of Ways and Means, introduced on leave a bill for the support of the Army for 1840.

A question arose as to the printing of the bill and the accompanying documents. [The House being without a public printer, and the Clerk of the House having employed a printer without seeking to have the printing done upon the cheapest terms.]

Mr. Jones proposed a resolution to the end that the Clerk be authorised to employ whom he pleased. The resolution giving rise to a discussion, Mr. Adams refused to yield the floor. He therefore commenced a few remarks upon the following proposition introduced by him last night.

Resolved. That the following be added to the standing rules of this House, to be numbered the 21st.

"Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received unless objection be made to its reception for special reason: and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, SHALL THE PETITION BE REJECTED? and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

He said the proposition was general in its character, not referring to abolition petitions more than to all others. It proposed that none should be rejected, but by a majority, and for reasons assigned. It admitted the principle that the House might reject a memorial; but insisted that the name of the person objecting should be recorded, and the reasons for the rejection given.

Mr. Adams said he did not design to speak at great length upon the subject His design was to treat all petitions alike upon reception, and to reject them if they were to be rejected on their merits. The Anti-Slavery petitions were of a distinct character—many of them prayed for distinct subjects. One class prayed for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Another class, for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the Territories. Another class that Congress should not admit any new Slave State into the Union. Another class was in regard to sending or receiving a minister to the Government of Hayti.

It was obvious that these petitions should be separately treated. Congress had evident power to legislate upon the last named subject, and the others were of a character which required very different treatment, one from another.

Mr. Adams then exhorted the members to consider well the subject before the House especially the class of members who complained of waste of time here. They were voting for propositions which would most assuredly increase agitation. Mr. A. said that he Abolition petitions (Mr. Slade,) and he did not aver that he would. If the South would see who were in favor of this measure, let them bring forward a resolution to meet this question at once on its merits.

Southern men would then find where the North was, and where the constituents of Northern members were. They had so mixed up the right of petition with the merits of the prayers of the petitioners, that they increased twenty-fold the agitation upon the merits of the question. Whatever there was of agitation the south was responsible for, as was clearly shown by the journals of the House.

Who, said Mr. Adams, is responsible for the discussion now going on in the House? I am not—though heretofore I have been charged with it, and with delaying the time of the House for weeks. Mr. Adams then stated that the subject came forward for the first time this session on the motion of a member from Virginia, who he was sorry was not present and much more sorry for the cause of his absence. [Mr Wise, who continues much indisposed.]

He brought forward the proposition before the House, and renewed it, and both times the House refused to consider it. A colleague (Mr. Coles) followed with another proposition, and he proposed to hang all petitions between heaven and earth, or between earth and another place. All this was done immediately after the organization of the House—if the House was organized.—He considered it not more than half organized as it was.

What had been said in the House for ten days past had been said in the South: and I thank the South for opening the subject—for I believe the time has been well spent in considering the subject.—omething had been said for freedom, though but a very little compared with what had been said in behalf of Slavery by members from the South—Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana had been heard here.

Mr. Cooper, of Geo. said he had not spoken of the moral question of Slavery at all. He designed only to speak of the Constitutional right of man to hold property in man.

Mr. Adams resumed, and said he had alluded to no member. He said,—Sir it is not my design to speak upon the merits of the Slave question here, and it never will be my design upon a mere petition for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. I hope for an opportunity to consider the whole great subject in its length and breadth.—Occasion will offer by and by and at a time when Southern members least expect it.

Let the South go on. Let her sleep and slumber. Southern men will be waked from that sleep and that slumber by voices louder than those speaking from the dead. I design not to speak of this now, though I hope for an opportunity to do so ere long. The subject must come up and will come up. It ought to be here now—our attention ought to have been called to it by the President of the United States. We behold four States of this Union upon the eve of a civil war—Georgia with Maine, Virginia with New York.

