BALTIMORE, June 16, 9.40 P. M. FIRST DAY-EVENING SESSION.

The Convention, pursuant to adjournment re-assembled at six o'clock this evening, when the Committee on Organization reported the following gentlemen as suitable persons to act as permanent officers during the session of the Convention:

FOR PRESIDENT : JOHN G. CHAPMAN, Maryland.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS: WILLIAM L. GOGGIN, Virginia. WILLIAM WHALEY, South Carolina. J. C. VAN WINKLE, Louisiana.

The report of the Committee having been adopted, the above named gentleman were conducted to the Platform, and the President, having previously addressed the delegates present, in a few appropriate remarks, announced, that now, having been duly organized, the Convention was ready to proceed to business; but it appearing that the Committee on Credentials had not concluded their labors, an adjournment was agreed to until noon the following day, when it was anticipated that they would be ready to re-

The following is the Compromise Resolation sgreed to by the Southern Delegates in their caucus this morning:

* Resolved. That the series of measures commonly known as the compromise, including the fugitive slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the Uninited States as a statement—in principle and substance a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace: and so far as the fugitive slave law is corrected. is concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement, until time sity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse-not, however, to impair its present efficier; and we deprecate all fur-ther agitation of the slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress, or mut of it whenever, wherever, and however the attempt may be made; and we will maint in

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-MORNING SESSION The Convention assembled on Thursday at noon, pursuant to adjournment. on Credentials announced that they were still unprepared to report. Resolutions were then proposed in favor of the Convention adopting a platform, and appointing a Committee to prepare one, which, af-ter some considerable discussion, were adopted by a vote of 199 to 97. An amendment was subsequently proposed to the effect that the Committee to prepare the platform should consist of one delegate from each State, who should be authorised to east the full electoral vote of his State in said Committee. This was adopted by three majority only, the gen-eral impression being that it had an adverse tendency towards the interests of the South. The Convention then took a recess until 6

EVENING SESSION.

On the Convention re-assembling in the evening, it was again announced that the Committee on Credentials had not yet decided on the claims of the contesting parties from New York and Vermont. An animated discussion then arose on the amendment adopted at the morning session, giving the members of the Committee on the Platform, power to east the electoral vote of their respective States. The Hon. William C. Dawon, of Georgia, denounced it in the most emphatic terms as an attempt on the part of the large States to strangle 'he small ones, and characterized it as a most unprecedented course, and one diametrically in opposition to the established doctrine of State sovereignty. Without, however, any conclusion having been arrived at relative to the matter nt issue, the Convention adjourned until the following morning.

rantly reported, will in the course of the day to-morrow, introduce a platform of their own, the resolutions of which, it is said, will be even more stringent in relation to the finality of the compromise measures, than those adopted by the Southern Delegates in their eaucus on Wednesday morning, in or-der to secure if possible the Southern Defegates in their caucus on Wednesday morning, in order to secure if possible the South-ern votes for General Scott. The Webster men, however, nothing cowed by this threatened movement, confidently predict that their candidate will certainly be nominated on the fifth ballot. The balloting, it is expected, will commence to-morrow evening.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. BALTIMORE, June 18, 9,40 P. M. MORNING SESSION.

On the Convention re-assembling this morning the Committee on Credentials re-ported in favor of all the Fillmore contesadmitted to seats as delegates, and the report having been adopted they were necordingly admitted. The amendment giving the members of the Committee on the Platform power to cast the electoral votes of their respective States in the Committee, which was under re-consideration at the time the Convention adjourned on Thursday evening was withdrawn by its mover. A committee of one delegate from each State was then appointed in accordance with the original res-olution to prepare a Platform, and various series of resolutions were referred to it.

The Convention re-assembled at five o' clock this evening, when the Committee on framing the Platform reported the resoludopted on Wednesday by the South ern Delegates in Caucus, with but sight verbal changes in the first and seventh. eighth was altered to read as follows:

Resolved, That the series of acts of the forty-first Congress-the Act known as the fugitive slave law included-are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and abstance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, will maintain them and insist upon their strict reinforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the invasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not imparting their efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, wherever the attemp may be made; and we will maintain this sys tem as essential to the nationality of the whig party, and the integrity of the Union.'

