Great Fire in New Orleans.

New Orleans papers of the 14th and 15th inst. received by yesterday's mail, contain the following account of a destructive fire in that city.—Balt. Pat.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 14.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Destruction of the St. Charles Theatre.

Yesterday evening, about half past six, the Coffin manufactory on Camp-street, of Mrs. Quirk, was discovered to be on fire. The work shop of the establishment, back of the store house, extended to within a few yards of the rear of the St. Charles Theatre.

When the flames were first discovered there was little expectation that the devastation would sweep in its fury that magnificent structure, at once the pride of the City and a monument of the public spirit and enterprise of Mr. Caldwell who erected it. The combustible materials with which the shop was filled soon rendered it apparent that the Temple was in danger.

When we got to the fire, the flames were beating with terrible fury against the gable end of the St. Charles, and confined within an angle made by the theatre and the building which extends from it to the Camp street arcade, ascended the roof. The windows of the Theatre, were first to take fire. The engines by this time were numerous on the ground, and from the activity of the firemen, hopes were yet entertained that the noble pile would be rescued. For more than ten minutes the assembled multitude witnessed with breathless expectation the struggle between the firemen and the flames for the splendid prize. Hope and fear alternately agitated every bosom After a short space a slight smoke issued from one of the windows of the upper story, giving a dreadful omen of the appalling spectacle soon to follow. It ceased a while and hope again revived. But for how short a time. The smoke again curled in the air out of first one window, then another, when the flames burst forth with the suddenness of lightning from end to end to the devoted building. It is not possible to describe the thrill of horror that shook the mass of spectators when the terrible truth was revealed that the St. Charles was thoroughly on fire. With an amazing rapidity the destructive element as if to avenge the opposition to its ravages, wrapped the whole building —the flames in lambent extacy encircling the flag, the entire roof, rejoicing in its vast and splendid prey.

The inflammable workmanship of the interior; the paints, scenery, oils and other combustibles contributed to a spectacle fearfully sublime. The smoke, black as midnight, rolled in dense and massy clouds above, whilst columns of flame would force their way in their midst. A more terrible vision it has never been our lot to witness. Light and darkness seemed contending for mastery in the heavens; but both the light and the darkness sprung from the desolation that was going on below. We gazed in mute amazement of the terrific sight, until the colossal statute of Tragedy, which adorned the front of the building caught on fire, and the mask of her dramatic sister Comedy, was likewise in flames. The entire figures were in a complete blaze, and objects of a singular interest. From the extended arm of Tragedy the fire glowed with surprising effect. When the blaze died away, after having consumed the outer painting, her hands were a coal of fire, red as Lady *Macbeth's* after dipping here in the blood of Duncan; whilst the face of Comedy was as Lady Teazle, when discovered in the apartments of Joseph Surface. They were the last mementos of the exquisite and sublime representations we had witnessed in the Temple; and when they fell from their pedestals, we turned with a moist eye and heavy bosom—we had witnessed the last scene of the St. Charles. The curtain had fallen to rise no more, and this glory of the Drama had vanished for ever.

The fire extended from the Theatre to the Arcade Baths on Camp street, adjoining the old Camp street Theatre, and erected by Mr. Caldwell simultaneously with the St. Charles. This was a beautiful structure. It was attached to the Theatre by a building in which was formerly Bennet's splendid billiard saloon, containing eight tables. Above the saloon were a number of rooms to let; below were a variety of shops, restaurat, coffee house, &c. &c.

The flames were arrested before consuming the old Camp street; though the building is much injured.

We believe that the loss will not fall entirely on Mr. Caldwell, our impression is that the Theatre and Arcade were given up by that gentleman to the Gas Bank. What the loss is, we have no idea. We have been told that insurances to the amount of $60,000 has been effected upon it (some say 200,000.)

The splendid wardrobe of the Italian company, valued at $50,000 we are glad to learn, has been saved. The manager fortunately hired a building apart from the theatre in which they were stored. That portion only was destroyed that had been taken to the theatre for the representation of Clara de Rosembergh, which was to commence in about an hour was lost.

We have heard of several injuries received by the firemen and others; but nothing of a definite character.

The building adjoining the St. Charles, occupied by Mr. Murphy as a coffee house and ten pin alley was also destroyed.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 15.

