THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR

J. B. DAWSON.

Yesterday's mail furnishes New York dates of the 30th; Philadelphia of the 29th; Baltimore of the 30th ultimo; and Washington of the 1st instant.

The most important item of domestic intelligence, which we notice in our exchanges, is the destruction of the building, thereto by the secretary of the treasury. An account will be found in our columns; we are glad to perceive, by the Globe, that greater part of the documents have been saved, and building engaged so as to allow the immediate resumption of the department's business.

The Courier and Enquirer of New York announces the arrival of "the Charles Vaughn, H. B. M. Minister to the court." The article, no doubt, looks upon his clumsy attempts as genuine wit. Independently of the stupidity of the article, there is, to our seeming, an implied disrespect to the missionary thus embodied.

Duff Green is essentially a man of systems; he possesses all the scheming talents without any of the deep ingenuity of the *Machiavelies* of France. Now that the tariff and nullification excitement is past, a question involving serious consequence will probably be started into existence, to jar the peace of the southern states. And should that question be started, it will be done by Duff Green, who already gives indications of such an object; Duff is a man, who would not hesitate to stamp one half of the country in blood for the sake of fattening his theory.

Goat's Weed.—Our southern *confreres* are manfully discussing the dimensions of a new novel's title. The Philadelphia Gazette, takes the Baltimore Patriot to task for calling "Fitzgeorge" a monosyllabic title. It would be just as interesting to decide whether goats bear wool: but upon the whole the Patriot is certainly in the wrong; for the word is not only not a monosyllabic one, but withal a compound one of *three syllables* as first brought into use. Gloucester in his rythmical "chronykele of mirrie Engelonde" thus mentions the first addition of the word "fitz" to a man's name. The second Henry wishing to marry his bastard son to Maybel, a descendant of the heptarchy, was objected to, by the fair Saxon, on the ground that her intended "loverd" would have no name. Then

"Tha kynge y-swore, to wype awaye ye shame,
That Harry-fitz-le-Roy sholde be hys name."

From that time, in England, came the long train of names; compounded of the word fitz, which in Norman French meant son. If this satisfy our brother craftsmen, that Fits-George is a pollysyllabic and compound name, our aim shall have been satisfied, which was to span out a paragraph or so.

At a public commencement of the students of the University of Pennsylvania, held in the hall of the Musical Fund Society, March 29th, 1833, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, was conferred on Edward Fuffel, jr. and John Cassou, of the state of Louisiana.

CAUTION.—LANDS IN TEXAS.

We deem it a duty to warn the unwary against purchasing fallacious and spurious scrip or pretended patents for land in Texas. By the act of the Mexican government all speculation, all transfers, all gambling in lands there are strictly excluded. Grants are made to actual settlers, and to no other, who, after six years residence receive a perfect title, and got sooner. To men with families a larger tract is allowed than to single men; but none can hold such property without residence and citizenship.

A gentleman of the highest respectability, recently arrived from Texas, has related to us many cases of gross fraud and blind delusion. Sales of imaginary titles had been made by sharpers to gentlemen in various parts of the United States—in Tennessee, in New York, and elsewhere; and, credulous men who fancied themselves worth $100,000 found, on arriving in Texas, that the lands were *granted* on certain conditions, but never *sold*. Plunged into despair, some of those dupes quitted that fine country in disgust, because they had been deceived in this!

Every editor and printer in the United States ought to denounce to the public such abominable deception. The hawkers of such patents might as well sell land in Nova Zembla or in the sun; a rule of emigration soon stopped by it; and a mode has been devised of evading the law against negro slavery, but only for one generation.—*Lou. Adv.*

From the National Intelligencer of April 1.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.—We are sorry to have to announce that the public building East of the President's Square, occupied as the TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *was consumed by fire* yesterday morning, between two o'clock and sunrise. The fire was first discovered in the room adjoining that of the Chief Clerk of the Department, usually known among the clerks and other officers by the name of Mr. Taylor's room. It is not known whether the fire originated in the floor or the ceiling of the room, the whole being in a blaze before any one approached it; but no doubt appears to be entertained that the fire was accidental. The whole room was on fire before the alarm was given; and until the alarm was given, even the watch walking the pavement in front of the Branch Bank (near the spot) perceived nothing of the fire, (the building of the State Department interposing.) Every exertion was made, as the people gathered to the spot, finding that it would be in vain to attempt saving the building, to rescue the books and papers of the several offices. A great deal was saved, by the clerks and other citizens considering the circumstances. It is hoped, indeed, that few books or papers of much consequence are destroyed.

All the books and papers on the ground floor are believed to have been saved (in great disorder of course) and *all* those in the third story were destroyed. Of the books and papers in the apartments of the second story, much the greater part were saved.

The offices on the first floor, the books of which are saved, were those of the Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer, and the First Auditor. On the second floor, nearly all the books of the First Comptroller, whose offic occupied the greater number of the rooms, were saved, and a part of those belonging to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose immediate apartments the fire was first discovered.

Of the offices connected with the Treasury Department several of the most extensive, are kept in other buildings that that destroyed, are of course entirely safe, viz: those of the Second Comptroller, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Auditors and the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The papers destroyed were many of them obsolete, and almost all of a date prior to 1820. The most important papers destroyed were perhaps the correspondence of the head of the Treasury Department, which was kept in the room wherein the fire originated.

When the fire was first discovered, it was the dead hour of the night, and the whole population of the city was so deep buried in sleep, that a comparatively small number arrived early on the ground. Very soon after the first cry of fire was scarcely uttered, at half past two o'clock, the keeper of the Orphan Asylum bell caught and repeated the alarm; whence it happened that persons first at the fire, next to the immediate neighbors, were roused by that bell, and had a half a mile to run before they arrived at it. To save the building however, when once on fire, would, under any circumstances, have been impossible, so inflammable was its structure, as well as its contents.

No one can look at the smoking ruins, without a sensation of astonishment at the fatuity and utter improvidence with which books and papers of such vast consequence have so long been trusted to any other than a fire-proof building. The few scattering vaulted rooms in the building entirely escaped the flames, and had the whole building been similarly constructed, the fire could not have occurred; or if, through extreme carelessness, it had occurred, would have been confined to the room in which it originated.

Where was the watchman of the building? is a natural question. He was, we hear, sick at home, and the youth who substituted him was so sound asleep, that he was per haps only awakened from being burnt alive, by those who broke open the doors and roused him. Had he been ever so wide awake, however, unless he had happened to inspect the particular circumstance the fire began, the alarm from outside might have been his first notice.

We are glad to observe that creditable exertions were made by the proper officers yesterday to collect and secure the scattered books and papers, so that by two o'clock in the day the Secretary was able to

We find the following article in the late London papers. We believe that this statement has been publicly denied in New York:—

Duke of Sussex.—A rumour has been circulated that the Duke of Sussex has been fitting out privateers, in consequence of a late treaten Holland and this country. This report is denied by the following extract from a letter to an eminent merchant in the city of New York:—

"Instead of manifesting the excitement in America on the Turkish question, which the States (till parties are united,) are ready to draw their swords against each other, they prove their patriotism by preparing in their ports vessels to be employed as Dutch privateers, in case of a war taking place between England and Holland. To Baltimore and Philadelphia, such vessels as our East and West Indiamen, or South Sea whalers, can hardly be resisted. At those ports whatever persons, can hardly be resisted. At those ports whatever persons, can hardly be resisted. At those ports whatever persons