From the New York Express of the 1st.

GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK—100 HOUSES BURNT.

About half past three yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given in the blacksmithshop near the corner of Christie and Delancy streets. The wind was blowing a gale, and the fire soon made a clean sweep through to Forsyth, and then across Forsyth more than half way to Eldridge street in front, and quite through the rear, two blocks on the left side of Christie street, half way to Broome, and on the left side of Forsyth down to Broome, and then on the right side of Eldridge to Broome Two brick buildings, on Eldridge street, Nos. 92 and 94, across Broome, were also entirely consumed.

The number of houses destroyed cannot fall short of one hundred, and were tenanted chiefly by that portion of the community who can least afford to bear the loss. Hundreds of families have lost their all by this melancholy calamity. The buildings were chiefly of wood, and of comparatively small value.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Another fire broke out about 4 o'clock in the rear of 524 Pearl street in a bakery, and owing to the absence of all the engines at the fire up town, the rear of five buildings were in flames before anything could be done towards checking it. The fire soon spread through to Anthony street on one side and Elm on the other, destroying some thirty buildings of all kinds. The rears of No. 524 to 530 on Pearl street were much damaged together with the rear of No. 39 Elm and the buildings adjoining, indeed the grocery store corner of Elm and Anthony, was about the only one of the block uninjured. The buildings were old and dilapidated, and occupied chiefly by Irish families, who are now houseless and without a shelter, without the charity of our citizens is extended to them.

By these two great fires some three hundred families, nearly all poor people, have been turned out of doors, most of them with the destruction or great damage of their furniture and property.

The upper parts of the city were in a high state of alarm, but so high was the wind that thousands of persons in the lower wards never knew there was a fire.

STILL ANOTHER.

A fire broke out in the two story building corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau street, last night, at half past twelve, but was got under without much trouble.—The part No. 25, was occupied by Messrs. Gay & Johnson, as a dry good store, and No 25½ by F. Fraser, as a comb store. The dry goods were but little injured. The stock in the comb store was injured by water to a considerable extent.

AND YET ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE.

A large barn owned by Mr. Stephen Garrison, of Harsimus, near Jersey City, together with a considerable quantity of hay, were entirely consumed yesterday afternoon. Thirty cows, which were in the barn, were burnt to cinders. The men being employed some distance from the barn, the fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

What is said in the following paragraph in relation to New York will hold good when applied to almost all parts of the country. The effect is that we have less whiskey, but more bread. A change that injures no one.

From the New York Express.

An important change is in progress in relation to two descriptions of Grain, for which the consumption has been of late years very great—we allude to Corn and Rye. The various distilleries in this city and Brooklyn have for some time past taken from four to five thousand bushels of Corn and Rye each day to keep them running, which is one million two hundred thousand bushels per annum. The demand being constant and steady, and the cash always paid, it has brought to this market this increased supply. A great change has already taken place. Some of our largest distilleries have stopped working altogether; others will stop, and the balance are not working but half their usual quantity. The consumption of Grain is now but about two thousand bushels a day, and in a few days it will be about fifteen hundred. So great is the falling off in the consumption of spirits that not only is the stock kept up by the half working of distilleries, but the supply of whiskey in the market is greater than it has ever been known to be, and it is selling below any former price.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

The Newburyport Herald contains a thrilling story told by Mr. Rogers, the Architect, about the removal of one of the ponderous pillars of the Boston Exchange from Quincy to Boston. The mass weighing 60 tons was drawn by 70 oxen, and on arriving at one of the railroads just before night, the gate being closed and everything quiet, Mr. Rogers started to push across. When the train was about half way over the cars appeared in sight coming at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

It was dark, and no warning to the train could be given. To turn back was impossible, and the only hope was to strain every power to bring the pillar over before the train could come up. On they urged the sluggish beasts, goaded them to their utmost strength; but as they were pushing forward the chain that held them in, one line parted; it was an awful moment, but there was no time to unite the broken chain, and those still united to the pillar were driven and urged with a desperation that the terrible alternative required. On they went, and onward came the cars, the whistle and the bell giving useless warning to beware while those abroad were wholly unconscious of the fearful danger before them. On urged the stone, its car creaking and groaning with the ponderous weight, and it had barely cleared the rails a few feet, when the train flew by and passed on in darkness, and the anxious and horror-struck men, who had charge of the pillar, wiped the sweat from their brows, and breathed as though they had themselves just escaped from a dreadful death.

