

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor: When I hear the opposition leaders declaim against party spirit, and against bringing out candidates by conventions, it reminds me of an anecdote that I heard in Kentucky: When Col. Johnson was raising his volunteers, on a muster-day, proposals were made to the company that if there were any who wished to volunteer, to march 20 paces in front. An old gentleman, who had two sons in the company, walked back and forth, crying "Turn out! Turn out! Cowards! Cowards!" But as he passed his sons he would say in a low voice, "Stand fast David and John!" The National Republicans cry out, "NO PARTY!" "NO CAUCUSING!" "AWAY WITH PARTY SPIRIT!" "CAST YOUR VOTES FOR HONEST MEN!" and turn round and whisper to their friends, "Stand fast David and John!"

At our last August election I observed those who had been the most noisy in clamoring against party spirit, and said that merit alone should claim their suffrage, cast their votes for their own candidates: All the merit was on their own side—they found no merit belonging to the Democratic Republican candidates. Now this is not fair. If they mean to vote on party grounds, why not come out boldly and say so? and not try to deceive, by sailing under false colours. I do hope the friends of the administration will keep a good look-out, and not be led astray by the cry of NO PARTY.

Notwithstanding all the noise which the Nationals have made against bringing candidates out by public meetings, I still believe it is far the best policy. It deprives the intriguing demagogue of the privilege of forcing himself upon the public by a regular system of electioneering: hence the opposition to bringing out candidates by caucusing, or rather public meetings.

The farmer and mechanic cannot spend their time in electioneering for office: it is a maxim with them that one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But if they had as much time to spare as some others, they would not stoop to the low, base maneuvering of an electioneering campaign; therefore the farmer and mechanic will be proscribed from office, if the present mode of bringing out candidates is not vetoed by the people. I wish it to be distinctly understood how our candidates get nominated: They request some friend to send their names to the printer, with a little preamble signed "many voters." Then comes on the electioneering campaign; the heroes of which may be divided into two classes: 1st, those who have confidence enough to mount a stump and harangue an audience—send their cards round—the populace meet at the hour, and at the appointed place is at a grog-shop or a tavern, take a heavy "sprinkle of the critter" to be the better prepared for applauding the speaker. To be short, the orator promises his hearers all the good things of this life, if he is elected; and the crowd make the air resound with cheers. 2d, those who dare not trust themselves on a stump, scour the country—go from house to house, dandling the children, flattering their parents, and boasting of their own qualifications for the office to which they aspire.

Is there an American citizen who would give his suffrage to a candidate for the presidency, who would travel through the country bowing, "grinning," & soliciting votes? I think not. If it would not be countenanced in candidates for the highest office, why should it be in candidates for lower offices?

Sir, I believe that the people should bring out their candidates for office, and that the candidates should stay at home and mind their own business: for "time is money," and every man should be usefully and honorably employed. HONESPUN.

Manchester, Feb. 17, 1854.

From a correspondent of the Boston Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1854.—It is Saturday—nay, Saturday night; and I am glad of it. It has been a stormy week—politically; and not very fair, elementally; certainly it has been a "time to try men's soles," and ladies too. But it has past; and we shall not see it again—which I am sorry for; for there were many bright spots in it.

I think we had somewhat of a crisis for the week past—a crisis of ebullition on the part of the opposition. Mr. Clay has ranted several times, till he became quite rabid; but he takes care to bite nobody present, though he snaps now and then at the Vice President. When he begins to exhibit the premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia—which is only considered dangerous by the cold-water society here—a lad immediately brings him a tumbler of Adams' ale, and the Honorable Senator from Kentucky incontinently pops a lump of loaf sugar into it. It don't seem to sweeten his disposition at all, any more than so much gin-sling would. It is, nevertheless, very pleasant to hear his musical voice; whoever, or whatever, he may be talking about. Nobody suffers but himself; and nobody comes to his relief in his paroxysms; though when Mr. Webster is taken ill, at any forgotten phrase, he is always ready, like a good Samaritan, with a dose of hartsorn, or an oil flask, to administer to his relief.

