books. Their entire stock of goods was consumed. They were covered by insurance to the extent of their own stock. The whole loss, including the goods and the building, may be set down at from $40,000 to $50,000.

The house of Messrs. Kennett, White & Co., was saved with the loss of the roof only. The goods in the store, however, were greatly damaged by the water; and the stock was very large The amount of damage is variously estimated at from $10,000, to $15,000, fully covered by insurance."

The greatest excitement prevailed in the public mind. A public meeting had already been held, and committees had been appointed to adopt every means best calculated to arrest the blood stained offenders.—A reward of $20,000 has been offered.

POSTSCRIPT.—*The body of Baker found.*—At 10 o'clock this morning the body of Baker was exhumed from the ruins. It was found just below the door of the Bank vault, where it had doubtless fallen when the floor gave way. He was wrapped up in a piece of sheet or canvass, and had his pantaloons on. The general conjecture from all the circumstances is, that the young man, hearing the villains at work at the door of the vault, after his return to the store, went thither, and there they despatched him.

TREADING THE WINE PRESS.—A letter from John Tappan, of Boston, who has recently travelled in Europe, gives the following description of the process of treading grapes. Fastidious wine drinkers will not fancy the fact.

We passed through the finest wine countries in Europe, in vintage time; and having witnessed the 'treading out of the grapes," it may interest you to know the process. On an appointed day, all the inhabitants of a hamlet assemble early in the morning and with carts containing baskets tubs and casks, proceed to gather all the grapes, sound and in every stage of decay, in large tubs resembling in size and cleanliness the tubs in which hogs are scalded and dressed in America. When the tubs are sufficiently filled with grapes, spiders, spiders' webs and flies, a lad jumps into it, and drawing up his pantaloons to his middle, commences, sometimes with bare feet, and at others with his barn yard shoes, to jump upon the grapes, and force the juice through the holes in the centre of the bottom of the tub into a large funnel, which is inserted in a cask. When the cask is filled it is rolled away and carted to the village from whence it goes to the wine merchant,—and is manufactured, which means adulterated, & sent to market. Nothing can be more filthy and nauseating, than the dirty, slovenly way it is made, unless it may be the water back of Albany, of which Mr. Delevan proved they made strong beer. Could wine drinkers, who so much extol the cockroach flavor of their wine, in our country, once realize that it probably is the spider flavor, they would loathe what they call the pure juice of the grape—It is a well known fact, that no pure wine is exported from wine countries.

Pistol Shooting Extra.—No little noise and alarm was created in one of our principal hotels early yesterday morning by the loud report of a pistol in one of the passage ways of the third story. Some thought that a suicide had been committed, while others did not know what to think of an occurrence so unusual, but their doubts were soon removed, as we shall show.

It seems that one of the Irish waiters attached to the hotel had taken a gentleman's overcoat from his room in order to brush it. Finding a pistol in one of the pockets, he drew it forth and began to examine it. At this juncture a darkey came into the room, when the Irishman, having no idea that the pistol was loaded, took sight at the sable fellow, and exclaimed—

'I say my rall of blacking, jist straighten yerself like a man, stand still, and I'll plug ye as aisy as I'd kiss me hand.'

"Wy, wy, look heah, master," said the darkey rolling his eyes and turning a pale blue from fright—"look heah, master, don't you do dat—don't aim dat pistol dis way Wha-wha-what for you shoot me?"

"Jist for a bid of divarshun, that's all.—Be aisy, I say, and I'll let a streak of blessed day light through that dark body of yours."

No sooner said than done—Pat took delibrate aim, pulled the trigger, and off went the pistol with a tremendous report. The ball—for it had a "blue pill" in of a large size—just grazed the darkey's side and went through the door, but fortunately it did not happen to come in contact with any "sure enough" flesh and blood. It is needless to say that the Irishman was more frightened than any man in the party, and has since declared that he "will not tich one of the deceitful things again."—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE GREAT FORGERIES.