RIGHTS OF A BANKRUPT'S WIFE.

The decision of Judge Story in a recent case of bankruptcy, touching the claims of a bankrupt's creditors over the personal property of the wife, has only been partially stated in several papers The case and opinion as we find them noted in the Boston Atlas, are substantially these:—The petition of a bankrupt set forth that he had given his wife some years ago a watch; and that her friends had given her other articles of jewelry. All these articles the assignee claimed for the creditors. Judge Story decided that the watch having been bought with the husband's money, formed a part of the personal estate, like any personal estate, she may have had previous to her marriage, and the creditors were entitled to it. But the gifts of friends for her own use or ornament, could not be attached by creditors. In the case also of the sons of bankrupt having watches for which he had paid in part only, Judge Story decided that creditors had a claim upon them to the amount so paid by the father, and on proper notice they might sell their interest.—North American.

BURR'S DAUGHTER.

Another extraordinary death bed confession has been made concerning the fate of Mrs. Allston, Col. Burr's daughter. She left Charleston for New York some thirty years ago in a brig, which was never heard from. A dying sailor in Maine, years after, confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered the passengers for their money. Another sailor subsequently died in Mobile, and made a similar confession.—The New Orleans papers of the 2d now report a third confession, that of a sailor who recently died in Texas. This man died in great distress of mind. He said Mrs Allston was the the last one put overboard. Her image he said was always before him and he could not die without confessing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extreme. He raved with madness, exclaiming. "There!—there she is now! I see her standing before me! away! away!"

Col. Crogan has left Pittsburgh for New York, from whence he sails for Europe in pursuit of Capt. Schinley and his deluded daughter. Both of them being of Military mould, the collision may be fierce and the result doubtful. With the feelings of an enraged and injured parent, he might be pardoned in inflicting upon this man almost any amount of legal or personal castigation.

Phil. Sentinel.

ONE CAPTAIN HEADED.

The following paragraph, from a letter from Harrisburgh, in the Philadelphia Sentinel, shows that schemes of villany are not always successful:—

A bill passed final reading conferring upon William Crogan, (father of the girl who ran off with Captain Schenley,) a life estate in all the property settled by James O'Hara, upon his daughter Mary, who married said William Crogan, and is now deceased. The bill farther provides for the final settlement of the said estate upon Mary Crogan, otherwise Schenley, and her heirs, subject to the entire discretion of the trustees of said estate, who are to receive all rents, issues and profits of the said estate, and contribute out of the same for the support of the aforesaid Mary Schenley, according to their discretion. This act was sent to the House, and that body immediately concurred therein. It was then sent to the Governor and returned with his approval, and is now a law.—The captain will have to try some other speculation.

Father Matthew in Waterford—Extraordinary Circumstance.—At the last meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians Mr. Curtis called to the recollection of the board the fact of an application for admission on a former board day by a young man named Bray, from the county Wexford, who was paralysed and dumb. His admission had been refused, as he had no claim on the union but the guardians had humanely contributed out of their own pockets on the occasion to send him back to his native place. During Father Mathew's recent visit to this city this poor fellow came up to Waterford, took the pledge and received the blessing of the apostle, and to the astonishment of every one in the chappel where he took the pledge, he threw away his crutches, walked off with his friends, and was able to speak to them, but in an extremely low key. This circumstance was witnessed by thousands.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

Teetotalism—The Pope.—*Newry, Jan. 31.*—I hasten to announce a fact that will be highly gratifying to the numerous readers of the Vindicator.—The head of the Catholic Church on earth, Gregory XVI. is a teetotaler, and wears the medal of the Cork Total Abstinence Society. A letter from his Holiness announcing this important fact was received by Father Mathew, (who had sent the holy Father a gold medal) just as he was setting out for Moira, and will appear in the newspapers immediately after his return to Cork. The influence of this illustrious example, will be productive of the happiest results.—*Cor. of the Belfast Vindicator.*