One cannot but remark, how habitually cool the Administration Senators keep; and how systematically hot, the opposition. I caught a most infernal cold, the only one I had this winter, by placing myself improvidently one day this week, on a settee, just in rear of the opposition; and then leaving the Senate Chamber without cooling myself in the temperate atmosphere of our side. When I went out, it being rather misty weather, I sizzled like a loggerhead in a mug of flip, (do I spell it right? I have quite forgotten how it tastes—apple toddy and egg-nog are all the go here) and had a tertin ague before I got home. As you have learnt before this, then orders of the day were passed over once or twice, so that they did not come till the next day or two—and I came near being "laid on the table," much to my aversion in these times of "distress."

Well, as I was going to say, if I had not cotched cold, Mr. Clay called up his Resolutions on "Cash Duties" on Thursday, I think; and yesterday they called forth quite an animated debate. The tables were quite turned upon him; he wanted to relieve the poor importers; and quite forgot if they paid their duties, the money would be most likely to get into the hands of the poor tradesman, and mechanic, and laborer, through the discounts from the pet-banks!

A memorial was presented from some ward of the city of New York, and another from the interior, discoursing most piteously of "distress," and "pressure;" upon which Mr. Clay made a speech, commencing with, he "rejoiced to hear such a voice from the people." I always had a suspicion that the opposition rejoiced at the "voice of distress;"

but I did not think them silly enough to acknowledge and avow it. It is only the old "war, pestilence and famine" prayer stereotyped!

The Executive business still lingers before the Senate; but Mr. Webster promised yesterday that it should be settled on Monday, if Judge Wilkins will give way for the nineteenth time, and conclude his speech on Tuesday.

The Appropriation Bill, I believe, is finally fixed, settled, determined, concluded & finished; after being settled, as I understood, nearly a fortnight since.

The House, to day, commenced its Saturday sessions; which will continue till they rise; the Senate next will follow suit; if the opposition are not so much engaged in acts of benevolence, as not to be able to spare Saturdays.

The nomination of Mr. Kavenagh of Maine, as Charge d' Affaires at Naples, is said to be on the tapis. He stands high at home as a man of talents—and high here in the confidence of the Cabinet. He is the only Catholic I believe, in Congress. The Attorney General has been objected to for his faith; but it happens to be the same as that of the last of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence. Surely the faith in which Charles Carroll lived and died, should not be a reproach to Mr. Taney, nor an objection to Mr. Kavenagh. A Catholic Charge may with great propriety be sent to a Catholic Court. This gentleman, I understand was educated at Montreal—speaks several modern languages and has travelled considerably in foreign countries. I suppose the opposition will hardly apply the rule they made in Gwinn's case, because M. K. may be "nominated to an office out of his State."

REIS EFFENDI.

Late Foreign News.

The packet ships SOVEREIGN, Captain KEARNEY, from London and ship JOHN TAYLOR, Capt. FEER, from Liverpool have arrived. They bring London papers of the 25th and Liverpool of the 26th December, one day later than before received.

N. Y. Courier.

It is stated that an opinion has been growing up in London two or three days previous, that the report of a probable rupture with Russia was unfounded. It is even asserted that Prince Talleyrand had brought to London assurances of a most satisfactory kind, relative to the policy of Russia towards Turkey.

The following intelligence from India is the only additional item of interest these papers contain. Late accounts have come to hand from Madras, the letters reaching down to the 26th of August. The following is an extract of a letter from thence: "We have had rain for the last three nights, and more has fallen in that time than in the last 20 months before."

"An insurrection took place in the beginning of the week. The natives have broken open all the warehouses, and Government was compelled to call the military out to quell the disturbances."

"The natives are dying at the rate of 100 per day from the effects of hunger, starvation, and disease."

These accounts state that the rising of the natives that had taken place at Chindapettah, Triplicane, Choolay, &c. were, in consequence of the enhanced price of rice, and the resolution that had been come to by the rice-merchants, further to raise the value of this necessary of life. The bazaars were broken open, and much property destroyed. The 15th regiment of native infantry was called out, and speedily restored order. No lives it appears, were lost.

The plan of Government for the future management of India was a subject of general conversation at Madras, among those qualified to give an opinion, the British Ministry had credit given to them for an ardent desire to benefit India.

The Madras Steam Navigation Fund, it appears, was daily increasing. His Highness the Rajah of Travancore had subscribed the largest sum hitherto given by one individual—viz. 1,500 rupees.

