

## Congressional.

### IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1831.

The PRESIDENT, *pro tem.* communicated the annual statement of the Secretary of the Senate, of the disposition made of the contingent fund of that body.

A message in writing was received from the PRESIDENT of the United States, through Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information in his power, relative to the captures, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens by the Provincial authorities of New Brunswick, and the measures which, in consequence thereof, have been adopted by the Executive.

Mr. HOLMES submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any further negotiation is commenced, proposed or intended, in regard to the North Eastern boundary of the United States.

Mr. HAYNE gave notice that he would, tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of South Carolina, for advances made to the United States, during the late war.

Mr. FOOT gave notice that he would, tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a bill, supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Rhode Island, for a post route; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the memorial of Edmund Fanning and Benjamin Pendleton, of New York, praying relief for losses sustained in a scientific and exploring expedition in the South Seas, &c.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after a short time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

*Fifth Census.* A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Secretary, A. J. Donelson, transmitting two letters from the Secretary of State, in relation to the Fifth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. WHITTLESBY moved, that as the committees of the House were not yet organized, the message should, for the present, be laid on the table.

Mr. TAYLOR asked for the reading of the letters; which, being done, they were laid on the table, and, by unanimous consent, 10,000 copies of the message and documents were directed to be printed.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. HOFFMAN observed, that unless some member would move to go into the election of officers, or proceed to the transaction of some other business, he would move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. DODDRIDGE moved that the House do now proceed to the election of a *Sergeant at arms*; which motion being agreed to.

Messrs. R. M. Johnson, Jaryis, Lewis Condict, and Gilmore were appointed tellers, and on counting the votes there appeared on the

1st Ballot.	
For John Oswald Dunn,	89
William A. Gordon,	46
David Brearley,	33
William Robinson,	13
Whole number of votes	181

Necessary to a choice, 91  
There being no election the House proceeded to a

2d Ballot.	
John Oswald Dunn,	95
William A. Gordon,	51
David Brearley,	23
William Robinson,	9

Whole number of votes, 183  
John Oswald Dunn, (the late incumbent,) was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

The House next proceeded to the election of a *Principal Door-Keeper*.

Messrs. Cambreleng, L. Condict, Thompson, of Ohio, and Newton, were appointed tellers, and on the 1st Ballot there appeared for

Overton Carr, 140  
OVERTON CARR was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

The House next entered upon the nomination of candidates for the office of *Assistant Door-Keeper*.

Messrs. Root, Mercer, Drayton and Sutherland, were appointed tellers.

There being no election, on motion of Mr. Root, the House adjourned.

## Indiana Legislature.

### HOUSE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12 h.

Mr. Lane from the standing committee on the State Prison, reported a bill to revive an act entitled "An act for the relief of the subscribers to the building of the State Prison."

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the 3 per cent. fund, of which 150 copies were ordered to be printed.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12 h.

Mr. McCarty offered a resolution; that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report to the Senate a memorial to Congress, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to obtain an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title, within this State, &c. which was read and adopted.

Mr. Hayes offered for adoption a resolution, instructing the Committee on Canals, &c. to inquire into the expediency of adopting a joint memorial to Congress, praying for an appropriation to remove the obstruction &c. of the Wabash River, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Whitcomb moved the adoption of a Resolution, for a special Committee to be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing a mode of descent of the real and personal estate of Indians within the limits of this State. Mr. Ewing moved to amend the same, by inserting after the word "Indians," "as far as the estate may be legally ascertained to be individual property acquired by treaty stipulation," which motion prevailed.—On motion of Mr. McCarty, the resolution was laid on the table as amended.

Mr. Herod offered for adoption a resolution, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Circuit Courts to hold three terms a year, and transferring the jurisdiction of Probate business to said Courts.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the same by striking out all that part which related to the transfer of Probate business; which motion did not prevail; and on motion of Mr. Clark the same was laid on the table.

### HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Reid presented the petition of sundry citizens of Dearborn County, praying the incorporation of a company for constructing a Rail Road from Harrison to Indianapolis.

Petitions were presented  
By Mr. Parks, from James Chase praying articles of impeachment to be preferred against a justice of the peace of Lawrence County; which was referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Thornton, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred a petition on that subject, reported a bill for the incorporation of the town of New Albany; which was read the first time, and ordered to a 3d reading on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson,  
*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to require no religious test to render a witness competent to give evidence.

Mr. Ferguson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law regulating the duties of justices of the peace, as to give jurisdiction to them, in cases where administrators or executors are plaintiffs or defendants; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Culley,  
*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law regulating Probate Courts, as to fix the length of time said courts shall be held in each county.

On motion of Mr. Angle,  
*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia law, as to exempt from military duty in time of peace all persons, who have served 5 years as commissioned officers.

Mr. Maxwell introduced the following resolution,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, regulating musters as to do away Battalion and Company musters.

Mr. Clark moved so to amend the resolution, so as to establish one Regimental muster in each year.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the resolution with the proposed amendment on the table, which prevailed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Tebb, respecting the Knox County Poor House, which was ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Pollock presented the petition of Mr. Haines and others, praying for a

new county, to be composed of the fractional township in which the town of Rising Sun is situated—referred.

Mr. Fletcher offered for adoption a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law so as to provide for holding the terms of the Supreme Court in the months of June and January.

On motion of Mr. Whitcomb, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing introduced a joint resolution relative to internal improvement, a protecting tariff, and the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole Senate and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

### HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14

Mr. Casey, from the committee on Military affairs to whom was referred the petition of John Jennings and others praying the abolition of Battalion, Regimental and drill musters, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on that subject at present; which were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Brady introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Elections to inquire into the expediency of giving the election of Collectors of State and county revenue, in the several counties in this State and the election of county Treasurers directly to the people;

Which on motion of Mr. Casey, was laid upon the table.

### IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Hendricks presented the petition of sundry citizens of Decatur and Dearborn counties—praying for an act of incorporation to enable them to construct a Rail road, from Lawrenceburg on the Ohio River, to Indianapolis—referred.

Mr. Sering offered, for adoption, a resolution—That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of inviting, by joint resolution, the officers of the Bank of the United States to locate a branch in this state, and for other purposes, which was read and adopted.

### HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Thornton from the same committee, to which was reported a resolution of this House, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of so amending "an act regulating the interest of money," approved February 1st, 1831, as to repeal so much thereof as authorizes any higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. reported it as inexpedient to legislate on that subject.

The House would not concur in the report; after some considerable discussion, Mr. Thornton moved to lay the report on the table, on which the Ayes and Noes were taken, and the motion negatived, Ayes 16, Noes 55.

Mr. Thornton moved to commit said report to a committee of the whole House and make it the order of the day for to-morrow, which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Cravens moved to refer the report to a select committee.

Mr. Crume moved to amend said motion as to instruct the committee to bring in a bill repealing so much of the law of last Session upon that subject as is contemplated in said resolution; which proposition was accepted by Mr. Cravens, as a modification of his motion; the question was then taken on the motion, and agreed to.

Ordered that Messrs. Cravens, Robinson and Crume be that committee.

### IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

The Joint Resolution relative to the removal of the Pension office at Corydon to Indianapolis, was read a 2d time.

Mr. Lemon moved that it be recommended with instructions to amend it so that the consent of a majority of all the Pensioners should be signified in favor of such removal.—The Ayes and Noes having been called for stood thus: Ayes 15 Noes 15; and the question recurring on its passage the ayes and noes having been called for stood thus: Ayes 17 Noes 11, said resolution passed.