Terrible death of the Hon. Robert Potter.—From the Caddo Gazette of the 12th ult., we learn the frightful death of Col. Rabt. Potter, a brief memoir of whom, by Col. Ransom, appeared in our columns about a week since. He was beset in his house by an enemy named Rose. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and in his night clothes rushed from the house. For about two hundred yards his speed seemed to defy his pursuers, but getting entangled in a thicket, he was captured. Rose told him that he intended to act a generous part, and give him a chance for his life. He then told Potter he might run, & he should not be interrupted till he reached a certain distance. Potter started at the word of command, and before a gun was fired he had reached the lake. His first impulse was to jump in the water and dive for it, which he did. Rose was close behind, and formed his men on the bank ready to shoot him as he rose. In a few seconds he came up to breathe, and scarce had his head reached the surface of the water when it was completely riddled with the shot of their guns; and he sunk to rise no more.—[N. O. Picayune.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The following decision of Judge Parsons, (now Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania) was confirmed in July last by the Supreme Court by this State:

A paid B at Harrisburg, a debt of $1000 on the 14th October, 1840, in bank notes of the Commercial Bank of Millington, Md. The notes were then current at the place of payment, and remained so until the 19th of the same month, when it became known at Harrisburgh that the bank had stopped payment and failed, on the 13th of October, being the day preceding the payment, as aforesaid by A. to B. The payment having been made in good faith, and both parties ignorant, at the time thereof, that the bank had failed. The Court held that the payment was a valid one, and the debt satisfied.

LATER FROM CANTON.

An arrival at New York brings dates a few days later from Canton, being to the 29th of November last. At that time affairs remained pretty much as they were represented to be by the accounts brought by the last preceding arrival. The British squadron was still at the North but daily expected at Macao. The city of Tinghae, the capital of the Chusan group of Islands, was still occupied by the British, and Sir Henry Pottinger, in a circular to Her Majesty's subjects, had announced that under no circumstances would Tinghae be given up until the whole demands of England were complied with and carried into full effect. Mr. Alfred E. Edwards of the American ship Huntress of New York, together with a part of crew belonging to the ship, had been arrested when proceeding from Whampoa to Canton by a party of Chinese soldiers, by whom they were bound with chains imprisoned, and treated with much indignity. They had remained in confinement but a few hours, however, when they were taken to Canton, where they were separately examined before the Mandarins and released, the Mandarins expressing much sorrow for the mistake which had caused their detention and ill-treatment as Englishmen.

FROM MEXICO.

Letters of the 28th ultimo from the city of Mexico say that President Santa Anna had found means to pay the soldiers; and it is thought by the writers that every thing will go on well so long as he has the management of affairs.

The Mexican Government have repudiated a loan of $1,200,000 made to the nation on the 20th of September last, during the administration of President Bustamente, by Alexandro J. Atocha, on the ground that its terms were prejudicial to the interests of the National Treasury and an insult to public morals! This public knavery of repudiation perhaps mends the matter.—Jour. Com.

SANTA ANNA.

The Globe of Saturday makes the following relation respecting the Dictator of Mexico. It shows the true character of the man:

It is singular that Santa Anna should again invade Texas. His views of his duty to Mexico have undergone a great change since he was in Washington, or the opinions he expressed here were deeply imbued with dissimulation. We were present at his private interview with Gen. Jackson, (Mr Forsyth acting as the interpreter between them,) when Santa Anna declared that there must be an everlasting separation between Mexico and Texas. He spoke of the character of the two people, and their respective positions, as rendering this inevitable, and their recent rupture as one that could never be healed. We remember the figure with which he illustrated this part of his eloquent conversation. He said that Texas was then to Mexico a broken limb, so utterly incapable of a sound reunion, that amputation was indispensable, to preserve Mexico itself.

