

gradually amending the laws, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Diment submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General assembly will adjourn, on Saturday the 23rd inst. *sine die*. That the House of Representatives be informed of this resolution, and a similar one on their part requested.

Which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Blair, laid on the table.

And the joint resolution, providing the erection of a Tomb-stone over the grave of the late Theodore C. Cone, Esq. was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

A petition was presented By Mr. Parks, from Wm. Newland and others, citizens of Lawrence county, praying a legislative recognition of the competency of any witness, who acknowledges the moral obligation of an oath without regard to his religious sentiments; which was referred to the same committee of the whole to which a B. II on that subject is committed.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

After numerous reports, from standing committees, and the adoption of several resolutions, the orders of the day were taken up, and the following bills:

To alter and re-locate part of the Vernon and Fort Wayne state roads, and part of the Shelbyville state road in Rush county.

Declaring Hogan creek, in Dearborn county, a public highway.

The engrossed bill of the Senate to authorize the procuring of evidence in cases of impeachment;

Were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial from Alfred J. Athon a Justice of the peace of Lawrence county, accused of malfeasance in office, by the memorial of Mathew Borland, praying that witnesses may be heard by the House, before Articles of Impeachment are preferred against him if preferred that the House will request of the Senate a speedy trial of his case.

Which was laid on the table.

Mr. Thornton from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Matthew Borland, praying articles of Impeachment to be preferred against Alfred J. Athon a Justice of the peace at Lawrence county, reported further favorably to the prayer of the petitioners and introduced a resolution which was adopted, for appointing a committee to draft Articles of Impeachment against said Justice Athon.

Messrs. Thornton, Huntington, Bryant, and Finch, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The engrossed joint resolution on the subject of printing the laws of the present session; was read a 3d time and passed.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

The following Bills &c., were read a third time and passed, viz:

The Engrossed Bill of the House of Representatives, entitled an act to revive an act, entitled an act for the relief of the subscribers to the building of the State Prison, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 10, 1831.

A Joint Resolution relative to the public lands.

An act to authorize the incorporation of Lyceums.

To provide a fund to encourage common schools.

To amend an act to authorize the loaning of the Seminary funds.

A Joint Resolution on the subject of the printing of the laws of the present session of the General Assembly, and

An act to provide for the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Bill for the improvement of Jacksons lick was indefinitely postponed.

And after several other orders on Bills, the senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

After several reports from standing and select committees, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day, and after disposing of incipient business,

The following Bills &c., were passed:

A Joint Resolution providing a mode of gradually amending the laws.

A Bill to locate a State road from Madison through Vevay to Lawrenceburgh, in Dearborn county.

To locate a State road from Greensburgh by way of Goschen to Columbus.

To locate a State road from the town of Louisville in Henry county, to New Castle, the county seat of said county.

To appoint commissioners on a State road situated in Gibson and Pike counties.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

The House took up the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the engrossed bill from the Senate, to ratify and confirm an act of the Kentucky Legislature incorporating a company to build a bridge across the Ohio river at the Falls.

The question being then put, shall said bill pass? was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 54, Noes 20.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Governor, relative to a saline reservation in the county of Dearborn; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bills, Memorials, and Joint Resolutions, passed.

A bill to amend an act, entitled "an act, to continue in force an act for the benefit of persons who have, or are likely to suffer by the destruction of the records of Dearborn county, which were consumed by fire, in the court house at Lawrenceburgh, on the morning of the 6th of March, 1826;" approved Jan. 20, 1831.

A bill to amend an act, entitled "an act, respecting salines and saline reservations;" approved, Jan. 20, 1831.

A bill to re-locate a part of the Lawrenceburgh and Rushville State road in Rush county.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, presenting for the consideration of the Senate the names of William C. Linton, of Vigo county, Nicholas McCarty, of Marion county, and Jeremiah Sullivan, of Jefferson county, as suitable persons for Fund Commissioners of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which was laid on the table.

Congressional.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Smith, Prentiss, Webster, Ruggles, Holmes, Hill, Tipton, Seymour, Wilkins, and Moore. A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the names of the applicants under the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, and the amount of the debts due from each; also, of the names of those who have obtained a release, together with the terms of compromise made in each case. After the adoption of the resolutions of Wednesday, and the ordering of several bills to a third reading, the following bills were passed: The bill providing for the laying out and constructing a road from Line creek to Chatahooclie and for other purposes; the bill for the relief of William King and others; and the bill for the relief of Henry Kilbourn. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jenifer introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of a removal from the country by the general government, of the free colored population, which, after some discussion, was postponed till Monday. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, introduced a resolution on the subject of ascertaining the amount, if any, of indemnity due to the State of Maryland for losses sustained during the late war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Bouldin, on the subject of *ad valorem* duties on certain goods, was then taken up; Mr. Stewart moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Commerce. A debate ensued, which continued till the expiration of the hour. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, on the appointment bill; the amendment of Mr. Jenifer, to fix the ratio at forty-five thousand, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment to fix it at forty-six thousand. This was discussed until near 4 o'clock, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Osbaldiston, of England, recently rode 200 miles in 8 hours 42 minutes, and won an immense fortune. He made a wager of 1000 guineas to ride the distance in 10 hours, in the first. He rode 14 horses, but several failing, two or three performed 4 miles a number of times over: Mr. O. is a man 42 years of age, and is the best sportsman with dog and gun in England. *Cleveland Adv.*

