torme which hel but a little while on

The enther was drawn up the white Well from the yards the sheets were hauled firmly thome, and the stoody ship awang round on her course and in a few moments was moving majesti--cally forward dushing aside the angry waves that zossed and framed on her watery path, and when the sun that evening illumed the North Sea with his setting beams, he beheld the lofty ship far on her way to that land where all men are burn equal, and where the arm of justice is ever extended to protect the persecuted and unfortunate from the persecution of despotism and tyranny.



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 12.

The Tournament .- We have placed on the first page, in lieu of our usual foreign summary, a graphic description of the Eglington Tournament, which will be found quite interesting.

Stage Accident .- We regret to learn that an accident of a serious nature occurred to the passengers in the old line of noon stages, on its way to Reading, on Tuesday last. Descending the Orwigsburg hill, the horses became restive and upset the coach which was full of passengers, eight of whom we on the box beside the driver, was thrown to the ground and received a severe faceration on his head. and his hip and sackle were awfully bruised, but fortunately not dislocated. A child of Mr. Chelton's. was so much injured, that it survived but a short time. Other persons were more or less bruised, but we trust not seriously.

GREAT "DEMOCRATIC" VICTORY !!

Schuylkill County has gone for the locos again, as has been its custom for many years past. The regular tucket was elected, after having been hard run by the volunteers in all the business districts.-There was no Wing Ticket in the field; many of our friends voted for the volunteers, thinking them the best men, but the Agrarians succeeded.

We expect all the loco papers to thank us for this, our first political ifem on the past election .

Roken Poluloes -- We think we have beaten our Philadelphia friends in cultivating this vegetable. Capt. T. J. Buird, late in June last, planted eleven cuttings from one Rohan, which weighed a little over hall a pound. One of the hills was accidently miured, and yielded no produce, but on Saturday last he dug 102 large potatoes, besides a vast number of very small ones, which shows how large the yield would have been, had the plinting been made earlier. Mr. Wulbert of Philadelphia, raised 204 from 24 sets, weighing 63 pounds, but Capt. Buird's 102 potatoes from 10 sets, weighed 47 lbs. 3 oz., and measured a bushel, less a half neck !

Thus we see, that our Borough can come in for he) full share of "large products," and we are pleased to chronicle these evidences of a disposition to pay proper attention to that most useful branch of farming—the kitchen garden.

Those persons who feel inclined to try the culture of this Rohan potato, will learn with pleasure that it is Capt. Baird's intention to distribute this crop among those gentlemen of our County take pride in their gardens. We of course shall come in for our share, as we are no way mealy mouthed in declaring our love for a mealy potato.

The Anthrucite Fuguez - We are gratified as the general expression of interest, which is evinced in the success of the Authracite Furnace in our Borough. In answer to the many enquires which have been made, we may answer, that the repairs are now here next week to superintend " putting on the whole quantity, will now carry the hot blast. The advantage to his hearers. hearth is thought to be of a superior quality, and In our country, the art of public speaking should ditiously. Every precaution in fact has been taken and usefuluees

A Curious Radish, which grow in the garden of Mr. Hurtz, can be seen at our office. It is about as strange a roof as we over saw, and shows that nature, while playing off her pranks above the ground, finds time to burrow under the soil, and show her antics among vegetables.

Suspension of Specie Payments .- The news, this calamity, which has to us for some time appearal inevitable, reached our Borough, on Wednesday might, and produced some sensation, but no positive alarm among our citizens. The situation of the monetury world is at present at such a crisis, that this step became imperatively necessary as a means of self-preservation to the banks, as also for averting impending destruction from our mercantile communnity. A brief review of the causes which have placed the Banks, not only of our country, but of England, in such positions, will convince any candid man, that a succession of unforscen casualties, and no bad management on their parts, has induced this result.

An estimated trade of fifty milious has been carried on between China, and those Countries which are suffering under this commercial depression. Specie has been necessarily used for this traffic, except where opium could be substituted. The importation of that drug, has been lately prohibited by the Chinese authorities, with a pruseworthy regard to prevent its deleterious use by their citizens. This then has to be supplied with specie, and the Bank of Bugland, with all its great national resources, holding as it where the keys of Christendom's coffers, the grant controller of the commercial destinies of the eivifized world, has been wholly unable to meet to a 100 of demand which has recoiled upon them, from this sudden stoppage of a very vital artery of com poice. The intimate influences of our Country with England, the common stake we hold with her and the beavy halance of trade she claims against us, have caused us to feel these effects almost simultinativaly with her. To this great cause, is to be added the failure of last year's harvests in England, which cannot an expert of more than thirty millions to the continent to procure the surplusage of its granaries. The draining of so much specie, caused a check in the sales, and a depreciation in the price of our great staples of cotton and other products, and a depression in all American stocks and securities. England was continually drawing on us for specie, and draining the vaults of our Banks to make good her deficits. They, with honest endeavours to meet all responsibilities, paid out as long as possible, thus curtailing their discounst, and being compelled to press their debtors. General commercial distress was the consectiones and to save our whole business community,