With the greatest apparent frankness, however he told Gen J. that, under the circumstances in which he returned to Mexico, he could not act efficiently to accomplish what was so desirable; that to advocate, in the prejudiced state of feeling in Mexico, the independence of Texas, would be looked upon in him as treason, purchased by the gift of his life; and that to exert his influence immediately for that object, would only serve to cover him with dishonor, and deprive him of all power to accomplish what, at the proper time, in another state of public feeling, he would most eagerly contribute to effect. From his letters now, it would seem that all this was hypocrisy—and that he nourished nothing but feelings of revenge for his humiliation, without one grateful recollection of the magnanimity which restored him to life, liberty, and power.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

CONFIRMATION OF THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers of the 25th ult. contain later intelligence from Texas, confirmatory of the accounts, at first received, of the invasion of Texas by a large Mexican force.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 25.

By the arrival of the steamboat *Col. Woods*, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, we have the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a device to allure the Texan troops, assembled in haste, to go in pursuit; before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonia) an express arrived bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoras roads towards Victoria, and reporting 12 000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the vanguard of the 12,000 under the command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texan army of 1,500 men, under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the vanguard, until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagordo from different directions, rendering its truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston despatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours afterwards the steamer *Col. Woods*. The pilot boat has not yet reached New Orleans. The *Col. Woods* met with favorable weather, and came to our Levee in about 50 hours.

A New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing under date of 25th ult. doubts the accuracy of the news as stated above, touching the large body of invading Mexican troops. He adds—

I am the more inclined to this belief from a statement of a gentleman recently from Mexico, and now in this city, who asserts that Santa Anna had around him only ten or twelve thousand troops altogether: that the great bulk of them were a set of vagabonds and criminals, badly fed, worse paid, and only half clothed and miserably supplied in every respect; that the finances were in a state of total derangement, and, even worse; his Cabinet not paid, and much dissatisfaction [illegible] of the Government.

Diplomatic Relations with Santa Anna.

The following facts are stated in that highly respectable paper, the New Orleans Bee. They seem to us entirely worthy of the commentary which the Bee attaches to them:

MYSTERIOUS.

Yesterday evening Mr. Spencer, son of the Secretary of War, arrived post haste from Washington, with despaches for President Houston of Texas. We learn that he applied to the Mexican Consul here for a passport, to travel through Texas The Consul refused to give him one; but countersigned his credentials received from the United States Government. Mr. Spencer's instructions, we learn, were to place his despatches in the hands of President Houston in person.

Now we confess that this proceeding is beyond our comprehension. Upon what grounds, a solemn official document is sued to an extraordinary express, could acquire any weight by being countersigned by the Mexican Consul passes our faculties to divine—more particularly as Mr. Spencer was destined to a Republic, which has been formally recognized by the U. S. Government as an independent sovereign State. If a commission issued by the Secretary of State, to an express travelling on government business, needs the solemnization of a Mexican functionary to give it force and efficacy in Texas, it is nearly time for us to hang up our fiddle and caper to the minstrelsy of the *tambor* and castanet.

Mr. Spencer left in the steamship New York, last evening If he have occasion to use his credentials, we trust he will stand upon the protection of his own government and not that of the Mexican Consul. If our own government cannot protect a foreign commission, it ought not to issue one—to call upon the Mexican Consul to ratify a government paper, is little short of voluntary ignominy. We would not give a quid of tobacco for forty Mexican passports, if we had one from the United States.

AN OLD SALT.

Captain Francis Dawson died last Sunday in Boston He crossed the Atlantic one hundred and sixty two times, made seven voyages to China, and three to Calcutta. Three times he circumnavigated the globe.

DIABOLICAL—ROBBING THE DEAD.

A negro man named Ben Jones, was yesterday taken before Justice Corsuch, charged with breaking into a vault in the Methodist burial ground in the north-west suburbs of the city, opening the coffin, and stripping the shroud from the body of a recently interred lady. The brute was committed for further examination. We hope this demonstration of his hyena like propensities, will not go unwhipt of justice.—Republican.

The Tremont Theatre in Boston, is about to be converted into a church, for a Baptist congregation. The old Federal street Theatre, now the Odeon, is used by the Methodists principally, with occasional lectures. There is, we believe, another play house in that city, called the National Theatre.