Mr. Adams then alluded to the proposition immediately before the House, and the gentlemen who had moved the resolutions—(Mr. Wise and Mr. Thompson) —I believe them to be a fair-hearted, honest-minded open mouthed men. But I do not like their propositions, and I must say that they do not well become the frank and open character of the chivalry of the South and my friend from Virginia, Mr. Wise. It looks more like a yankee, wooden nutmeg affair. I hope however, said Mr. Adams, it did not originate in yankee land. If it did I wash my hands of it.

Mr. A. then spoke of the proposition before the House, and of the Right of Petition. It was a question which had been made dear to him from the very attempt to abridge it in the House. The Grand Sultan could not ride out without being besieged by petitioners, and he was obliged to listen to them and consider them. It was the least of all rights and ought to be the last to be rejected.

Mr. Adams then examined certain cases of the rejection of petitions in the British House of Commons. There was but one class of petitions rejected there and that was those praying for a repeal of the Stamp Act. They were rejected because it was not in order in that House to petition for relief from taxation! Such was the example which members cited here for the rejection of memorials for anti-slavery purposes.

Another example was that of George Sandle, which members would find recorded in the doings of the first Congress.—It was a petition of the people for a redress of grievances. And this petition was objected to, and the example would probably be cited by members here in favor of a rejection.

Mr. Adams spoke for two hours, and the conclusion of his remarks was very solemn and impressive. He allowed he said, that the House had a right to reject petitions,—but it should be for good reasons—reasons which would bear the test of examination, and be approved—reasons which should be considered in the spirit of his resolution.

A half dozen members were upon the floor—all anxious to speak when Mr. Adams closed.

Mr. Alvord of Georgia 'got the floor, and spoke with much warmth. He would go for the rejection of petitions, —for rejecting them at once. The Union would be of no use to the South if the petitions were considered. In regard to the subject of slavery he contended that it was no evil, and if it was, the petitioners had nothing to do with it.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—The morning hour was of public importance. General petitions were referred and private bills reported.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Jan. 23, 3 p. m. 1810,

IN SENATE.

MAINE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

The Vice President *presented to the* Senate, this morning, a message from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence which had taken place between this Government, and the British Authorites in Canada, relating to the disputed territory, which had been called for under the resolutions of the Senators from Maine —At the suggestion of Messrs. Ruggles and Williams, portions of the correspondence were read, to wit—the letters of Mr. Fox, Her Brittanic Majesty's Minister, and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, —each complaining that the stipulations entered into by Gen. Scott, and Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvie, have been violated by the State of Maine, and the British Authorities, respectively. The British Minister finally informs Mr. Forsyth that he is now awaiting further instructions from his Government in relation to this question.

The message and documents were laid on the table, and five thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed. I will send them to you as soon as published.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the sub Treasury bill, and Mr. Henderson, of Miss. made a sound, practical, common sense speech against the measure; and in reply to the arguments which had been advanced by Mr. Buchanan. This was the first speech of Mr. Henderson, and it did great credit to his intelligence, and powers of argument and illustration.

Mr. Henderson is still speaking.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE MAILS—SMUGGLING, &c.

Mr. Cooper, of Pa renewed his efforts to bring under the consideration of the House, a resolution proposing an inquiry into the derangement and irregularity which have occurred in the transportation of the Mails—the smuggling of the letter mail, &c. &c.; but it was out of order at the time.

ABOLITION PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. &c.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Thompson, of S. C. for the disposal of petitions and memorials relative to the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, &c. &c.

Mr. Hunt of New York, then took the floor; and spoke at great length in opposition to the motion and in favor of receiving the petitions, sending them to a Committee and having a report on them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1840.

After the reading of the journal this morning, Mr. Hoffman moved that the rules of the last Congress, as amended by the committee, be adopted as the rules of this House until otherwise ordered; which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Bynum being entitled to the floor on the resolution of Mr. Waddy Thompson, with reference to the disposition of Abolition petitions, was appealed to by Mr. Botts, of Virginia, to yield the floor to him for a few minutes.