Omission.—In giving a list of the members of the House of Representatives, in our paper of the 8th inst., the delegation from the County of Dearborn was accidentally omitted. We were not apprised of the omission till since our last publication. We avail ourselves with pleasure of the present opportunity to make the correction. The members of the House of Representatives from Dearborn, all of whom were present at the organization of the House, are Messrs. David V. Culley, Warren Tebb, and William Flake.

Since the foregoing was in type we have been informed that the county of Vermillion was also omitted in the list referred to. The Representatives from Vermillion are Messrs. John Gardner and Eli Reynolds.

The message of the president to congress at the opening of the present session, is published in preceding columns. Of the document we can say, it is altogether worthy of the great mind of the patriot statesman whose impress it bears, and from whom it emanates. In this message, we had expected to have found the repair of the National Road recommended; but as it is not, we presume the president designs to make it the subject of a special message to congress at an early day. Notwithstanding some are of opinion that on the subject of the Bank of the United States, the President's mind has undergone a change since the last year, we think the reference at the close of this message, to his opinions in detail contained in his message of last year, proves directly the contrary. We are therefore, justified in saying, that the president's mind has undergone no change on this subject since the last year—and that he still believes the Bank of the United States, as at present chartered and privileged, a dangerous institution. As a further proof of this, we see that in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, that officer recommends the re-chartering of the present bank, so modified as to meet the views of the president and recommend itself to the confidence of the people.

Penn. Examiner.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

*Mrs. Royal's Paul Pry.*—Mrs. Royal is at her post at Washington. We received the first number of her Paul Pry yesterday from Washington. The following is the cream of her cargo:—

"We shall patronize merit of whatsoever country, sect or politics. We shall advocate the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of conscience. The enemies of these bulwarks of common safety, as they have shown none, shall receive no mercy at our hands, and as for those cannibals the anti-masons, the cotemporaries of negro insurgents, we shall meet them upon their own ground—I mean that of extermination. For the rest, let all pious generals, colonels and commanders of army and navy who make war upon old women beware—let all pious postmasters who cheat the government by franking tracts, beware. Let the same pious men who have robbed the mail of our money, beware. Let all pious contractors who stop packages beware. Let all pious postmasters who cannot read, commence learning henceforth—never too late to learn. Let all pious booksellers who take bribes fear and tremble. Let all pious young ladies who hawk tracts into young gentlemen's rooms beware; and let Old Maids and Old Bachelors marry as soon as they can. So look out good folks!"

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Republican.

Whether Mr. Clay, made a bargain with Mr. Adams or not, one thing is plain, that by consenting to take the first office in his gift, he chose to render himself obnoxious to suspicion—to brave and disregard it. This he did, in defiance of the charge of bargain holed in his teeth by "honest George Krummer." Now in defiance of all precedent, he enters the Senate of the U. States on the eve of a presidential contest, in which he declares that he occupies the position of a candidate. Grown desperate, as the play approaches the catastrophe, he rushes upon the stage himself, and is no longer willing to have his cause personated by others. Does he believe that the plain honest people will not believe that he goes to Washington to intrigue? He cannot be so short-sighted. But he has audacity enough to brave all suspicions.

Yet he is unwise to enter a field where he will be thrown into the shade by the overshadowing of giant intellects. There he will find Webster and Marcy, Hayne and Grundy, Dickinson and Poindexter, Tazewell and Benton, Wilkins and Bibb, Smith and Mangum; with some of whom he has never coped, and with some of whom he is unequal to cope. He has a difficult path before him. Jealous eyes are upon his every movement.

Hard is his fate, on whom the public gaze is fixed forever to condemn our praise—Repose denies her requiem to his name.

But he has himself coveted the deprivation of this delicious requiem. If he proffers a civility—reciprocates a courtesy—makes a new friend or conciliates a former foe,—his motives will be suspected—possibly misrepresented—certainly it will be hard for him to act or move and not find himself censured. He will be in a perpetual checkmate;—and like the king on the chess board, in a similar predicament, will (we think before the close of the session) discover that the game is lost.

