ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

New-York, July 9.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the four story brick store, No. 28 South street, on the west corner of Cuyler's alley. The building was occupied by Messrs. Davis and Brooks, commission merchants, who had a large and valuable stock of merchandise on hand. The fire commenced in the 3d story, and it is the opinion of some that it was caused by the spontaneous combustion of wool. The fire raged with fury for some time, and about 12 o'clock the gable end of this building fell against the store of Messrs. Tucker & Laurie, on the opposite side, which was forced in. At this moment a shudder was manifested by the crowd of lookers-on, as it was known that almost the whole of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, were in the fourth loft of the store of Tucker & Laurie. The attention was now generally drawn from the fire to the sufferers, when it was found that those who sustained the most injury were Mr. William B. Disosway, the indefatigable foreman of Hook & Ladder No. 1, and Mr. John Spier, a member of the same company. These gentlemen were drawn from beneath the ruins very much bruised and mangled. We are happy, however to state, that Mr. Disosway is, this morning, considered out of danger, and that hopes are entertained that Mr. Spier will recover. Amongst the others who were injured, are Mr. Sylvester Phillips, of Hook and Ladder No. 1; Mr. Woods, of Engine, No. 12; Mr. Sawyer, of Hook & Ladder No. 4; Mr. Giraud, of Engine No. 4; Mr. Anthony, one of the Engineers, and Alderman Cebra, of the first ward.

The loss by fire will be very severely felt by some of our insurance companies. The store of Davis & Brooks is nearly destroyed, and the goods either all burnt, or much damaged by water. These gentlemen had an assurance of *thirty thousand dollars* on their stock, and *four thousand* on their store. The store of Messrs. Tucker & Laurie, we are informed, was also insured.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have conversed with the Chief Engineer, and several others who were at the fire. On the four story ladder, when it slipped, were Mr. Francis Giraud, of No. 4, conducting the pipe; he clung to the ladder until it reached the ground. He is severely injured. Below Mr. Giraud stood Mr. Willett, also belonging to No. 4. When he found the ladder going, he sprang from it, and caught hold of the sill of the third story window, supporting himself by his hands until another ladder was raised. At this time the fire was raging within the building, and the window sill was so hot as to burn his fingers: he was, however, but slightly injured. The Chief Engineer was struck on the back by the ladder, but not severely injured.

Mr. Conrad, jr. printer, belonging to No. 4, was in the garret of Tucker & Laurie's store, with ten others, when the gable was driven in. Mr. C. sprang to the fall, and seized the rope was letting himself down; but before he had reached the second floor, he was knocked from it by another person who had fallen through: they both fell and were much injured. Mr. M'Donald, of No. 4, was slightly injured; Mr. Osborn, of No. —, do; Mr. Henigan, of No. 7, do: Mr. James Van Antwerp, do.

COTTON SEED HULLING MACHINE.

We have since our last publication, employed a leisure hour in visiting Fleets' Mills, at which one of the new Machines of Messrs. Follet & Smith for *Hulling Cotton Seed* is in operation; and if the very plain and modest description of these gentlemen needed support, we would most willingly add our feeble testimony to theirs, of the peculiar merits and transcendant importance of their invention to the Southern States of this Union. It is, as far as our knowledge of Mechanical Science extends, altogether original—a new principle applied to a new substance—through which a superabundant material used hitherto only as a manure for our fields, is at once converted into a valuable article of commerce, the demand for which must continue while a taste for some of the most useful arts, besides many of the comforts and elegancies of life, endures. Cotton Seed has been known for years to contain oil—but like the mineral in the unexplored quarry, its quantity and kind were uncertain, and something was wanted to clear away the rubbish with which nature had encumbered it. At length the *desideratum* is supplied—the worth of the extract is tested by actual experiment. The Machine now running in the vicinity of our Town, calculated at rather more than two-horse power, hulls and cleans a bushel of kernel in about 8 minutes, and the quantity may be increased, by enlarging upon the same principle, *ad libitum*. It is ascertained, that from a bushel of clean kernel can be expressed more than two gallons of oil suitable for painting, lights, and other uses, worth at less 50 cents per gallon. Now, estimating the quantity of seed in the Southern States which may be applied to this purpose to 6,000,000 bushels, producing 12,000,000 gallons of oil, at the rate just mentioned, there would be a nett gain of 6,000,000 at once to the amount of our productions, without mentioning some other obvious collateral results. What a prospect here opens to the view of the Planter! How much more valuable will be his future crops of Cotton than have been the past? The *Hulling Machine* will rank next in importance to the *Gin* of Whitney—but may the reward of its inventors be different from the one which fell to the lot of that ingenious projector!—*Pet. Times.*

THE TURKS & RUSSIANS.

The last American Quarterly Review, at the close of its remarks on Malte-Brun's Geography of Russia, takes the following notice of the present War between the Turks and Russians.