During the last spring months the plague entered Bagdad, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and together with a frightful inundation, took off rising of 60,000 people. On the 1st of May, says a writer who escaped the contagion, the dead were lying about the streets unburied, and the dogs eating with avidity the loathsome food. *Cleveland Ohio Adv.*

Bridge at the Falls of Ohio.—The bill to confirm and ratify an act of the Legislature of Kentucky incorporating a company to build a bridge over the Ohio at the Falls, has been pending for several days before the Legislature, and has produced a wide range of debate. On this day (Tuesday) it passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 5, and it is thought that it will pass the House of Representatives by a large majority. When it is considered that this bridge, if once completed, would afford one of the most useful improvements to the people of both Indiana and Kentucky, and particularly to the central southern counties, even as far back as the county of Monroe, and as far west as the county of Davies, to say nothing of the increase in the value of property on the Indiana side, for miles around the bridge, it would seem that no feeling of hostility could arise in the Legislature of Indiana; but the truth is that some men do exist, who are so constructed by nature, that they will not view matters of this or any other kind, through other optics than those of selfishness. Doubtless this measure has been honestly opposed by several gentlemen; but that it has met with a wanton opposition from another source, is too plainly proven by the waste of time and money which has attended its discussion in the Senate. It should be remembered that JOHN EWING voted for the passage of the bill, after having opposed it at every step for three or four days. *Ind. Democrat.*

Girard's Will. In his bequest of 2,000,000 of dollars for the erection and maintenance of an Orphan Academy, Mr. Girard made the following peculiar restriction:

"There are, however, some restrictions which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be, amongst others, conditions on which my bequest for said college is made and to be enjoyed, namely: first, I enjoin and require, that, if, at the close of any year, the income of the fund devoted to the purposes of the said college shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the institution during that year, then the balance of the said income, after defraying such maintenance, shall be forthwith invested in good securities, thereafter to be and remain a part of the capital; but in no event, shall any part of the said capital be sold, disposed of, or pledged, to meet the current expenses of the said institution, to which I devote the interest, income, and dividends thereof, exclusively.—Secondly, I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatsoever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College.—In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any person or sect whatsoever; but there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

Condemnation of the Polish General Chlopicki.—The St. Petersburg papers state that His Imperial Majesty has confirmed the sentence of the Court Martial, by which General Chlopicki is condemned as a traitor, to the loss of his rank and nobility, and to banishment to Siberia, and to be employed there in the public works.

Accounts from Berlin state that Poland is in all respects to be considered as a Russian Province. Three thousand Poles have been sent to Siberia; among whom are a number of the Diet who remained at Warsaw, with several of the principal Generals.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Minister to England.—Intimations are now given out that the National party in the Senate, mean to hang up Mr. Van Buren's nomination for a month to come; that they are determined to get up a grand debate; that they will open the door of that body—and that the whole force of the opposition will be brought to bear upon the question. There is evidently some considerable uneasiness among the Nationals, and it appears to increase instead of diminishing. There is an intention to make this nomination the grand party question of the session. Well, the Republicans have no objections to such a course.—The Nationals may, as well now as hereafter pour out their vials of wrath: we are prepared for them. *N. Y. Enquirer.*

From the Boston Centinel, Dec. 31.
MASONIC DECLARATION.

We this day present our readers with a Declaration of the sentiments of the members of the Masonic Societies of this city and vicinity, on the character of their institution. It will be perceived that it is signed by more than a thousand respectable individuals taken indiscriminately from all political parties—from the different prevailing religious denominations—and from all classes in the community in which we live. For a verification of this, readers can refer to the signatures annexed to the Declaration. It was originally intended to be a limited subscription to the city of Boston, but on the subject being proposed to members of societies in neighboring towns they were anxious to add their signatures, and it was readily complied with. The character and credibility of each of the signers is therefore at stake, pledged to the truth of the Declaration. The number of signers could easily have been augmented to the number of all respectable Masons throughout the State, but it was not deemed necessary to delay the publication long enough to collect their names.—We invite the candid attention of all classes of men, whether Masons or Anti-masons, to the Declaration. TO THE PUBLIC.