The question of adopting the Platform as reported by the Committee, having been put, it was adopted by a vote of 277 yeas against 66 nays.

At a quarter past seven o'clock the ballot-FIRST BALLOT. Webster.....29 SECOND BALLOT. wolf is thus ramping and raging, the South sits like a patient lamb ready for the sham-Webster......29 THIRD BALLOT. Webster..... 2 FOURTH BALLOT FIFTH BALLOT. Webster.....30 SIXTH BALLOT. Scott......131 The Convention at the conclusion of the ixth ballot, it being half past nine o'clock, djourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning From the Charleston Evening News. BALTIMORE, June 19, 10.30 A. M.

SATURDAY .- The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The fol-lowing is the result of the 7th ballot: Webster.... Fillmore..... 133 Scott......131

Up to the 18th ballot no change.

From Washington.

Correspondence of Charleston Mercury, WASHINGTON June 14. The Whig delegates to Baltimore are

pouring in and buzzing about as their Dem-

cratic brethren did a week ago. The 'noise

Why, one hundred men could effect this oband confusion' among them seems to be ject, as the other was effected by a few. greater than ever, and it is doubted by many But this is a diversion and yet one well of the knowing ones whether their cohesive worthy of being promptly considered on, power will be as strong as that which tied and acted upon by the leading spirits of your into one faggot the various crooked sticks State, who know how to act, and are able of the other Conve...ion. As preliminary to to do it, in any great emergency. This the proceedings, conference of the delegates this system of measures as a policy assential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union."

the proceedings, conference of the delegates have been held here and and at New York, by the Southern and Northern Whigs ressuggestion is not without a grave significance. There are some who must understand it in all its bearings. The question of party orpectively. At both meetings ominous sympganship still remains undecided. Gen. Armtoms manifested themselves. The majority strong is still the nominal head of the Union. of the Northern Delegates go in for Gen. and Major Donelson prowls around its pur-Scott untrammelled by resolutions of any lieus, but has not yet been able to get back. kind, and in this they are backed up by Burke, it is supposed, will not like it, for two Southern men of the Mangum, Botts and reasons,-firstly, he wants to be Senator Stanley stripe. Whereas the great body of from New Hampshire; secondly, he wants Southern delegates are obstinately bent, large pay and large prospective perquisites and some of them bound by instructions, on out of the Public Printing. He is a very having the platform laid down in advance of practical man, and the main chance he does the nomination. This will open the ball at not despise. Other matters stand still. once in that body, and show what the chances are. Such are the Georgia instructions, FATAL AFFRAY. - Our city was yesterday the scene of a serious and fatal affray, between Mr. Robert Leckie, proprietor of the Umbrella Manufactory, No. 179 King-street, and Mr. Augustus Hall, book-keeper at the Dry Goods establishment of Mr. Baneroft, the affair resulting in the death of the file. and they will be backed by their Southern Constitutional Union brethren from Alabama, Mississippi, &c. In the meantime the friends of Mr. Webster, few but firm and faithful, are watching the strife between Scottites the affair resulting in the death of the for-

and Fillmoreittes, with a hope of appropri-

ating the s'rength of the former, and a por-

in them. The Press has not yet pronounced.

It probably will after the Whig Convention.

The correspondent of the New York Herald

says that the silence arises from a difference

to be pursued. There never has been any

difference of opinion on questions of princi-

ple between its conductors, but the recent

course of the States Rights representatives

has opened a new vista. Before a sentinel

and await his answer. In these times it is

difficult to distinguish political friends from

foes. The Press acts wisely in not moving

precipitately. The course of South Caro-

ling is looked to with interest. It is general-

ly supposed that she will go in, and such

seems to be the opinion of the delegation,

though no member of it execept Mr. Orr

has ratified publicly the action of the Con-

ion. The impression was general that the

support of the nomination would be enthu-

siastic in your State, until the Mercury came

out, and was followed by the Newbery Sen-

tinel and Greenville Mountaineer. Still.

when one side is active, and the other pas

sive, it is usually easy to predict which will

go to the wall. At the North symptoms of

discontent are manifesting themselves, and

the Abolitionists are organizing for a new

and more active crusade. Conventions have

been called, addresses issued, funds raised.

and every engine have been put in motion,

to make the storm rise higher still. They

will not consent even to an armistice, but in-

tend to "let slip the dogs of war." Mrs.