THE WINE TRADE.

The annual circular of Messrs. Thaw & Maxwell, wine merchants of London, states that the consumption of wine has fallen off within the last year upwards of 300,000 gallons.

A long letter from Mr. Graves appeared in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, in relation to the Cilley duel. It is addressed to Mr. Wise, and contains this paragraph:

"I selected you, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Menefee, as friends to accompany me to the ground; and I have every reason to suppose that you all felt the responsibility of your situations, and regretted that you had to meet it. That you did so, has placed me under high obligations to you. I do not recollect a single act which I disapproved in any of you, and if I made any requisition upon you, or suggested any view, in the whole transaction, which you or either of them did not approve, I am entirely ignorant of it. I felt that you and they were persons in whom I could most safely trust my life and honor"

Girard College.—The Select Committee appointed by the Legislature, have made a report, which is embodied in forty-eight pages of manuscript, and contains the sum and substance of the testimony obtained in Philadelphia. It is the opinion of the majority of the committee that the will of the late Stephen Girard has been violated, and they recommend that proceedings be instituted, in an adjoining county, against the corporation of this city, to recover the amount alleged to have been wasted in the erection of the building, and the investing of funds, contrary to law, in stocks which are now greatly depreciated. A counter report is to be made by Mr. Crabb, who differs in opinion from a majority of the committee

Philad. Chronicle.

Wheat.—Our information is that the wheat crop in Ohio has seldom appeared better in the early Spring, than this season. The quantity sown last fall was probably ten per cent greater the year previous, and unless something occurs to blast the hopes of the husbandmen, a bountiful supply will be harvested.

Cleveland Herald.

POOR PICKING FOR THIEVES.

A man of an agreeable and merry disposition, but very poor, finding one night some thieves in his house, told them, without putting himself in a passion, "I cannot imagine what you expect to find in my house in the night time, since I find nothing in it in the day time."

One hundred divorces were granted by the late Legislature of Maryland.—Pretty state of society.

J. C. B. Ellis, late President of the Bank of Millington, who was arrested some time since on a charge of conspiring to defraud the community by the issue and circulation of notes of the Bank of Millington, was tried on that charge on Friday 25th ult. at Kent county Court, and acquitted.

The St. Louis New Era says:—"Mr D. K. McRae, bearer of despatches to the Minister of the United States, at Mexico, was passenger in the William Bryan at New Orleans. He returns to Washington with documents from our Minister, of very great importance, which more particularly relate to the cases of certain American citizens captured with the late Santa Fe expedition, yet held as prisoners by Santa Anna.

UNITED STATES TROOPS TO THE SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Madisonian of Tuesday says: 'As some apprehensions have been expressed of the Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri, being excited to take part in the contest between Mexico and Texas, and thereby bringing on hostilities among themselves or violence upon the inhabitants of that frontier, it is proper to state that the President, having determined to preserve the neutral relations of the country with entire good faith, and to afford all the needful protection to those exposed to Indian ferocity, has directed the movement of 800 infantry and of nearly 400 dragoons to the vicinity of Fort Towson on the Red river. This reinforcement to the troops already in that quarter, will place at the disposal of General Taylor, commanding the department, about 2,000 men. He has been instructed, by every means in his power, to prevent the Indians from taking any part in the contest, and from crossing the boundary between us and Texas on any pretext whatever: and he is especially charged to afford adequate protection and security to the inhabitants of the frontiers. It is believed that the force under his command will be ample for these purposes, controled as they will be by an officer of acknowledged ability experience and discretion."

WOOD AND WATER.

It is estimated that a cord of wood contains, when green 6443lbs of water.—So that a farmer who brings into market a cord of green wood, has no less load for his team, than another who should put on the top of his cord of dry white oak, three-quarters of a cord of dry seasoned pine, or one hogshead and two barrels of water.

[Brown's Sylva Americana.

Several failures took place in New York on Monday, and of persons supposed to be beyond the reach of such misfortune

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 9.

MR. CLAY'S RETIREMENT FROM THE SENATE.

