

Nominations above \$5. He backed his amendment by a long speech, in which he bore rather hard upon the President, as having gone over to the Democratic party. He said there were but twelve **paces** between Mr. Tyler and that party—that the former had advanced nine of those, and was complaining that the latter would not advance the other three. He then proceeded to show that a **return** to the Sub-Treasury System, as predicted by some, was impossible. The idea to him was absolutely nauseating. Before concluding, he argued that "Vulcan or some other ancient philosopher" had said that every man ought to have a **glass** in his bosom, and in his opinion if Mr. Tyler had a **glass** in that place, he would appear in a far different light than he did.

Mr. Arnold was going ahead when this was closed.

In the Senate, the Board of Exchequer scheme again came up.

Mr. Merrick spoke at some length in support of it.

Mr. Sevier followed, against it, after which Mr. Benton obtained the floor. It being near dinner time, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1842.

Last evening after I closed, Mr. Arnold concluded his mammoth speech, and offered his amendment, proposing that Treasury Notes shall be issued in all denominations above five dollars.

This morning the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Fillmore to have the debate terminated at 2 o'clock.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll advocated the issue of Treasury Notes at the present time as an act of expediency. He said he was the apologist and not the eulogist of the measure.

Mr. Gilmer followed, and moved to amend the bill, so that the five millions now asked shall be deducted from the amount by the loan authorized at the last session. He was afraid otherwise that the money on these notes and the twelve million loan would be received.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll opposed the bill, because it proposed no means for redeeming the notes. He argued that by such a course the paper of the Government must be depreciated to the same extent as State stock, most of which were down at fifty percent.

He contended there would be no difficulty in raising money on the loan with proper security at six per cent, the bankers of New York and Boston to the contrary notwithstanding. He said it was the interest of those robbers to represent a scarcity of money, because by that means they would secure a higher percentage for the money they had to loan.

Mr. Everett followed, and gave his views on the present state of affairs.

The debate had not terminated when the cars left.

In the Senate the consideration of the Exchequer plan was resumed, and Mr. Benton has been sitting away nearly three hours.

THE RIOTS IN CINCINNATI.

Further Particulars.

In one part of our account we stated that the books of the Miami Exporting Company **Bonds** were destroyed. This is not the fact. They were preserved, and will show in what manner the accounts of that institution have been kept.

A report is in circulation to day, that the Citizen's Guards discharged the guns without orders from the proper authority. This we believe to be incorrect. We know that they were ordered by the Sheriff to force their way into the crowd, and that this officer was with them while they had possession of the Miami Banking House; and we have good authority for believing that he was not so remiss in his duty, as not to order them to fire when it became necessary for them to do so or be overpowered.

It was stated in one of the morning papers yesterday, that Captain Mitchell fired off his pistol, and wounded a man severely. This was not so. Though much pressed upon and provoked, he held his fire through all, and for some time prevented the gallant little squad under his command from discharging theirs. He is perfectly willing, however, we are authorized to say, to take the responsibility of every shot that was fired.

Another statement which has appeared in print, and which was made upon the ground before the attack upon the Exchange Bank, is, that the notes of the late West Union were redeemed at its counter. We know nothing about this, but have been requested to make a positive denial of the statement. Mr. Bates was prepared to redeem the issues of the Exchange Bank, with bankable funds and specie, but refused to redeem the West Union notes.

It is believed now, that the chief part of the money stolen, was procured from the vault of the Miami Exporting Company. What its amount is cannot yet be surmised, but it is supposed to be large. Nearly \$25,000 were recovered from four of the plunderers, who were arrested. The Cincinnati Bank was found pretty empty, the Exchange Bank is thought to have lost but little, and Lougee's Brokerage had been rifled of its valuables before the mob had effected an entrance of it. Should it be found, on the examination which will soon be made, that the Miami Exporting Company has not lost so much as was apprehended, the holders of its notes will not fare near so badly as is feared.

Altogether, we have heard of five persons who were shot one in the lower part of the leg, one in the thigh, one in the side, one in the cheek, and one near the temple. Only the first was much injured. He had his leg broken. This would seem to show, that blank cartridges were not used, as has been said.

There were, in all, five arrests made during the height of the mob, and two about its close.—Yesterday, none.

The Miami Bank.

A statement of the condition of the Miami Bank on the 10th inst. will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

According to this statement it will be seen she transferred to her assignees effects sufficient to pay all her liabilities, and make a fair dividend among her stockholders. We are told her notes and bills discounted are generally good—and if she was not seriously injured by the action of the mob, the assignees have abundance, with which to pay her liabilities. The notes of this bank must be eventually redeemed. We endeavored yesterday to ascertain something like the amount taken from her vault by the mob, but were unsuccessful. It is not so great however as at first stated.