The New Orleans Advertiser has the following paragraph which goes to explain the mode in which the recent impositions on the Banks were practised:

A fellow by the name of Matthew Draper, deposited four several amounts in the Commercial Bank of New Orleans between a hundred and seven, and a hundred and twenty dollars each, on or about the 20th of March, and received certificates of deposite therefor. With this anchor to windward, the scoundrel obliterated the figures and the words, and inserted 'twenty one thousand Mexican dollars,' in the body of the certificate; and at the bottom, in the left hand corner; are the figures $21,000.

The alteration is not a perfect fac simile of the original filling up, though it is near enough to deceive.

The check was sold to the Girard Bank in Philadelphia, and is now sent here for payment, endorsed by W. D. Lewis, the cashier of that institution.

There can be no doubt that there are three other such checks afloat.

We copy from the Baltimore American the following circular letter, addressed by the Right Reverend Bishop Whittingham, to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.—Appended to the Circular is the Church service, which the Bishop has designated as proper for the solemn occasion.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM'S LETTER.

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER:

You are respectfully requested to read the subjoined Pastoral Letter from your desk on the next occasion of public worship in your congregation, and employ the appended Form of Prayer on the occasion for which it has been prepared.

Faithfully and affectionately,
Your brother in Christ,
WM. ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM.
Bishop of Maryland.

CAMBRIDGE,
Sunday after Easter, 1841.

PASTORAL LETTER.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

BELOVED BRETHREN:

The President of the United States having recommended the observance of the Friday before Ascension day, May the 14th, as a day of national Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, in recognition of the visitation of GOD by the removal of our late Chief Magistrate by death; it becomes my duty to urge on you such compliance with his recommendation as may best tend to bring its wise and timely provision to good effect.

Not only have we to mourn the loss of one who has deserved well of his country, and whose high honor served but to render his integrity and honest zeal for his country's welfare the more conspicuous: we have to mourn with a more bitter grief the corruption of manners and laxity of principles which have rendered the nation unworthy of such a head, and though we may not dare to guess at the counsels of the Almighty, yet might almost justify the surmise that our late President has been mercifully released from a hard and ungrateful task in evil times

In the experience of the Christian pastor, it not unseldom happens that bereavement such as that of a family deprived of its head, is found to be rich in blessing by driving those who have been leaning on the arm of flesh, to dependance on GOD as their reconciled Father in CHRIST JESUS. That such may be the result of our national bereavement, should be the first object of our prayers. Happy were our land, might the astounding proof which we have just received of the falaciousness of all human plans and calculations, and the precariousness of the tenure by which man holds his privileges and prospects, lead us to repose our confidence in Him who is alone true, unchangeable, and able to work out that which He designs, for good to those who love *Him*, and for evil to those who despise His admonition, and will have none of His reproof. As a nation, we have sinned against *Him*, by too little owning *Him* in all our ways. There is yet room for repentance, and return to that humble recognition of GOD OUR MAKER, Redeemer and Sanctifier, which alone can make our ways acceptable to *Him*, and ensure stability and success to our social institutions.

Let us pray, brethren, that GOD would be pleased to teach us, individually and as a nation, the true extent of out dependance upon *Him*, the blessedness of our privileges as a Christian people, and the fearful responsibility under which we lie, in proportion to the advantages we enjoy. Let us beseech *Him* that *His* Spirit may be poured upon our rulers and legislators, that they may both perceive and know what things they ought to do, as men put in trust with the interests of their fellow immortals for time and for eternity, and may have grace and strength to perform the same.

Especially let us, who enjoy the rich blessings of the Gospel as transmitted by the sure channels of the Redeemer's own providing, pray and strive that those blessings may be communicated through those channels to all who bear the Christian name, until all be brought, in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace, to worship GOD in spirit and in truth, and advance *His* glory by that holiness and uprightness of life which is the surest pillar of public peace and national prosperity.

Finally, let us not forget that in confessing national sins and praying for national blessings, we are mourning over *our own* delinquencies and seeking for *our own* renewal in righteousness, temperance and an humble walk with GOD Without individual self-examination and humiliation for sin, preparatory to individual reformation there can be little ground to hope for advantage from our solemn fast. Let us, each in his degree and station, resolve henceforth, the LORD being our helper, so to perform our duties to society as constantly remembering the ends for which society was instituted by its Author—quietness and peaceableness in the life which now is, in order to the salvation of our souls through the one Mediator between GOD and men. CHRIST JESUS.

