

the river was completely inundated. In some low buildings, the first stories were either partially or wholly filled with water; which was deep enough to enable the steam and horse ferry boats to take their passengers as high up as Second street, and to permit the steam-boat D. Webster to discharge her cargo at Tatem's Foundry on Plum, above the line of Pearl street.

At Portsmouth, although the river rose about six or seven feet higher than it did in the celebrated Pumpkin flood of 1811, the damage sustained has been much less considerable than could have been expected.

The Great Miami, Scioto, Cuyahoga, Sandusky, Tuscarawas, Mahoning, Nishillen, and other streams of less note, overflowed their banks—sweeping off bridges, mills, fences and other property to a large amount, the bare enumeration of which would fill up an ordinary newspaper.

From Louisville we have no certain information. Our latest intelligence from that place is to the 17th ult. at which time the water had reached more than half way up to Main-street, and was still rising.

Shippingport, Portland and New Albany were totally overflowed.

At Madison, in the same state, but little injury has been sustained—the principal part of the town being about forty feet above high water mark.

Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana, was completely inundated—the water being said to have been from ten to twenty feet deep over the greater part of the town.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Benton, in his late famous speech, made a most tremendous assault upon the Bank of the United States, his eye the while, in a fine frenzy rolling. Hear him!

"It carries all before it! It bestrides as a Colossus, the charter Congress gave it. It claps a foot upon a word here, and a phrase there—rears her gigantic form above all law, and boldly places an empire at defiance." (The audacious wizen.)

Od's metaphors! As Bob Acres might have said, Tully is eclipsed and Demosthenes outdone; the one never caught so much of poetic inspiration, nor did the other thunder half so loud.

Mr. Russh's Letter.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner. We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from Mr. Russh to the Anti-Masonic State Committee. It is his reply to a note addressed to him by that Committee, in obedience to a resolution adopted by the late State Convention.

Mr. Russh to the Anti-Masonic State Committee.

YORK, Pa. March 2d, 1832. GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, conveying the information that the Anti-Masonic State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 22nd of last month, nominated me as one of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States; for which mark of confidence, I desire to express to that body through you, as their committee, my grateful thanks.

You call upon me at the same time, under the injunction of a resolution adopted by the Convention, to say whether I will vote for William Wirt of Maryland, as President, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President, in the event of my being chosen an elector.

When the Constitution was framed, the theory of this part of it was, that the electors, when chosen by the suffrages of the people, were to be left free to vote for whomsoever they thought best qualified to fill high offices, without reference to the opinions of the people at large; but the practice has been otherwise. When Washington was first chosen, his transcendent and spotless worth, commanded the eager vote of the whole nation.

A fellow citizen in New York has been murdered by a large and daring confederacy of Free-Masons, for telling their secrets.

The spirit that led to this deed has proved itself able to rescue the murderers from punishment; for Masonic witnesses would not testify against brother Masons, preferring to be committed to prison for not answering, nor would Masonic jurymen convict them, although jurymen, not Masons, were satisfied of their guilt.

It shows the Lodge to be too strong for the Law. Can there be a greater reproach to the Republic? Intelligent and good men interpret innocently the oaths of Free-Masonry, which in their literal import are no less coarse than shocking. There is no fear that harm will come of the institution through such men.

Entertaining these opinions; if the suffrages of the people should clothe me with the trust for which your partiality has put me in nomination, I will not fail to vote for Mr.

Wirt as President, and Mr. Ellmaker as Vice President. I know that the Constitution says nothing about Masonry or Anti-Masonry; nor does it about other party names under which our people have from time to time been arranged, and still are.

Anti-Masonry, though cardinal as a qualification in our candidates, is not the only one. If it were, I should not be able to vote for them. A vast range of duty beyond this, attaches to those who may be called by their country to the exalted offices in question.

I cannot conclude without offering my congratulations to the committee on the steady and firm progress of our cause. Here, in our State, we have a happy omen in the cordial and unanimous nomination of Mr. Ritner for Governor.

