RETURN OF THE EXPLORING EXPE-

The United States ship Vincennes, reached this port Friday evening. The following account of the labors of the Expedition, has been furnished to the public prints by some of the officers engaged in it:

The Exploring Squadron sailed from the United States on the 18th of August, 1838, and has been absent nearly four years; during which time, we learn that the different vessels have sailed about four hundred thousand miles. The Expedition has thoroughly exeented every part of the duties confided to it by the government.

The positions assigned on the charts to several vigias, reefs, shoals, and islands, have been carefully looked for, run over, and found to have no existence in or near the places assigned them.

Several of the principal groups and islands in the Pacific Ocean have been visited, examined and surveyed; a friendly intercourse and protective commercial regulations established with the chiefs and natives; aggressions on our citizens and commerce redressed, and a justly merited punishment meted out in some flagrant cases of unprovoked and cold blooded murder.

The discovery of the Antarctic Ocean (Antaretic Continent-observations for fixing the Southern magnetic pole, &c.) preceded those of the French and English expeditions,

The report which has been in circulation, of Captain Ross having run over some portion of the land discovered by this Expedition, is unfounded. No land to the eastward of 160 degrees of east longitude was discovered, seen or claimed by the American Expedition, as appears by Capt. Wilkes's report to the Navy Department, published in 1840, after the return of the squadron to New Zealand. If this statement originated with Captain Ross, based upon the particular chart of the Antarctic ice, and discoveries of land, with the full explanatory letter which was furnished him by Captain Wilkes, (previous to Captain Ross's Antarctic cruize,) he (Cantain Ross) must have taken that portion of land reported to have been seen by Bellamy in 1839, which was represented on it as being 162 or 165 degrees cast longitude, or thereabouts, and which the American Expedition had never seen or heard of until its return to Sidney. N. S. W., after their discovery in the Antarctic

Captain Ross, according to this report, has never passed over, or gone so far west, as 160 degrees east in longitude 67 degrees south; consequently he could not have seen the land discovered and claimed by the American Expedition, but seems to have run over the position where land is reported to have been seen by his own countryman Bellamy.

The Expedition, during his absence, have also examined and surveyed a large portion of the Oregon Territory, a part of Upper California, including the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers. with their various tributaries. Several explorung, parties from the Squadron have explored examined, and fixed those portions of the Oregon Territory least known. A map of the Territory, embracing its Rivers, Sounds, Harbors, Coasts, Forts, &c., has been prepared, which will furnish the government with a mass of valuable information relative to its possessions of the Northwest Coast, and, the whole of Ore-

Experiments were made with the pendulum, on "Mouna Loa" on the Island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Island, at a height of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Topographical surveys and views were made of some of its active and most extensive craters.

Experiments have been made with the pendulum, magnetic aparatus, and various other instruments, on all occasions-the temperature of the eccan, at various depths, ascertained in the different seas traversed, and full meteorological and other observations kept up during the torture she was compelled to yield to their hel-

Charts of all the surveys have been made, with views and sketches of headlands, towns or villages, &c., with descriptions of all that apcustoms and manners.

attended with much labor, expense and risk of of Mr. George Todd, not far from Mr. H's. life; the treacherous character of the natives whom they also killed, carrying off Mrs. Todd rendering it absolutely necessary that the office with a small child, whom they treated also in a cers and men should be armed while on daty, most brutal manner, and threatening to kill both and at all times prepared against their murder- her and the child if it should cry; and often ons attacks. On several occasions, boats have when they were on the point of killing them been absent from the different vessels of squad- all, the yellow girl would throw herself on her on, our surveying duty, (the greater person of knees and beg their lives, saying that if they which has been performed in boats,) among isl- shot them, their bullets would have to pass ands, reefs, &c. for a period of tou, twelve, and through her body. Mrs. Told and Miss Harthirty days at one time; on one of these ecca- rangton both state that the yellow girl several House. sions, two of the officers were killed at the Fi times saved their lives. ji group, while defending their boats' crew from . The boy Joseph, immediately after his capan attack by the natives.

among dangerous and hostile savages. Mr. person was implicated, Hale, the Philologist of the expedition, was left at the Columbia river, for the purpose of preses solved that the negro should be burned alive. cuting his labors among the different tribes of The terrible scene is thus described by the the Oregon territory, and may be expected Fice Trader :-

home, overland, early in August. have been discovered, on one of which the na- what is called Union Point. Faggets were tives offered worship, evidently believing that then collected and piled around him, to which

their visitors had come from the sun. The Soolog sea has also been examined, sere-

rect chart route or passage through those seas | fire-I am ready to die in peace !" The torchtoward China, against the N. E. monsoon.

