FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Fifteen days latter from Europe.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 4th instant.

The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, after which the Queen and Prince Albert will leave for Germany.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a despatch, announcing the capture of Cabrera the famous Carlist General by the French authorities. He was taken on board a fishing smack near Leocate.

The United Service Gazette states that in consequence of the massacre of the crew of the Wasp, on the Coast of Africa, it has been determined to give no quarter to slavers offering the slightest resistance.

The Journal des Debats contains an account of the Russian Count Apraxin, his wife and children, being burned in vengeance by their infuriated serfs. He treated his murderers, it is said with unheard of cruelty, and the terrible retaliation is therefore the less surprising.

Maryland 5 per cent. Sterling Bonds were quoted at London on the 4th at 60a62.

The German booksellers talk of opening establishments in the United States, to protect themselves against what they consider the literary piracies which exist there.

The dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in Galway, has been fixed for the 28th of July inst.—The Wexford Repeal demonstration will take place about the same time.

General Armstrong, the new American Consul, arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ultimo., by the Great Western.

We have the pleasure of stating that the American Minister at St. Petersburg, (Col. Todd) so deservedly popular in the Russian capital, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Agricultural Society—an honor, never before conferred upon a foreigner.

The Great Western arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 27th ultimo, bringing American papers to the 12th; and the Cambria arrived also in the afternoon of the same day, with papers to the 16th, four days later. The voyage of the Cambria is the shortest on record—ten days sixteen hours! including her running into Halifax to land her mails and passengers. The news by both these arrivals reached London on the 27th, through private expresses.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

COMMERCIAL.

The state of the weather commands at the present moment, much attention. The temperature, during the last few days, has not been so high as when the last packet sailed. There has been a good deal of rain, accompanied by piercing winds, succeeded by occasional heat and sunshine. But the General character of the weather has been favorable to the crops, and wheat is now in ear in the southern part of the kingdom. The next six weeks will decide the fate of the coming harvest; and during that period, the fate of the agriculturist, not less than the politician, will be influenced by the weather. Any decided opinion on the result would of course be premature; but this may be said—an admitted fact on all hands—that the next bad harvest will seal the fate of the Corn laws. The number in England is not few who would submit to the inconvenience and loss of a bad harvest for the sake of cancelling the prohibitions on the free importation of grain. The struggle between the landed and the commercial classes on this point has been marked with much fierceness during the last half dozen years, but it is now drawing to a close, and victory assuredly points in the direction of "ships, colonies and commerce."

An importation of 100 tierces of slave grown sugar, the produce of the Island of Cuba, was offered for sale yesterday by Messrs. Priestly, Griffith & Cox, brokers. There was a considerable attendance. The sugar was divided into lots of ten tierces each, and consisted of several different qualities. The offers for the first lot of two tierces commenced at 18s. per cwt. in bond, and for some time nothing higher was bid although it was stated that similar sugar in London was selling at 24s. 6d. The next offer was 18s. 3d. beyond which there was an evident disinclination to go, and consequently the whole was withdrawn. It was understood that sales would have been effected at from 21 to 24s. The withdrawal was the result of the uncertainty which hung over the ministerial views respecting the admission of Cubean sugar.

The iron trade is somewhat unsettled, but fair rates are demanded and maintained. A large failure has taken place in this town during the week, and rumor with her hundred tongues, is making free with the names of others. In such a business, where the speculation has been so enormous it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth.

SPAIN.

The Carlists had confidently expected that the promulgation of the act of abdication of Don Carlos, & the manifesto of his son, would have been most favorably received by the Spanish nation and the Spanish people. Bur precisely the reverse has been the case. Both government & people seem determined that on no consideration whatever, shall the young Queen marry the son of Don Carlos. Immediately on the abdication becoming known in Madrid, several councils of ministers were held, and it was proposed to issue a counter manifesto; but this was abandoned in compliance, as it said, with the earnest wishes of Christina. Since then however, the violent hot headed, and blustering Narvaaz has issued an order to the army, in which he declares, in the most decided and explicit terms, against the pretensions of Don Carlos's to the Queen's hand. The rough soldier bluntly calls Don Carlos himself a "rebel."