We understand that the amount of insurance on the building was only $60,000—all effected in New Orleans.

Mr. Caldwell looses nearly $70,000 by the destruction of the wardrobe, properties, scenery, &c. of the Theatre.—With regard to the building, we learn it was mortgaged to the Gas Bank for $200,000, with a conditional clause of restoration, in the event of the mortgage being raised within three years.

J. S. Browne, a most deserving actor and gentleman, lost a splendid and complete wardrobe, valued at $5,000, which he had been collecting for 15 years—a loss which to him is irreparable.

P. S. We have since ascertained that Mr. Anthony Laymet, one of the members of Fire Company No. 3 died of his injuries.

Morning Advertiser Office,
New Orleans, March 14, 1842.

The insurance on the St. Charles and Arcade is $30.000. The Arcade was sold by Mr. Caldwell last summer to the Gas Company, and the Theatre also, but on a condition that at the end of three years Mr. C. should have the privilege of repurchasing it for $100,000, in the space of three years more. All the scenery, fittings, decorations, the chandelier, &c. belonged to Mr. Caldwell, who was not insured. He estimates his loss at $70,000 at a low valuation. On the Camp street Theatre, which is now occupied above as a billiard room and below as an auction mart, he had no insurance. The injury done to this building is estimated at $10,000.

Our office escaped, though adjoining the Theatre, but we have lost much by removing materials, &c.

The Italian Troup was announced to play Clara Di Rosemberg last evening, and two Spanish dancers were to appear. Every seat had been taken in the house. Had the catastrophe happened two hours later, God only knows what the consequences might have been!

There must have been 20,000 people in the vicinity gazing on the destruction of the noble pile of the St Charles, and the regrets were long and loud. It was the pride of our city.

Mr. Caldwell bears the loss with a firmness remarkable. His energy rises with the occasion, and he not surprised to hear that in ninety days the St. Charles will rise a Phœnix from its ashes.

Nearly all the walls of the destroyed buildings have fallen in this morning. The total loss is full $450,000, at which cost Mr. Caldwell, by his own individual fortune, erected them.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Home League, held at the American Institute, in the city of New York, on the 19th of January, 1842, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is universally conceded that a re-adjustment of the tariff should be made before next July, and whereas, the efforts of those opposed to any discrimination in favour of American Industry have hitherto been successful in preventing any proper inquiry by a committee of Congress for the purpose of laying before that body authentic information as to the effect of such duties upon domestic industry and the interests of the country:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the friends of American Industry and Reciprocal Commerce, and the supporters of Home Interests, be requested to meet in National Convention, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th of April next at 11 o'clock A. M., to furnish information and devise measure which shall tend to protect existing interests, and to secure in future the labour and enterprise of the country, from the ruinous effects of novel and hazardous experiments at home, and hostile legislation abroad.

Resolved, That the respective branches of the Home League in the several States, together with agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, commercial, and internal improvement associations throughout the country, be requested to collect and transmit through their delegates, to the Convention, all such authentic information as shall illustrate the necessity of promoting and sustaining American Interests.

By order in behalf of the Central Committee,

Joseph Blunt,
Adoniram Chandler,
C. C. Haven,
John Travers,
I. D. Chapin,
William G. Lambert,
Jas. C. Fisher,

N. B. Delegates and correspondents will please address, or call on T. B. Wakeman, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, at the Repository of the American Institute, in the Park of the City Hall in this city.

The foregoing announcement of a National Convention of the friends of domestic industry and of reciprocal trade appeared some time since in the New York papers. We take pleasure in doing our part towards giving it publicity in this quarter, and hope that it will be fully responded to. The people must take the matter in hand and look after their own interests if they wish them to be attended to.

The numerous Home Leagues formed and in progress in many of the States make it altogether probable that the Convention will be a large one. It will be free from sectional predominance, says the circular of the Committee, and entirely aloof from party dictation, delegates being already appointed from all parties and in different regions of the country, Southern and Western, as well as Northern and Eastern. The Convention will embrace every class of citizens devoted to a new formation of home interests and home feelings, in a true unity of spirit, and without regard to party errors or fruitless recriminations. It is truly declared that the state of our neglected country demands such an amnesty.

