the river was completely inudated. 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 boats might, it is stated in one of the city papers; have passed from Vine street down Second, where, at the intersection of Elm, the water was upon the roof of Mr. Tatem's house. From Mill creek to Deer greek, a distance of two miles, and from the river up to Lower market and Pearl streets, was avowing unequivocally the writer's determione continued sheet of water, excepting only where the walls of the buildings hid it from the sight, varying in depth from one foot to five and twenty feet and upwards, which, from Tuesday the 14th, to Tuesday the 21st, was covered with boats, arks and rafts of every description; and it is believed that, during the three last days before the water that city, for the purpose of removing the persons and property of the inhabitants to places of security. Five hundred families, many of which have lost their all, are said to have been obliged to abandon their dwellings. and two or more persons are understood to nave been drowned. The total loss of pro-1,000,000. Among the sufferers, we regret to state, is the editor of the Commercial Daily Advertiser, whose counting room, although in the fourth story of a large brick building on the bank of the river, was completely overflowed, and his papers, books, seriously injured. The publication of per was suspended for two weeks-

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.— No estimate of the loss is given; but it is said to be comparatively trifling.

whether any injury has been sustained by

that establishment.

The Great Miami, Scioto, Cuyahoga, Sandusky, Tuscarawas, Mahoning, Nunishillen, 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 .-Among the distressing occurrences, to which the flood has given rise, we regret to notice the death of a gentleman of the name of Brown, said to be from the neighborhood of Burlington, Vermont, who was drowned in the night of the 10th ult. while attempting to cross Conneaut creek on one of the horses belonging to the Cleaveland stage, in which he was a passenger. His body had every heart. At every Presidential electics members on the Morgan trials, would was occupied by the pontifical forces in contact opposition. At every Presidential electics members on the Morgan trials, would was occupied by the pontifical forces in contact opposition. injury sustained by the Ohio and Miami canals, and the works connected with them, so far as our information extends, has, fortunately been comparatively trifling.

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. Several frame-houses on Water-street had been swept off from their foundations; and the damage done to goods and property, it was feared, would be incalculable.

Shippingport, Portland and New Albany ere 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. A few houses, situated on the first bottom, have however, suffered some damage, the nature of which is not

Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana, was com pletely inundated—the water being said to have been from ten to twenty feet deep over the greater part of the town. No particulars of the damage sustained in this town have, however, reached us; and we trust it is by no means as great as has been represented.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.

Bank of the United States, his eye the while, in a fine frenzy rolling. Hear him!

a Collossus, the charter Congress gave it. stitution is dangerous; it ought not to be al-It claps a foot upon a word here, and a phrase lowed to exist in a well governed country; there—rears her gigantic form above all law, and boldly places an empire at defiance." (The audacious vixen.) "And yet there are ny of man, that the weaker should ever bind get rid of it. The institution makes a claim Which changed his form at will—from bird ing; but unfortunately they are mixed up with to beast-from lion to serpent-from ser- the demon-spirit of its terrific oaths-like pent to water-from a river of flowing the blood with the pound of flesh. With thrown upon him."

Od's metaphors! As Bob Acres might complicated horror; and continuing, to this have said, Tully is eclipsed and Demosthenes hour, to insult society by retaining in feloutdone; the one hever caught so much of lowship criminals convicted under the laws postic inspiration, nor did the other thunder of the land of having had a share in this naif so foud. The Senator from Missouri is crime! great man. Another such a speech and the Bank is done up root and branch-paoter Mr. McDuffie and all Lanoaster, (Ohio,) Gezette.

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Mr. Rush's Letter.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner. We take pleasure in laying before our reanation to give his vote for the Anti-Masonic candidates, in case he should be chosen an addressed.

Mr. Rush to the Anti-Masonic State Committee.