The tender Flying Fish, which had accomlazard the lives of men and officers in her, for a passage around the Cape at that season, without considerable delay for thorough and extensive repairs. She was, therefore, disposed of at that port, under the direction of the American Con-

About eighty distrested American seamen have been received and shipped on board the vessels of squadron, at the different ports and islands of the Pacific Ocean-several of them brought to the United States in the Vincennes; the remainder are on board the brigs Porpoise and Oregon, now on their way home, and may be expected early in July. These two vessels left St. Helena a week before the Vincennes called there, for Rio Janeiro and home-all

Six of the crew of the brig Uxor, of Mystic, Ct., wrecked at Prince Edward's Island, are also on board the Vincennes.

Although the officers and crew of the Expedition have been exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without a precedent. But one officer (Mr. Vanderford, master's mate who died on the passage home) and only eight of the men have died from disease.

The officers, scientific gentlemen and men, have been constantly employed, as will appear by the labor performed, and the results of the

In addition to the large collections already received from the Expedition, the Vincennes has now on board a large and valuable collection, including several boxes of live plants, bulbs, &c., collected in the Pacific, Sooloo, Phillipines, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Vindova, one of the principal Chiefs of the Fin Islands, who directed and assisted at the massacre of ten of the crew of brig Charles Daggett, of Salem, and assisted in eating their bodies, is now on board the Vincennes as a

From the New Orleans Picagune. Horrible Murders by Negroes.

In our paper of Tuesday last, we mentioned the mysterious murder of a man named Todd, in the Parish of Concordia. It is now ascertained that this was but one of a series of murders committed by two negro men named Joseph and Enoch-the former belonging to Mr. Voorbees, on Bayou De Glaize; the other did belong to Mr. B. Duran, also on Bayou De Glaize, but was sold to a gentleman near New Orleans.

The Clerk of the steamer Sun Flower, has furnished the Natchez Free Trader with a detailed account of their infamous proceedings. One of the murderers was caught, on the 5th instant, near Union Point, on the Mississippi, the other making his escape though not without having had several balls fired at him, and is supposed to have been wounded, though not caught, it is to be hoped that he will soon be brought to pay the penalty of his atrocious crimes. It appears that the negro boy Enoch after being sold, ran away from his master, and returned to Bayou De Glaize, and fell m with the boy Joseph, whom he persuaded off with a yellow girl named Margaret, known to some as having belonged to a planter on the above Bayou-that after persuading Joseph and this girl off, they armed themselves and commenced the work of destruction and death. They proceeded first to the house of Mr. Noah Herrington, on Red River, near the cut-off whom they killed, carrying off the daughter of Mr. H. with them, whom they kept in the woods some six weeks, using her with unheard of cruelty, platting vines together and whipping her until from lish purposes, and at other times tieing her up to a tree as a mark to shoot at.

They then killed another man, whose name is not known. After committing this murder, pertains to the localities, productions, language, on returning to the place where Miss H. was confined, they remarked that they had killed At some of the Islands, this duty has been another hog. After this they went to the house

ture, confessed that he killed both Mr. Hering-The scientific gentlemen have been active- ton and Mr. Todd, and the other person, but ly engaged in their various department, and sub- stated that he had been forced to do it by Enoch; ject to all the exposures incident to researches who first entired him to run away. No white

After this confession, it was deliberately re-

"The boy was taken and chained to a tree Several islands not laid down in the charts unmediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to ral islands found to have been erroneously laid say. He then warned all to take example by down upon the chart, and others not laid down him, and asked the prayers or all around; he at all. Protective commercial regulations es- then called for a drink of water, which was tablished with the Sultan of Sooloo, and a cor- banded him; he drank it and said: Now set

es were lighted and placed in the pile which soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curpanied the squadron during the whole cruise. ling flame as it grew, until it began to entwine until reaching Singapore, was so much used up itself around and feed upon its body; then he by hard service, that it was deemed improdent to sent forth cries of agony painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time struggling with almost superhuman strength, until the stable with which the chain was fastened so the tree (not being well secured) drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment the sharp ring of several rifles were heard-the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed-not a vestige remaining to show that such a being existed,

The vellow girl was taken to Natchez, in the custody of Mr. C. S. Lyman, who will deliver her up to the proper authorities at Vidalia La.