Beecher Stowe's anti-slavery novel "Uncle

Tom's Cabin," has fanned up the fire. Not

less than 200,000 copies have been disposed

of in the last ten weeks and it goes to the

firesides of the poor, and into the hearts of

the women. The National Era is increasing

its subscription list of 17,000 subscri

between the Editors as to the proper policy

(Sunday) a party of gentlemen, among whom was Leckie, were engaged in a game of quoits at one of the popular resorts near the city.

Mr. Hall refused to join the party upon the tion of the latter, and thus securing the Expounder the nomination. Financial and material aid will not be wanting to effect this ground that Mr. Leckie was no gentlemen.
A personal attack was threatened by Mr.
Leckie, who threw off his coat, Mr. Hall sciresult, for Mr. Webster, more fortunate than most political exponents, has friends whose pockets can be relied on as well as their zing a loaded whip to repel the assault. The affair was, however, interrupted by parties present, when Mr. Hall informed Mr. Leckie tongues. He will have a prodigious outside induence from New York and Boston in that he could have any satisfaction he want-ed by calling at his store the next day. On attendance; and the fulcrum on which to rest his lever will not be wanting. As bethe following morning, (yesterday,) a friend of Mr. Lockie called upon Mr. Hall, who retween the two, however, the changes are fused any satisfaction through a personal engreatly in favor of Gen. Scott. His nominacounter; whereupon that gentleman refused up to her threats, and in that event the secetion may cause a schism if the South stands ders will possible adopt the democratic nom-Mr. Leckie thereupon armed himself with ties a sectional one after all. For should this one of Allen's revolvers, and called at the store in which Mr. Hall was employed, who being armed with one of Colt's six-barrelled tack be taken, the supporters of Scott would be compelled to throw him on the North for support, and to do this Sewardism would revolvers, accompanied him until they reach d Beaufain-street, down which they have to rise in the ascendant. This result is about twenty yards, taking position on op-posite sides. When about five or six paces seriously contemplated and anticipated by posite sides. When about five or six paces apart they both immediately drew, and commenced firing. At the second round the ball of Mr. Hall took effect in the right side of many astute politicans and it would be the strongest possible practical commentary on the sagneity of those who have predicted his adversary, inflicting a mortal wound. Mr, Lackie staggered into the store of Mr. Dethat to this complexion things must come at last. In the Southern Press of Saturday and, at the corner proclaiming himself wounded, but went again to the door and fired an-other shot at Mr. Hall, who ineffectually reappeared an editorial, giving daguerroetypes of the three heads of the Whig party. They turned it, the ball striking the brick edge of have been pronounced very just, and the the door. Mr. Leckie was conveyed into characteristics of each one well portrayed the store of Mr. DeLand, where, in the course

of fifteen minutes, he expired. A Coroner's Jury was held by Magistrate Rhett, the decision of which was as follows: "That, in Beaufain-st., on the 14th, from a wound inflicted in the right side of the abdomen by a ball discharged from a revolver in the hands of Augustus Hall, the said R. P.

Leckie died immediately." Thus has our city again been made the scene of one of those diagraceful proceed-ings so calculated to affect its general reputation for order and quietness. Independe fires he must hail the person approaching, of the influence of such examples, the security of the citizen calls for some active me ures on the part of those entrusted with its welfare against such unwarrantable and lawss proceedings .- Charleston Standard.

ROBBERY .- Mr. J. A. Lalane, who keeps a segar store at No. 46 East Bay, on his re-turn to the same on Sunday night, found that some one had made free with his till, containing about \$15 in change. They forunately did not discover a larger amount of \$300 in a box, also in the same apartment, it is supposed that they procured access to the premises by climbing under the wall of a building now in the progress of erection at the corner of Boyce's wharf, adjoining vention, or authoritatively expressed his opin-Mr. Lalaue's store. He had also left his trunk open in his chamber containing a quantity of jewelry .- Ib.