In all this, there is not a single point, where the hopor or integrity of the American Merchant can be

the determination to suspend specie payments was

reiscus reged in langer of calumny scake in vain the a convence in its armor of proof at which to post the barbe ! Eighteen to specify-four per next per assum; has been paid for money to enable them to sacet their engagements—the savings of former years of industry have been thrown into the common stock ;—the security lated carnings of life-times of toil at counting house deaks, or in the pexplexing mazes of the Exchange, neve been freely offered to stay the impending destruction, but all in vain-the blow has fallen, and nany, like the noble Emperor Francis, have lost all

These are the causes of the present crisisfects we will endeavour to show more at large in our next. But in the mean time we deprecate all unnecessary excitement on the subject-our banks are perfectly solvents it was not to save themselves but our commercial interests that this sten has been taken. The United States Bank, it is well known has since the premature resumption of specie payments, supplied upwards of twenty millions dollars, and at the present moment perhaps four to five milhous are due from Philadelphia to New York, all of which would have been for the present lost to the country, and gone to supply the demands of England.

We assert most emphatically, and we are prepared to support our assertion by facts and figures, tha there are no grounded causes for uneasiness or panic in the minds of the people. Many who live remot from our commercial marts, who are as unacquaint ed with the intricacies of exchanges and financiering as probably Stephen Girard would have been of the culture of a wheat field or a cabbage garden, will be apt to place an undue evil aspect on present affairs. But they may survey th ir capacious borns, garnered learn were females. Mr. Sumuel Brooke, who was by God's Providence with heaping crops, and find in them a bright augury for a glorious breaking away of the present clouds of distrust. They have at the ommand, that which will restore confidence to the frooping world, and which now holds forth as fair sign of an assuaging flood, as did the olive branch borne by the mystic dove to Arrarat!

> Small Change. - We are pleased to find, that ther is an unanimous feeling among our citizens, to dis ountenance the issue of small notes by individuals to meet the present contingency, and a wish that it should become imperative to have smaller issues. that the Banks alone should have power to issue one dollar notes and nothing smaller, under such a re- | we lose. gulation experience has shown that an abundant supply of specie will circulate for all business purposes. We do not doubt that some such measure must be entered into, as the want of small change is already seriously felt in our community. Let us by prompt, decisive and energetic action, show those who are inclined to traffic on the general distresses that public opinion is strongly set against them, that our state shall not again be inundated by shinplasters, worthless in their responsibilities, and issued only with a preconcerted determination to defraud.-Let us wait to see if the Governor will not convene the Legislature on the subject; for we feel convinced, that all minor differences of political opinion will be merged in a gloroius attempt to regain our mercantile influence, and direct the streams of commerce into their wonted and placid flow. Let us act with decision, and the "suspension of '39," will be a tale to talk of in 1840, as a calainity happily arrested by national foresight and prudence.

We attended by invitation the first meeting of the Philomathic Society, on Wednesday evening last. An introductory address was delivered by Mr. John Neville, explanatory of the object of the association, and impressing the necessity of a fostering protection of its interests by our townsmen. We were much pleased with the general tenor of this discourse, although we differ from the speaker on the comparative advantages of lectures and debates, as means of disseminating scientific and literary truths. A vigorous young mind may be very apt, when discussing the wrong side of a question, to be led away by his own sophistry, and impress false deductions on his audience with all the glowing eloquence of imagined truth. But a person in preparing a lecselves, and by opening the vast store house of au-Several improvements have been made; 75 thorship, may collate forgotten truths, and by this feet additional pipe, being a increase of one third the means refreshen the memory, and prove of essential

great attention has been paid to its selection, as its be cultivated by all. It is a beautiful illustration of defects have been the principal cause of former ac- the harmonious machinery of our republican governcidents. It is likewise provided with two temps, in ment, that every one can speak with freedom on all order to relieve at from slag and cinder more expe- political and religious subjects; that every person may be the architect of his own advancement, and to guard against accident, and the work will be re- that the path of fame is open to all. The powers of commeded under every prospect of extended success | the orator are the Archimedean lever to move the world, and it is encumbent on all to pay every attention to forming a correct style and graceful delivery. We would therefore impress upon our young men the necessity of upholding the attempt which has now been made-become members and active ones-think, and learn to give your thoughts words, and you will thus create defences to our liberties more powerfully impregnable than rampart walls, or solid fortifications. Be not fearful of failure : the greatest orstors have at first been overwhelmed with diffidence; but practice will do away that feeling, and a short intercourse with the world will rub off the rust, polish the ideas, and brighten the intellect of those who seek to enter the arena of life, as gladiators in the contest for fame.