The most indifferent observer must have noticed the rapid progress which the principles of the Home League have made throughout the Union for some time past. It is not to be disguised that the sentiment in behalf of domestic interests, so profoundly enforced by the calamitous results of a mistaken policy on that subject, is becoming every day more and more prevalent. It cannot be withstood. The necessity of cultivating our own resources for the purpose of relying on them, and of drawing therefrom the elements of national strength, health and prosperity; the impressive fact, which cannot be evaded or set aside, that by such a policy, and by such only, the means can be had of escaping from financial dishonor, from national poverty, from the shame of utter imbecility and impotency—these, the irrepressible convictions of present realities, which will and must intrude even upon unwilling minds, are working their effects steadily, thoroughly, and surely.

The movement now in progress will not stop until a revolution is wrought which shall stamp its impress upon this nation for ages yet to come. The final act in the grand consummation of American Independence is yet to be performed. For this achievement the national spirit must retire in upon itself to collect, combine, and concentrate its energies; the Republic must rest upon a basis all its own, and must be sure of every part of it; the sympathies of monarchical Europe are not with us, nor can they be trusted to. Before the world and under Heaven, we are ourselves alone—a peculiar people, with a destiny to meet unparalleled in the past, and with nothing to guide us but a bold spirit that feels itself equal to any emergency which the unknown future may bring. To ourselves we must be true; within ourselves must be the resources upon which we are to depend; and this self sustained the time must come, when, passing from a state of negative independence existing by sufferance and the mercy of contingencies, we shall throw back upon Europe an influence palpable, positive and powerful—vindicating the truth of freedom along with the full and forceful meaning of our own position

[Baltimore American.

Hon. George Evans—on the Tariff—Expenditures, &c. of the Government.

—We learn from the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore papers, and from various sources, that Mr. Evans of the Senate has given all who were so fortunate as to hear it, one of the richest intellectual treats ever enjoyed in the Halls of our National Legislature. We have heard it spoken of by gentlemen of all parties, as one of the most beautiful, finished and statesmanlike specimens of public speaking. It has been pronounced, and by the most competent judges, one of the happiest efforts of genius, and affording throughout specimens of the best and purest eloquence. No statesman has ever before exhibited on the floor of Congress so much varied and practical information—such wonderful powers of analysis in unravelling a dry and complicated subject—such skill in riddling and exposing the contradictions and fallacies of his political opponents, as has has been shown by the Hon. Senator in his speech on this occasion. It appears that the speech occupied two days, and (dry as the subject must have been to most of the hearers) that the manner of delivery was so happy and interesting—the arguments so well and so logically arranged—that he enchained the undivided attention of the Senate, as well as that of one of the most crowded and intellectual audience that ever graced the Senate Chamber. We are informed that the most lively and intense interest was felt by every hearer, up to the last words that fell from his lips.

Having often had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Evans, we are perfectly familiar with his style and manner. So far as we are capable of describing it to our readers who are familiar with public men, we should say that he combines, in an eminent manner, the leading characteristics of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Robert Peel, the present Premier of England. He possesses Mr. Adam's wonderful powers of analysis—the fervid and impassioned eloquence of Clay—and the happy colloquial talent of Peel.—N. Y. Exp.

Our Foreign Relations and Mr. Clay

The remarks made by Mr. Clay on the 23d ult. when turning aside from the general discussion to allude to our foreign relations, possess more than ordinary interest at the present moment; although it should be remembered that under existing circumstances, the opinions of the distinguished Senator may differ very essentially from those of the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Clay spoke in warm terms of the character of Lord Ashburton, said he regarded his mission as one of peace, alluded briefly to all the points of difficulty, and expressed the opinion that the whole might be adjusted amicably. He was nevertheless in favor of preparation for war, as the best means of preventing war. He also alluded to Mexico, denounced Santa Anna as a tyrant, referred to the fact of his having been sent home by General Jackson in a national vessel, and expressed the opinion that his conduct under the circumstances, was mean and contemptible. We may add here, as somewhat connected with this subject, that the tone of the Madisonian, as relates to England, exhibits more apprehension of difficulty, and that Mr. Clay, in allusion to the Creole case, said that the British Government were in the wrong, and should either give up our slaves or make us compensation for them. We may also remark here, that the Madisonian denies that the Cabinet had any thing to do with the article that recently appeared in that paper, signed "Corn Planter."