A SCENE. We wish the constituents of members could be present at the sessions of the House of Representatives for a few days, and we think they would be ing against the provisional tariff. This, however cured of their party attachments. We are informed that there was a confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel; but we think it likely that Babel did not present more disorder and confusion than are to be witnessed in the House of Representatives any day in the week. Instance viduals, he following specimen which we take from the proceedings of Friday last. The most expressive epithet that we can apply to such conduct is, that it is infamous. We shall thank God when the hour arrives for Congress to adjourn, and sincerely believe that it would be a public benefit if they were not to re-assemble for two or three years to come. We are out of all patience with the trifling contemptible and disgraceful course which has been pursued; and we searcely meet a man in the street who does not express indignation.- Bult, Clip. PROPOSED TERMINATION OF THE DE-BATE.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution providing that the debate on the "bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," should terminate in half an hour,

Mr. F., in offering the resolution, said it was well known that a special order had been made for tomorrow, and that Monday was resolution day; and it was of the highest importance that the bill should be passed without further delay.

The Clerk was about to read the resolution-When Mr. Weller moved that the House adjourn : which motion by yeas 81, nays 97, was He was pointed out, and immediately arrested.

The resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved. That in half an hour from the pas sage of this resolution all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on House bill No. 480, shall cease, and the committee shall proceed to vote on amendments then pending or that may be offered to said bill, and then report the same to the House, with such amendments as may have been agreed to by the committe.

And the question bying on its adoption-

previous question. Mr. Chifford moved to lay the resolution

Mr. Hunter a-ked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Stenrod moved a call of the House,

Mr. Weijer demanded the yeas and navs. Mr. Turner moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order, on the ground that there had been no vote taken since the last motion to adjourn had been

Mr. Turner appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked the yeas and nays, which were

Mr. Gamble moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

Mr. Fornance asked the year and navs.

Mr. Gamble withdrew his motion. | Roars of laughter and cries of "try it again."

Mr. McKeon renewed it and asked the year and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, were yeas 102; nays 71. So the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Steemend moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had laid the appeal on the ta-

Mr. Weller asked the yeas and nave. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Morgan asked the year and navs. [Much confusion prevailed, the House being

now in a very bad temper.]

Mr. McKennan asked permission to make a

[Cries of "agreed; agreed;" mingled with a faint objecting voice here and there.] The Speaker said the gentlemen could only be

heard by general consent. Mr. McKennan said he did not wish to be heard against the wish at even a minority of the

Mr. Wise hoped the House would hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. McKennan.) And there was silence below for the space of

Mr. McKennan then said that he had, in the course of his experience, witnessed many struggles of this kind, and that he had never known them to result in any good.

Mr. Gilmer. If I had known it, I would not And, as the resolution was evidently against

the good sence of a large portion of the House, he it for a day. Mr. Fillmore rose to reply, (amidst cies of

"don't hear him; he gags us; let him take his own physic," &c)

Wherespon the House adjourned,

It costs as much to build and equip a single frigate for sea as it would to erect seventy large starve. Now if they would receive in return what three story brick dwelling houses.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 25, 1842.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon John Snyder and others for valuable public doen

On our first page will be found several in-

OF DESTISTER.-Dr. Vallerchamp will be at Selinsgrove on a porfessional visit at the beginning

We observe that some papers are censuring our Pepresentative, the Hon, John Snyder, for volis no evidence that Mr. Snyder will oppose the regular tariff bill. He has always been a warm friend of the mechanicks and laboring classes, and we cannot believe that he will oppose a revenue bill, discriminating in favor of that class of indi-

(7 In the legislature there is not much of interest passing at present. The bill to pay domestic creditors, by an appropriation of all the Relief Notes in, and coming into the Treasury, for that purpose, (except so much as may be necessary to pay the current expenses of government, the rican." Those of our young ladies who are anxischool fund, and necessary repairs) came up on motion to strike out the exception, which was not a- all unanimous upon this subject,) may now learn

tion, moneys appropriated to education purposes," Mr. Deford opposed the amendment, and was replied to by Mr. Stevens. The amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 45 to 40. The Bill for the payment of the domestic creditors passed the House on Tuesday, by a vote of 60 to 36.