> Paying off old source. A fellow called for a glass brandy toidy on election day, when the bar-keep er told him to pay off old scores first-Why Joe." said the fellow, "if I owe you any thing, I'll drink it out with you!"

Mayor of Philadelphia .- Col. Swift received on Tuesday last, 3343 votes, Mr. Montgomery 2670. and Mr. Kane 3294.—The former and latter will consequently be returned to Councils, and Col Sw ft be We are pleased at this result, and feel confident that he will re-enter on his duties, more determined than ever to deserve the name of "Philadelphia s best mayor. "

Philadelphia Firemen.-This hody of men, known and respected throughout the union, have added materially to their well earned fame, by reccut sacrifices and exertions. Many lives were lost at the recent conflagration, and the long funeral trains have evidenced the estimation in which they were held by their fellow citizens.

Fires !- That the sesson has arrived for these asualties, the frightful records of our large cities, for he last fortnight will gemonstrate. Let every precaution be taken by our citizens to guard our Borough against auch disasters-let stove pipe holes e carefully examined—chimneys carried above adjaent houses—sheet-iron be placed under stoves, and kept at a good distance from the walls. Never weep a hearth with any thing but a hair-brush; or goose wing -brooms are too frequently the causes of frightful disasters. Either place your night lamps in the chimney place, or stand them in the washbasin-keep an eye on your demestics, who carry lights to bed with them, and let each head of a family, before retiring, make a circuit of his domicil in the dark to see that "all is well." Some of these may#appear triffing precautions, but a grain of prevention is better than a ton of cure, and welwill quderwrite the security of all who rigidly adhere to their

Fire at Natchez .- Another extensive conflagra tion has taken place in this city, which destroyed assailed! It stands boldly and nobly forth, and the property to the amount of \$100,000.

hærvance.

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Fires at New York. A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, writtee these of the recent fires:-The ly in the papers of this morning, though the loss is estimated full low. I have just returned from the ruins, and have conversed with many of the sufferers. The loss cannot is tess than one million and a half, and may be much more. The greater portion of this, lowever, will fail upon various insucance offices, and work of the houses were covered by heavy policies. The loss at the down town fire is among wealthy men. That up town is among the very poor, who just at the beginning of winter are stripped of their all. Though not one-twentieth of the lower city fire in amount, yet the smaller configration will cause more tears, more heart-ache, and much more

The block between Front, Water, Fulton street and Burling Slip is a complete roin. Not a single wall standing ten feet above the ground this merning, and the streets around are filled with brick, mortar and rubbish, so that carts cannot pass. Yet in all this ruin- while the heaps are still burning, the enterprising merchants have already posted their tins upon the spot of their late stores, with a notice of their removal, and where they may be found. One who has been burnt out four times in the last five years, is, I understand, already prepared to go into mainess in another place.

There is a project on foot this morning to re-build the stores immediately, and if carried into execution, of which there is little doubt, they will be uniform, and of substantial construction.

The United States Gazette.-A corresp asks us why this valuable paper, is so frequently not ceived on the evening of its publication here.

We do not know the reason, but such is certain ly the fact, and we would almost as soon go supperless as gazette-less to our bed. Of one thing however we are aware, which is, that the publication is delayed every morning, until the arrival of the Pilot Line from New York, and therefore, it may sometimes he too late for the early mail, which our citizens who have been awakened long before peep of day for the Rail Road Omnibus, know is very early. We sometimes by this arrangement, receive new from New York, not 24 hours old, and taking every thing into consideration, we gain more, probably than

The Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, has suspended specie payment.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Railroad from White Haven to Wilkesbarre, will be opened for travel next spring.

The whole Whig ticket has been elected. isual in Lebanon County.

The Whig Senator, Assembly men and Counilmen for Philadelphia City, were elected by about 2500 majority. The County offices were carried by

Maryland.-The recent Congressional elections n this State, have reversed the strength of the delegation. It now stands 3 Whigs, to 5 Locos. The would be tories claim this as a triumph of "democratic" principles, we call it a triumph of the people's money expended against the people, by the general

It will be seen by referring to our estimate of the Whige strength in the next Congress, that this change was expected. Even if we lose Mississippi. we still will have a majority to elect a Whig speaker.