There is no doubt that Christina is anxious to bring about a wedding between her nephew (Don Carlos's son) and her daughter, and notwithstanding the violent demonstration made against it by the press—by a section of the Chamber of Deputies, who met privately to discuss the matter—and last, and above all, by the Cabinet, she will move heaven and earth to effect it.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail from India and China arrived in London on the 1st instant.

Accounts reached Calcutta of the total destruction by fire of the American ship Virginia, at about 10 A. M. of the 5th inst., about 25 or 30 miles to the southward of the outer floating light. All hands were saved excepting the supercargo. She was homeward bound.—*Calcutta Star, May 7.*

We have received some particulars of the loss of the unfortunate ship Virginia which was outward bound it seems. The fire was first discovered by the man at the wheel who observed the smoke issuing from a small hatchway under his feet. They touched the water the decks burst open, and the flames rushing up, compelled all hands to leap overboard. In less than twenty minutes from the first discovery of the fire, the form of the hull was no longer discernible. Nothing was to be seen to indicate where she was but one burning mass.

The unfortunate supercargo, Mr. Lander, who had his life preserver on, and was a capital swimmer besides, was seen with uplifted hands on the bows, from whence he leaped into the sea. He was taken into one of the boats, but suddenly jumped out of her and swam directly towards the blazing vessel. He disappeared, and was seen no more. He was in bad health, and it is supposed that the dreadful catastrophe had brought on delirium. He was the only person lost, but the rest had barely time to escape in such confusion that they saved nothing but their lives, if we except chronometers and compasses, as we stated yesterday The fire is supposed to have originated in the lower hold, but how we do not clearly understand. All we know is that the cargo was composed of saltpetre and linseed. It is believed that the ship must have been on fire two or three weeks, as she must have been a mere shell to have disappeared so suddenly. She was a fine vessel about three years old, and the hull and cargo together are valued at 130,000 rupees.—Hurkara, May 9.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 3.

Our Corn Market has remained very quiet throughout the month. The weather has been generally cold and unseasonable—still the continued good accounts from all parts of the country as to the appearance of the growing crops has prevented any speculative transactions either in Wheat or Flour, and all articles have been steady, at the currency of our last quotations the dealers buying however with more confidence as to the maintenance of present rates. A number of vessels have arrived from the St Lawrence, which having made quick passages, are landing their cargoes in good order. Sales have been made this week at 26s to 27s 6d for Flour 6s 11d for Wheat, and 34s for Pease. On the 1st instant, the demand for wheat was good, at rather improving prices. About 5000 bushels of Canadian Red were sold at 6s 11d per 70 lbs. For Canadian Flour 27s per barrel being generally demanded, but little business was done.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

ONE DAY LATER.

The Great Western arrived at New York early on Monday morning, with European advices to the 5th inst., one day later than by the Britannia.

The weather is again unfavorable, and the price of grain has accordingly advanced; but as that trade is in a state of transition, the increased price is rather indicative of the feeling of the dealers than an earnest of the business transacted.

The Cotton market closes with firmness.

On the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, the American ships at Liverpool hoisted their flags, which presented a very gay appearance in the sunshine. Flags were also hoisted at Mr. Charles Ware's and other American houses.

The British Government has rejected the demand of the Spanish Government, for the admission of Cuba sugar at the free labor duties.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—We find in the London papers the following account:

"By letters from Ascension to the 25th of April, we are informed of a dreadful catastrophe having happened to the Brazilian slaver, captured by the Wasp, on board of which Mr. Hammer the midshipman, and ten of the Wasp, in charge, were murdered by the prisoners, who then took possession of the prize, but which was retaken by the Star, Commander Dunlop, when Lieutenant Wilson was put aboard to take her to Sierra Leone. It appears that 10 days after Lieutenant Wilson took charge of the recaptured prize and parted company with the Star, he was caught in a heavy squall & capsized about 200 miles off Cape Three Points, Lieut. Wilson, with two Kroomen, and some of the pirates who were retaken in the schooner, and five seamen, succeeded in cutting away some spars and making a raft, which they finished just before the schooner settled and foundered. They did not save any provisions fit for consumption, and only a small quantity of water, which being soon exhausted, the Kroomen commenced drinking the salt water which killed them both. The quartermaster and the pirates also died from the same cause, the quartermaster having previously become raving mad. Twenty days after they left the schooner, and being still on the raft, they fortunately fell in with the Cygnet, Commander Layton, to windward of Whydah, and when taken off the raft by the Cygnet's boat, the survivors presented a most horrifying spectacle, being literally a mass of putrifying sores. Commander Layton, with much prudence sent the poor fellows on board the Wasp for conveyance here (Ascension) where they arrived quite recovered on the 22d.