The By the last arrivals from England we have accounts of several attempts made to assassinate the Queen, while riding in her carriage with Prince Albert, accompanied by her usual train of attendants. A young man of about 20 years of age fired a pi-tol at the Queen as she passed. He was near the carriage at the time, but missed his aim.

The Supreme Court.

An ther attempt will be made during this Session to remove the Supreme Court from this place to Harrisburg. This of course will be for the convenience of a few lawyers in the legislature, and a few others who are anxious to monopolize the business. The people do not wish the change. We know that it is the opinion of one or two of the Judges, that the session is now much too long at Harrisburg. The corrupt and pestilential atmos-Mr. Arnold (amidst great confusion) moved the phere of that place, we should not think the most fit location for the administration of Justice.

Congress, Tariff, Free Trade, Farmers, Me-

chanies, &c. The Revenue Bill has not yet been passed, although the deficiency in the Treasury amounts to about one million a month, which is constantly adding that amount to the debt of the nation. Yet under all these circumstances, a majority of our delegation in Congress have the bardihood to oppose a revenue tariff, which is absolutely necessary to support the government. Instead of this they resort to borrowing money, and thus extend our national debt. It is generally conceded by all parties. that a duty of 28 to 30 millions is necessary to carry on the government. Now all that we ask is, that this sum shall be so distributed, or rather, that the duties shall be so imposed, as to protect our own manufactures and mechanics, and consequently our farmers and citizens generally, by placing the greaest amount of duty on articles that we can make, and a small amount on such articles as we must import. For instance, let a heavy duty be faid on iron, coal, broadcloths, silks, wines and liquors; while teas, coffee, Ac., which are articles that we cannot raise, and which are necess ries among both the rich and the poor, should be subject to but a small duty. if any. We could hardly suppose that any sensible man would object to such a course; but politicians now a days only attend to the interests of the people, when those interests happen to coincide with their own. To make the case more clear, suppose a farmer made purchase of foreign merchandise to the amount of \$100 a year, the one half of which would probably be for coffee, tea and other necessaries. Now according to the free trade distrine. the duty on this \$100 worth of merchandise would amount to 20 per cent., making the sum of \$20, Suppose, then, that a duty of 40 per cent is imposed on foreign iron, coal, clothing, shoes, hats, leather, furniture, &c., articles that we can manufacture at home, and that no duty be placed on the coffee, &c., the result would be the same. We should be paying just the same amount of revenue. and at the same time have the satisfaction of knowing that we have encouraged our own mechanics and manufactures, by preventing foreigners sending in to us their coal, iron, shoes, hats, clothing, furniture, carriages, &c., which they produce so much cheaper by compelling their half starved population to work at from 6 to 20 cents per day, and which some of the leading "free trade advocates in Congress acknowledge we must come to if we wish to (Mr. McK.) Would suggest to his friend to waive compete with the British and other manufactures, of this place as a gentleman eminently qualified to Do our farmers and mechanics understand what is meant by this system of "free trade," as it is called, or rather miscalled ! It is simply this: The Bri-

we have to sell, there might be some comfort in all

his. But will they do so ! Not they. Not even our wheat, for which their people are daily suffering, unless it is at starvation prices. If one farmer bars, (our ports.) and permit their half starved and nullifier and his friends, are willing to barter away what they know to be our best interests, for the sake of office. The members of the South are determined to support their cotton planters. Most port some one for Pres dent, and let the farmers and mechanics take care of themselves.

T We make room for the following verses, at the request of one of our subscribers, who is somewhat anxious to see what a figure the offspring of his muse would cut in the columns of the "Amehow to con-titute themselves such. If not "exact Mr. Stevens then moved to insert in the excep- with regularity," we will venture to assert that some of them would resemble a city clock in many other particulars. For instance, they would all know how to strike; and if properly wound up, and the pendulum once set in motion, would, we presume. readily run down. Of course we have not the most distant allusion to -c nd. l. But the third statuza interposes a stumbling block, which to us appears ken to." A spirit d woman would shudder at the bare idea of such restriction; and we doubt whether even the Deaf and Dumb A-vlum would afford one. Washington Irwing says a woman's tongue is the only instrument whose edge crows keen by constant use. Dullness should therefore never form

that would not have it. GOOD WIVES.