Scandal.—The Philadelphia papers say that a Mr. Pepper of Pottsville has been making hot love to a Cyprian, and marrying her, when he was well eniced with liquor. We have no name in our vicinity so near the Thompsonian prescription as Mr. Pepper, and we think it must be a mistaker besides the folks about here enter into every kind of business with spirit, except the connubial, and that they take quité coolly.

The U.S. Revenue Cutters were all in po at Baltimore, on election day, with full complements of men, ready to vote the Van Buren ticket. One of the pilote who was a Whig, was threatened with dismission, if he did not vote the loco ticket .-These things explain the cause of the Whig defeat.

Canton.-News has been received at N. Y. from China to the 14th May. The difficulties between the foreign residents and Chinese authorities, had come to extremities. All the opium in receiving ships, amounting to 20,983 chests, had been delivered to the Chinese. A general edict, which we publish, gives liberty to all foreigners to leave China, including the sixteen proscribed ry a former edict, ome of whom have been ordered to quit the country in a very short time. By the edict alluded to, it will he seen that any foreigners who may remain, and who will bring opium to Canton, shall be capitally executed, and the property confiscated. A public notice of the British resident points out to foreign ers the danger of remaining under such threats, and we understand that he Mr. Snow, our Consul, and the majority of the foreign residents, have derermined immediately to depart. A correspondent writes us, that under the Chinese edict, " the innocent are as likely to be accused as the guilty, and life at Canton would be worth little. " Permission had been obtained to load the vessel.

waiting for cargnes, but a Canton paper observes-None are allowed to go into the Hongs or pack houses of the Hong merchants to look at the quality of the teas he has contracted for, and which are a bout to be shipped off for him; the Hong merchant affirm that one may send one's servants to receive the teas, but the fact is that every catty of tea now shipped, the exporter has no control over whatever and he must trust, for what he sends away, the respectability of the Hong merchants, which we from our own experience, as not having dealt with them, have had no opportunity of measuring, but which some of our commercial friends assure us is far from being undoubted.

The Chinese have commenced building a wall and railing, to be run up close to and in a parallel fine with the factories, leaving the inhabitants the small space of four paces only. Of course nothing was known of the intentions of the British Government, but a subscription of one dollar for every chest of opium surrendered had been made by the owners or consignees for the expense of souding delogates to England. The Chinese expect the latter to make reprisals, and that a war will ensue. They have erected another forf at the Bocca Tigris, have a strong chain ready to place across the parrowest part of the passage, and have a number of boats loaded with

tones ready to sink in the Channel. The U. S. ship of war John Adams and Columbia were at Macan.

The Columbia Republican of Tuesday last to hand; clothed in mourning, for the death of Mr. James Mellon, one of the best and brightest ornaments of the city of Hudson, N. Y.

or to the worthy. A monument is to be erected in Charleston, to the memory of the late Gen.

Florida.—While a party of regulars were build ing a bridge over the Suwannes, they were Bred on by the Seminoles in ambush, and had 6 killed.

Bank Robbery.—The Branch Bank of Tennes see, at Columbia, was robbed on the night of the 22d Sent. of thirty the and dollars.

Judge Buel of Albuny, died recently at Danbury Con. He was taken sick at that place, while on his ourney to New Haven to defiver an Agricultural Lecture. Judge Back, skhough he has filled many important stations of trust and honor in his native state, and has gained the grateful remembrance of all is bester known in him more extended field of usefulness, as the diffusor of agricultural intelligence, an the editor of the "Cultivator." In the columns of this magazine are to be found the results of that consummate skill and practical intelligence, which was shie to convert a sterile and barren spot near Albany. into a perfect garden of beauty. His death is a pub lic loss, and many will feel that in the prematu closing of his labors, they have lost a counsellor and director not easily to be supplied,

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans and Charleston has shated.

" The present rate of mercantile interests is a beau tiful illustration of the nature of our blessed credi system.' In the natural order of things, the mercan tile rate of interest would be about a half or a third of the rate of mercantile profits. But two, three and four per cent, a month not only swallow up all, the merchant's profits, but must, if long continued swallow up all his capital also. Time was when the merchant would murmur at this; but they are becoming used to it now. Their hard fate reminds us of the story of the fisherwoman, who, being asked if her practice of skinning eets alive did not give them much pain, replied, that it might at first, but she had een at the business so long that they had become used to it, and did not mind it all. "-Globe, Sep-

Would any one believe that the above heartless paragraph is from Martin Van Buren's official paper We call the attention of our business commun ts brutality and recklessness. Thus does the enterprise of our country become the scoff of these jackalls to the great lion of "democracy," and thus is every sympathy, ridicaled by these men without

Sign of the Times .- Pompey, dis child want to swap them pumps of yourn for dese shoes—what you ax for them to boot! " " Well Quashee, I guess-I mus wait till de Libberpool steamship hab mputated de waves of de blue Atlantic back again w dis country—Guess she'll bring news ob a sudden ucturation in de article of sole ledder! I think I shall hole on my stock till den ! "

Levi Woodburry, so says report, is to receive his walking ticket from the Cabinet. It cannot take place too soon for the good of the country.