The bills receivable we believe were saved, and we have been told that a portion of the money in the vault was secured by friends of the

Bank. How much we could not ascertain. We would be obliged to some of the officers for a correct statement. Of course those who hold the notes can form no just opinion of their value till they know the amount of which the vault was rifled. [Cin. Republican.]

—We understand that the Mechanic's and Trader's Bank continued to pay, up to Saturday night. Some letters from Cincinnati say it will hold out—and others that it will go by the board.

The Cincinnati Banks—Our distant readers should know that the regular Banks, the *Franklin, Commercial, Lafayette, and Ohio Life and Trust*, are not at all implicated in the late proceedings. They move on as usual; and their notes are believed to be as safe as any in the Union. [Chronicle.]

PALLADIUM.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 22d, 1842.

WE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

—We are requested to announce SAMUEL DELONG as a candidate for Sheriff at the next AUGUST election.

Mail Robbery.

The Great Western Mail, from Philadelphia to the West, was robbed on Saturday night, the 8th instant, between Philadelphia and Lancaster. The mail was carried in a car on the railroad, the lock of which was wrenched off and the mail bags cut open. Five bags were found rifled of their contents. Every letter was taken, but the packages of newspapers were un molested. It is supposed that the letters contained a large amount of funds.

The Cultivator.

The January number of this valuable Agricultural paper has been received. The publishers have, courtesy to their previous custom, forwarded it to all of their old subscribers, except in cases where a discontinuance has been entered, and particularly request those who do not wish to be considered subscribers to the Ninth volume, to give information immediately to the Postmaster where they receive their paper, or the agent, if there is one in the place. The Cultivator is decidedly the cheapest and best Agricultural paper published in the country, and should be found upon the table of every farm house in the land. The present number contains a great variety of matter interesting to the Farmer and Horticulturalist, and several beautiful embellishments. Specimens may be seen at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. Price, One Dollar a year.

Santa Fe Captives.

It is stated that General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, has applied at the proper department at Washington for authority to proceed to Mexico, and to demand of that government the immediate and unconditional release of his son, who was taken captive near Santa Fe, when in company with the Texan traders. Young Combs is said to be about 12 years of age, and he went to the south for the benefit of his health, and undertook that tour solely with a view to see the country, & the expectation that the excitement, &c, of so novel a journey, would be an advantage to his health. It will also be recollect that Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, was one of the company, and was likewise captured and sent off to the city of Mexico with young Combs and some 300 others. Mr. Lumsden, the associate editor of Mr. Kendall, has gone to Mexico to procure the release of his partner. May success attend him.

Temperance Reform.

It is recorded as one of the most interesting events of the late great Temperance meeting at Washington City, that the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, of Kentucky, came forward and signed the pledge of total abstinence. It is said he addressed the meeting with more than his usual eloquence. Mr. Mansfield is considered, by many who have heard him, the most eloquent speaker in the House. Mr. Poultney's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. He is a noble acquisition to the good cause.

The Boston Journal says, \$2,500 have been paid the seamen on a single vessel at that port, for the last three months instead of liquor rations; which they had voluntarily relinquished for the money.

Father Matthew's Temperance Pledge.

The following is said to be a true copy from the Pledge adopted by Father Matthew, the great Apostle of Temperance in Ireland:

"I promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, except used medicinally, and by order of a medical man, and to discontinue the practice of Intemperance in others."

The directors of the "Commercial Bank of Lake Erie" have determined to wind up the affairs of their institution. Unless the Legislature of Ohio shall charter a State Bank, or extend some other relief to the people, they will find that so many banks cannot wind up without bringing a great many individuals within its coils.

The Key-Stone State.

Several petitions were recently presented to the Legislature of old Pennsylvania, asking that the State debt, or a portion of it should be repudiated. The petitions were referred to a committee, with instructions to report a joint resolution disclaiming such a dishonorable course, and to give unsolicited assurances to the creditors of the State, every where, that the faith and honor of Pennsylvania, would most sacredly be preserved. The committee made a very plain and emphatic report, which was **UNANIMOUSLY** adopted by the House. Not one man could be found, willing to sacrifice the honor of the State, whose interests he was called upon to protect. Gov. Porter, in his message uses the following emphatic language. It is a burst of unlooked-for patriotism—it is a redeeming act of locofession. It is almost an isolated act for which we have been willing to award to Gov. Porter the need of praise—His language is not to be misunderstood.