Three things they should be like, and the same three things they should not be like.

> Good Wives like smi's should be a kin, Always their houses keep within; But not to follow fashions back. With all they have upon their back.

Good Wives like city clocks should be Exact with regularity; But not like city clocks so loud. Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.

To speak but when they're spoken to ; But not like echo so absurd. To have for ever the last word,

Congress.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL has at last possed the House as amen ed by the Serate. This was an unexpected result, by which the South will gain over the North, four or five members by fractional representation. The ratio of representation is fixed at 70,680 for each member. The bill, as originally passed by the House, fixed the ratio at 50,179, The Senate made at 70,000, which was amended by adding 680, which gives the South the advantage of the fractions. The present House consists of 242 members; under the new apportionment the next House will have but 223 members. Pennsylvania, instead of 28 members will have but 24. The following statement will show the loss and

gain of the differe	nt st	ates :	
The following !	States	lose,	
Maine,	1	Massachusetts	2
New Hampshire,	1	Connecticut,	2
Vermont,	1	New York,	6
New Jersey,	l.	Pennsylvania,	4
Maryland,	2	Virginia,	6
North Carolina,	4	South Carolin	a, 2
Georgia,	1	Tennessee,	2
Kentucky,	3		- 38 loss
The following 8	States	gain :	
Alabama,	2	Mississippi,	2
Louisiana,	1	Ohio	2
Indiana,	3	Ittinois,	4
Missouri,	3	Michigan,	2
			-19 gain
		Nett loss,	19

The following States remain as they were :

Khode Is	dand, Del	aware,	Atkansas.	
States.				
Eastern	States to	have	31	Had 3
Middle	da	do	64	7
Southern	do	do	50	7
Western	do	da	68	5
			223	24
				2.2

FOR THE AMERICAN.

General loss.

Register and Recorder.

Mr. Enryon :- Permit us to recommend to the Electors of Old Northumberland, Mr. James Beann discharge the duties of Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Than whom a more firm and uncompromising Democrat never breathed tish and other foreign manufacturers are to have the the air of freedom in this country. In his hands privilege of flooding our country with their own we could, with the utmost confidence, safely comwork free of duty, or as nea ly so as possible, and it mit our trust. His claims we consider of the stronour citizens cannot work as cheap, they must beg or gest nature. Let him go ahead.

> A HOST OF DEMOCRATS. McEwensville, June 15th, 1842.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Mn. Emron:-The Sunbury Gazette of last week contains an article on the subject of a Protecwere to ask his neighbor to throw open his bars, and tive Tariff, over the signature of A. K. The Edis permit his cattle to graze in his pasture, when he tor, in referring to said article, tells his readers that would refuse his neighbor the same privilege, he it contains "undeniable facts," Why does he not would be apt to think him a fool or a madman, also tell them that it contains misrepresentations? Yet this is the kind of "free trade" that our British Whether the writer himself is ignorant of the subneighbors want with us. They ask us to open our jet he writes on, or whether he thinks the people are, is not for me to decide; one thing is certain, greedy monufacturers and mechanics to graze and he makes gross representations. He asks "how do fatten upon the pasture that properly belongs to our such duties operate to encourage or sustain home own. This is what is called free trade and no tariff. products and manufactures? Obviously by increa-We have endeavored to give our farmers and me- sing their prices." Now, in order to see whether chanics a plain statement of facts, (and facts we will this is the truth or not, let us just take a glance at pledge ourselves to prove them,) so that they may a few facts, and see what effect a Protective Tariff be enabled to judge for themselves. Some may ask has had on the prices of protected articles. Do not what object can the people have in view by a- muslins, calicoes, and other cotton goods sell at dopting such a course. We answer the people much lower prices now, than they did before a Prohave none, but politicians have. John C. Cal- tective Tariff was in operation! I appeal to all houn, who leads the South by the nose, was in 1815 who know any thing about this subject, whether a furious tariff man. He is now for "free trade," this is not the fact-whether muslins and many of because he thinks it will benefit the Southern Cot- ther articles do not sell for much less now, that ton growers; and some of our President make s and they did before they were manufactured in the Unioffice hunters, rather than to displease the great ted States, under a Protective Tariff. And is it not plain that if we would suffer our factories to be broken down by Free Trade, that England and other nations would take advantage of this, and would put on their own exorbitant prices, and we of the members of Penna, are determined to sup- would have to submit to their imposition ! Is this not frequently the case with individuals! Does not the man of large capital sometimes commence underselling his neighbor of limited resources, for the very purpose of breaking him down, and thus get rid of competition, and then sell at his own