At Norbudda the famine was dreadful, and the deaths numerous; and at Nagpore above 4,000 houses have been destroyed by fire. The amount of property lost is stated to be incalculable; and 18 persons were burnt to death.

Shocking Accident.—Mr. Cleomine C. C. Cohen, operative C. hystim, who had a laboratory at No. 34 Hamilton st. came to his death on Saturday in the following shocking manner. It appears he was engaged in manufacturing fulminating mercury, for which there is at present considerable demand, it being used in all the percussion caps now adapted to fowling pieces, rifles, and pistols. On the day previous he had said, that by some peculiar process of his own, he could manufacture a larger quantity than is common, and it is believed that in thus hastening the process, the accident occurred. At about one o'clock he left his laboratory to go to his house to dinner, but in a few minutes returned, and was in the act of pouring the mercury from one vessel to another over a charcoal fire, when it is supposed that a spark from the fire struck the mineral in the vessel he held in his hand and caused it to explode. He was horribly mangled, his eyes were driven back into his head, one of his arms was blown off into the street, the other only hung to his body by a few ligaments, it was entirely taken off by Dr. Rogers before his death, which followed in a few hours. Mr. Cohen was intimately acquainted with the science of chemistry in all its branches, having studied it at the Royal College in London, under the celebrated Faraday and Brand.

N. Y. Courier.

When the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania observe that "money is extremely plenty in London at the late dates—good commercial paper being discounted at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum;" they will not regret the failure of the protegee of the Bank, Mr. Allen, to comply with his contract. We have no doubt that Pennsylvania could command any amount of money to complete her system of Internal Improvement at a saving of hundreds of thousands, by negotiating her loans abroad.

The Journal of Commerce of the 24th inst., gives the following intelligence of the state of the money market, at the latest dates in England.

Globe.

"Specie.—The packet ship Havre has on board for one individual 100,000 francs in specie, being part of a sum of 1,000,000 francs, the remainder of which is on board the Erie and other vessels to arrive speedily. Whether any other person have specie on board the Havre, we do not learn. We cannot find that there is any specie on board the New York from Liverpool or the Canada from London. Money was extremely plenty in London at the late dates, good commercial paper being dis-

counted at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum (not per month.)

The friends of the Bank alleged that it could not discount, because the deposits were withdrawn. It would not be difficult to prove that our branch has never discounted upon public moneys at all. The discounts here have never since the 1st June, 1852, exceeded \$3,500,000, and during that period the branch has had at one time \$5,700,000 of public money on hand. On the 1st February, its discounts were \$6,400,000, and the public deposits only \$66,000; so that the discounts are as large as any time during the past two years, even when they had the most public money in possession. The transfer of the deposits to other Banks then, so far from having been necessarily the cause of the pressure, has actually afforded great relief to our merchants; for the new deposit banks have increased their discounts since the 1st October at least \$1,000,000, which they could not have done had the Government funds remained in the Bank. Here is a clear gain in bank accommodations, then, of four millions to our business men resulting from the transfer—and the fact that pressure exists, notwithstanding, is conclusive proof that other causes than those assigned by the opposition must have produced it. What those were we have frequently pointed out heretofore.

There is now in the Treasury fourteen millions of dollars, which are to be soon expended, and the diffusion of this vast sum will and must give great relief.—N. Y. Standard.

Wilmington, Del. Feb. 18.

Another Murder.—Esquire Leonard, on Sunday evening last, while attending service at the Presbyterian Church in this City, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Hannah Callahan, who had been found dead in her bed a short time before, and from the condition in which she was found, was supposed to have been murdered, and her husband, Patrick Callahan, was suspected of having committed the deed. On examination of the body, it was found to be in a dreadful condition; her head was much bruised, as if it had been beaten upon by a heavy bludgeon—on her neck was distinctly seen the impression of finger nails, her face much swollen and black, her eyes nearly forced out of the head, and from all appearances, it was evident that she had been strangled. Her clothes were much torn and bloody, which proved clearly that she must have struggled hard with the bloody monster, for her life. A woman who resided next door, states that she assisted Patrick to put his wife to bed about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, much intoxicated, and that nothing further occurred until evening. Two medical gentlemen were called in, and on examination of the body, were of the opinion that her death was caused by extensive extravasation of the brain, produced by injury on the head, and the jury gave their verdict accordingly. Patrick states that his wife was intoxicated, and that soon after she had been put to bed in the afternoon, she got up, and in attempting to come down stairs, she fell and hurt her head, and that he carried her up again where he left her. On going up stairs, sometime after, he found her beating her head against the wall, which he says was the cause of her death. Before the alarm was given, he had changed his clothing, and on examining his house, a shirt known to be his was found in a back part of the building much torn and bloody, and which appeared to have been purposely hid to prevent suspicion. His story throughout was very improbable, and after an attentive hearing yesterday morning before Esquire Leonard, he was committed to prison to await his trial at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in May.