The discoverer of electro-magnetism is a blacksmith in Rhode Island; and the most learned linguist in the United States is a son of Vulcan, working at the anvil.

A Message From President Tyler.

A very singular resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. It ran thus:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States and the Heads of the several Departments be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the name of such of the members (if any) of the 26th and 27th Congress, who have been applicants for office, and for what offices, distinguishing between those who have applied in person, and those whose applications were made by friends whether in person or by writing."

This resolution having been transmitted to President Tyler, he responds to it in a brief Message which appeared in the National Intelligencer. The President declines compliance with the requisitions of the call. He says:

All appointments to office made by a President become, from the date of their nomination to the Senate, official acts, which are matter of record, and are at the proper time made known to the House of Representatives and to the country. But applications for office, or letters respecting appointments, or conversations held with individuals on such subjects, are not official proceedings, and cannot by any means be made to partake of the character of official proceedings, unless after the nomination of such person so writing or conversing, the President shall think proper to lay such correspondence or such conversations before the Senate. Applications for office are in their very nature confidential, and, if the reasons assigned for such applications, or the names of the applicants, were communicated, not only would such implied confidence be wantonly violated, but in addition, it is quite obvious that a mass of vague, incoherent, and personal matter would be made public at a vast consumption of time, money and trouble, without accomplishing, or tending in any manner to accomplish, as it appears to me, any useful object connected with a sound and constitutional administration of the Government in any of its branches.

The President further replies that in his judgment a compliance with the resolution would be a surrender of duties and powers which the constitution has conferred exclusively on the Executive, that he cannot perceive any where in the constitution any right by which the House of the Representatives may claim to hear the reasons which an applicant may urge for an appointment under the Executive Department, or any duty resting upon that House by which it may become responsible for any such appointment.

The views of the President are unquestionably right. We had been struck by the singular nature of the resolution, and had set it aside for the purpose of making a remark or two upon it—but it passed from recollection until the Presidents rejoinder appeared. If the calls of the House for information on diplomatic matters, frequently of a delicate and complicated kind, were oftener declined by the Executive, it would perhaps be better.

Georgetown, D. C. March 25th 1842.

To the Editors of the Balt. American.

Gentlemen:—The Philodemic Society of Georgetown College have requested us to ask the favor of inviting through the columns of your paper, the whole editorial corps of Maryland, to unite with us in celebrating the festival commemorative of the landing of the "Pilgrim Fathers" in Maryland, to take place on the 10th day of May next, at the former site of the ancient city of St. Marys.

The Society would have addressed invitations to editors individually, but being unable to ascertain their respective places of location, they have thought this the most sure and convenient method of communicating their wishes. Nothing would afford us more pleasure than to recognize, on the occasion referred to, the whole editorial body of the State, participants with us in paying our tribute of gratitude to Maryland's pilgrims by a commemoration worthy of themselves and the adopted land of their choice.

Truly, your ob't. serv'ts,
G. Columbus Morgan,
Jos. Johnson,
Wm. M Bradford,
W. D. McSherry,
R. H. Hagner,
Com. of Correspondence of the Phil. Society of Georgetown College.

Mysterious Circumstance.—A letter, directed to William Barnet, Esq. of this city, was picked up a few days since in the Fish Market-house. Upon the letter being opened, it was found to be from Indianapolis, (Ind.) and to contain a draft of $1,100 upon New York, in favor of Mr. Barnet. The letter also contained an account current, showing a balance of $1,100 in favor of Mr. B.—The only explanation of the matter obtained, was from the woman near whose stall the letter was found. She stated that the letter had dropped from her basket, in which she had a number of old papers, envelopes, &c. that she had purchased from the porter of the Post Office that morning. The letter, it seems, was anxiously looked for by Mr. B. and that he had been awaiting its arrival for several days.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Much feeling is exhibited by the people of the western counties of this State, on account of the neglect of the legislature to pass some bill for the completion of the canal. A great meeting has been held in Cumberland, and a memorial to the Governor adopted, asking him to call an extra session of the legislature, for the purpose of considering the measure. A meeting has also been called in Frederic for the same purpose. The Herald says the general feeling in that section is "for an immediate call of an extra session.—Clipper.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 2.