Mr. Sergeant, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then, by general consent, reported a Bill from said Committee providing for the taking of the sixth census of the United States, and prescribing the mode, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Keim of Pennsylvania, asked permission to present the petition of Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, setting forth that he has been duly elected a representative to the present Congress from the second Congressional District of Philadelphia, and praying that Mr. Naylor may be expelled

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, having objected to its reception, it was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Bynum then took the floor, and proceeded at great length to defend Martin Van Buren, 'democracy,' &c. endeavoring to prove that the President was a Northern man with Southern principles;' and that the Whigs were identified with the abolitionists throughout the country, while the democrats' were their uncompromising enemies. He commenced reading a list of yeas and nays on an abolition question which had been decided some years back, to prove that the Whigs have always voted with the Abolitionists, and when he came to the 'B's' he made a sudden stop, but was called on by Mr. Granger to proceed, when there appeared recorded the name of 'Jesse A. Bynum,' in conjunction with that of Messrs. Adams and Slade. This of course created great mirth at the expense of this great defender of 'democrats and democracy,' and the would-be champion of the South.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bynum got up a 'scene' which is thus noticed in the Madisonian of this morning:

Mr. B. undertook to 'define the position' of each individual of the House, personally, on the subject of abolition, which, of itself, was an outrage. When he characterized Mr. Peck of New York, as an abolitionist, the latter gentleman promptly pronounced it untrue. Whereupon, Mr. Bynum let forth such a rabble of billingsgate ephithets, as scarcely ever entered the head of the most vulgar.—A satisfactory explanation, however, ensued.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

Annapolis Jan. 20, 1810.

The first thing that was done after prayers this morning was a hint given by the Speaker that the members should observe those rules of the House which require that the members should take their seats at the same time that the Speaker took his; and that each member when wishing to address the chair should rise.

Mr. Owens next wished to call up the bill relative to the Eastern Shore Rail road, a portion of which he had ascertained was advertised for sale by the Sheriff

Mr. Spencer replied that if the road or a portion of it had been advertised for sale, it was because the State, from her disability, had failed to comply with the contract she had entered into with the stockholders.

Mr. Tuck moved to refer the matter to the Committee on internal improvements. This was agreed to.

An effort was made by Mr. Blackistone, aided by the other Whig members of the House, to procure the passage of an Order that the House should confirm the act of the last session, limiting the session to the 10th of March. This question brought a number of members upon the floor, who all had something to say upon the subject, but by the aid of divisions, calls of the House, and ayes and nays, the motion was lost. Mr. Humphreys, and several other friends of the administration voted for its adoption. Mr. H. assigned as his reason for the course he took, that it was his opinion that the present embarrassments of the State were occasioned by over legislation, and he thought the business of the legislature could be finished in a shorter time, if there were not so many trivial bills presented.

Another effort to accomplish the object was made by Mr. Coad, who asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the per diem allowance of the members should be reduced to $1,50 per diem after the 10th of March. This bill was referred to a select committee of three, composed of Messrs. Coad, Kepler and Wilmer.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Internal Improvements to print so much as they deem proper of the reports and documents submitted to them. A communication from the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was then read, in which he stated that he would transmit to the Committee the information demanded by the order submitted by Mr. Legrand, so soon as the clerks could be enabled to prepare the same.

A portion of a communication from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company was then read. So far as I heard it, the President expresses himself that the charges of the Governor were misstatements, caused, he believed, by misrepresentations made to him, and the President declared it his belief that his excellency had made these statements under the belief that they were true.

It was ordered that this communication should be printed. Mr. Bowie moved that there should be five times the usual number printed, for he considered that such a course would be no more than an act of justice to the Company.—The motion was opposed by several members who were of opinion that if the Company considered themselves aggrieved, they should disseminate the contradiction at their own expense. The motion to print an extra number of copies was lost, and it was agreed that the usual number should be printed.