Look out Drunkurds !- We find at stated that a novel proceeding recently occurred in the N. Y. Court of Messions, where a motion was made that the Court direct the Commissioners of the Alms House to bind out as an apprentice, a drunken stone cutter, named Hyslop, and appropriate the proceeds of his labor to the maintenance of his wife and child. for whom he had failed to provide. The Counsel in making this motion stated that it was in accordance with a statue of the state.

Osmun Baker, Esq., of Amherst, will be the ony Whig candidate as member of Congress from Massachusetts, for the seat vacated by the death of the lamented Alvord.

William Dunlap, extensively known as a painter, an historian and a literary man, died recently in New York. A more particular account will be found on our first page, of the services rendered to community by this gentleman.

Domestic Iron.-The Philadelphia Commercia List, trusts that the period is not far distant when we shall be enabled to use domestic iron for our various Rail Roads

In the course of another year, we feel convinced that a large portion of the demand may be supplied, as the tendency of all recent experiments with An-

Another Slave Vessel .- The N. Y. papers state that the Sch. Catherine. Capt. Dundas, 30 days from Sierra Leone, has arrived there, and is reported as a prize to the British Brig Dolphin, under suspicions circumstances—supposed to be a slaver. Four of her original crew are on board, the remainder, about thirty were discharged on the coast of Africa. The Catharine has an American register on board, and was fitted out at Havana. She is said to be owned in Baltimore.

Thiswe suppose is another of Consul Trist's clearances from Havanna.

Gen. Gaines, claims through his present wife whom he lately married, an estate of ten millions of dollars at New Orleans. She is the daughter of Mi Daniel Clark, deceased. The estate is in litigation The General gains more than most men by his arriage - most are satisfied with the "crown romised by Solomon, but ten millions is somethin of a bonus!

Conservatism.—The Pennsylvanian makes itself merry, as is always its happy wont, with a paragraph from the Richmond Compiler, in relation to the dinner given to Mr. Rives, viz: "Conservatism was strong and unfaltering at the dinner. "

Our friend is probably aware that this dinner, or ginated from the bad cookery of the kitchen cabinet. The locos may rouse the conservatives as much as they choose, but they cannot swallow the dishes of agrarianism and disorganization which they have recommended. They feasted for a long time at the same table, but Benton threw too much salt into the nesses, and the United States Bank, robbed of its asefulness, made them look billious. They therefore took to dining out, and they will never ait at the same table again, except when the Van Buren party is served with its deserts, then the whic bill of fure, may cleanse the foul taste of the locos. The cloth will be removed, and show the bare tables, and then nothing will remain for our quondam friends, but the wineing part of the business.

The Philadelphia Spirit-of the Times, has be ndited for running down hill. We believe the editor libelled a Mr. Hill, and ha ad the screws put to him on account thereof.

Dictionary cords-The following convenation mproves a little on Walker and Webster.

Pather, what is a dilemma ! Father.-A dilem na, dear, is-a dilemma; when any one does not know what to do, that is a dilemma. Child .-- (th res! I know-a dilemma is just like you when ma' colds you. Father-Hem! you talk too much hild.

Cut and come again. A correspondent of the Hartford Courier asks the editor, "canamanea thay ! " To which he replies, " nonebutanas wouldask. "

This sounds like Indian, but it is pointless English, with a great deal of point.

A marble yard was destroyed by fire on Sun day night, corner of Schuylkill 3rd and Willow treets, in Philadelphia. - Uncle Sam. Did the marble or the yard itself burn ?

Tobacco chapters .- Some of those addicted to the weed in our Borough, are screamers. They can chew any given quantity.

Wit in the Shambles. The following carte and fieros reputes, is a fair specimen of the punning sties of the modern areas. The subject has been wern to the bene, and therefore the wits have hid it "good night" -- he renos!

In Philadelphia girls go to market for the purpose schetting with handsome butchers—perhaps to have tender line sent them. Sunday Morning Visi-

Perhaps to dispose of themselves as spare rios .-

Or to berrain for a heart - Sair. Times. We must the shove taking the virtual of the new papers. Our own opinion is that the ladies, having so much at stake, would be foolish to mince matters. It is beef-itting, that they should do something for their own weal.—Keystone.

When we penned the above leading paragraph

we did not suspect that so many cooks could meddl with it without making more bones of the matter.-Sunday Morning Visitor.