Affectionately and faithfully,
Your servant in Christ,
WM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland

FORM OF PRAYER.

TO BE USED IN THE DIOCESE OF MARYLAND, ON THE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MORNING PRAYER.

Let the Sentences used, be 'The sacrifices of GOD,' &c.
'Rend your heart,' &c.
'To the LORD our GOD,' &c.
'If we say,' &c.

Instead of the Venite. the following.

Righteous art Thou, O LORD; and just are Thy judgments.

Thou art just, O LORD, in all that is brought upon us; for Thou hast done right, but we have done wickedly.

Gracious and righteous is the LORD, therefore will *He* teach sinners in the way.

Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment; and such as are gentle, them shall He learn His way.

All the paths of the LORD are mercy and truth; unto such as keep *His* covenant and *His* testimonies.

Show us Thy ways, O LORD, and teach us Thy paths.

The LORD bringeth the counsels of the nations to nought, and maketh the devices of the people to be of none effect, and casteth out out the counsels of princes.

The counsel of the LORD shall endure forever; and the thoughts of *His* heart from generation to generation.

Blessed are the people whose God is the LORD JEHOVAH; and blessed are the folk that He hath chosen to be His inheritance.

PROPER PSALMS.

Psalm 39. *Psalm* 90. *Psalm* 46.

PROPER LESSONS.

First Lesson Isaiah, lvii.

Second Lesson. Luke. xii. *to verse* 40.

Instead of the Prayer for the President, shall be said the following.

O Lord, Our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; most humbly we acknowledge Thy visitation in depriving this nation of its chief magistrate by death For our sins we have deserved this mark of Thy displeasure. Oh be merciful unto us and take away Thy chastisements, and turn Thy visitation into blessing. Behold, we beseech Thee, with Thy favor, and bless, Thy servant the President of the United States and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way. Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity, through JESUS CHRIST our Lord. Amen.

Then shall follow the Litany.

After the suffrage, 'That it may please Thee to succour, help and comfort all who are in danger, necessity and tribulation,' *shall be said the following:*

'That it may please Thee to rule and govern this people, which Thou hast bereaved of its chosen head, so that they who are in authority, and all else in their several stations, may be guided by Thy counsel, and kept steadfast in Thy holy fear.

We beseech Thee to hear us, good LORD,'

The Litany being ended, the following Prayers shall be said immediately before the General Thanksgiving.

O Lord, we beseech Thee, mercifully hear our prayer, and spare all those who confess their sins unto Thee; that they, whose consciences by sin are accused, by thy merciful pardon may be absolved, through CHRIST our LORD. Amen.

O most mighty God, and merciful Father, who hast compassion upon all men, and hatest nothing that Thou hast made; who wouldest not the death of a sinner, but rather that they should turn from their sins, and be saved; who hast taught us in Thy Holy Word, that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men; mercifully behold this nation, now humbling itself under Thy mighty hand, when smitten by Thy rod. We acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which have most justly provoked against us Thy wrath and indignation. We recognize Thy fatherly voice of warning, in the dispensation by which Thou hast bereaved us of him who had been set over us as our head; teaching us to put our trust not in man, nor in our own devices, but in Thy guidance and protection only. Therefore we remember the name of the Lord our God, and turn to Thee in our day of visitation, as unto a faithful Creator, committing the keeping of our souls to Thee. Receive and comfort us, who are grieved and wearied with the burden of our sins. Thy property is always to have mercy; to Thee only it appertaineth to forgive sins; spare us, therefore, good Lord, spare Thy people, whom Thou hast redeemed; enter not into judgment with thy servants, who are vile earth, and miserable sinners; but so turn thine anger from us, who meekly acknowledge our vileness, and truly repent us of our faults, and make haste to help us in this world, that we may ever live with Thee in the world to come, through JESUS CHRIST our LORD Amen.