From the New York Herald extra of Saturday morning.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED—$10,000,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE—TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

The greatest, the most terrible fire that has occurred in this city since the great conflagration of December, 1835, is now spreading devastation throughout the lower part of the city. *Over one hundred buildings, according to the best calculation are now on fire, or have been levelled with the ground!* Most of them were large three, four and five story houses, and occupied principally by importing and other merchants.

It is a close estimate to set the loss, thus far, at *ten millions of dollars.*

This dreadful fire broke out at half past three o'clock this morning in New street about three doors from the corner of Exchange Place, in a sperm oil store. It then spread to a chair factory, the next door towards Exchange Place; then through to Broad st., and to the corner of Exchange Place, where it communicated to a building occupied by some persons who either had a large quantity of saltpetre on storage, or else were manufacturers of fire-works, for in 15 minutes after it caught fire the whole blew up with a tremendous explosion, carrying six or seven buildings with it, and shaking the whole city like an earthquake. The concussion was so great as to smash more than half a million of panes of glass in the neighborhood. Immediately after the explosion, fire was discovered at four different points showing that the entire block in the rear was in a complete blaze.

After this the fire spread down on both sides of Broad street; thence through to Broadway, taking both sides of York street, including the Waverley House, which is destroyed; then down Broadway towards the Bowling Green. On the other side it is extending to Wall st., and it was expected to reach the magnificent Merchants Exchange before it could be stopped. Both sides of Exchange Place between Broad and William streets, and half way down to William, are on fire. The fire in Broad st. extends to Beaver, through the latter to New street, both sides of which are in ruins.

We learn that Francis Hart, of Engine Co. No. 2?, standing on the roof of the store next to the corner of Broad st., and Exchange Place, when the explosion occurred, was thrown over the building to the opposite side of the street, from the very roof on which he had been standing, and escaped on his feet scarcely injured.—Previous to the above explosion, the foreman of 22, foreseeing the perilous condition of the men surrounded by fire so that no human frame could withstand the heat and with danger from which escape appeared impossible, ordered them to retire and before they had time to move their engine the walls fell. They left just in time to escape with their lives. As far as can be at this moment known no other member of that company was seriously injured. The engine was buried under the wall. This is one of the most narrow escapes we ever heard of.

It is supposed that many lives have been lost by this terrible explosion. As the streets and houses, near by, were filled with firemen and citizens, it is painfully expected that many have been sacrificed to the wickedness of storing large quantities of saltpetre, or some other explosive matter, in buildings in the heart of the city.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, second edition of Saturday.

THE AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

The extent of this calamity has exceeded even the excited apprehensions of those who witnessed its whole progress from the commencement. Happily its progress is now stayed, so that we are enabled to define the limits of its ravages. On the East side of Broadway, every building from Exchange Place, commencing with the Waverly House, to Marketfield st., is utterly consumed, also three or four dwellings below Marketfield. The house on the corner of Stone and Whitehall streets, and two or three dwellings north of Stone st., remain comparatively uninjured. Thence to Broad street, Stone street is the boundary. Through Broad street, from Stone to the public stores, within two or three doors of Wall street, the buildings on both sides are all destroyed. A line drawn from the public stores to the Waverly House is the limit on the Northwest. In Beaver street all the buildings on both sides are consumed, from the Bowling Green to within five or six doors of William street. On the West side of Broadway the buildings are all destroyed, from Morris street to No. 13, occupied by Mrs. Baker as a boarding house—this last included.

The buildings on Broadway, North of Morris st., were saved by incredible exertions, in which the inmates rendered themselves especially conspicuous. They were covered with carpets and blankets constantly wetted with water carried up by hand to the roofs.

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan Company, situated in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and that could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

There was a quantity of saltpetre in the store of Croker & Warren; but a store full of it was burned ten years ago, and there was no explosion. Gunpowder is spoken of, but without evidence that any was present.