We devote a large space in our columns to-day, to Texas and Mexico. The interest, necessarily felt by every member of our Republic, creates an anxiety for the dubious struggle for liberty now being made by our neighbors, the Texians. Perhaps, some of our readers may have friends or acquaintances who have emigrated to that new Republic; if so, they must be curious to learn all the facts connected with the country of *their* adoption—and the more especially under its present relations. There is a strong presumption that the war now waging will be furious, and almost exterminating—Santa Anna proclaims a determination to recover the wrested territory at all hazards—and President Houston seems resolved to defend and conquer, or die in the trenches. We refer our readers to the first page for an extended account of affairs.

Further disclosures made by Stinton, Purper and Dolphin—three of the individuals engaged in the Nicholson robbery.

These atrocious villains have confessed their participation in various incendiary acts during the last twelve months, and have implicated as actors and abettors in their vile doings, Thomas Evans, Alexander Glascoe, John Mansfield, John Dorsey and Lewis Schliegh. This gang of desperadoes is composed of very young men—some two or three being yet in their minority—a portion or all were attached to a fire company and confess themselves impelled to the firing of some dozen buildings, by a reckless passion for engine fun and frolic. Besides the many acts of house-burning—they confessed themselves guilty of various entries into Stores and shops, by false keys, &c., whence they had stolen small amounts of money, goods, &c. 'Tis but justice to state that Dorsey's father, so soon as he heard of the implication of his son—resigned him into the hands of justice and that Schleigh immediately resigned himself to the legal authorities—protesting his innocence of the alleged charges.

Charles Dickens has been in Richmond, Virginia, and received a right hearty welcome in the Capitol of the Old Dominion.—The veteran Thos. Ritchie presided and gave utterance to some pithy, eloquent and stirring off-hand remarks.—He said that the simplicity of the old State could not allow a competition with the brilliant display of the North in its *sumptuous* and *gorgeous* entertainment and glittering "tableaux"—but in the warmth and sincerity of a gracious welcome, she would challenge the sisterhood. He thanked Boz (in behalf of his company and country) for the varied productions of his chaste and classical pen—for his having passed over "the great—the glaring and the magnificent," in order to bring out humble worth and unpretending merit. He closed by some kindly advice to the "*distinguished foreigner*," touching the seductions of flattery and besought him not to suffer success "to turn his head or paralyze his pen.

Dickens replied handsomely—*piquantly* and *briefly*.

Quick Time.—We understand a wager was won on Monday morning last, by Mr. James H. Smyth—who engaged to run a *measured* mile in 6 minutes fresh from the grass and no training. Time 5 min. 30 sec.—done with comparative ease. He offers to bet $500, that he can do the mile in 5 minutes, allowing time for training and exercise. Eastern Shore is hard to *beat* in *some* things.

THE COUNTRY.—During a protracted life, we have never seen the country wear a more gladsome hue than at this present. All nature is alive and aroused to vigorous action by the genial influences of a vernal sun. The glades and meadows are decked with an enlivening and refreshing verdue. The stately forest tree is bursting into renewed life.—The flowrets are expanding into beauteous existence and making the air sweet with their precious perfumes. The birds are chirpping and carrolling to the matin-sun and the bee is extracting mellifluous nectar from blossoms in bower and field. Our wheat crops cheer the farmer with an encouraging prospect—our fields are richly laden with the treasures of good husbandry—and now, all is stirring industry, in making ample preparations for the corn-crop. Indeed in these hard-troublous times 'tis well that we can turn our disconsolate forebodings away for a while from the every-day cares of life, and stroll into Nature's garden for pastime and refreshment. 'Tis good for us to step aside occasionally from life's jagged way and cozen ourselves into a kindly feeling by mingling with the goodly fruit of this charming season.

Mr. Clay.—A complimentary Ball is to be given, at Washington to Mr. Clay, on the 12th April, the anniversary of his birth. Fifty two managers have been appointed—26 on behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives, and 26 on behalf of the citizens of Washington.

Mr. Clay's speech, in the Senate, on Wednesday, is said by all who have heard it to have been a splendid effort of argument and eloquence, and to have commanded the undivided attention of the Senate and a crowded audience.—The veteran statesman leaves the scene of his peaceful victories, where he has so long triumphed over opposition, and prejudice, with his reputation as an orator and patriot sustained in all its former vigor.—Alex. Gazette.