If the editor of the Gazette wishes to tell his readers nothing but the truth, he will correct the impres ion his editorial was intended to make. Perhans he is too young to know what the prices of cotton goods were before they were manufactured in this country. Free trade does very well in theory, but it will not answer in practice.

It is folly for Americans to talk about free trade. when other nations put a heavy duty on all they receive from us.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. Entrou-I am opposed to what are generasurmountable; "To speak but when they're spo- ally termed puffs, but having been for many years acquainted with Mr. Peter Pursel, one of our farmers near Soubury, and knowing him to be a man of unblemished moral character, of a strong and discriminating mind, well stored with useful knowledge, and an industrious and useful member of society, and also being an unwavering and consistent part or parcel of a woman's character; and as for Democrat of the Jefferson school for the last thirtythe "last word," we should like to see the woman five years, which should give him a strong claim to the support of the Democratic party of Northumberland county, I would beg leave respectfully to bring his name before the public through your valuable pop r, as a gentleman well qualified to represent our county in the House of Representatives of our next legislature. A CITIZEN OF POINT.

"BRILLIANT IDEA !- The ' Reporter' says for eating and drinking Harrisburg is a per feet gem' Rather bard of direction, aint it ! 'perfect beefstake' suits our gastric notions rather better. - Signal.

A perfect boar (bore) would be much more

Caught. The following is from the Philadelphia letter of

the Journal of Commerce : "It is reiterated here that the Mechanics' Bank will resume specie payments on or about the 1-t of July. Not a word is heard from either the Manufactures, the Movamensing, or Penn Township. They are as quiet as the grave. A good oke, at the expence of the Movamensing, has been circulating here for the part few days, more currently than its bil s. A gentleman had given his note to the Bank for some \$3,400, and called a few days since to poy it. To his inquiries, the clerk answered that the Bank had parted with it The gentleman expressed his regret, but continued pulling out his money, and commenced counting it over. The clerk, seeing that the bills were of our specie-paying Banks, requested him to stop till be inquired for the note at the Ca-hier's room. In a few minutes he returned with the note, which was handed to the owner in exchange for the roll of bills. The owner was not long in tearing the name from the note, nor the clerk in discovering that the billis, except a few on the top, were all of their own Bank. He hastily remarked, "We do not take these bills here, sir." The reply was prompt : "1" you prefer the note, (handing it back less a signature,) take it," The clerk was caught, and had to s and the shave of his own razor. Served him right. The disreputable practice is observed here. by most of the suspended Banks, of throwing their bills receivable into the specie-paying Banks for collection. Of course these latter Banks will not take any thing but specie, or its equivalent, in pay. The suspended Bank makes the discount on their own paper, but loses all character for honor or

MR. STRICKLAND. - This accomplished engineer and architect has been complimented by being choen an honorary member of the Royal Soci ty of Engineers, a body which numbers the best talent of England among its members. The honor is no doubt a very great one but it is, as usual with all like honors in England, cumbered with an initiatory fee of ten guineas. It is very complimentary but it is very expensive to be treated with much consideration by 'big bogs' in England. We were once in London and received a very kind invitation to dine with the members of the Royal Philosophical S ciety. We went, and enjoyed the dinner and society with great gusto. When about to retire, duly impressed with a greatful recollection of the hospitality of the members of the Royal Philoso. phical Society, we were accosted at the door by a trim looking gentleman, with a demand for payment of a small bill he held in his hand, consisting of sundry items, such as wine, dinner, lights attendance, &., and amounting in all to the reasonable sum of five guineas. We paid the bill and said nothing, but thought so much that the circumstance