Mr. Spencer, who had previously expressed his intention to that effect, submitted an Order that the Committee on Internal Improvements should be directed to request the Governor to transmit to them all the facts, circumstances, letters, papers, &c. that had led him to the belief he had expressed in relation to the transaction beween the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Barings.—This order was adopted.

The bill authorising the divorce, a mensa et thoro, of Israel Townsend of Worcester, from his wife, was passed.—A petition for the divorce of some German from his wife was presented by Mr. Legrand; but the name of the applicant was so unpronounceable that the Speaker could not communicate it without danger to his own jaws and the ear drums of his auditors, and it was submitted to the philological scrutiny of the Committee on Divorces.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1840.

Immediately after the reading of a part of the Journal, the rest being dispensed with on motion of Mr. Spencer, Mr Mason, of Washington county, presented a memorial of Reverdy Johnson, Esq. of your city, praying an investigation into the causes of the failure of the Bank of Maryland.

Mr. Mason accompanied the presentation of the memorial, with some very appropriate remarks, and concluded by moving the reference of the memorial to the select committee already appointed on that subject.

This motion gave rise to a debate which occupied nearly all the morning, in the course of which, Dr. Risteau, addressed the House, in his usual eloquent style. His fancy which is uncommonly excursive, flew across the Atlantic, but I do not exactly recollect the occasion, which induced him to send his imagination on so long a voyage. I suppose, he wished to illustrate some particular point, which could not be done in America.—The Doctor's speech had the same effect on his audience, that the productions of an author once had. His tragedies made every one laugh, his comedies made every one cry;—thus with the Doctor's speech. I have no doubt he intended some portions of his speech to be pathetic, but most laughter.

After the Doctor had concluded his speech the debate was continued—nearly all the talkers participating, Mr. Seidenstricker, Mr. Graves and Mr. Legrand, severally opposed the reference of the memorial to the select committee, on the ground of consumption of time, and that the investigation was not an issue between the state and an individual, but between the state and a corporate institution, and that when individuals were crimmated, then let them make their defence.

Mr. Legrand, in reply to a remark that fell from one of the Whigs in the course of the debate, that Mr. Johnson's character had been assailed repeatedly on the hustings, denied that HE had ever charged Mr. Johnson either before the people or elsewhere.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Hammond of Anne Arundel, the object of which was nearly the same as the motion of Mr Mason. The substitute also moved to refer the memorial to the select committee already appointed on that subject, with immaterial alterations.

The substitute having been adopted, Dr. Risteau then moved to insert, at the end of the substitute, to the following effect, 'that the representative or friends of the late Evan Poultney, be entitled to the same rights granted to Mr. Johnson.'

The Doctor thought this to be nothing but right, proper and just. Mr. Gaither laughingly suggested the appending of the Doctor's amendment to the bill of rights The amendment was also adopted and the memorial was referred.

Mr. Giles presented a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Giles, (or one of the Baltimore delegation.) also presented a petition of Richard Gold, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mary Gold, referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Gallagher presented a petition of Lucinda Mathews, praying to be divorced from her husband, Thomas Mathews.

Mr. Seidenstricker presented a petition of the Pastor and members of the German Reform Church, praying an amendment to their charter, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Another correspondent writes:

The Eastern Shore Rail Road question occupied the rest of the day, and was argued with much tact, talent and energy by the gentleman engaged in the debate. Nothing particular was done with the question, and I surmise nothing very particular will be done this session, excepting the spouting of tornadoes of debate.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 22, 1840.

In the House of Delegates, immediately after the organization, the Speaker announced the reception of a communication from the Chief Clerk, stating that he had made, agreeably to the order from the gentleman from Washington county, an inquiry of the Messrs. Johnson in reference to the price of printing a report of the last session respecting the Eastern Shore Rail Road. In their answer they state that they proposed to execute it at terms somewhat below the usual price paid for the printing of such work. This communication drew from Mr. Tuck some brief remarks. The subject of the Eastern Shore Railroad was next brought up by Mr. Winder in the presentation of a petition from some contractors, who prayed for a payment to them on the part of the State of certain dues they claimed in opposition to the claims of Mr. Duvall.