The National Intelligencer of Friday says:—In conformity to his letter of of resignation, some time ago transmitted to the Legislature of Kentucky, Mr. Clay, after a continuous service of nearly thirty six years in the public councils, laid down his Senatorial office and withdrew from that body into private life. Previously to retiring, Mr. Clay made use of the occasion of presenting the credentials of his appointed successor to address to the Senate some valedictory remarks, in which he touched briefly and successively on the high constitutional attributes and character of the Senate, on his long service in that and other departments of the public service, to the state of public affairs, with some references personal to himself. This address, delivered with unusual earnestness and depth of intonation, was received by the Senate and an immense concourse of auditors with deep silence and the most profound attention. As it was an event and a moment calculated to fill the veteran statesman with emotion, it was one which imparted a sympathetic interest to the Public; and, in the expectation and hope of hearing again, and for the last time, the manly tones of that voice which had so often thrilled every heart with delight and admiration, the chamber and galleries of the Senate were early filled with an eager and anxious auditory of both sexes. Seldom have the anticipations of any assemblage in the Capitol been more richly realized, or their sensibilities more profoundly excited. The scene was indeed most impressive, and will never be forgotten by any of the thousand individuals who witnessed it.—At one moment, when the Orator approached the theme of his gratitude to the noble State which had so long honored and cherished him, when his utterance was choked, and his voice failed, and he paused to wipe the tears from his eyes, we believe there were few other eyes present which remained dry. We refer our readers to another part of our paper for a report of Mr. Clay's address. They may there read what he said, but the feeling with which it was uttered and the solemn impress of the scene cannot be conveyed to the reader by any report of it.

ANNAPOLIS, April 5, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON.

The British Frigate, Warspite, Commander Sir John Hay, arrived at Annapolis Roads on Sunday morning last, at about seven o'clock, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, whose arrival on account of the mission with which he is charged has been long and anxiously looked for.

The Warspite has had a tedious voyage of some 45 days.

A salute was fired from the frigate about noon on Sunday, which was responded to by the Annapolis Artillerists, Captain Kearney; and by order of the Governor, the National flag was displayed from the top of the State House during the day.

On yesterday the National flag was again displayed, and about noon the guns from the Warspite (which were answered from the fort,) announced the departure of his Lordship for the shore, and in about one hour his arrival at our wharf was hailed by a salute from the Capitol hill, by the Annapolis Artillerists. His Lordship proceeded to Swann and Igleharts Hotel, where he remained but a few moments having proceeded on to Washington by yesterday evenings train accompanied by several officers of the Warspite.—[Md. Republican.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Annapolis, April 4, 1842.

Messrs. Editors: Lord Ashburton landed this day about half past two o'clock; he was saluted by the Artillery commanded by Capt. Karney. The National flag was displayed from the steeple of the State House, and the salute was fired on the State House hill, to the no small detriment of the windows of that beautifully proportioned building. Each discharge was succeeded by the crashing of the panes; and a financier at my elbow, who esteems himself second only to Ashburton in pecuniary manœuvering, sagely suggests the propriety of placing the costs of repairs to the windows, to the credit of the State bonds now in the hands of the commercial house of which his lordship is a partner. Lord Ashburton appears to be about sixty-five years of age: is a fine, hale and hearty looking man, of prepossessing appearance, and not unlike Mr. Thomas Baltzell, merchant of your city. He evidences from his walk, that he is just from ship-board, and I presume has had his full share of the roast beef of old England and other et ceteras, which the temperate state of the times will not allow us to particularize. Mr. Sands, the collector of the port, accompanied his Lordship from the wharf to Swann & Igleharts hotel, where he received the visits of some of our citizens, and he was attended thence to the cars by Mr. Sands, Adjutant General Watkins and R. W. Gill, Esq. His Lordship has brought over with him lots of boxes, which, if I might assume the Yankee privilege of guessing as to their contents, I should guess that there were some pretty fine old wines on the way to Washington, and that the princely dwelling of Mathew St. Clare Clarke will present a strong attraction to many of the citizens and sojourners of the metropolis.