Then shall the People say this that followeth, after the Minister

Turn Thou us, O good Lord, and so shall we be turned. Be favorable, O Lord, be favorable to Thy people, who turn to Thee in weeping, fasting and praying. For thou art a merciful God, full of compassion, long suffering, and of great pity. Thou spairest when we deserve punishment, and in Thy wrath thinkest upon mercy Spare Thy people, good Lord, spare them; and let not Thine heritage be brought to confusion. Hear us, O Lord for Thy mercy is great; and after the multitude of Thy mercies look upon us, and bless us, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son JESUS CHRIST our SAVIOUR. Amen.

After which, the Minister shall say.

O God, whose days are without end, and whose mercies cannot be numbered, turn the hearts of this people to the consideration of the lessons taught in Thy providential visitation, that trust is not to be put in mortal counsellors or rulers, nor in any child of man; for there is no help in them, for when the breath of man goeth forth, he returneth to his earth, and his thoughts perish. Make us, we beseech Thee, to see how frail and uncertain is human life, with all its ties and dependances; and so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts to that heavenly wisdom which is from above and full of all good fruits And let Thy Holy Spirit lead us through this vale of misery, in holiness and righteousness, making Thy glory our aim; and Thy will our rule in all our counsels, both public and private, and in every office and administration of civil polity and social life: that when we shall have served Thee in our generation, we may be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope; in favor with Thee our God, and in perfect charity with all the world: all which we ask through the merits of our only Mediator and Intercessor JESUS CHRIST our LORD *Amen.*

The Collect to be used instead of that for the day.

Almighty GOD, in whose hand it is to make great, and to destroy, enable us so to humble ourselves under Thy mighty hand, that in due time we may be exalted, casting all our care upon Thee, who only canst for us surely and effectually; through JESUS CHRIST our LORD. *Amen.*

The Epistle. James, iv. 1 to 10 inclusive.

The Gospel St. Matthew, xxiv. 42—51.

Before the Sermon shall be sung the 120th Psalm of the Selection.

EVENING PRAYER.

Let the same SENTENCES *be used as in the Morning.*

For the PSALMS *for the day, let the* Third Selection *be said or sung.*

PROPER LESSONS.

First Lesson Ecclesiastes, xi. and xii *to verse* 9.

Second Lesson. The Second Lesson for the day of the month in the Calendar.

Instead of the Prayer for the President, say as in the Morning

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving, say the Prayers and Supplications there introduced in the Morning Service.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Samuel McCleary, a respectable citizen of Cecil county, was killed a few evenings since, by his wagon running over his neck.—He is supposed to have accidentally fallen under the wheel.

WHIG MEETING IN SOMERSET.

From the Somerset *Herald.*

At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Somerset County, held at the Court House in Princess Anne on Tuesday the 20th of April instant, in pursuance of public notice, the following proceedings took place. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. HENRY HYLAND *nemine contra* to the chair and of Dr. THOMAS W. STONE as Secretary.

Rider H. Winder, Esq. eloquently addressed the meeting on the recent and lamented death of General HARRISON, "THE GOOD PRESIDENT," and concluded by offering several resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

After which William W. Handy, Esq submitted the following preamble and resolution accompanied by some remarks.

Whereas the number of us present, bears but a small proportion to the number of Whig voters in the county; and we do not feel authorised to act for, or commit those who are absent. And whereas there can be no fair expression of public sentiment, in Somerset county, containing five hundred square miles, and divided into nine election districts; at a meeting called on one week's notice, and at a place, where it would be impracticable for the voters to attend, however desirous they might be: And whereas there have been in times past, and still are, strong indications that the people do not approve of such conventions; and much ground to fear, that the convention, proposed to be held at Salisbury on the 21st instant, would be productive of discord, rather than harmony in the Whig party: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is unwise and inexpedient for them to appoint delegates to meet in Salisbury on the 21st instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

John W Crisfield, Esq. then submitted the following resolutions as a substitute for Mr Handy's preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That union concert and harmony among its members are essential to the success of the Whig party, and to ensure this desirable end, this meeting approves of the convention of delegates of the Whig party of this Congressional district, proposed to be held in Salisbury on Thursday the 22d inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and the Whigs of Somerset cordially accept the invitation to appoint and send delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That in order to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, the chair be requested now to appoint a committee composed of nine persons, three of whom shall reside in the old upper, three in the old middle, and three in the old lower district, who shall retire and report to this meeting the names of five persons to represent the Whigs of Somerset in the convention to be held in Salisbury, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully vote for and support the candidate named, and presented to the District by said convention; and use all honorable means to insure his election.