A treaty of cession and emigration has been concluded with the chiefs of the Wyandot Indians, in Ohio, by Col. Johnson, on the part of the United States. They are to remove to the Southwest of Missouri in 1843.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—I have just learned from a gentleman from Greensborough, that nearly the whole of that flourishing village was destroyed by fire on yesterday—does not this speak in trumpet tones to our citizens to be prepared lest a similar calamity befall our Town. Suppose a fire should occur during the prevalence of the high winds for the last few days and we without one good Engine. Our Town would be destroyed and repentance come too late. Let then our citizens one and all repair to Mr. C. Robinson's store and add their names to those already down, for the purpose of purchasing a good fire engine, we have it in our power now to purchase, one for $300 that can be relied on and another opportunity of the same kind may not occur again in years. While we then have an opportunity to protect ourselves, let us not neglect to do it. A Citizen.

April 1, 1842.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, March 31, 1842.

Senate of the United States.

The Senate chamber was full beyond all precedent this morning. The interior of the chamber was literally a jam, and before eleven o'clock, exit or entrance from any of the galleries was impossible. The ladies' gallery presented a brilliant appearance, hardly a gentleman being present, and the ladies numbering as many beautful and well dressed persons as ever graced an assembly of the kind. The front row of seats was given to the ladies entirely, and nine-tenths of the other portions of the gallery. The doorways were also literally blocked up.

The gentlemen fared hard. The straight gallery, better known here as the "black-hole of Calcutta," was full also, and every man seemed to be wedged into a space just large enough to contain him. A thousand persons probably sought admittance who could not find it, and hours before Mr. Clay rose to speak every nook and corner in and about the Chamber was full.

You know the attraction of course.—It was Mr. Clay's last day in the Senate. No man could have wished for or received a higher compliment at the close of an eventful public life. It seemed something more than admiration to see such an audience assembled, and probably it was a mingled feeling of love, devotion, admiration and respect for the man who was about to retire to private life, and who for more than a quarter of a century had filled a large space in the history and the glory of the country. A "bright particular star" was about to be struck from an orbit where it had moved for years, shedding a lustre all along its circuit, and the people came to follow it as the wise men of old did the star which led them as with the power of truth, to the end of a wished for and eventful journey.

The Senate proceeded with the usual morning business for an hour or so.

Mr. Choate's resolutions offered some days since relating to the reciprocity and equality of duties and tonage, whether in the direct or indirect trade, and in reference to the dates of treaties and the periods respectively at which the stipulations will cease, and the effect they have upon the commerce and navigation of the country, was adopted. It calls for a report from the Secretary of the Treasury.

After the transaction of business of a private nature, Mr. Clay rose. He said that it had been his desire to have had an expression of opinion upon the resolutions in relation to the amendment of the Constitution. It was his wish to have referred to the opinions of those who had opposed them, but no such opportunity had been afforded him. He would say, however, that his opinions were unchanged.

And now, Mr. President, said Mr. Clay, allow me to present formally my retirement from the Senate of the United States. Mr. C. said he entered the Senate of the United States in December, 1809. He held then, as now, the opinion that this body compared then, as it does now, most favorably with any legislative body in the world, whether speaking of its dignity or power—whether in respect to its constitution, or its organization.

In France and England, powers are derived by the creation of the Crown, and were transmitted to those who held positions of trust from time to time. There we have the broad title of being the representatives of sovereign States. Mr. Clay then defended, very briefly, but ve-

Censure of [illegible] be seen, says the report of the [illegible] of Representatives censuring Mr. [illegible] sented certain resolutions the Creole affair, which ded vote. The report Mr. Giddings, censuring him for report, as are [illegible] What will be the proceeding of the Our correspondent Giddings has replied make an appeal to the censure of the House the adoption of the partake of a spirit and Loco Focoism the yeas as well as partake of a sense bers from the South the non-slaveholding States ded on the subject

False Rumor says:—A few days having stopped in Baltimore have gone to their of individuals are charge all the failures without inconvenience a day or two since a very large business was had failed, which there is not a man that stands strong meeting its obligations

Hosea J. Levi, a neighborhood of James Young of B. M'Knight, Pres. Bank, and the person way to Philadelphia