This, it was moved, should be referred to the select committee already raised upon the subject, but that motion raised a tornado of words, which put the East and West in an "antagonistical position. The cause of this hurricane was according to natural laws, two strong currents of wind meeting from opposite quarters, and each struggling with the other until they created such a whirl that no one could tell which was the proper point to steer to. Some wished the matter referred to the select committee already appointed on the subject of the E. Shore rail road and others wished the petition divided into two parts like a roasted oyster; one shell to be given to the committee on internal improvements and the other to the select committee while the substance fell upon the table The subject was however, after being chewed over for sometime, referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Mason obtained leave to introduce a supplement to the act relating to insolvent debtors, not residents of the State.—This supplement provides that the act should go into operation from the time of its passage. This supplement was adopted.

Some of the members who were absent on Saturday when the instructing resolutions of Mr. Graves were adopted, asked and obtained leave to enter statements on the journal as to how they would have voted, had they been at their posts.

The Speaker laid before the *House* a message that had been received from the Senate yesterday, stating that the instructing resolutions in regard to the Sub-Treasury had been dissented from by that body.

A bill was also received from the Senate to alter the Constitution of the State—referred to the committee already raised on that subject.

Mr. Mason's substitute for Mr. Gile's bill supplementary to the Act restraining usury, was the next order of the day.—It was lost. The previous question was called and the vote was taken on the original bill, all amendments being cut off. The bill was lost by a vote of ayes 15, nays 43. The House then adjourned.

The bill referred to above was in my opinion, one much needed by all who [illegible] money, was met with strong opposition from the members of the several counties.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Stewart asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to enlarge the power of the High Court of Chancery, and also the Courts of Equity of this State, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

There was a considerable debate on the bill reported by Mr. Scott, to reform the judiciary. Mr. Manlsby intends addressing the Senate to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23, 1840.

IN THE SENATE.

There was a considerable debate on the bill for electing Clerks and Registers of Wills of the different counties of the State by the people.

Mr. Goldsborough of Queen Ann's, moved to strike out 41 and insert 45 as the year when the present Clerks, &c. should go out of office—the amendment was adopted

When the bill was about to be put on its passage, Mr. Purnell of Worcester, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the amendment just passed. The Senate agreed to reconsider their vote, and the amendment was rejected after some remarks from Mr. Purnell.

Mr. Scott then proceeded to discuss the merits of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Potts, who said that his constituents were very well satisfied with the law as it was now; that the obnoxious feature of the Constitution, *the life tenure*, had been stricken out, and that instability of counsels was unworthy of the Senate.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the final passage of the bill, and it was rejected.—Ayes 13, nays 8.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1840.

The two members from Calvert Co. claiming seats as members, were, after some debate, authorised to return to the people.

A communication was received from the Executive relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road—no action was taken upon it. It was ordered that 632 copies be printed.

Mr. Legrand reported a bill to incorporate a college for Dental Surgery, with an amendment providing against said corporation issuing any note or certificate to be used as currency, and also against denying the right of the Legislature to reclaim, at pleasure, the rights and privileges thereby granted.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

On Friday, Mr. Legrand presented the petition of John Hays, asking to be divorced from his wife, Harriet Hays.

Mr. Gallagher obtained leave to report a bill to prevent the circulation of any Bank note of a less denomination than $10. And to prohibit any public or private corporation, such as Cities, Towns, Canal and Rail Road Companies Savings' Institutions, Manufacturing Companies, any individual or set of individuals (except bona fide banking institutions) from issuing, circulating, or using any note, cirtificate of deposit, stock note or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

The Senate have been sitting with closed doors on Executive business. I understand that the Librarian, Mr Ridgely, and Mr. Karney, Examiner General —also, Dr. Ducatel, State's Geologist, and J. H. Alexander, Topographical Engineer, have been re-appointed.