"I am persuaded that however embarrassed may be the pecuniary affairs of the Commonwealth, nothing is needed to induce the people to provide means to extricate them, but a clear and candid exposition of the nature and extent of liabilities, to which they are subject. The time for concealment, evasion and deception, on this point, is at an end. The contract has been made. The faith of the State is pledged, and every consideration of duty and of honor require of us, to know our true condition, and to provide adequate means to meet our obligations, and to redeem our plighted faith."

Another portion of Gov. Porter's message is worthy the careful consideration of our citizens. His professions are admirable, and his conduct hereafter should sustain them, our opinion of David R. Pease, will change from what it now is:

"A sound education, under proper moral and religious training, is the best legacy a parent can

bequeath to his child, and the best provision a patriot can make to secure the permanence of republicanism in its purity. To our system of common schools alone can we look as the means of imparting this education; and on this system at least, as the corner stone, we must rest our free institutions, and our best hope to see them descend unshaken to those who come after us."

Jewels Found.

The Jewels stolen from the Patent Office at Washington City, have been recovered. The lynx-eyed police officers of the city of Baltimore, having received information that a trunk had been given to one of the hands of the packet running from that city to Richmond, Virginia, carefully enveloped in a sack, it was thought singular, that a person who would so carefully guard his trunk from injury, would be so careless as to place it in the care of a common hand, in the absence of the Captain and Clerk. A search warrant was obtained, and the trunk, which was labelled to "James Ashton, Richmond, Virginia," was found to contain the whole of the missing Jewels—consisting of the pearl necklace, two large pearls, the golden snuff box, studded with Diamonds and the golden sword hilt, weighing two and a half pounds—altogether a sum exceeding the latter named article which was slightly damaged. The man in whose custody the trunk was left, says it was brought to the vessel by a well dressed man, but a stranger. No tidings have yet been had of him. He will hardly escape the vigilance of the police of Baltimore who are our best persons.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The members of this institution celebrated in a becoming manner the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the 17th inst. The members met at their Hall, and in company with several invited guests marched in procession, wearing their badge, to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services consisted in singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, a sensible and well arranged address from Mr. Ralph Page, on the subject and advantages of Literary associations, and an eloquent eulogium on the character of the patron of the Institute whose name it bears, by Mr. S. R. Wiggins. We have herefore spoken in favorable terms of the perseverance and success of the members of the Institute, and we do not speak in the language of empty compliment when we say that much good and improvement has been done and made since we last had occasion to speak of the Institute. Other similar institutions have been started by other and more experienced persons and have entirely failed for want of that which has so eminently characterized the Franklin Institute—perseverance. We hope they may not suffer in their work of improvement, and that on the return of each anniversary of their labor they may be enabled to give to the public such evidence of their labor as they did by their speeches on the occasion alluded to.

CONGRESSIONAL.

JANUARY, 14th.—In the senate Mr. Benton concluded his remarks on the "Exchequer" when the subject was referred to a select committee. The Senate adjourned over until Monday,

In the House, the Treasury note bill passed by a vote of yeas 127 nays 83. The balance of the day was taken up in a discussion of the Bankrupt bill.

It is reported that the Patriots have burned two British vessels at the mouth of Grand River. The report needs confirmation.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Palladium.

I have for some time past felt a deep concern for the fate of my country, under the present embarrassed condition in which it is at present involved; and on reading the proceedings of the late trials against the Banks of Cincinnati, I am more fully convinced that there is no cause for alarm, and perhaps nearer than we are aware of, when the result of such proceedings shall be disclosed and the consequences of more severe felt and harder understood, when perhaps it is too late to deprive the blow. I, at least, am fully convinced that there is no time to be lost. Let us at once do the following: Let us inquire into the cause that produces these effects and try and prevent them from producing such results. Our country has been flooded with a currency that is unsound and without any permanent basis whence to rely; which is as changeable in its value as the winds in our course; in the value of which no confidence can be placed, and which does not ensure the producer any value for the results of his labor, nor the merchant any certainty for realizing the profits of his merchandise—persecuting our country poor, miserable, and degraded. These results are all produced by the mismanagement of our government. Let them more relate to虔easing such unsound currency for their merchandise, and it will bring it out of circulation,—our producers, taking over produce to foreign markets, will not receive any trade in payment for it because they cannot pass it on to others. The results of which will be, that, in the place of such unsound trade, we shall have a good, sound currency in circulation—the solidity of which may be relied on—the producer and merchant engaged, and confidence and integrity restored. Now, what fault is it that this country is brought into such deplorable condition in which it is now placed? The main cause is to blame because he deals in an unsound currency—giving circulation—places on it a fictitious credit—causes his innocent customers to receive this payment for their produce as valuable, when, in reality, it does not realize any compensation for their labor. It takes to-day and tomorrow to make it worth the producer—the merchant his profits, and the country is injured tomorrow and because the merchant deals in this unsound currency. It is a bill for legislators to legislate—for government to establish sound and solvent bank—to lay proper taxing tariffs—to try to regulate the commerce and currency of our country, so long as our merchants deal in its worthless basal for so long as they continue to do it, it will take the place of a better currency and jeopardize the business of our country. Merchants, parsons and all I say that on your shoulders rest a heavy portion of the imminent agnation which has caused the present calamity of our country. Therefore, I now call loudly on all you dealers in merchandise and changers of money, to come to your country's rescue—causing the dead to live, and it will quickly go out of circulation. Deal in a good, sound currency, and such a currency will immediately come into circulation; and with that circulating currency, confidence will be restored—trade will be encouraged—the producer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the laborer will be encouraged, and safety to our institutions—to our country, and to our government will be restored.—Men will not rest, and the general good will be the result.