It is material to add, that if we do not prevail against this Institution by bringing popular opinion to bear upon it at the polls; in other words, if we do not make the question political, we cannot prevail at all.

I have the honor to remain, With great respect, Your obedient & obliged servant, RICHARD RUSH.

- To JOSEPH WALLACE, WILLIAM AYRES, JOHN McCORD, JOHN R. JONES, HENRY MERTZ, Z. McLENNAN, JOHN BURROWS, BENJAMIN S. STEWART, JOHN R. ROSEBERG,

FOREIGN NEWS.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New York, on the 10th inst. from Europe, brings intelligence thirteen days later to the evening of the 6th of February.

A conspiracy of some importance has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down, the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continues, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned.

question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Captain Warrington was still sitting.

The state of Italy is very unsettled. Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messenger des Chambres, dated yesterday, reach us this morning. They add but little to the information which had previously arrived, respecting the conspiracy.

ITALY.—The news from Italy is to the 24th Jan. The General Grabowski, Commandant General of the Austrian forces, had received despatches from Col. Barbieri, in which the Colonel requested the assistance of the Austrian army to favor them the entrance of the Pontifical troops into Bologna.

It is said that within the last fortnight, M. de Metternich has addressed to the French Government a diplomatic note, in which he declares that Austria, whenever she has interfered in the affairs of Italy, was not actuated by a spirit of conquest, but merely by a conservative feeling.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Another arrival brings intelligence from Paris to the 9th of February—three days later.

Advices from Alexandria, received at Trieste, state that Ibrahim Pacha had received a severe repulse at St. Jean d'Acre on the 9th of December.

The troops of the Pope, on the 20th January, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Casino, Neri, took the place with some slaughter, and made a hundred prisoners.

A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there, and elsewhere. Cardinal Albani arrived there on the 22d, and issued a proclamation of amnesty.

The Queen of Spain was delivered of a Princess on the 30th January, to the disappointment of the royalists, who had expected a Prince.

The Manifesto of Don Pedro, who had embarked from Nantes for Belle Isle, is published in the Constitutionnel of the 8th, dated on board of the frigate Rainha de Portugal.

The Journal of Commerce has Paris dates to Feb. 10th, and Havre to the 14th, both inclusive; five days later than the previous accounts.

The most interesting item of news is the renewal of disturbances in Italy. The Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th, was engaged on the subject of pensions.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-second Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, March 12.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution directing the Clerk to purchase 240 copies of the Documentary History of the Bank of the United States.

TUESDAY, March 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out that clause of it which provides for the representation of fractions.

The amendment was carried by 24 to 23. Mr. Hill moved to strike out 47,700 and insert 44,000, as the ratio in the bill, which was lost.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the U. S.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee to which was referred the application of the U. States Bank for a renewal of its charter, reported a bill, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Representatives, bills granting pensions to numerous individuals, were reported from the Committee on Revolutionary pensions.

Mr. Wayne addressed the House for about two hours in favor of his amendment, but without having concluded, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, he gave way to a motion for an adjournment, which was carried.

THURSDAY, March 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Apportionment Bill was read a third time and Mr. Webster moved its recommitment to the Committee from which it was reported.

After some discussion the bill was laid on the table, and a motion made to reconsider the vote of Monday last, by which the proposition to represent fractions was rejected, which motion is still pending.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for opening a road in Arkansas Territory, from Villenont, in Chicot county, to Little Rock.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. Wayne concluded his remarks in favor of his amendment, which he modified by striking from it that part which required the committee to act in the recess.

FRIDAY, March 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions were offered and private bills acted upon. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and discussed.

In the House of Representatives, an amendment to the Constitution, changing the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, was taken up, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

SATURDAY, March 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay's resolution was further discussed, and several bills passed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Surveyor-General's Office in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan.

We understand there is no reality in the surmise of several distant papers, that our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Warr, was about to settle in Louisiana for the improvement of his health—and can say positively, he has no intention of changing his residence from Baltimore.