Gazette.

A good Story.—There lived lately in one of the mountainous counties of Western Virginia many Dutchmen, and among them, one named Henry Snyder; and there was likewise two brothers, called George and Jake Fulwider; they were all rich, and each owned a mill. Henry Snyder was subject to fits of derangement, but they were not of such a nature as to render him disagreeable to any one. He merely conceived himself to be the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and while under the infatuation, had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the cause of all who offended him; and passed them off to heaven or hell as the humor prompted—he personating both judge and culprit. It happened one day that some difficulty occurred between Henry Snyder and the Fulwidners, on account of their mills; when to be avenged, Henry Snyder took along with him a book in which he recorded his judgments and mounted his throne to try their cases. He was heard to pass the following judgments. Having prepared himself acting as judge and yet responding for the accused, he called "Shorge Fulwider, stand up." "What hash you been doing in dis lower world?" "Ah! Lort, I does not know." "Well Shorge Fulwider, hasn't you got a mill?" "Yes, Lort, I hash." "Well Shorge Fulwider, didn't you never take too much toll?" "Yes, Lort, I hash; when der water wash low, and mine stones wash delf, I take a leetle too much toll." "Well den, Shorge Fulwider you must go to der left mid der goats." "Well, Shake Fulwider now you stand up. What you been doing in dis lower world?" [The trial proceeded throughout precisely like the former, and with the same result.] "Now I tries minself. Henry Snyder, stand up. What has you been doing in dis lower world?" "Ah! Lort, I does know." "Well, Henry Snyder, hasn't you got a mill?" "Yes, Lort, I hash." "Well, Henry Snyder, didn't you never take too much toll?" "Yes, Lort, I hash; when der water wash low, and mine stones wash delf, I hash taken a leetle too much toll." "But Henry Snyder, vat you do mid der toll?" "Ah! Lort, I gives it to the poor." (Pausing) "Well, Henry Snyder, you must go to der right mid der sleep; but its tam tight squeeze!"

A small sign.—The editor of the Western [Lawrenceburg] Statesman, an opposition paper, informs his readers in a late number, that HIS JUDGMENT NO LONGER APPROVES THE OPINIONS HE HAS HERETOFORE ENTERTAINED;—and that the combined influence of numerous circumstances which has lately transpired, have affected his belief in some of the doctrines heretofore considered based on the IMMUTABLE principles of TRUTH. We presume his National Republican doctrines, have been found not to suit the Democracy of Dearborn. The plain Republican sentiments of the Palladium, are doubtless more congenial to their feelings and the ability with which it is conducted, better suited to their tastes.

Ind. Democrat.

A Steam Boat, intended for the navigation of the Maumee is now at Detroit, waiting for the opening of the Lake and rising of the river to enable it to ascend the Rapids. It will ply between the head of the Rapids and this place.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In Senate—Feb. 14. Mr. HENDRICKS presented the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, praying that measures may be taken by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. HENDRICKS gave notice that he should ask leave to-morrow to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Wabash, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. TIPTON, from the select Committee to whom was referred the propriety of admitting Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, reported a bill forming a Territorial Government for Wisconsin; which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying John Peck the balance of interest due on three final settlement certificates, and which is withheld at the Treasury in consequence of an error in the act of the last session of Congress, (No. 445), "for the relief of John Peck."

Feb. 18.—Mr. HENDRICKS, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Wabash river; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Feb. 19.—Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Richard Onis.

Mr. TIPTON presented resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, asking an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Wabash river; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. TIPTON:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to correct an erroneous entry of the numbers of three sections of the lands granted to aid the State of Indiana in constructing a road from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Feb. 11.

Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of George Gordon, assignee and representative of Matthew Renie, deceased. Read twice, and ordered to be engrossed.

Feb. 17.—Mr. CARR presented a preamble and joint resolution of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the legislature of the State of Indiana on the subject of improving the navigation of the Ohio river at the falls, particularly through the Indian Chute, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law appropriating a liberal sum of money to be expended in improving the navigation at the place aforesaid, under the superintendence of some qualified person or persons—after a brief explanation made by Mr. CARR, upon his motion, referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. CARR presented a petition asking for the establishment of a mail route from Charlestown, Indiana, to Rockford, Jackson county Indiana; also for the establishment of a mail route from Charlestown Indiana, to New Providence, in Clark county Indiana, which, upon his motion, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Feb. 18.—Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of the reserved townships in Monroe county Indiana, reported a bill for their relief, granting them a quantity of land for the use of schools in said township, which was granted by Congress to the State for the use and benefit of a State college, which bill was read twice, and committed to a committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

SUDOR—THE SUICIDE.—We have been informed by a person well acquainted with this unfortunate man, and in whose house he committed the fatal deed of which we gave on account a day or two ago, that he was not a brewer, but an oak cooper, by trade; and that he had been for a long time in an indolent state of health and other moral, rather than physical causes. These arose from circumstances in a life, which though brief, was more than ordinary eventful; and which furnishes a solemn monition to those whose years are marked by headstrong passions and an unbridled will.

Sudor was born at Studgard, of respectable and somewhat wealthy parents. When a boy, he was bitter and revengeful in his temper; and like Ishmael his hand was against every one, and the hand of every one against him. His father was a man of grave and melancholy habits, to whom the possession of competence did not seem to communicate the pleasure which it affords the generality of people.—His little round of enjoyments and pursuits palled upon his sense; and finally in a fit of ennui or temporary derangement of mind, he committed self-destruction, by hanging. By this catastrophe, his son was left heir to nearly five thousand dollars.

Shortly after he came in possession of his little estate, he removed to Heilbrom, where he spent his money freely, and gave loose to all the wild and impetuous desires which agitated his soul. In process of time he conceived a violent passion for a young woman, a resident of Heilbrom, of considerable beauty, but with a character somewhat deformed. Her reputation was by no means flattering.—With this woman, Sudor lived: whether in matrimony or not, it was at the time unknown. He had however, a rival in the regards of hisleman; and on going home one day, he found her in the company of his hated opponent. He was convulsed in a moment, with an ungovernable fury, and springing upon his enemy, he clinched his desperate grasp in his collar, and drawing him to the head of a long and steep staircase, precipitated him down the extended flight with the force of a venomous tiger. The neck of his victim was instantaneously broken by the fall; and he expired with heavy groans and lamentings, at the foot of the same steps over which he had passed but a few moments before, with delightful anticipations.

With the shrieks of his wife, and the death groans of his murdered guest ringing perpetually in his ears, Germany became to Sudor a place of suffering and torment. He made some hasty arrangements for flight and finally resolved on placing the Atlantic between himself and the scene of his improvidence and crimes. He came to America, about two years ago. Most of his patrimony was wasted, and on his arrival in Philadelphia, he sought employment as a cooper, a trade of which he had some considerable knowledge. He found engagements without much difficulty; and had been free from the bitterness of regret, and the gnawings of remorse, he might have continued to

live with measurable happiness and contentment. But with the peace of his bosom murdered by memory, existence became insupportable; and in a moment of weakness and desperation, he committed the fatal act, which we have already recorded. Phil. Intelligencer.

Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, addressed the Senate on Friday with great force, in support of the administration, and we regret that our limits prevent us from re-publishing his remarks. Mr. Sprague had accused the American people of idolatry, and had made a reference to the Jews, when travelling to the land of promise, to which Mr. Grundy replied.