YORK, Pa. March 2d, 1832. GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letdence, I desire to express to that body thro' to the common sonse of the people. The respect to Romania.

der the injunction of a resolution adopted outraged them; and that can, at any time by the Convention, to say whether I will hereafter, outrage them at pleasure. The vote for William Wirt of Maryland, as Pre- Masonic force opposed to us, is in reality sident, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania, very small in numbers; but it is well trained, as Vice-President, in the event of my being has command of funds, and is leagued to-

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 whom- the cities, where lodges are like garrisons, their fleet, which was much damaged, was soever they thought best qualified to fill and keep all in obedience around them; but in compelled to leave the port, while the army high offices, without reference to the opin- the interior. We are the militia; but the retired upon Caiffa. A deputy from the ions 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. There was no competition. Party spirit shrunk from his presence. He was the common father of the people.-There was no occasion to say who was to be voted for. The name was written upon any legislative power, the facts proved upon without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna tion since, the electoral candidates, if no long since have led to a forfeiture of its prividistinct pledge has come from them, though sometimes this has been given, have voted it stands upon no such footing, and society according to a tacit understanding that has been as binding. The difference is only in form. I do not object even to a pledge, lative act of incorporation, so far, merely as and issued a proclamation of amnesty. where there is good reason for it; and in acceding to it on the present occasion, I must beg permission briefly to assign my reasons.

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. This is enough. 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. But it has been demonstrated that evil-minded men, or those of weak understandings, commit murder under color of these oaths. If they do this, they will, beyond dispute, commit other bad actions, under the same misconceived obli-Mr. Benton, in his late famous speech, gations. Some of these, society will never made a most tremendous assault upon the find out, owing to the concealments which the oaths inculcate. Hence it is plain, that Masonry is a power which, through its bad instruments, works against the rest of so "It carries all before it! It bestrides as ciety, and works in the dark. Such an Inand since its energy and wealth give it an influence not to be extirpated but at the polls, I hold this resort to be the first politipeople to talk about new restrictions to bind | cal duty of every citizen. I am for suspendthis gigantic power, as if it was in the desting all other political differences until we the stronger party! No, Sir! We are en- to irresponsibility for the conduct of its bad members, such as is accorded to religion; -once believed to be the fabulous but who so far gone in delusion as to admit of frenzied Poets-that monster the claim? The charities, in the abstract, water to a column of blazing fire! and thus much cunning, it affects to complain of beeluded, in the act of receiving them, the ing persecuted. What a plea! after placgrasp and catch of every chain that was ing itself in a position hostile to the rest of society, by being the cause of a crime of

> Entertaining these opinions, if the suffragest of the people should clothe me with the nomination, I will not fail to vote for Mr. He absented himself from the House on a ly three hours, when the motion to amend from Baltimore Chronicle.

Wirt as President, and Mr. Ellmaker as question embracing the foreign policy adop- the amendment was carried by Vice President. I know that the Constitu- ted by the British Government. tion says nothing about Masonry or Anti-Masonry; nor does if about other party names the rest pardoned. The court martial on under which our people have from time to Captain Warrington was still sitting. An ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 27 time been arranged, and still are. But, with immense mob had collected at Manchester, to 20. ders the following letter from Mr. Rush to these names, certain opinions are well known in obedience to the call of the Political Union cargo at Tatem's Foundary on Plum, above the Anti-Masonic State Committee. It is to be identified. In like manner it is well Society, and been dispersed by the civil and the line of Pearl street. The largest steam- his reply to a note addressed to him by that understood, that if the above candidates military authority. Committee, in obedience to a resolution a- should be elected, it will be taken as a voice dopted by the late State Convention. The from the people against this Institution; letter is energetic and unambiguous, giving which I for one regard as the greatest publis Phillippe, preparatory to embarking on to the principles and aims of the Anti-Ma- lic mischief beforeus; and consequently think his projected invasion of Portugal. He was sonic party that decided and rightful prefer- that to effect its overthrow in a peaceable dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's ence, which their importance claims; and and constitutional manner, is the most im- uniform? portant ineasure of public policy that we have to achieve.