We are told by those who would place the affairs of Turkey in an advantageous light, that the Russians have been entirely worsted; that they have made an unsuccessful campaign; that they have in their turn suffered a defeat like that of the French on their retreat from Moscow.—An unsuccessful campaign!—Is it nothing to have gained complete possession of two of the largest and finest provinces of European Turkey? Is it nothing to have the indisputed control of the Danube for a great extent of the last part of its course, the mouths of the second river in Europe, the natural outlet of Hungarian commerce? Is it nothing to have taken several places of importance to the south of the Danube, and to have gained one fortress of the very first importance within less than two hundred miles of Constantinople itself? Is it nothing to have gained two fortresses on the eastern shore of the Black sea? Never was a first campaign of a Turkish war so pregnant with results. Has the siege of Silistria, or of Chumla been attended with unheard of losses? The siege of Oczakow lasted nearly six months, and the place was finally taken only by a most bloody storm. The siege of Ismail had lasted more than seven months, and little impression was made; Potemkin was playing at cards with his women, while they amused themselves with drawing cards and telling fortunes. "I predict," said one of them to Potemkin, playfully interpreting his destinys "you will take Ismail in ten days."—"I know an oracle much nearer than that," said Potemkin, and issued an order to Suwarrow to take it within three. On the evering before the storming Suwarrow addressed the troops, in these words, "to-morrow early, an hour before day, I shall get up, shall say my prayers, wash myself, dress myself, then I shall crow like a cock & do you storm according to my directions." And in truth he did so; Suwarrow crowed like a cock, and the soldiers stormed. Every body knows the result. The Russians lost 15,000 men, and avenged their loss in the blood of 35,000 Turks. The emperor Nicholas may not have soldiers to lose by tens of thousands; his mode of warfare may be less reckless than Potemkin's; his generals less intrepid than the bold, crafty, daring bloodyminded Suwarrow. Yet he has secured advantages of the greatest moment.

But we have been repeatedly told by the British journals, which almost all give *ex parte* statements of Russian power and policy, that the Turks will yet turn, or have turned, the fortunes of war, and will appear in the aspect of the pursuers. Imagination figures the Russians as fleeing in confusion before the impetuous onset of Moslem enthusiam, and retreating beyond the Danube, the Pruth, or who knows if not beyond the Dniester itself. The experiment has been tried already, in a former war. In 1811, Turkey, compared with Russia, was vastly more powerful than at present; for, in the French contest, Russia learned how to use her resources, as well as acquired vast increase of them. Now, in the campaign of 1811, the Turks flushed by their successes, in holding the Russians in check, and driving them across the Danube, engaged in pursuit. And, to their utter discomfiture.—The Russians won new victories out of their own reverses.

It requires but little of the gift of prophecy to see, that the Turks in the present war cannot become the attacking party. Their modes of warfare consist in defending fortresses, and their most famous deeds of recent valour in the vigorous sallies on the besiegers. We are equally convinced, that peace will never be restored, but by means of concessions on the part of the Porte. It is now more than a century since the opposing interests of the two powers have led to perpetual collisions. The dominion and free navigation of the Black Sea, have been pursued as important objects by the Russian government, with undeviating consistency. And every war, except the unfortunate one terminated by Peter on the banks of the Pruth, has ended in securing decided advantages to the Russians, in respect to purposes so intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole southern portion of the empire. The subversion of the Ottoman throne is hardly threatened. The great interests of Russia do not require it, and we may therefore believe the emperor to be sincere in denying any such attempt.—The other objects are of vital importance to the whole country south and south east of Moscow, to the vast regions of the Caucasus, and, remotely, to the Persian provinces of Russia. We do not believe, that, in any event, the interests of Russia require, or would permit, conquests beyond the Danube, though Moldavia and Wallachia may be retained.

It is the history of former wars, between the great eastern empires of Europe, which must guide us in forming our opinions on the present contest. The *arrondissement* and commercial independence of the southern portion of Russia, have been pursued with the same zeal as the conquests on the Baltic. It is from history also, that we are led to believe that Prussia will not exert itself to stay the progress of Russian ambition. The geographical position of Prussia, necessarily establishes its relations in the court of Petersburgh, & those relations are now drawn more closely by treaties and family alliances. Even in the early wars of Catharine against the Turks, the wise and daring Frederick condescended to pay subsidies for the prosecution of it, & did not refuse the assistance, which was to advance successes, remotely injurious to himself. The aspect in which even Frederick deemed it impolitic to present himself, will not be assumed by his successors. Nay, it is on record, that Frederick acted, in his expressions of favour to Russia, against his own convictions, and secretly strove to excite at Constantinople, a sensation, which he afterwards was compelled to deny, adding to his denial, the meanness of punishing the fidelity of his own agent.