A coming Yankee has sprung a new game from which to extract the "needful wherewith all." He is making "fourth proof" out of broom corn seed! Thus springs up another Hydra for the temperance society to war against. There is no guessing what Brother Jonathan will be at next. *Hamilton Tel.*

Mr. Adams. The Boston Courier, a leading Clay paper, thus speaks of Mr. Adams:—

"It was lately announced at Philadelphia, that he had thrown off all party bias. Whether he mounted the fence merely to facilitate his journey to the Capitol, or whether he thought it would 'lead on to fortune,' he that can read a politician's heart, only knows, and we shall know in due season. Meantime we commend him to the care of his neighbors, and to the judicious promptings of any conscience that can be obtained at a fair price."

What will the Courier think of the matter when he comes to understand that Mr. Clay, himself "mounted the fence to facilitate his journey to the Capitol?" Mr. Clay most solemnly avowed in a public speech to the members of the Kentucky Legislature, that he would not be a party Senator, but that he would be the Senator of Kentucky; and he made this declaration with uplifted hands in the midst of men who knew he was elected by electors instructed to vote for a Jackson Senator. What then is Mr. Clay's present posture? He certainly cannot be for himself and not be a party Senator, unless he is willing to admit that he has no party. If he represents Kentucky he must vote with her delegation and support the administration. This attitude, we imagine, he will not be willing altogether to assume. He must then in the language of the Courier, "mount the fence." We do not, however think it a mode of riding calculated "to facilitate a journey," nor do we think it good policy to get down on the Clay side, with a view to make good speed. Mr. Adams found it tough travelling when he tried it. *Washington Globe.*

MURDER.—The last foreign papers received at New York, give an account of the proceedings in the case of a female, long since arrested at Bremen, in Germany, charged with having committed a number of atrocious murders.

It appears that her name is Marguerite Timm, and that she received a tolerably good education; her father, a tailor at Bremen, lived in easy circumstances. In 1808, at the age of 20 years, she married one Mettemberg, a saddler, who also possessed some property. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage, three of them survived their father, at whose decease the widow found herself in possession of an ample fortune. In 1815, in the space of a few months after the decease of her husband, death also carried off her mother and her three remaining children. The following year her only brother also died, on his return home after a long absence and when the property of the father was about to be divided.

In 1817 the widow entered into a second marriage, with a Mr. Gottfried, with whom she, by her own confession, had carried on an illicit intercourse during the life of her first husband. Some days after the marriage, Gottfried died suddenly. Six years elapsed, and she was on the point of marrying a Mr. Zimmermann, when he was attacked by a severe illness and died. In 1829, the widow Gottfried sold her house to a Mr. Rumpf, a cartwright, retaining, however, one apartment in it for her own use. Some months expired and the wife of Rumpf died in childbirth, when the widow Gottfried took charge of the household of Rumpf. He was attacked from time to time with violent vomitings. On the 6th March, 1829, he perceived that a piece of bacon which had been cooked by the widow Gottfried, was covered with some strange substance. He caused it to be examined by his physician, who immediately declared that there was a large quantity of arsenic on it. On information given by the physician, the widow Gottfried was apprehended.

The police then received considerable information from different persons in relation to the conduct of this woman. It was proved on the trial, and she confessed, that she had given arsenic to a number of persons, fifteen of whom died in consequence, and seventeen others survived. Among the former were her father and mother, her three children, her first and second husband, and her brother.

She was sentenced to be executed by having her head cut off with a sword, which was performed by the executioner at a single blow. More than 35,000 persons were present to witness the execution.

We learn from Washington that the President is in excellent and fine spirits, and that he has established cabinet councils which meet regularly on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and at which all the measures of the administration and the prominent appointments to office are discussed. Having thus learned the views of each of his cabinet officers, he of course pursues such a course as his judgment dictates, after weighing the opinions of the able and intelligent men who constitute his cabinet. *N. Y. Courier.*