The U. S. Encampment, at Trenten has been bro-

The New Orleans Picayune complains that markey market is very tight there. He has had no offers for kimself lately, we sup-

John Smith, was in our Borough, and voted last Tuesday.

Bruzil. The N. Y. Commercial thas received dvices from Pemamouco, of the 17th Angust, bringing intelligence from Maranham of a more gloomy. haracter than any which has preceded it.

The rebellion in the provinces is alarmingly pro require. It broke out in the interior and has seen represented by the official documents hitherto published, as confined to a gang of ruffians, destitute of political object and of means for extending their merations beyond a few murders and robberies. that portion of our community, so justly emitted to The insurgents style themselves Bemtevis, the name of a common and favorite bird, and their avowed pre text is dissatisfaction with a recent law for substituting the officers of perfect and subperfect for those of rutzes de direito and justices of the peace; to this they add a pretended disposition on the part of the legulity to enslave all the coloured population. Be their objects what they may, their course is marked with blood, plunder and desolation.

News of August 1st, states that they had complet ed the sack of Caxias, the second city in the province in point of wealth and commerce, and thence had marched in different directions, with the supposed design of intercepting the supplies needed by the capital, and attacking Parnahiba. Caxias had been esieged about a month, and its loss was owing more or less to some unfortunate dissensions among the inhabitonts.

An indiscriminate pillage ensued, and such merbandize as was not available for present use was devoted to destruction. Some two or three hundred of the principal inhabitants were thrown into prison and but few escaped, with their lives only.

The capital, San Luiz de Moranham, being situat ed upon an island, and having a large number of troops for its defence, is thought to be safe, even in case of an attack.

Great unanimity is said to prevail among all class es, and a general determination, in case of extremity, to hazard all in the defence of life and property .-Such is the elarm, however, even there, that citizens are not permitted to leave, and foreigners have been called to volunteer in the service of the country, which the Portuguese have done to the number of seven hundred. Additional troops are being sent to the scenes of disorder from the neighboring provinces; a second detachment sailed a day or two since from that port - and it is sincerely hoped that the prompt measures of government will soon succeed in extinguishing the torch of civil war, which is so unhappily rekindled in the Northern extremity of the

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

was discovered in the basement story of W. J. Stroup's Provision Stors, No. 14 South Wharves, between Chestnut and Market streets, facing the Delaware river. In a few minutes the flames burst out and reached the adjoining provision store of D. W. Prescott. This house was built back to Water street, facing No. 19 on that street. In the same range, the store of George Merrill, took fire immeintely-afterwards.

Although the Fire Companies were promptly on

the ground, the progress of the flames was so rapid that the prospect of arresting them was, even at that early hour very doubtful. The grocery stores of C. Cheeseborough and of George A. Wood, No. 15 south wharves, the oil store of Newlin and Allibone, and the commission store of J. Emlen, No. 17, the iron warehouse of Andrew M. Jones and Brothers, the ice of the Mcrchants' Transportation Line, and the General Commission warehouse of C. King & Co., No. 19, were successively enveloped in flames. The tavern kept by George Nealis was next at

arge Oil warehouse of Shoher, Bunting & Co., No. extending through to Water street. At this point the configuration became terrific. The Ship Chandlery of A. H. Ilinkle, No 22, South Wharves, and the commission warehouses of Newbold & Haverstick, and of Smith & Johnson were in succession

nsumed.

Here the fire reached the corner of Chesnut street store, the fire is traced to John Harding, Junior's D. Hicks, ship chandlers. extensive wholesale grocery establishment, No. 17; thence to a very large wholesale grocery of White, Stevens & Co., No. 21, and the store house of the Stevens & Co., No. 21, and the store nouse or the kame firm, 23; thence to fl. Sloan's general commission warehouse, No. 25, and thence to the large fire proof store-house, occupied by W. R. Thompson & Co. Next to this building stood to Fulton for the fulton of the fullon of the fulton of the fullon of the full of the fullon of the full of the fullon of the full House, kent by J. Mevers, at the corner of Water and Chesnut streets, which with all the houses a bove mentioned were utterly destroyed. The huildook fire. In this range were William R. Thomp son & Co.'s store house, (a second building occupied by that firm;) the Hibernian tavern kept by J. Fitz strick, and between the latter and Chesnut street three bouses occupied as taverns and clothing stores. he names of the owners of which we could not learn. At the northwest corner of Water and Ches. out streets, the clothing store of Gaskill and Barnes was next consumed

From the rear of the latter row of buildings the fire communicated with those facing on the east side of Front street. There, William Steep's Starch Factory, No. 27, was partially injured; Davis's Suspender manufactory, No. 29; and S. & E. Davis. pender manufactory, No. 23; and S. & E. Davis, on's Sacking Bottom Factory. No. 31, were also injured; James L. Mifflin and George Hill's Commistion bouses. Nos 33 and 25. totally burnt: Francis G. Smith's Commission store store for the sale of Dupont's Gunpowder, No. 37; John Mee, Spice Factor's store, No. 39; William R. Thompson's large wasehouse and counting house, No. 41; Patrick Donnelly's Tavern, No. 43; Dennis Lahey's Tav-ern, No. 45; John Lloyd, Tohacconist's store, No. 47; and John Loughead's Cooper shop, No. 49, were entirely destroyed.

