens, official and unofficial. The religious services were solemnly performed by the Rev. Mr. Pyne

and the Rev. Mr. French, and the body was followed to the grave by one of the longest funeral processions ever witnessed in Washington, the following gentlemen acting as Pall Bearers: Hon. W. R. King, Hon. Mr. Mangum, Hon. Mr. Sumner, Hon. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Seaton, Mr. F. B. Stockton, Hon. C. M. Conrad, Hon. Linn Boyd, Com. Morris, Gen. Jesup, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. T. Carroll.

Mr. Charles F. Adams, of Boston, the only surviving son of the deceased, did not reach the city in time to close his venerable parent's eyes, but time enough to unite with the other members of the family in paying the last offices of affection to her remains.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Royal Mail Steamer Africa arrived at New York this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Cotton has advanced one-eighth penny. Sales of the week 88,000 bales, of which speculators took 20,000 and exporters 12,000. Fair Orleans 5-7-8; Middling 5-1-4; Fair uplands 5-3-8-d; Middling 5d.

Flour has declined 6d. Corn unchanged.—Wheat is lower. Rice 19s.

Consols closed at 90 3/4. The Manchester market was firm, and trade in the manufacturing districts generally was improved both in prices and the extent of the demand of goods.

The Liverpool market opened on Saturday (the 8th) firm, with a good demand and large sales.

In Havre the sales of Cotton for the week were 12,000 bales. Prices firm at last quotations.

The political news is of little importance. The escape of the Cuban prisoners from Africa is confirmed. LORD JOHN RUSSELL declared in Parliament that there was no reason whatever to apprehend a French invasion. In Paris the anniversary of NAPOLEON'S death was to be celebrated with grand ceremonies.

The General Assembly.

This distinguished body commenced its annual session on Thursday last at 11 o'clock, in the Glebe street Church.

After the usual exercises, in which the Rev. Mr. Rice, of Va., officiated, a sermon was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Humphrey of Louisville, Ky. It was in all respects a production of a very high order. He reviewed and illustrated with great force, the more striking points of the Calvinistic creed. At times he became indeed eloquent; and the audience throughout evinced their appreciation by an unwearied attention. The Assembly was the organized, and after the customary routine of verifying members, it adjourned to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the hour appointed the Assembly met in the Second Presbyterian Church.

About two hundred members were present, representing Presbyteries in all parts of the Union. We observed a large number of ladies and citizens in attendance, who had availed themselves of the publicity of the deliberations of the Assembly.

After a few preliminaries, the election of Moderator was entered into, which resulted in the unanimous choice, by acclamation, of the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo. We take much pleasure in announcing this result. To the distinction of a learned and zealous divine, Dr. Lord has also added that of a bold and able advocate of the constitutional rights of the South. He has wrestled strongly with the accursed errors of abolition fanaticism, and in the midst of its votaries, stood forth in behalf of equity and good faith. For his noble services, he has of course been assailed by their revilers and abuse.—But in being elected to preside over so honorable a body, we have most ample tribute to the unimpeachability of his character and conduct. It is, moreover, no little praise to this Assembly to say that it knew how to appreciate and honor such a man.

Rev. Mr. Lowrie, of New York, was chosen Clerk. After some conversation relative to the hours of regular meeting and adjournment, the subject was referred to a Committee.

Charleston Mercury.

THE NEW COTTON LAW.—We publish below an act passed at the late session of the Legislature of this State on the subject of selling cotton. Until yesterday we had no knowledge of such an enactment. According to its terms it has had force and effect since its passage—a period of three months—yet we doubt whether a cotton dealer in the city was aware of its existence. The law is as follows:

An act to regulate the sale of Cotton by commission merchants.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act all cotton sold by commission merchants to brokers or buyers shall not be considered as delivered and the ownership given up, until the same is fully paid for; any order for the cotton, law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any cotton broker engaged in the business of buying cotton, either on his or their own account, or for others, who shall buy or engage to buy cotton, from a planter or commission merchant and shall fail or refuse to pay for the same at the time agreed to, and shall make way with, or dispose of any cotton purchased and not paid for, shall be deemed guilty of fraud and embezzlement, and shall be liable to be imprisoned on conviction, in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years at the discretion of the jury trying the case. Approved Feb. 10, 1852.

[Mobile Herald & Tribune, 15th inst.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident occurred from the incautious use of a spirit lamp, which, we regret to say, was attended with a fatal result. It appears that at about that time, a white boy in the employ of Mr. Quinn, 11 Elliott-street, was desired to replenish a lamp with spirit gas, and was cautioned to extinguish the light prior to doing so. This order he, however, disregarded, and the consequence was that the spirit ignited, burst the lamp and spread over the floor. Mrs. Quinn attempted to trample it out, but, in so doing, the fire caught her dress, and in an instant she was enveloped with the flames and rushed with a child she had at the