elector. It dwells appropriately on the en- ification in our candidates, is not the only ing. They add but little to the information proposed to amend the resolution by direccouragement which the progress of our one. If it were, I should not be able to which had previously arrived, respecting the ting the Committee to report by the third cause holds out for perseverence; and in vote for them. A vast range of duty be- conspiracy. Paris was in perfect tranquilithe concluding passage urges considerations | youd this, attaches to those who may be | ty on Saturday evening, but the arrests conthat should impress themselves deeply on called by their country to the exalted offi- tinued; and it is somewhat remarkable that the mind of every one who sees and acknow- ces in question. I would not have our among those already made, there are many began to recede, not less than one hundred ledges the evils of Masonry and Masonic inand fifty skiffs and boats were built within fluence, though yet hesitating as to the application of the remedy. These evils are still less persecutors. I would have them The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently wide-spread and deep-rooted; the LAW can- advance the reasonable and just ends of serious character. not hold them in her grasp, nor tear them Anti-Masonry, only as they could do so in ITALY .-- The news from Italy is to the from the soil. The people alone, by the connexion with the other great interests of 24th Jan. The General Grabowski, Comfirm exercise of their chief political duty, the nation; which I believe they would mandant General of the Austrian forces, had can remove them effectually and banish them sedulously and faithfully promote. I be. received despatches from Col. Barbieri, in bate. forever; and to their virtue and patriotism, lieve them both to be men of a high order; which the Colonel requested the assistance perty is estimated at between \$500,000 and therefore, in the last resort, is the appeal free from violent passions or prejudices of of the Austrian army to favor them the enany kind; Mr. Wirt eminently fitted for the trance of the Pontifical troops into Bologna, Presidency by a rare union of commanding which was defended by a considerable corps abilities with virtue; Mr. Ellmaker not less of patriots. All the civic guards had retrofitted by education, talents and dignity for gaded upon Bologna. the Vice-Presidency.

you, as their committee, my grateful more it is examined the more it is approved. It seeks to vindicate the sanctity of the laws; You call upon me at the same time, un- to expel from the land an Institution that has gether by frightful oaths. It has also, for the present, a noisy press on its side, thro' fear or infatuation. But other presses not afraid to speak out, are fast rising up; not in militia are the country, and by firmness and perseverance, we shall prevail.

It is material to add, that if we do not prevailagainst this Institution by bringing popular opinion to bear upon it at the polls; in other words, if we do not make the question leges under a writ of Quo warranto. But cannot have the benefit of this legal corrective. A lodge will deign to accept a legisto enable it to hold property: but it looks to the legislature for nothing else. All inferior lodges derive their charter of existence, from the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Lodge is self-created. It rides in a sphere of its own. It is independent of the legislature. The Quo warranto must therefore issue by the people, and the decision be had on the election ground. There, or elsewhere, must be found the Hercules to destroy the Hydra. I have the honor to remain,

With great respect, Your obedient & obliged servant,

RICHARD RUSH. To JOSEPH WALLACE, WILLIAM AVRES, JOHN McCord, JOHN R. JONES, HENRY MERTZ, Z. McLenegan, John Burrowes, Beniamin 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 liscovered 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 celebrated Soct of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government—the Chief has been seized and the Hall in which they held their

sittings closed. England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Con- History of the Bank of the United States. ference. The two Governments it is said After a short debate the resolution was ahave held the most decided language to the greed to. The bill to establish certain post other powers. The seizure of M. Stevens, tresses, it is asserted has been arranged. the question was decided, the House ad-The Belgian Government it is stated in an journed. [Globe. article from Brussels desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-Resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slow-

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung,

The state of Italy is very unsettled.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Lou-

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messager des Cham-Anti-Masonry, though cardinal as a qual- bres, dated yesterday, reach us this morn-

It is said that within the last fortnight, M. I cannot conclude without offering my pe Metternich has addressed to the French mation that the Anti-Masonic State Con- steady and firm progress of our cause .- | declares that Austria, whenever she has inthe height of the water preventing all access vention, held at Harrisburg on the 22nd of the printing office. The publication of last month, nominated me as one of the in the cordial and unanimous nomination of tuated by a spirit of conquest, but merely by electors of President and Vice President of Mr. Ritner for Governor. It is the cause a conservative feeling, and that this motive the American has also been suspended from electors of President and Vice President of Mr. Ritner for Governor. It is the cause a conservative feeling, and that this motive the same cause; but we have not heard the United States; for which mark of confi-

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 reof that day, he ordered a general assault of the town by sea and land, which continued for eight hours, without interruption. The Egyptians were killed in great numbers, and Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, and held frequent conferences with the Viceroy.