The house at the portheset corner of Front and Chesnut streets, occupied by Thomas Diebl, S. C. Bunting, Thomas M. Clark, and Painter and Slack, Commission Merchants, was much damaged. The intense heat of the flying cinders set fire to the corge W. Richards & Co., roofs of the slores of George W. Richards & Co., and of Richards & Bispham, on the west side of Front street. The upper stories of the former wese burnt, the latter partially injured. Here the fire was checked in this direction, beyond the expectatiggs of the spectators. Meanwhile the flames had ground floor shops are to be built similar to those extended to the Steamboat Hotel, on the south side under the Astor House, and the basement is to be of Chesnut street, at the corner of Water. Next arranged for refectories and coffee houses. The door a cooper's shop was destroyed, and the office cut of the property, including the theatre, is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. was materially injured. At the couthwest corner of An eminent capitalist of our city has agreed to take Water and Cheenut streets, the fire reached the two hundred thousand dollars of the stock! The clothing store of Ecoch Allen; next the barber shop of William Gorgas, next, to Martin's Tavern, No. 57 Front street, and to the German commission of thirty thousand were subscribed by different indi-

house of Meisgies and Unkart, No. 59. These hou bouse of mergies and untart, No. 59. These house as were wholly consumed. The other stores in:the same range, of J. B. M'llvaine, W. P. Hanna, and Charles Field and Son, were slightly injured.

The sparks set several buildings on fire in Taylor's Alley. J Rowlands Liquor store was seriously damaged, and, a large four story building also in-

In Chesnut street above Front the store of Dur.

In Chesnut street above Front the store of Dur. don B. Carter was considerably burnt, and the store of Henry Risbrough partially.

We have not yet been able to ascertain the names of the owners of the buildings which were injured or destroyed by this calentions fire. All, which were within the circle of the Rameal were burnt litterally to the ground. Not a particle of wood work is left in them, and the walls of many haves fallen entirely. There prevailed during the whole night a strong northeast wind, which rapidly extended the conflagration and greatly increased the difficulties.

strong northeast wind, which rapidly extended the conflagration and greatly increased the difficulties of operating against it efficiently.

In several of the stores, the oil, liquors, and other combustibles, blazed for hours with intense violence. Explosions were frequent, and several are said to have been kegs of gunpowder. At six o'clock this morning, the indefatigable and daring exertions of the firemen had reduced the firms, and further destruction of property ceased to be apprehended. struction of property ceased to be apprehended. It attuction of property ceased to be apprehended. It is impossible to commend, in terms too ardent or grateful, the labors of the firemen on this occasion. When they had no opportunity of working at the engines, or performing other daties, they got drays and earls in the neighbourhood, loaded them with goods and furniture, and dragged them with infinite toil to places of secure deposit. The Mayor and toil to places of secure deposit. The Mayor and the whole body of watchmen were or the ground, protecting the property scattered about the streets, and preserving good order among the thousands of speciators who througed the disastrons scene.

The amount of property of various kinds thus destroyed, it is impossible to estimate with precision but it may be reasonably stated at about 600,000 dollars. This loss is most untimely. Never, we learn, have the merchants of this city stood more in need of regular and prosperous trade.

need of regular and prosperous trade.

The extensive warehouse of David S. Brown,

Commission Merchant, we omitted to mention a bove among the builtings slightly injured. Althougreatly exposed, it was saved by the use of wet blankets on the roof and in the windows.

The must painful portion of this recital yet remains. Several, we know not how many, have been killed or severely sounded. At eight o'clock this morning the walls of Enoch Allen's house fell with tremendous crash, and buried in the ruins as w learn positively, a fireman named W. Moreland, a member of the Good Will Engine. He was instant. bart. Two of the wounded were carried to the bo

William Field, a Fireman, was severely injured. James Sintley, a member of the Diligent Hose company, fell into a burning cellar, and had his ead much cut and his hands burned.

James Barber and John Douglass, members of the Good Will Engine company, and a member of the Hope Hose company, whose name we did not earn, are missing, and the worst is feared concernng them.