The explosion was tremendous, and produced the utmost consternation throughout the lower part of the city. The office of this paper seemed as if toppling to its base. The printers sticks were thrown from their hands; and the gass lights suddenly extinguished in a part of the building added to the terror and confusion of the scene. We experienced no damage however, except in the breaking of window glass. Nearly every building in Wall street, and in fact in all the streets contiguous to the burnt district, had its windows more or less injured, and in some instances whole sashes were dashed in, and the large massive doors of the stores either swung open, or were detached wholly from hinge and bolt, and thrown into the centre of the buildings.—Such was the effect of the explosion on the Merchants' Exchange, as to burst in the windows breaking large quantities of the thickest plate glass. Even the interior doors were burst open.

The explosion occurred in successive shocks, previous to which the atmosphere was irradiated with brilliant flashes of light tinged with every variety of color. The air was immediately after filled with balls of fire and burning beams, some of which of huge size was thrown to an incredible height and distance. A heavy burning rafter struck on the roof of Bunker's Mansion House.

The explosion was heard on board the steamboat Champion while seven miles from the city and startled the passengers from their births. It was also heard at Hempstead and at Newark. Captain York, of the brig Milton, as well as the captain and passengers of the brig Savannah, off the Highlands, heard the report and felt a concussion.

Among the goods destroyed by the fire are 14,300 bales of cotton, 20,000 chests tea, 3000a4000 hhds. and 1500 boxes brown sugar, 8000a9000 bags coffee, 600 pieces carpeting, 2000 bbls. and 500a600 hhds. molasses, 100,000 lbs. fleece and pulled wool, 300 bales Smyrna wool.

The dry goods jobbers escaped almost entirely, but the domestic goods factors suffered severely, and several large stocks of foreign manufactures were destroyed.—The whole loss of dry goods was perhaps two millions and a half of dollars.

The number of buildings burned up is about two hundred, making about two hundred and fifty street numbers, as many of them had two fronts. Many other buildings have been more or less scorched and damaged.

THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The following New York letters, written on Sunday afternoon, furnish some additional particulars of the late fire in New York:

Correspondence of the Philad U. S. Gaz.

NEW YORK, Sunday, 2 P. M.

The papers will have given you an account of the great fire which occurred here on Saturday morning. It will be some time before it can be ascertained how many lives are lost, but I have no doubt a great number have perished. I have just seen the bones of two men exhumed. It is supposed that they were those of the porter and carman of Messrs. Oelrich and Cuger, as they were found in the ruins of that establishment on Broad st.

A number of men women and children are missing, and from what I can learn I have no doubt that upwards of fifty people have perished—but such has been the intensity of the fire that probably one half of their remains will never be discovered. The cause of the explosion at the fire is still a matter of dispute.

Crocker & Warren's store contained not only upwards of 2000 bags of saltpetre; but a large quantity of shellac, the gasses from which uniting, would certainly be dangerous—but there are a number of men ready to affirm that they were cautioned to keep away, as the store contained upwards of 20 kegs of gunpowder.

Our public authorities have acted thus far in a manner beyond all praise, and I trust they will find out the cause of such a dire loss of life.

The loss of our Insurance Companies are heavy, and some of them will not be able to carry on.

List of buildings destroyed:

On Broad street,	130
Broadway,	50
Beaver,	85
New,	86
Marketfield,	65
Exchange Place,	51
Merchants' court,	10
Stone street,	41
Whitehall,	15
South William.	13
	546

Estimated loss, $5,000,000.

Business was entirely suspended yesterday. All the stores down town were closed, the streets piled up with goods saved from the fire—hundreds of women and children looking for shelter. There were a few merchants "on 'Change," but the only conversation ran on the probability of the Insurance Offices being likely to meet their engagements.