> democracy appear to be on their hi heels. The Baltimore Argus raises Pierce flag, with the following loconic ouncement to the whige-

'We "Polk-ed" them in '44!
'We'll "Pierce" them in '52!

COFFEE.—The production of Coffee Brazil the past year, has been 1,7000,000 bag or 271,000,000, of pounds. In 1820 the production was 15,000,000 of pounds.

GREAT MEH OF NEW HAMPSHIEE.—If Virginia is the mother of Presidents, New Hampshire is the mother of presidential candidates. No less than five of the prominent candidates for that office are natives of New Hampshire—Cass, Webster,

Communications.

pay in advance.) every day, and defical denounces all parties. Through the

New York Tribune, the most powerful ap-

peal to the anti-slavery Christians has been

put forth by a Committee from each State

in the North, down to Kentucky. While the

party and the partizans, who scent the

spoils of victory as the vulture does his ban-

quet on the battle field afar off. Strange,

indeed, would it be for the South if her

seven millions of whites had not the intelli-

gence to perceive the importance, and the lib-

erality practically, to aid in upholding an or-

gan of its interests, at the seat of Govern-

ment, when a handful of Northern fanatics

sustains theirs so effecturally and so liberally.

mer. The circumstances leading to this sad result were as follows: On the previous day

FOR THE LEDGER. On and About Corn.

Mr. Editor :- In a number of your paper bles. While religion, fanaticism, ambition, few weeks since, you requested some artiare all invoked, and money poured out lile cles on Agriculture; I propose to give your water, to advance the cause; while its organ readers a few ideas on the preparation and the Era is munificently endowed and suscultivation of that indispensable article of tained, and funds supplied as well as resolulife-Indian Corn-believing that any sug tions, how fare the special champions of the gestions on this subject, at this particular Southern cause? What their position, what time, owing to the searcity thereof, will intheir rewards? Jeff. Davis, Quitman, Meduce farmers and planters to read, and pro-Donald, Rhett, Trousdale, are they the anbably be profited, although those ideas may ointed victors of the stern strife, but well emanatefrom one, who has gained no celebrity commenced-not 'over? The Southern in the corn making world, and who is him-Press, is it sustained, or has it ever been self an obscure farmer. sustained as it should have been? It has

In the suggestions I shall make, I refer to been stated on the best authority, that of its the clay soils entirely, and to poor land; for editors-that it subscribers have been most it is the poor and exhausted lands we should culpably remiss and negligent in doing their nurse, and endeavor to enrich and reclaim, duty; and that they have been worse cripand is the most difficult of cultivation. Upon pled by their friends than by their foes. the rich, loose and loomy soil, corn may be Throughout the whole of this stern strife made with almost any kind of cultivation. of sections, that press has been the oriflam-It is like the Yankee's mill-it grows by the me of the fight, even as was the plume of force of circumstances;" but not so upon Henry of Navarre, when his standard bearer thin, poor soil-a helter-skelter scattering fell. If that banner sink the South is left cultivation is labor lost, and "won't win." once more to the mercy of the old organs of

If possible, turn over your land in the

fall of the year with a two horse plow or large twister, plow close and deep. The advantage of this is the soil derives great during the winter months, and is disintegrat- pecially by ed and pulverized thereby, and becomes mellow and loose for spring plowing. The clods and compact earth which has been turned over, are broken up and mellowed allowing this to have been done, then in the latter part of February, or first days of March, break with a long, deep grab plow across the fall plowing. In this plowing go as deep as your horse power will allow; and remember the size of your corn pile at gathering time in a great measure depends upon the depth of your plowing in the spring; and if, from gathering your cotton crop in the fall, you cannot give the fall plowing, (although it is highly preferable and greatly to be desired,) you should then break up as early as possible in January or February with a grab plow, as deep as you can go, and the horse is able to stand without injury; and then before you plant-a week or ten days-cross this plowing with the grab plow, again, and do not be afraid of going too deep-the deep grab plowing (which is our substitute and approximation to subsoil plowing) prevents the land from washing, because it opens the earth, and makes it become spongy, and the water goes down and is absorbed, instead of running off, carrying with it a part of the soil. The action of the atmosphere and rains upon that portion of the clay which before had never been touched by a plow, fertilizes and gives to it a producing property. In proof of this, see the effects and results of poor red clay which has been taken from wells and deep cuts on rall roads, after it has been exposed to the

rain and atmosphere.