Bernard Timmins, also of the latter company, is

severely burnt.

Jacob Kugler, Hireman, badly burnt.

We have just learned that Thomas not James Barber, was an Engineer at the Mint and not a Fireman. He was taken to the Hospital and died in a bout three hours, leaving a wife and three children.
Robert Reynolds and Charles Herman, members of the Weccacoe Engine, were both seriously injur-ed by a bale of cotton thrown from the upper win-

low of one of the stores. Many poor families have been thus turned from their homes, and have lost a great portion of their furniture and clothing. There was generally insurance on the property as far as we have been able to ascertain, but the particulars on this head cannot yet state with accuracy. It is proper to men-tion however that the disaster will not cause any failures. There are various surmises concerns the cause of the fire, which many suppose was the work of an incendiary. The firemen are nowtwelve o'clock, M., leaving the scene of the conflagration with their apparatus.

This, we believe, is the most destructive fire which has ever occurred in Philadelphia. Of fifty two buildings which were on fire forty are in total ruin, many of them large new warehouses.— Nat.

Fire in New York .- On Saturday night last, fire broke out in the fur store of Stephen A. Halsey No. 189 Water street, in the rear part of the thirt story—the Stat floor being occupied by Van Wa-kle & Randall slee fur dealers. From this it communicated to the wooden ware store of N. A. I. Blad. ford. No. 22 Fulton street, and at the same time to the building No. 191 Water arrest, excupred on the first floor by Gifbert & Jessup as a paint store, and on the second by Mr. Hotchkiss as a clock store leaving the porter house of Mr. Searle on the corner of Fulton street untouched :- from thence it company nicated to Nos. 187, occupied by Asa H. Center & Son, 185 by James W. Brodies, 183 by Henry E. Shackerley, 181, corner of Burling sip, by John Hunt & Co., all of them fur dealers, were entirely consumed. From this point the sparks, driven by the wind, set fire to the fur stores of James Hazlet. No. 1781, E. C. Boughton, 178 and A. Setton, 179 Water street, which were partially burned, and to those of John Hont, in 174, W. A. White 172, R. Haight 170, Eli White 168, Brewster & co. 166, and a new inoccupied building No. 164, which were to tally consumed. From here it communicated to the carpenter shop of S. W. Watkiss, 163. which has another tro t on Fletcher st., and was totally consumed, together with Gafty's cooperage and a por-ter and boarding house, fronting on Fletcher st. From the rear of Helsey's stoge, the fire was also ounmunicated to the store, No. 194 Front street occupied by J. C. Ashley, merchant, and by John Wait as a fruit and Wine store, thence to 192, W. & J. Craft's grocery store, 120, S. L. Mitchell & co's store; 188, occupants unknown; 186, S. Ballin & co.'s fruit store, and Peter Demill, merchant; 184 store of the Saugerties White Lead co., by Jewett. Here the fire reached the corner of Chesnut street
Son, & co., and to the building on the corner of
Returning to Water street, adjacent to Mr. Prescott's
Front street, and Burling slip, occupied by R. B. &

Mr. Hunt's tur store, on the corner of Water stree and Burling slip, the fire was communicated to all the buildings fronting on Burling slip from Water David Key's cooperage.

The roofs and upper stories from Holt's Hotel to Burling slip were also mostly destroyed. They were occupied as follows—190, McGary's navigation store; 188; J. A. Kissam's tin store; 186, Stephen King's cork store; 184, Gardner & co.'s saddlery store, and the corner building fronting on Bur

Ing slip.
Thirty buildings in all were consumed, most of them stores with large and valuable stocks of goods.
We have heard no estimate of the probable amount of destruction but it must be several hundred thousand dollars, as but a very small pertian at the goods was sayed. Hold's Hotel was for a long time n imminent danger, and would undoubtedly have perished with the rest, but for a providential shifting of the wind, from N. E. to N. W. with a great abatement of its force.

Union and Harmony !- M arried, at Philadelphia on Tuesday the lat. mat., by the Rev. John A. Clark, JOHN S. RICHARDS, Esq., Editor of the Berke and Schuylkill Journal, to Miss NANCY D., daughter of the late Joseph O'Brien, of Philadelphia. Men. Calvin Pease, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died at Warren, Ohio, on the

7th inst., aged 63 years. A meeting of the friends of Mr. Wallack, was

held in New York on Thursday evening, when, as we learn from the New York Gazette, the committee reported in substance as follows:

"They have puschased, conditionally, the whole of the property on each side of Broadway between Chamber and Read streets, upon which they con-template executing the theatre—the front to be on Chamber street, running along Broadway. On the committee take fifty thousand dollars, and from the