A bill was presented for the better government of the banks of Baltimore.

There is much humanity in the following advice given by a correspondent of the Pennsylvanian:

"Those who have the care of horses at this cold season, should be careful before bridling them, to hold the bit in the hand until it is warm, instead of putting iron into the animals mouth, so cold that the skin will adhere to it and be torn off. A neglect of this caution gives the animal a sore mouth, much pain, and causes it to feed badly for several days."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 1.

FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
John Tyler.
OF VIRGINIA.

The Hon. Nathaniel Tallmadge was re elected on the 14th ult. a Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of New York for six years from the 4th of March last.

Mr. Webster of Mass. recently returned from Europe, and Mr. Tallmadge of New York, have arrived in Washington and taken their seats in the U. S. Senate.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the U. S. Senate by a vote of ayes 24 nays 18. Messrs. Tallmadge, Webster, Southard, Wall, Spence and Sturgeon were absent. Virginia, Delaware, Michigan, and Tennessee, had each but one Senator elect, and present.

If all the States had been fully and justly represented, the Sub-Treasury would not have passed.

For example says the Madisonian—among the 24 ayes were Messrs. Mouton, of La. Norvell, of Michigan, Roane, of Va. Smith of Ct., and Wright, of N. Y. Nobody will assert that the States represented by those gentlemen are in favor of the Sub-Treasury. But we must add to the ayes, one from Tennessee and one from Pennsylvania This increases the ayes to 26. Take from them Messrs. Wright, Mouton, Norvell, Roane, and Smith, of Ct. and we have a remainder of 21.

Now added to the *noes* Messrs Webster, Tallmadge, Southard, Spence, absent one from Michigan not yet elected, and one from Delaware ditto, and also, Messrs. Wall, of New Jersey, Wright, of New York, Norvell, of Michigan, Smith, of Ct., Mouton, of La., and Roane, of Va., all of whom represent anti Sub-treasury States, and we have against the Sub-treasury 31 votes! which would be, a majority of 10.

"This obnoxious Bill is passed, therefore, *against the will of the People of the United States.*

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS!—The Tallahassee (Florida) Star of the 9th ult. says:—Col. Fitzpatrick arrived on Tuesday, at St. Marks, from Cuba, with *thirty three Blood Hounds* and six Spaniards, their trainers and keepers. If *these Hounds* are put into service, we have more confidence in the speedy close of the Seminole War than ever before. We should like to see this CLIQUE of dogs. It must be a "BULLY crown."

There is a rumor from Washington, that Mr. Kendall, has expressed a desire to retire from the General Post Office, on account of continued ill-health. Ex-Governor Marcy, of New York, is spoken of as his successor.—[Balt. Pat

FIRE AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

The United States Gazette of this morning contains the following letter from the office of the Delaware State Gazette, dated Saturday night, Jan. 25t

This afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church, in this city, took fire in the basement story from the heating furnace. At the first alarm, our firemen were promptly on the spot, but the supply of water was insufficient to subdue the flames, which arose in a few minutes, to the body of the church, and thence ascended rapidly to the steeple, and soon that lofty and beautiful pile was wrapped in a blaze, and threatened, by its approaching fall, the destruction of the buildings near; but fortunately, it bent and broke about midway in its height; the upper part folded down upon the lower, and both fell near the base. The wind was very high, and the flames and cinders were blown directly towards a thickly built part of the town, and, for a time, little hope was entertained of the preservation of the adjacent houses. By the interposition of Providence, and by the incessant and well directed efforts of our firemen, after the fall of the steeple, and when the difficulty of procuring water from the fire plugs (some of which were frozen) was overcome, property in the neighborhood was injured but to a small amount. Many years have elapsed since such an alarming and destructive fire has occurred in this city. St. Andrew's steeple was a now, lofty, costly and elegant edifice,

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