When the foregoing is done, it is time to prepare for planting. The ground now has been in either case broken twice. Then with a larger grab or small straight shovel, lay off your rows 4 feet, (or 44 feet, if the soil is very thin,) and afterwards cross with the same plow 4 feet, plant or drop your corn two grains, and no more, in the cheek; go deep with those furrows, so as the grain shall rest on the water furrow, or as low as the ground has been broken.

Now for the Manure-for this and is in the power and reach of hear more about your village. every farmer to procure and have. It can be ed from the cotton seed pile, the stables, the cattle yards, the hog pens, the ash ple, the chicken house, the sweepings of the house and kitchen, and the yard; in fact, every thing which is removed for the sake of cleanliness and health, may be thrown on the manure pile, and will tell when rotted and taken to the field, I should have observed that after the second plowing (or before, if it suits both) all the manure you have saved and secumulated since your last planting, and considerable, should be hauled out and scattered in suitable piles, and at convenient distances. Across then, as before stated drop your corn in the check and follow with the manure in every hill, dropping it on the corn, but equally over the check, so that the grain will not be obstructed in coming up, then cover by running a grab on each side, so as to sift the dirt gently on the grain, (or cover with the hoe, if the horse power is needed elsewere,) but the grab is preferable, as it distributes the dirt equally, and besides, pulverizes the soil on each side of the grain, for the young roots to enter by the time you are ready to plow over the first time. After the corn is up sufficiently, and you are through with your planting, then plow, run next the corn with small grabs, go deep and plow ont the middles with a larger grab; orif you have not time to plow out the whole furrow, run two furrows on each side with the grab, this will give the young roots pulverized soil to operate in until the next plowing, which should not be more than ten days or two weeks at furthest; then plow crossways with the grab, and deep and as near as you can get to the corn without covering or injuring it, the middle

furrow must be plowed out this time. In about three weeks, or a few days less plow with "Twisters," not so deep, but so close, throwing or sifting the dirt upon the corn, which is by this time able to bear it, and be benefitted thereby, In about 3 weeks again plow with the "Twister" plows. Your corn then is beginning to bunch to tassel and should be plowed for the last time, and which will be the fourth plowing, twice each way; plow this time much shallower than in the previous plowing, and do not run so near the corn. With this calculation. two hoeings will be sufficient, the first impediately after the first plowing, so as to put little dirt to the corn, cut away any small grass which may be starting about the hill,

may have thrown upon the young plant, an to thin it out to one stalk, and to replan the missing hills with either corn or peas.—Be certain to thin to one stalk. The secon hoeing should be a week or ten days after the last plowing; this invigorates the stalk, does not injure the roots, removes all grass and weeds asout the hill, and adds fresh dirt for the descending roots to enter and feed upon, and forms a substance to retain the moisture until the ear is matured. This mode of preparation and cultivation is believed to be adopted to either upland or bottom; if upland, plant as early as possible, even against the omen of the "seven stars" and at the risk of having the blades nipped a little with the frost. If Bottom Land, as early as the state of the weather will admit of the necessary and requisite preparation. The effect of early planting is an early finishing working, and of the laying by, so that the Earth and roots will not be disturbed after the dry and parching sun of July and August sets in, but retains the moisture at the laying by, and afterwards received and imparts the same to the stalk and ear. If asked which is the best plowing or which plowing does the cern most good, I would answer at the risk of an agricultural Bull. by saying, it is the deep plowing giv-

en to the soil before the grain is planted. These suggestions are offered, Mr. Editor, with the hope that it may stimulate our far. mers und planters to make "two ears of corn grow where only one before grew," and and invigorating properties from the action of if followed will tend to make corn plenty; the atmosphere, the rain, snows and freezes an event devoutly wished for by all, and es-

> ONE WHO NEVER DESIRES A SCARCITY OF CORN. June 22, 1852.