These two propositions were debated at some length by Mr. Handy and Mr. Crisfield, in support of their respective motions, and by Mr. Winder in explanation. In taking the vote it was proposed for convenience and assented, to take a direct vote on each proposition, and those favoring Mr Handy's proposition were requested to go on the left of the chair and those favoring Mr. Crisfield's on the right.

On motion, Messrs. Handy and Crisfield were appointed tellers, and the vote stood for for Mr. Handy's resolution 47; for Mr Crisfield's resolutions 47 and the chair gave its casting vote for Mr. Crisfield's resolutions and declared them adopted. Whereupon Mr. Handy and many of those who voted for his resolution dissatisfied with the chair's decision, left the meeting.

The chair proceeded in compliance with the second of Mr. Crisfield's resolutions to appoint the following persons a committee as therein provided for.

For the Upper District—John D. Adams, John J. Dashiell and Thomas W. Fletcher

For the Middle District—Dr James Stewart, Samuel W. Jones and Samuel G. Holbrook.

For the Lower District—William H Curtis, James Cottman and Morris H. Adams.

Who having retired, returned and reported the names of the following persons as suitable persons to represent the Whigs of this county, in the convention to be held in Salisbury on 22d inst. to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States:—Theodore T. Gibbons, John W. Crisfield, Dr. Cadmus Dashiell, John W. Quinn and Benjamin I. Dashiell, who were thereupon unanimously appointed.

On motion, it was resolved that the delegates to the Salisbury convention, have power to fill vacancies in their own body, if any who are appointed do not go.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Somerset Herald.

HENRY HYLAND, Chairman.
THOS. W. STONE, Sec'ry.
April 27, 1841.

SALISBURY, April 22, 1841.

In pursuance of the calls made by the primary meetings held by the whigs of Dorchester and Somerset, to hold a convention in this place, for the purpose of nominating a whig candidate for Congress, the following delegates appeared.

From Dorchester—N. E. Greene, Jeremiah C. Wright, Thomas J. Christopher, James Woolford and Samuel Webb.

From Somerset—Theodore T. Gibbons, John W. Crisfield, Geo. S. Atkinson and Thomas W. Stone.

No delegates appeared from Worcester.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of John W. Crisfield, Esq., Chairman, and Samuel Webb, Esq. Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That to ensure union and harmony in the whig party, open and free conventions are essential, and that we highly approve of the proposal heretofore made to hold a convention of the whigs of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the nomination of a candidate for Congress for this district by a convention of delegates from the three counties, composing this district, is the best mode of ensuring the success of the whig party.

Resolved, that although such are our opinions, yet inasmuch as the whigs of Worcester, have not sent delegates, and are not represented in this convention; the delegates present think it unwise and inexpedient to make any nomination of a candidate for Congress at this time, and for that reason decline doing so

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

J. W. CRISFIELD, Chairman.
SAMUEL WEBB, *Sec'ry.*

At a meeting of a number of the Whigs of Somerset County assembled at the Court House at Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 20th day of April 1841, Noah Rider was called to the chair, and John S. Crockett, and Daniel Benson, Esquires, appointed Secretaries.