We hardly take up a newspaper, without accounts of representations made to the Russian cabinet, of the renewed activity of the diplomatists, of the doubly foreboded interference of other powers. All these intimations may prove the anxiety of other powers; but if any rule for future contingencies can be deduced from past transactions, the efforts of other cabinets to influence Russia, will uniformly be resisted. It is no new affair for England and France to offer their kind mediation in adjusting the articles of peace between the two empires. But under what auspices, let us demand, did the Russians close the treaty of Kainardgi? And who was the mediator in the peace of Jassy? In the latter instance, terms were made by others for Austria, but Russia dictated her own, though a British fleet was sent to give energy to the appeal of British diplomacy, and Pitt himself was at the helm. In fine, if foreign ministers are to have any agency in forwarding a present cessation of arms, it will be, we venture to predict, by seducing the Turks to acquiescence in some of the most weighty demands of Nicholas, and not by intimidating the invaders.

* We were amazed at finding this comparison in the London Quarterly. Mis-statements so gross necessarily impair confidence in the general accuracy of that work. If passion is to take the place of judgment and party interests be pursued instead of truth, all truth, even in historical details and political intelligence, is at an end.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Trying the Markets—or Adventures of a Hhd. of Tobacco.—A Hhd. of Tobacco, raised in the neighborhood of Petersburg, after being sold there for $10 per lb. was taken to Richmond there inspected, and sold to the highest bidder, for $5:10 cts. It was brought back to Petersburg a day or two since, in a damaged state, and sold for $5:20 cts.

Bank Dividend.—The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent for the last six months.

English Sheep.—Mr. Pickering of Illinois, passenger in the Mary Howland, from Liverpool has brought out two rams and two ewes, of the Lincolnshire long wool breed of *sheep*, one of which was shorn on the passage, and yielded the extraordinary fleece of *nineteen pounds*.

Monument to Mr. Ashmun.—The American Colonization Society have resolved that a monument, with an appropriate inscription, should be erected over the grave of their late Colonial agent Mr. Ashmun; and that another monument be raised to his memory in Liberia.

Roses.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that there are in the Linnæn Botanic Garden at Flushing, New-York, no less than 600 varieties of the rose, nearly all of which were in bloom.

Vegetable Curiosity.—A white Cucumber, says the *Charleston Mercury*, has been left us by a friend, as a horticultural curiosity. It was raised in a garden at Stono. It measured 12 inches in length, and in the thickest part, 12 inches in circumference.

Spirits.—In the Connecticut River district, in Massachusetts, several military companies have recently chosen officers, &c. and several houses and barns have been erected, and all done in *good* spirits without *ardent* spirits.

Divorce Cases.—A Cincinnati paper states that there are 30 divorce cases before the Suupreme Court of Ohio for one county, Hamilton. They are denominated "applications to the Court to *correct* the *mistakes* made by parties in *marrying the wrong persons.*"

Striking at the root?—A worthy gentleman in New-Haven county, Conn. has recently ordered a fine apple orchard to be cut down, "because the fruit can be converted into an article promotive of one of the evils of the day."

Quick.—By means of Telegraphs, communication from Liverpool to Holyhead can be made and an answer received in the space of 53 seconds. The distance is 140 miles.

Desperate punning—The Cape-Fear Recorder notices the return of a Pocket Book, by the finder, as a *rare* instance of restitution. The Boston Patriot says, we should think it *well done.*

Barbacue.—The Richmond Compiler has favored the public with the derivation of the ward *Barbacue*: "Barbe, *beard*—cue (queue) *tail*—from the beard to the tail—or, as the Kentuckians say, "going the whole hog."

Alabama Silk.—Dr. Parnell, of Greene county, Alabama, has manufactured about twenty-five pounds of handsome sewing silk during the present season. He is making arrangements to extend its culture, and expects to send several hundred pounds to market next year.

Cabinet Councils.—The N. York Enquirer says: We learn that "*No Cabinet Council has been held since the present Administration came into office*, and the presumption is that the President does not approve of formal assemblages of the Cabinet, for the purpose of getting their views on important questions.

Prosperous Company.—The Franklin Insurance Company of Boston have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. for the last six months. The same office has divided 42½ per cent. in the last two years and a half.

Intoxication.—A log house, in Manchester, N. York was burnt on the 23d ult. and two children perished.—Their parents were found soon after, under a fence, in a state of intoxication.

Stage accident.—The Frederick, Md. stage on its way to Baltimore on Saturday, was turned over at Poplar Sring, by the driver, when coming to the tavern door. The stage was broken and several of the passengers severely scratched and bruised, among them, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, returning from a Western tour.

To prevent wounds from mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar over them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

Merchants and Mechanics.—All the merchants of Carlisle, Pa. but *two*, have signed a paper, agreeing on their part to cease, hereafter, importing such articles as the mechanics of that place propose to make as substantial, fashionable and cheap as can be purchased in the cities.