Lancaster Ledger.



Laucasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

It is suggested that a Public Meeting be held in the Court House on the first Monday in July, (sale day,) for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the proposed Rail Road from this place to

To Correspondents.

Several communications have been rede ed within the last week, but too late to be inserted in this number. Correspondents should hand in their favors at latest by Monday morning, as our paper is "made up" early Tuesday evening.

" A Son of Lancaster"-Your favor is laid by for the revision of the Editor; but will doubtless receive a place next week.

"Cosmopolite"--We cannot find time to give your letter that close inspection it requires before it can be put into the compositor's hands. If we can do so before our next, you shall have a hearing. Write again,

Good Wheat.

Mr. Allen Morrow, of this District, on botom land, on 12 mile Creek, which has been in cultivation for eighty years, made 36 ushels Wheat on one acre, and this without manure. Some gentlemen, on viewing the wheat, gave it as their opinion that it would make 25 bushels per acre; and this induced him to measure one acre, cut it, and thrash it out next day, and the result was 36 bushwhich, with a little care and attention, will be els. Mr. Morrow supposes 5 acres, out of the field which contained 20 acres, would have averaged 36 bushels, and the remaining 15 acres, from 12 to 15 bushels per acre. It was the Alabama spring wheat,

> We were shown by a friend Saturday last, a stalk of cotton from the "Cantson" plantation of Mr. Joseph A. Cunningham, of this District, measuring two feet six inches in length, of a luxuriant growth, and very full of squares. We were nformed, upon inquiry, that it was planted about the 20th April last.

> We request the attention of farm and all others interested in the cultivation of that indispensable, but just now scarce and high-priced atticle of home consumption CORN, (and who is not?) to the communica tion in another column, on its cultivation.-Our correspondent speaks from experience as he has tried the plan recommended.

> A correspondent writing from Monroe, N. C., gives the following account of hat village:

> "This is a thriving little village-you and small yet, but has room to grow. There is at present six dry goods stores, one drug store, and one fine hotel in it, beside a va riety of other business carried on."

We acknowledge the receipt of several Pamphlets and Magazines - among which are Graham's and Godoy's Magazine for July-all of which will be more fully noticed next week under the appropriat

We learn from the Galveston, Texas Journal, that the corn crop this year will be greater than was ever raised in Texas. The only fear now seems to be that if the heavy showers continue throughout the sesson,that cotton may suffer from too much rain. The to remare any clod or dirt which the plows core crop is considered beyond denger.

We (the printer) beg the indulg of our readers this week for the lack of ori-ginal matter. We never wrote for public criticism, and if we were so disposed, we have not the time at our disposal to do so .ing cry of "More copy!" has made him afraid of the .very sight of it. But here he comes o us, when the following dialogue takes

Devil-"Copy out! boys all waiting." Where is the Baltimore Convention !" " All set, sir."

"Those items of news I hunted for through ome fifty papers, till daylight this morning?" "All up long ago."

"No Advertisements?" "No sir; people hereabouts are too wise believe in the advantages of advertising. heard a feller say, who advertised in the Ledger a few weeks ago, that he expected to have five hundred applicants for his land the day after the paper came out; and just because nobody wants to buy land just now, he thinks it must be the fault of the printer."

"That will do: take this and have it set instanter; and if you show your dirty phiz here again before you bring me a proof that no more copy is wanting, I will leave a prety good copy of my boot on your unmen-

Exit devil to the composing room, with broad grin.

Summary of News.

From all accounts, it appears that the present prospect of an abundant crap are very flattering. There are, however, some complaint from one or two sections, that the rust is making headway in the wheat crop. The scarcity of corn makes this particularly distressing, as the farmers are looking forward to the coming harvest with no small legree of anxiety.