While the public mind remained in the high state of excitement, to which it had been carried by the partial and inflammatory representations of certain offences, committed by a few misguided members of the Masonic Institution in a sister State; it seemed to the undersigned (residents of Boston and its vicinity) to be expedient to refrain from a public declaration of their principles or engagements, as Masons. But, believing the time now to be fully come when their fellow-citizens will receive, with candor, if not with satisfaction, a solemn and unequivocal denial of the allegations, which during the last five years in consequence of their connexion with the Masonic Fraternity, have been reiterated against them, they respectfully ask permission to invite attention to the subjoined

DECLARATION

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself, by oath to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts, which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen: in justice therefore to themselves and with a view to establish truth and expose imposition, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry, known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we as solemnly aver, that no person is admitted to the institution, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations, which he will be required to incur and assume.

Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows or does it assume to inflict, upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and Man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the nation, every citizen, who becomes a Mason, is doubly bound to be true to his God, to his COUNTRY, and to his FELLOW-MEN. In the language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed, and open for public inspection, and which are used as text books in all the Lodges, he is "required to keep and obey the MORAL LAW; to be a quiet and peaceable citizen; true to his Government, and just to his country."

Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only who seek admission, with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate, his assent to one great fundamental religious truth—the existence and providence of God; and a partial acknowledgment of those infallible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God, on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Citizens, as Christians, and as Moral Men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been and may continue to be, productive of great good to their fellow men, and having received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses, the undersigned can neither renounce nor

abandon it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem and vicinity, in the declaration, and hope that, should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in violation of written constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority in the Fraternity will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions, for consolation, under the trials to which they may be exposed."

PREJUDICE.—Mr. Clay declares that our exporters, who cure and pack beef and pork with alum salt are prejudiced against domestic salt. This remark proves that Mr. Clay is ignorant of the commercial regulations of the west. Pork or beef put up with Kenbawa salt will not pass inspection at New Orleans, because experience has demonstrated that neither article can be preserved in a southern climate without the use of alum salt. It is a pity a great man should be so ignorant of the ordinary business of his fellow citizens. *Louisville Adv.*

Mr. Clay asserts that, of the salt used in the west, not one out of fifty thousand bushels is alum salt—made of marine water by solar evaporation. This proves that Mr. Clay knows but little of the commerce of his own State. Nearly 250,000 bushels of alum salt are annually landed at this place. *Id.*

Unfortunate occurrence.—We have been informed that a Mr. Houtsel and his little son about four years of age, were drowned in Big creek, in the northwest part of this county, on the 8th instant. Mr. Houtsel, his son, and two or three other men were crossing above Big creek just above the mill-dam, late in the evening of the 8th, and the water running very rapidly, forced the skiff with all of them in it, over the dam. Houtsel and his son had not been found on Saturday last. One of the other gentlemen was also thought to be dead for a considerable time but finally recovered. *Ind. Republican.*

Something new. From a notice of the proceedings of the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last, it appears that the Bank of Delaware has petitioned Congress for the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. What kind of kissing is this going on between these married institutions? Is the Bank of Delaware intrusted in keeping up the United States Bank for the sake of preserving a uniform currency, or does it enjoy some little matter of favour in transaction of business, that makes it desirable that it would be continued. This looks to us a little out of place. It appears to us that it would be nearer right to leave to the people rather than the Banks to determine whether the charter should or should not be renewed. It looks squally to see the heads of two such institutions put together in a matter of this kind. *Del. Gazette.*

The American Fire King held his first levee in this city last evening, at the Masonic Hall in Chesnut Street. He had a large assembly of eager spectators; and performed his feats in the main, with great eclat. Before commencing operations, he made a short address to the audience, setting forth that he was as much of an original Fire King, as *Chaubert* himself; that he had long been in the secret of his "most potent art;" and that he was prepared to initiate any individual into the mystery of it, in the space of two minutes. His countenance was pale and solemn; and he seemed to us, like one about to offer himself as a victim to "the interest of science." His face, with its fierce mustaches and whiskers, is not unlike a portrait of *Chaubert*, which we have seen in one of the London magazines. After his preface, he proceeded to his experiments. He drew the red hot shovel across his hands and tongue; drank the melted lead, which hissed in his mouth;—ate an enormous quantity of blazing sealing wax dropped upon his tongue;—and regalled himself with drinking Florence oil, so intensely heated as to burn a quill like fire, when precipitated into it. There was no mistake in these exploits. He performed them as openly as the liberal air." His oven-scene did not go off so well, as he had been unable to make it so hot as he desired. This he frankly owned and said he could endure it as hot again, for hours.

On the whole, his exhibition was truly wonderful. He managed every thing palpably, and without deception. He said if the Mayor would give him a house to burn, in the city; employ firemen to prevent the extension of the flames, and insure his head against danger from the beams, he would enter the domicile when the blaze was issuing from every window, and stay an hour. *Philadelphia Gaz.*

It is stated that more than 200 missionaries and teachers have quietly concluded to submit to the laws of Georgia.