"If the Hon. Senator had been more minute, he would not only have reminded us of the history, but have enabled us to make the application to our own times.—The history tells us that when Moses had remained in the mount longer than was expected, the people became clamorous and demanded of Aaron to make them Gods to worship and go before them; he required them to bring their gold, and their earrings, and their bracelets, and those of their wives and daughters. They did so and poured them down before him, and made a great pile, or BANK of them. Of these, Aaron made a molten calf and they worshipped it, and they sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play, as many a thoughtless man now does who has obtained a discount in bank and has the money in his pocket. But when Moses came down from the mount he was exceedingly offended, and he put HIS VETO upon the whole proceedings. He burnt the calf, and ground it into dust, and scattered it upon the waters. Now, sir, who are worshipping the golden image which they themselves have—let the people judge—not the Levites. They followed, and now follow the councils of Moses."

The excitement in Upper Canada against the Provincial Assembly, for their arbitrary course towards Mr. Kenzie, continues to increase, and the Assembly remains obstinate. Since his last expulsion, on the same ground of objection as the four preceding, every motion favourable to his right to a seat has been voted down. Some of the people of his district—the county of York—indignant at this persevering exclusion of their representative, have copied some of the temper of the English on the Reform Question, and determined to pay no taxes. This they effect peaceably, by refusing to appoint a collector or assessor of taxes. In the township of King, at the regular meeting on the 6th ult., the determination to refuse to appoint the taxing officers was universal. One man dissented, but he subsequently joined in an address to Mr. Mackenzie. The matter, if followed up in this spirit, must produce serious consequences. Balt. American.

The Baltimore American says, the mails from South Carolina, continue to bring accounts of public meetings in the upper part of the State, full of excitement against the Test Oath and Military Bill. The Charleston Courier of the 7th, copies from the Greenville Mountaineer, the proceedings of meetings in Greenville, Anderson, and Pickens districts, at which resolves of the strongest description were adopted, calling in animated terms upon their fellow citizens to rally for the purpose of resisting these laws, at hazard of civil war. The oath and the act are denounced in every variety of language, as cruel, tyrannical, unconstitutional, disfranchising the minority by the exercise of despotic power, and converting the whole State into a military camp for the purpose of enslaving them. The Union party are advised "to go to death"—and resist "by force." "We have used words and grass long enough," say the meeting at Pickens—"it is time to try what virtue there is in bullets." Other meetings are called in the same part of the State, and the feeling appears to be gathering strength.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1854.

After a debate, as Mr. Muhlenberg truly said, of seventy days, the House of Representatives this morning referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the removal of the deposits to the Committee of Ways and Means. He said, also, when he required that the previous question should be put, that he considered the reference as a mere parliamentary matter, as the committee would make a report to the House, to be submitted again to discussion. He felt the better satisfied to make this motion, as it would not preclude any gentleman from speaking on the Bank question, when the Report should be presented by the committee of Ways and Means to the House.

The previous question was sustained by a majority of four; but on the question of reference to the committee the majority was 32, some of the friends of the Bank voting to refer. The real majority in favor of the removal being between 15 and 20 votes.

It is said by those who understand Congressional matters, that when the report is made, by the Ways and Means committee to the House, it will produce a long debate—judging from what has happened I think it quite likely. From present prospects, the session will end as it began, with the Bank.

Phil. Sentinel.

The Exeter Outrage.—The tardiness in the measures for the apprehension of the ruffian who committed the diabolical outrage in the house of Mr. Reynolds, is succeeded by the most liberal and magnificent offers of reward for taking him. In addition to the reward of \$500, offered by the State, a subscription of nearly double that sum has been raised in Exeter and its vicinity; and a handsome sum has been subscribed by the Catholics in this city, and placed in the hands of their priest the Rev. Mr. Conolly, in aid of the same object. These people have manifested the strongest abhorrence of this dreadful crime committed by their countryman, and would spare no pains or expense to bring the wretch to condign punishment. Whoever may be fortunate enough to apprehend the ruffian, besides rendering the public a valuable and acceptable service, will be entitled to a double reward. Prov. Herald.

Specie.—The packet ship Erie, expected from Havre, has on board a large amount of specie. How large, we cannot ascertain, but the shipments were only suspended by the refusal of the underwriters in Havre to insure any further amount. The balance was then sent on board the Albany, which ship was also expected to have on board all that could be insured.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

A dyspeptic clergyman, after a very long confinement, concluded to try an experiment of preaching once more, and accordingly he delivered three sermons in one day, of an hour each; upon his return home he told his negro servant that he felt much better after preaching—the servant replied: "Me thought you would, Massa, to get so much trash off de stomach."