Statements from the South and West represent the sugar and cotton crops as never

HINT TO FARMERS .- Nitrate of Soda, sown nderneath trees, in showery weather and in small quantities, will produce most beautiful verdure. The herbage in plantations so treated becomes excellent food for kine, and is in fact, preferred to the ordinary field

A new journal, with peculiar recommendations is about to be established in Circleville, Ohio. The editor in his prospectus says: "Our terms are two dollars a year .-Gentlemen who pay in advance will receive a first rate obituary notice in case of death.'

COLD WEATHER .- A letter from Carlisle, Schoharie Connty, N. Y., dated June 11,says that the weather there is very cold, and that the mercury that morning at sunrise was only one or two degrees above the freezing point. At Boston the weather is also cool. At half past two o'clock on Friday the thermometer indicated a temperature of 67° 301, at ten o'clock of 59°, at which hour the Aurora Borealis in the North and North-west was very brilliant. At sun rise on Saturday morning the mercury was down to 49° 30'.

A mechanic at Maysville, Kentucky, has invented a smoothing iron that is heated by a few coals in the interior, having a damper to regulate the heat from that of boiling water to a red hot glow.

Col. George C. Washington, of Montgomery county, Md., has a field of rye which averages seven feet in height.

CONFLAGRATION AT WETUMEA, ALA. Loss or \$400,000.—A telegraphic desputch to the Augusta, Ga. Constitutionalist, dated June 14, furnishes accounts of a destructive fire which occurred at about two o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th, at Wetumka, Ala, in an old ware-house. In the short space of two hours the entire business portion of East-Wetumpka, involving a loss of from three to four hundred thousand dollars, of which only about ninety thousand was covered by insurance, was destroyed. It is strongly suspected that this dreadful flagration was the act of an incendiary.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH .- A Fire occurred in Savannah on the 14th inst., at five o'clock this morning, in the large earpenter's work shop belonging to Mr. Lopez Cohen, which with its contents was destroyed. Mr. Cohen's large brick dwelling on Jones-street, was also burnt, together with nearly all the furniture therein. Mr. Cohen's loss is estimated at about \$10,000. The house was insured for \$4000. The adjoining brick house of Mrs. Jenett, likewise was consur and another injured. The loss is about \$7000. They were occupied by J. S. Watkins and the Rev. Thomas Rambert. The furniture sustained also considerable damage.

REVERENCE FOR THE SABBATH.-In the year 1258, at Tewkesbury, a certain Jew, one Saturday, fell into a cesspool, and would not allow himself to be drawn out on a Saturday on account of his reverence for the Sabbath. Richard de Clew, Earl of Gloucester would not allow him to be drawn out on the following day, being Sunday because of his reverence for his Sabbath. And the Jew died,-Chronicles of London.

Early.—They have watermelons in Ne York, brought from Eleuthera.

THE STEAMER SOUTH-CAROLINA .- Th Wilmington Daily Journal desires to know, why the propeller South Carolina is to be old, and the Charleston and Liverpool line

We understand that the line is not to be abandoned, and that the steamer South Carlina is to sold, because her model does not sait the Charleston bar.

hold its annual meeting at Newberry ou Wednesday, 28th July next.

The Cincinnati Commercial hundreds of barrels of whiskey come daily, to go forth as brandy and other usl varieties.

The Alexandria Age of Saturday 12th in

tent says : We regret to learn that the cholera habroken out with great violence on the Kanawha river, Va. Its ravages have been so We have just asked our devil to drop into far confined to the slaves, who are exposed that vacant chair, and indite a leader; but to the weather, and to persons of intemperhe declines the honor, the horrid grimmaces ate habits. We learn this from a friend of the Editor as he comes with his overlast, who has just received a letter dated the 1st instant, from that part of the State.