These sons are privileged who have praying mothers, and wise fathers to discipline and restrain them. Faithful parents make their children to be blessings to the world, and crowns of glory and honor to themselves. Who does not honor those parents who are honored in their children?—Patriarch.

BALL AT AN INN—II SPEECH.—*Mr. Editor:*—

On Christmas eve I attended a ball at the Insane Hospital at this place. The patients are very fond of dancing, and one evening in the week is generally granted them for this amusement.—The balls are held in the galleries, extending the whole length of the wing of the building. When I entered the gallery, they were already "stripping the light fantastic toe." I should think about forty were dancing, and many others were looking on.

The hall was very tastefully trimmed with evergreens, and the scene was truly enchanting. The music was excellent, and the utmost regularity prevailed, all seeming to be lively without being hysterical. Many were well dressed, but some showed the wonderings of the mind by their ludicrous attire. The ag'd seemed to renew their youth, whilst the young could scarcely keep their agility within bounds.

You would hardly believe that he who approaches you with so polite a bow to ask your hand in the next dance, is dancing; nor would you imagine that you pretty girl, who so gaily trips across the hall, is one whose intellect is impaired.

There stands a silver-haired man, who, you understand by his conversation, has ploughed the mighty deep, in former days; and he who now whisks by in the giddy dance, once filled the pulpit, while the minister stands with his partner swaying their form. All seem conscious that they are inmates of an Insane Hospital, and are eagerly straining to enjoy the present moment.

The refreshments, though simple, were abundant, consisting of popped corn and apples.

About nine o'clock the dancing concluded, and nearly all joined in a march round the gallery, after which the festival broke up, each appearing in the happiest possible mood, and I doubt not but every thing is done to render them so.

Illinois Bank.

As we supposed the depreciation of Illinois notes here, is one of the bumboms of the day. The whole affair originated in Cincinnati—for what end we know not. The following paragraph is from the St. Louis Republican, and may be regarded as authentic.

"The greatest singularity about this matter is, how or from what did this report originate? Nothing has transpired in this quarter at all calculated to justify any such fears; on the contrary the recent action of the Bank, in more respects than one, have tended to give confidence in her solventy. Her resolution to act with the Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky Banks in resuming in August next—the preparations which she has been and still is making for resumption—the presence of the Cashier in this city for some days past, and the arrangements, which he expressed himself able and willing to make, if deemed the better policy—all conspired to render the community here satisfied that the condition of the Bank is at least as safe as any of the Western Banks. Then why and from what has this excitement sprung? We suspect that it has been induced by the expectation of getting exchange from the Bank. The Cincinnati Gazette hints that the object was to turn suspicion on a foreign institution, to avoid its falling on some of the home institutions. At any rate, come from what cause it may, so far as any thing has transpired to the public here, it is groundless."

The Printer's Apprentice.

A young man was once apprenticed in N. Y. city as a printer. He boarded at the house of his father, who was in easy circumstances, but who required his son to pay for his board from the avails of certain perquisites, which furnished his fellow apprentices with a liberal supply of funds for pleasure. Thus the young man thought was hard, but when he was of age and master of his trade, his father said to him, "Here my son, is the entire amount of the money paid to me for your board during your apprenticeship, I never intended to retain it, but have reserved it for your use with it I give you as much more, as a small capital to commence business." The widow of the father was now apparent to the son. His fellow apprentices had contracted bad habits in the expenditure of similar perquisites, which his father had withheld from him, and were now penniless in vice. He was enabled with a good character to commence a small business, and now stands at the head of publishers in this country. Most of his competitors in apprenticeship are miserably poor, vicious and degraded.

The same man has told me that he never sat in a theatre. On that occasion he had been persuaded to go by his fellow apprentices, who were accustomed to it, and who furnished him with a ticket. On taking his seat in the box, he remembered that it was precisely the hour