

went into the consideration of the bill providing for the building of a bridge and aqueduct across the Potomac river at Georgetown. Mr. D. proposed a substitute for the original bill, which went to grant \$120,000 to the Alexandria Canal Company for the construction of an aqueduct across the Potomac. After a long and animated discussion upon this amendment, in which Messrs. DODDRIDGE, BLAIR, of Tennessee, WARDWELL, FELDER, MERCER, BURD, CRAIG, E. EVERETT, J. S. BARBOUR, POLK, H. EVERETT, MASON, and BURGES, took part, the question was taken, and the amendment lost, ayes 64, noes 87. Mr. DODDRIDGE then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried. On motion of Mr. DODDRIDGE the House afterwards took up the bill authorizing the subscription in behalf of the United States of 1,250 shares of the stock of the Alexandria Canal company. Mr. D. moved to amend the bill by striking out 1,250 and inserting 1,500 shares, which was lost. Mr. D. then moved an additional section to the bill appropriating the sum of \$125,000 for the purpose of paying for 1,350 shares of the stock of said company, which was also lost. The question was then taken upon engrossing the bill for its third reading, which was lost, ayes 66, noes 83—so the bill was rejected. The House then adjourned.

From the N. Y. Courier and Eng.

WASHINGTON, 27th April.

We had several interesting scenes to-day both in the Senate and in the House. In

the latter place the general appropriation bill from the Senate, as amended by that

body, was before them—and particularly that amendment striking out the outfit for the French Mission, was amply—interestingly—and somewhat singularly discussed. On this question John Q. Adams, the Ex-President, took a manly and independent ground. After Mr. Archer and a few others had spoken in favor of disagreeing with the position of the Senate, and Mr. Ingoldsby in favor of agreeing, Mr. Adams got up and addressed the Chairman, the subject being in committee of the whole. Every eye was directed to the Ex-President—every ear listened—great curiosity was felt as to the ground he would take. He did not keep them long in suspense. "I believe," said he, "that the amendment of the Senate is founded on an assertion of power on their part which is contrary to the constitution, and an encroachment on the rights of the executive." He stated at length, that the question whether the money should be taken from this or that fund was very immaterial, but he would never consent to the principle contended for by the Senate. "It is unconstitutional, and as long as I stand on this floor," said he, "I shall never impede the exercise of the constitutional powers of the President." I could not help admiring Mr. Adams while he delivered this manly and merited rebuke upon the factious conduct of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. In the delivery of this short and animated speech he appeared to tremble with emotion—not wh years—his smooth bare marble-white forehead—his occasional *mezzo-soprano* voice tremulous like a woman's—created great interest in the utterance of these sentiments.

I will relate a striking incident which took place at the same time. Mr. Webster was in the House when Mr. Adams began his speech. He soon found how the wind blew, and immediately hurried back to the Senate. He entered the Senate door, hastened to Mr. Clay's seat, at the south end of the semi-circle, and leaning over the outside rail, whispered audibly to Mr. Clay, "Mr. Adams is making a speech against the amendment of the Senate on the outfit to France—*ecce signum.*" Mr. Clay started with considerable emotion—his eyes flashed fire—and he uttered with great emphasis, "Is it possible?" He immediately seized his hat—hurried out of the Senate—went into the House—took a seat on one of the crimson sofas—heard the conclusion of Mr. Adams' excellent remarks—and continued here till the close of the debate. When his vote was taken he appeared chagrined—mortified—disappointed. I have no doubt but a most desperate effort will be made by the factious coalition in the Senate to control and impede the free action of the House of Representatives when the question comes up again. Much interest is felt on this question.

Mr. Adams may now be considered as supporting and approving the foreign policy of General Jackson in opposition to his old associates Clay and Webster. How can Mr. Clay hold up his head and not feel the degradation of his course! How can Mr. Webster like to be rebuked by such a man as Mr. Adams! Mr. McDuffie attempted to do away the impression made by Mr. Adams' speech—but he was replied to by Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, in the most conclusive manner. Mr. Burgess also took sides with the high handed aristocrats of the Senate. When the question was put, the committee decided by an overwhelming majority to disagree with the amendment of the Senate. The same majority will be given when it comes into the House.

This is considered—and justly so—a very important vote. It is a just and manly rebuke upon the factious and usurping course of the Senate upon the French mission and the Foreign policy of the Government.