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, political, we cannot prevail at all. If the and made a hundred prisoners. On the lodged existed by act of incorporation from next day they occupied the village of Forli,

> A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there, and elsewhere. Cardinal Albain arrived there on the 22d,

The discussions on the budget were coninued in the French Chambers. The de bates were long and animated.

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

The Manifesto of Don Pedro, who had embarked from Nantes for Belle Isle, is pubished in the Constitutionel of the 8th, dated on board of the frigate Rainha de Portugal. It is an animated and long address to all loyal Portuguese, promising indemnity to those who take no voluntary part against him.

The papers, so far as we have had time to glance at them, contain little intelligence of interest. No later dates from England

than were received by the Samson. 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 enewal of disturbances in Italy.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th was engaged on the subject of pensions. On the 6th they were occupied in the discussion of the budget.

The N. York American says, the French government had ordered four regiments to Italy—to co-operate with or paralyse the Austrians in the marches of Ancona and Bologna.

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 roads, and to alter and discontinue others,

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.

24 to 23. Mr. Hill moved to 47,700 and insert 44,000, as the ratio in the bill, which was lost. The bill was then

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. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen by ballot. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Daniel and E. Everett, and opposed by Messrs. Blar of S. Carolina, Leavitt, Drayton, Caml eleng, and Angel. Mr. Jenifer Monday in April. - [Ibid.

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. The resolution for the purchase of sixty copies of the Legislative and Documentary History of the United States Bank was adopted, after a long de-

In the House of Representatives, bills granting pensions to numerous individuals. were reported from the Committee on Revolutionary pensions. The House, at an early hour, resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States -the amendment offered by Mr. Root, that ter of vesterday's date, conveying the infor- congratulations to the committee on the Government a diplomatic note, in which he the Committee be chosen by ballot, being under discussion, Mr. Collier addressed the House at length, and Mr. McDuffie briefly, in favor of the amendment. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment was lost-yeas 100, nays 100—the Speaker giving the casting vote in the negative. Mr. Wayne's amendment, which proposed the appointment of a Committee, to meet in the respect of Congress, to examine into the general arrange. ment of the Bank, was next considered. Mr. Wayne addressed the House for about ceived a severe repulse at St. Jean d'Acre two hours in favor of his amendment, but on the 9th of December. On the morning without having concluded, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, he gave way to a motion for anadjournment, which was carried.—[Ibid. 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, with general instructions for the report of a bill apportioning the representatives, as nearly as may be, among the several States, according to their representative population as compared with the representative population of the United

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 Arkan sas Territory, from Villemont, 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. After a further debate of some length, a part of which was of a personal character, the question was taken and the amendment rejected-yeas 26, nays 164. Mr. Adams then proposed to amend the original resolution by limiting the enquiry to the alleged violations of the charter of the Bank, &c. and directing the Committee to report by the 21st April. Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend this amendment so as to extend the proposed enquiry, when it was finally adopted—yeas 106, nays 92. The resolution thus amended was agreed to, the Committee directed to consist of seven; and the House, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.—[Ibid.

FRIDAY, March 16. [In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions were offered and private bills acted upon. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and dis-

In the House of Representative, 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.—Ibid.

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. Considerthe Ghent Editor is justified by Leopold's and for other purposes, was read the third able time was spent in the consideration of Government, on the ground that he instigation and passed. Mr. Doddridge moved a the general appropriation bill for the supted the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the vote rejecting the bill port of government for the year 1832.—
tion of the demolition of the Belgian forfor the benefit of Mrs. Decatury but before Various amendments were proposed and agreed to, and others rejected or withdrawn. The bill, as amended, was eventually ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—1b.

We understand there is no reality in the surmise of several distant papers, that our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Wrat, was Webster, by striking out that clause of it about to settle in Louisiana for the improvely in the House of Commons. Sir Henry which provides for the representation of ment of his health—and can say positively, Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. fractions. The subject was discussed near-he has no intention of changing his residence

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