Wm. W. Handy, [illegible] explained the object of the meeting, and offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas at a meeting held this day in the Court house, in this town, to take into consideration the recommendation of a meeting of whig voters of Dorchester, in reference to the Congressional election in May next, a preamble and resolutions were offered stating that it was unwise and inexpedient for the meeting then assembled to appoint delegates to meet in Salisbury on the 21st inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for this district, because such a convention held under the circumstances attending that proposed, would be productive of discord, rather than harmony in the whig party, for reasons in said preamble recited; and whereas a substitute for said preamble and resolutions was offered proposing to appoint delegates to said convention: and whereas upon a count of voters upon the two propositions the tellers reported there were forty seven voters for each proposition, the chairman having been counted as voting for the proposition to send delegates, which vote made the tie, and whereas the chairman then decided that the proposition to appoint delegates, was carried; and whereas after the withdrawal of those who voted against appointing delegates by that meeting to said convention, the remaining portion of the meeting proceeded to appoint five persons to represent the whig party of Somerset County in said convention; and whereas this meeting believes that said appointment was irregular, and against the wishes of a very large majority of the whigs of Somerset, therefore; Resolved, that we do not recognise the said proceedings and appointment of persons to meet at Salisbury as the act of the whig party of Somerset, or representing the views or wishes of that party, and that believing that no fair expression of the wishes of a majority of the whigs of the district can be had on the proposed meeting at Salisbury, we do not consider ourselves or the whig party of the district bound by any party obligation to support any candidate who may be nominated by said proposed meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the whig papers of of this State.

The following are the preamble and resolutions which it is believed were decidedly carried at the meeting, a whig voter who offered to vote for them having been excluded, though afterwards ascertained to have been clearly entitled to vote.

Whereas the number of us present, bears but a small proposition to the number of whig voters in the county, and we do feel authorised to act for, or commit those who are absent; and whereas there can be no fair expression of public sentiment, in Somerset county containing five hundred square miles & divided into nine election districts; at a meeting called, on one week's notice, and at a place where it would be impracticable for the voters to attend however desirous they might be; and whereas there have been in times past, and still are, strong indications that the people do not approve of *such* conventions, and much ground to fear, that the convention, proposed to be held at Salisbury on the 21st inst. would be productive of discord, rather than harmony in the Whig party: Therefore,

Resolved; That in the opinion of this meeting, it is unwise and inexpedient for them to appoint delegates to meet in Salisbury on the 21st inst for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress.

NOAH RIDER, Chairman.
JOHN S CROCKETT, } Secretaries.
DANIEL BENSON, }
April 27, 1841.

FIRE.—A fire broke out, on the morning of the 23d ult. in the carriage establishment of Messrs. Beach & Co Royal street, New Orleans. The building, with its contents; consisting of a large stock, was consumed—and what is worse, several persons also perished in the flames. Mr. Beach, Mr. M. S. Clark, Mr. Elliott, W. Beach, (both relatives of Mr. H. Beach.) and Mr. B's slave Sam, all lodged in the upper story, and were asleep when the fire broke out. Mr. B. himself, although sick, succeeded in escaping to the roof of an adjoining house, whence he was taken down; but the other persons, either were suffocated by the smoke, or being bewildered, did not follow him and perished. The flames thence extended to the warehouse of Messrs. Hadgedorn & Cramer, importers of German dry goods, &c. which was destroyed, with nearly all its contents. The loss of Messrs. Beach is stated at $50,000, of which about $40,000 is covered by insurance. The loss of Messrs. H. & Co. is thought to be much greater, as their insurance covers upwards of $60,000. It was not known how the fire originated.

A few hours later, another fire broke out, which consumed a large frame building situated at corner of Orange and Religious streets, kept as a tavern by Mr Verbin, with two smaller buildings adjoining it. The origin of this was also unknown.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—The season is unusually backward, more so probably than any one for years past. The wet and cold have greatly retarded the labors of the farmer, in ploughing the ground and getting in his corn and oats. In a general way, the spring operations in regard to these crops, are probably two weeks "behind time." The effect must be, to greatly crowd the other labors of the agriculturist for the current month. In Western Pennsylvania, we have accounts that the wheat crops look thin and unpromising, and that some fields in Washington county, had been ploughed up, with a view of sowing spring grain. This however, it is hoped, will not be done in many cases nor without due consideration—When the "growing weather" does at length come, a week or two makes a wonderful difference in the aspect and promise of a wheat field.

The barque Fame from Fayal, arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, but brought no intelligence of the President The steamship had not been seen or heard of at Fayal on the 4th, when the Fame left, nor at St. Michael's on the 2nd—a vessel from the latter port having arrived at Fayal while the Fame was there.

LOCO FOCO OFFICE HOLDERS.