Times Change and Fashions also.—In a lecture delivered some two or three years ago by the Hon. Mr. Sturges, of Boston, on trade and finances, he referred to the singular changes of fashion.—Nankeens said he, were once imported in large quantities. As late as 1820 there was one million of dollars' worth imported; now there is none. In 1806 Canton crape was first used; in 1810 ten cases were imported: in 1816 there were 21,000 pieces; in 1826 the importations amounted to a million and a half of dollars; and in 1844 the article was not imported! Yet the country has lost nothing by this caprice of fashion, as our country-women appear as lovely in ninepenny Lowell calico as in Canton crape. Silk was once imported in large quantities from China; a cargo of nearly a million dollars' worth once was landed in this country; and now the whole yearly importation from China amounts to less than $100,000. Great changes have also taken place in regard to the pay of our Chinese importations. In 1818, $7,000,000 in specie were carried to China, but now our purchases are paid for in bills of exchange on England, from the proceeds of the opium trade. The Fur trade was commenced in 1787; and in 1802 there were fifteen American vessels engaged in it, and now it has ceased altogether.

Death of William Stewart at the Penitentiary.—We announced a few days ago that the death of William Stewart, convicted of the murder of his father, was daily expected. He closed his mortal existence on Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock.—The young man has been confined in the Maryland penitentiary not quite seven years it being about that time since the dreadful deed was perpetrated, which caused his arrest and subsequent conviction of murder in the 2d degree, which consigned him within those solitary walls for the term of 18 years. His health was doubtless broken before entering the institution, as we learn he has been delicate all the time he has been there, inclined to a pulmonary affection, which disease has at length sent him to an early grave. Stewart, we learn has proven a most excellent prisoner—very industrious and attentive in all the departments of the Institution with which he has been connected, so much so as to gain in an especial degree the confidence and affectionate regards of the keepers who have had him particularly in charge. He has exhibited a most remarkable taciturn disposition during all the period of his confinement never speaking unless spoken to, and then merely making the necessary reply; and perhaps with a single exception, had not denied or acknowledged his guilt. He has not been able to work much for some time, and for two months or more has been in the Hospital. Though his mind has been given to the subject of religion more or less during the greater part of his confinement, it has only been since his last sickness that he has been enabled to express his confidence that his peace has been made with his God, through the merits of his Son, Jesus Christ, during which time he appeared to have enjoyed great peace of mind, and his asseveration of his innocence of the crime with which he has been charged, either as having participated directly or indirectly, or as to any knowledge who did the deed, have been made by him over & over again. This is truly a remarkable case. The circumstances by which he was surrounded were overwhelming, and yet the interviews had with the prisoner in view of his approaching end, have been such as to impress not only his highly respected spiritual instructor, but all who have visited him, with the conviction that his statements were those of truth. We understand that he has expressed regrets that he has exhibited the stubborn disposition he has in former interviews with those who visited him, but he says he thought it was in vain for him to deny that which the community had made up their minds was true.

Since the above was written we have visited the Penitentiary, and conversed upon the subject with the gentlemanly warden; Mr. Johnson, who informs us that on Saturday morning a short time before his death Stewart sent for Mr. Roberts, the deputy warden, and told him in the presence of several others, that he desired, in view of his approaching dissolution, to renew his protestations of innocence of the awful crime for which he had so long been suffering. He told Mr. Roberts that he had not directly or indirectly, participated in the murder; and that the first intimation which he had that the foul deed had been done, was through the officers who arrested him at the steamboat, on the day he returned from the Eastern Shore. He was asked if he suspicioned any person of being the perpetrator, and after hesitating a short time, said that he had himself been arrested on suspicion, tried on suspicion, and convicted on suspicion, and as he was about to appear before his God, and in view of the great sufferings that he had undergone, he would not let the name of the suspicioned party pass his lips, for fear that he might be as innocent as himself.—This conversation took place about 9 o'clock, and at 11 he died as the good man dieth, in the triumph of the Christian faith.

He was buried yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in the Trinity burial ground, on the Gay-street Road and his remains were followed to the grave by several officers of the institution and other persons. The services at the grave were performed by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, son of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.—*Sun.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was held this morning, agreeably to a call from the President and directors, to take into consideration the question of accepting the law of the Legislature of Virginia, authorising the construction of the Railroad through that State to the city of Wheeling, on the Ohio river. There was a very large number of Stockholders present, and a very decided majority of the stock was represented.

The meeting was organized by calling JOHN NELSON, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. J. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Mr. T. S. ALEXANDER appeared as the representative of the stock subscribed by the city of Wheeling; but on examination it was ascertained that the subscription of that city was made conditional, and that the conditions not having been fulfilled, the subscription was vacated some time since as provided by law. Wheeling, it was therefore decided, is not a stockholder in the Company.