> THE CALIFORNIA MAILS CHANGED .- The United States Mail steamers, with the great California and Oregon mails, are to be despatched from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, direct for Aspinwall, instead of the 9th and 24th, as herotofore. When these dates occur on Sunday, the sailing will be postponed until the following Mon-

Augustus Hall, who had been committed to prison to await his trail for the homicide of Robert Lickie, was on Wednesday last brought before Judge Frost on Aubeas corpus, Mr. Petigru appearing as his counsel. After taking time to con-sider, Judge Frost delivered his decision yesterday, admitting the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$5000, with two sureties, each in the sum of \$2,500.

MURDER.-We understand that a fraces occurred at Cowayboro' on last Monday, between an individual by the name of Gausway, and another by the name of Milican, in which the latter was stabbed in the throat and killed. The brother of the deceased was also badly stabbed. We did not learn the particulars of the quarrel.

—Georgetown Republican.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.-We regret to learn (says the Anderson Gazette) that David Verner, one of the few Revolutionary Soldiers remaining among us, died, at his residence in this District, on Thursday, 10th inst, in the 97th ear of his age.

Stock of Cotton in Liveapool.

The following estimate of the probable supply and consumption of Cotton from the 28th of May, to the 31st December, 1842, and the probable stock remaining in Liverpool Dec. 31st, 1852, is from a well-informed American contribute. American gentleman, familiar, with the subject, now in Liverpool:

400,000

181,000

350,000

Stock of American cotton in Liv-erpool, May 28..... Estimated quantity affoat, export-ed from the U. S. previous to May 12, and not arrived at Liv-

erpool May 28... Estimated export from U. S. from May 12 to Sept. 1..... Estimated expert from U. S.from

Sept. 1, to arrive at Liverpool prior to Dec. 31, 1852..... 150,000

robable stock in Spinner's hands, May 28..... 100,000 1,180,000

Consumption from May 28 to Dec. 31,31 weeks, at 3,000 per week... Export from May 28 to 31st December, 31 weeks, at 3,000 per

week 93,000

1,023,000 robable stock of American cot-ton in Liverpool Dec. 31, 1852

"My most deliberate judgment is, that the Liverpool stock of American cotton on the 31st December will not exceed 150,000 a 175,000 bales, unless prices in the meantime attain such a height as to check consump-tion. This, however, will probably be the case, and there will doubtless be enough Cotton on the 1st January to supply the calculate 7d. for Fair, with a crop of 2,800,-000 bales, or 1d advance or decline for every 100,000 bales below or above that quantity." Charleston Mercury.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS.—The Scientific American affords us the following interesting intelligence in relation to recent and important inventions by a couple of couple of enterprising and zens of our States:

LIGHTNING PROTECTOR FORTELEGRAPHS. -H. C. Turner, of Cheraw, South Carolina, has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in telegraph apparatus to protect the magnet of a telegraph instru-ment from being destroyed or injured by lightning, as well as to enable telegraph operators to continue at work during the prevalence of atmospheric electricity, which often causes great trouble and delay in the Southern latitudes. The principle of the improvement consists in having a meconnected with the ground and telegraph line, which with conduct electricity great intensity, but not that of low intensity, as generated by the galvanic battery, thus carrying off the atmospherbattery, thus carrying off the atmospher-ic electricity without interrupting the cir-

He employs two small brass cylinders, each of which has a wire running from a connection screw at the middle, while the circuit wire runs through. Each cylinder s separated at each end by a piece of ivory, or other nonconducting substance, and the only communication with the ground is obtained by some partial conducting substance, such as ground char-coal. With this, each cylinder is filled; therefore an intense electic discharge, is carried through this medium to the ground and the magnet is protected. The invention is simple and new to us, and we understand it has been used in the Telegraph Office, at Cheraw, for two months, with complete success. It is constructed on scientifics principles.

Corron Passa.—A. M. Glover, of Wal-terboro', S. C., has invented an improve-ment in Cotton Presses, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent nature of the improvement consist in ating the following by means of a an 1 pinion, the rack being so ad to the follower as to cause the pite of the cogs to be as near as possibly the centre of the bale, which is to be p the centre of the bale, which is to be pressed, A roller is employed in connection therewith, in end end of the follower, and the side opposite to that on which the rack is attached. By this arrangement, a double rack is dispensed with, and the follower made to descend vertically and press evenly upon the bale,