This worthy and patriotic class of men—and they are very numerous—make as lamentable an outcry at the idea of losing their places, as if they had an indefeasable right to retain them at least for their natural lives, if not to transmit them to their legal heirs and representatives. The difference of feeling with which that description of persons, in different circumstances, view this subject, is a matter of curious speculation. When Gen. Jackson came to the head of the government, it was ascertained that offices were made for the benefit of the nation, and not for that of individuals; and of course, that when in the opinion of a party, or its chief, it was expedient to reward those who had supported his interest, all those who had taken ground in opposition to him should, as a matter of course, be removed from their offices, and the tools of the Executive put in their places. This doctrine prevailed through two successive administrations, with the entire approbation, not only of the office holders themselves, but of the principal men of the party at large.

But a new order of things has taken place. The two dynasties, under whose influence it was propounded and adopted, have been subverted, the people having dismissed the last incumbent under them with extreme ignominy from office and power, and a chief magistrate has been introduced in his place, under whose wise and just administration they expect many of the evils of the last twelve years will be removed. In accomplishing this object, it is indispensable that the agents of corruption, employed under the last two administrations, should be removed from office, and disrobed of the means of mischief, and particularly of the influence which is derived from that source. If this were to be left undone, we have no hesitation in saying, that in our opinion, the vast majority of the people, by whom the change in the administration was accomplished, would, with great reason, be seriously disaffected. This would not, and could not, have arisen from any other than patriotic motives, because not one person in twenty, or fifty, and perhaps a hundred thousand, could have been actuated by selfish motives, as the great body of them neither expected nor had a desire for offices.—They wished the government to be cleansed and purified, and as far as the agents of iniquity and corruption could be ascertained, to have them dismissed from the public service, and thus deprived of influence. Does Blair, the editor of the Globe—the most disgraceful paper in the Union—who had not only opposed the election of General Harrison by all the influence he could exert, but in the course of his efforts, had exhausted the whole vocabulary of slander and falsehood, in his attacks upon Gen. Harrison's character, public and private, does he believe that the people—the hundreds of thousands who voted in his favor, would have been satisfied if such a character as himself had been continued in the office of printer to the Senate, and in the receipt of the enormous income which he had received for years? If he does, we do not; and the act of that body in removing him has met with universal approbation.

The same remarks will apply with a proportionate degree of force to the thousands of custom house and other Treasury mercenaries, and to the ten or twelve thousand of Amos Kendall's servile lacqueys in the post office. Probably the lamented death of President Harrison has delayed the attention of the chief magistrate to this important part of his duty; but we hope and trust that it will, as speedily as may be, occupy his thoughts in promoting the public interests.

We are confident that nothing short of the general course we have mentioned, will satisfy the feelings and expectations of the people; and we have no doubt that President Tyler, imbued with the spirit which influenced President Harrison, and within the limits which the latter had prescribed for his own conduct, will proceed with a firm, steady, unfaltering heart and hand in removing every office-holder who has used his influence as a noisy demagogue at either the State or National elections.—*Connecticut Courant*

IMPORTANT BILL.—Late on Tuesday evening, the last of the session, as we learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, a bill passed both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorizing any bank in that State, under prescribed regulations, to reduce its capital stock—such reduction, when made, to be announced by proclamation of the Governor. This bill, if not vetoed by Governor Porter, may enable the U. S. Bank to adjust the par of its stock to its actual value.

REVENUE AND RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Harrisburg, May 4, 1841.

The Revenue Bill vetoed by the Governor on Saturday, and passed on the same day in the Senate by two thirds, (a constitutional majority,) after having been considered in the House and lost, and reconsidered and again lost, was again re-considered to-day (Tuesday) in the House and passed—Yeas 62—Nays 28. It is therefore, now a LAW OF THE LAND, beyond the power of the Veto Governor!

Thirteen of the friends of Governor Porter voted for the bill, namely, Messrs Boal, Church, Cortright, Douglass, Gamble, Gillis, Hollman, Horton, Rusk, May, Snyder, Weaver, and Wright. Eight locos were among the missing, when the vote was taken, and twenty-eight locos voted in the negative. Of the Democratic Whigs in the House, forty-nine

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