Trial of Mrs. Chapman and Mina.—The late trials of Mrs. Chapman and Lino Amadio Espesia Mina reveal events scarcely equalled in the wildest romances. On the very day of his discharge at the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Mina appears at the residence of Mr. Chapman as a beggar, is admitted, credited as the son of a Mexican Grandee, taken into favor, wins the criminal affections of Mrs. C., plots the destruction of Mr. Chapman, espouses his widow nine days after his death, and in three months after his former discharge is again admitted into a prison, under the charge of murder

by poison. The singular character of Mina, the mystery in which his history is shrouded, his extraordinary faculty of deceiving even the most penetrating, his apparent enjoyment of the sufferings of others, the complacency with which he observes the direful effects of his wicked agency, and the contempt with which he seems to look on his own peril and pain, give a romantic aspect to a affair which we will never again be equalled in our country.—These remarks have been called forth by the perusal of the report of the trial of Mrs. Chapman, prepared by Mr. Dubois, and published by G. W. Mitz and Son. Drawn up with great care and particular skill. That report contains matter of deepest interest to the lawyer, the physician and the general reader. Among the most striking points is that of the organization of the investigation, which has just terminated in the sentence of death against Mina. A letter signed "Lucretia," addressed to Lina at Washington, taken out of the post office to trace Mina, who had been swindled, is sent to the police of Philadelphia. Torn aside as of no authority, because anonymous, it is taken up by high constable Blahey, and exhibits to him this striking sentence.—"But no, Lino, when I pause for a moment I am constrained to acknowledge that I do not believe that God will either permit you or me to be happy this side of the grave." Now, Mr. Blahey had been a piper; had printed for Mr. Chapman; knew Mrs. C.'s writing; thought all could not be right and this led to the enquiry which has had such a dreadful issue.

—Murder will rise, though all the world conceal it from men's eyes.

Mina is seized in Boston just one day before his intended marriage to a niece of his wife; and another day would have placed in his hands a large sum of money procured by the basest fraud, and he would have carried off both his prizes to some South American country.

The entire emptiness of the stomach of Mr. Chapman rendered very difficult the detection of the poison, of which only a trace was left. But the symptoms during life, the examination of the body after death, and the chemical investigation taken together, furnished strong evidence of death by arsenic.

These, together with the purchase of arsenic by Mina, and his confessions of guilt, left the jury in his case in alternative, and a verdict of guilty now rendered, decides the fate of a being, who, for us years, has perhaps no equal in dissimulation, no parallel in crime, and no rival in recklessness.

National Gazette.

Mina.—The trial of Mina closed at Doylestown on Friday the 27th ult. The jury after being out about 3 hours, returned with a verdict of guilty, on the first and second counts of the indictment, charging the prisoner as principal in the first and second degree. He has since made a confession, fully implicating himself and his accomplice, the woman.

National Gazette.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH WOODS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as commissioner, in district No. 1.

The Statesman announces Samuel H. Dowden esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the next legislature.

The laws and journals of the last session of the legislature, have been received at the clerk's office in this place, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to them.

Congress at our latest date (11th inst.) had not disposed of gen. Houston. The general had made a speech, and the debaters, pro and con, were spreading themselves for argument, to the tune of \$2000 per day.

Distressing accident.—On Friday 11th inst. a very interesting child, son of Mr. Jesse Hunt of this place, aged about two years, while playing in his father's yard, fell into the cistern, and was drowned before the accident was discovered.

The bill establishing post routes, which passed the house some time since, has not yet been finally acted on in the Senate. It will no doubt pass soon, of which fact we shall endeavor to give timely notice.

We have been favored with the N. Orleans Price Current, of the 28th ult., but on comparing it with the rates quoted last week, find very little variation. Corn had fallen 25 cts. on the barrel, and hay about the same on the 100; whiskey had advanced 2 cts. on the gallon. The sales of sugar were slow and dull, owing to advices from the east.

We publish to-day a portion of Mr. Dallas's speech in the United States Senate, on the amendment proposed by Mr. Webster to the apportionment bill. We invite for it an attentive perusal, and particularly ask the editor of the Political Clarion to give it a reading. He seems to think Mr. Webster's rule of apportionment quite the thing itself, although in application it allows Delaware 2 representatives for a population of 75,432 and Indiana only 7 members for 343,000. Does the rule of three, Mr. Parker, or any other, except Mr. Webster's, produce such results?

Mr. Tipton submitted the following resolution in the Senate, on the 2d inst:

Resolved. That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into and report to the Senate all the facts and proceedings in relation to the reservation and sale of the north-east, north-west and south-west quarters of section twenty five, of township six, of range one, west of the meridian drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river.

"Facts speak louder than words." The opposition have been loud in their clamor against the administration for removals, but with what justice let a few facts determine. The number of officers and clerks in the State, Treasury, War, Navy and Post Office departments, at Washington city, is 311. Of these, 125 are friends of the administration, and 186 opposed to it. Here is a clear majority of 61 in the pay and patronage of the administration, immediately under the view of the president and his cabinet, opposed to the re-election of General Jackson. This looks like proscription for opinion's sake, but the charge would come with more grace from the friends of the administration, for it seems they are the proscribed.