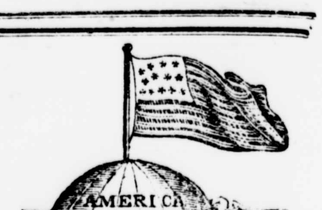
A communication was received from Mr. McLane, the President, which was read. It reviews at length the law of the Legislature of Virginia, and earnestly recommended that it should not be accepted.

A motion was made to postpone action on the subject, at this time, but the motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy then offered a preamble setting forth at length *why* the law should *not* be accepted, and concluding by a resolution "respectfully declining to accept the law of Virginia," which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

Deserted.—On Friday night, says the Philadelphia Ledger, as many as twenty of the Princeton's crew deserted from her, and escaped to the shore by swimming. A portion of them have since been arrested, and the police are on the alert.

"Be collected," as the tradesman said to a hugh pile of unpaid bills scattered over the desk.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 26.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

ATTENTION WHIGS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Whigs of Talbot County are respectfully requested to meet at the Court-House, in Easton, on *TUESDAY the 29th July*, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. to select Four delegates to represent Talbot County, in a Convention at Barren Creek Springs, on the 20th of *August* next, to select a Whig candidate for Congress for the district composed of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Talbot counties.

MANY WHIGS.

Talbot county, July 19, 1845.

The Programme of the Procession in honour of the late Major General *Andrew Jackson*, on Wednesday next, will be found in our paper of to-day.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last over the body of Mr. Zebdiel Pratt, who was drowned on the preceding afternoon in King's Creek (about 6 miles from Easton) while bathing. Verdict—death by accidental drowning. Mr. Pratt and another person were swimming across the creek, the latter being ahead, and when about half way across, turned to look after Pratt, when he discovered that he had sunk, and the rapidity of the current carried him beyond reach before any assistance could be rendered. Mr. P. leaves a family.—*Star.*

The only child of Mr. WM. RICHARDSON, of Snow Hill, in this State, was scalded to death on the 13th inst., during the absence of its parents at the funeral of a neighbor. It had been left in the care of the nurse and cook, with strict injunctions for its safety. Neglecting their charge the servants left it in the kitchen alone, and on returning a few minutes afterwards found it in a tub filled with boiling water. Drs. J. Alexander Reed and W. H. Riley were promptly on the spot and rendered every assistance in their power, but all in vain.—Our informant states that the servant women left the child to see the funeral procession of the widow of the late Dr. T. R. P. Spence, which was passing the house.—This melancholy event, which has deprived fond parents of an only child so suddenly and unexpectedly, will, we trust, prove a warning to all who are entrusted with the care of children.—*Balt. American.*

Corn and Potatoes.—Should the long and continued drought prevail a few days longer, says the Boonsboro, Md., Odd Fellow, the crop of corn and potatoes will turn out a perfect failure. Many fields of corn are now ruined. The late planting will still stand a fair chance should we get rain in a few days.—The same paper says, the Catoctin Mountains, in Frederick county, are again on fire.

Distressing Drought in South Carolina.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that a most distressing drought prevails in the upper District of that State. Apprehensions are entertained in some sections that it will be difficult next year to supply food for the laboring classes. This state of things extends into a part of North Carolina. The District of Fairfield, S. C., suffered most. Not only the corn and the cotton were dying, but the towering monarch of the forest was withering and dying under the effects of the burning sun. All vegetable nature seemed to be parching up, "while," says the Courier, "panting cattle and care worn man alike indicate the reigning calamity. Some slight showers had fallen, but without moistening the earth, they seemed but to assist in scalding the stalks and leaves and facilitating the blighting effects of the drought." Some letters from Fairfield in the Courier, give a melancholy account of the state of things there. A letter from Charlotte, N. C., dated July 5, states that there had been no rain there in *seven weeks*—that Flour sold at $3 per cwt., and Corn would bring one dollar per bushel. The earth, says the letter, had not been wet thoroughly since the 3d of February.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that meal is carried into North Carolina *ninety miles* by railroad, such being the severity of the drought that the mills are unable to grind.

Privileges of Postmasters.—The following extract from a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12, is furnished by the New York Tribune:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., *and may frank letters containing such notices.*"

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