The Statesman of yesterday contains a silly attack upon the Senators and Representatives in congress from this state. The moving cause to this uncalled for assault seems to be a sketch given by some pimp about Washington, in which the writer chooses to speak of Mr. Hendricks as a business man, though of moderate talents; of Mr. Tipton he ventures no opinion, farther than he has made no flaming speeches. The writer, as in duty bound, says nothing very flattering of Messrs. McCarty, Boot or Carr, nor, as far as we can judge, nothing, if all true, of which they should be ashamed. To be called a business member with moderate talents is certainly not discreditable, nor is it in the estimation of men of sense disreputable to charge a member with not making speeches. Would to Heaven there were less talkers and more business men in congress.—The public business would then not be delayed nor the funds of the people squandered in useless displays of oratory. The Statesman concern must lay hold of something more tangible, than the anonymous ebullitions of a Swiss cohort, if they wish to affect the standing of our delegation in congress with their constituents. They must charge and prove upon them a dereliction of duty—a neglect of the interests of those they represent. The people will listen to no Tom & Jerry tale got up for political effect.

It has been suggested by several individuals, and which accords with our own views, that, as the Jackson party have raised the cry of war, the propriety of the friends of civil order meeting in each township in the county for the purpose of nominating delegates to meet in this place to nominate suitable candidates for representatives, and other county officers. Still believing that the enemies of misrule have a majority in this county, and as the gauntlet has been thrown, is it not our duty to meet them on their own ground, and come to the contest united, and not implicitly be down at their feet and receive no quarters?"

The above is extracted from the Western Statesman of the 11th. It must be extremely gratifying to the opponents of the present administration to learn that the Jackson party is composed of the disorderly part of community, while they are accounted the sedate, sober supporters of "civil order." Such a declaration, coming from the *edito* of the Statesman, would not have been accounted strange, but emanating under the *administration* of a gentleman whose beard gives scanty proofs that he belongs to the masculine gender, and whose age scarcely entitles him to the privileges of a freeman, it presses *imposingly* on the attention, and only wants the seal of *truth* to be generally believed.

But seriously, we should like to know of the editors of the Statesman the distinguishing marks between the "enemies of misrule" and the supporters of the present administration. Comparisons are, at most, invidious; but seeing they have been made in a most unbecoming manner, in the above article, we hope to be excused when we say, that on looking around and reviewing the practices and conduct of those who belong to both parties, we are at much of a loss to discover the prominent difference of character, pointed at by the Statesman editors. Indeed, we are proud to declare that the Jackson party can boast of as true patriots, of as great lovers of "civil order," of as liberal and comprehensive minds as any other—of men in view of whose character the most specious charges of the editors of the Statesman would stand repelled and condemned. We hope the editors will not feel backwardness in giving the information desired, but speak out boldly. The public ought to be made acquainted with the marks and signs by which the disorderly supporters of Gen. Jackson can be distinguished from the "friends of civil order." The Cain-like mark should be cognizable to all, that the "enemies of misrule" may not be contaminated by even the touch of the un-circumcised Jacksonite.

Hickory Club, No. 1.
At the monthly meeting of Hickory Club, No. 1, held in Lawrenceburg, the following resolutions were read, adopted *nem. con.* and ordered to be published.

Resolved. That we sincerely believe that the "enemies of misrule" and the "friends of civil order" have rights in this county co-extensive with the Jackson party; and that they be invited to form a ticket, in order that we may have a fair shake, and the "longest pole knock down the persimmons"—*nolens volens*.

Resolved. That the "enemies of misrule" and "friends of civil order"—boasting all the talent of community—show a specimen on the first Monday of August, that we may try their speed and bottom.

Resolved. That in our opinion General Samuel Houston ought to be honorably acquitted of the charges alleged against him in the house of representatives in congress, in as much as Mr. Stanberry in turning his back—*s-e* to the enemy, when attacked in front, committed a gross breach of politeness, no where sanctioned by the rules of war; and altogether, as we believe, without the pale of the privileges of members of congress.

Administration Meetings.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Randolph township, friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, held agreeably to previous notice, at the house of Bowman and Rush, in Rising Sun, to appoint delegates to meet in county convention at Lawrenceburg—Col. Samuel Fulton was called to the chair, and Wm. Lanius appointed secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to wit: Thomas Howard, Cornelius Miller, John Sayres and Joseph P. Richardson. Mr. Howard from the committee reported the following resolutions; which, after filling the blank in the 6th with the names of the delegates, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That we entertain the greatest confidence in the patriotism, integrity, firmness and talents of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Resolved. That the best interests of our country call for his re-election, and that we will use all honest and honorable means to promote the same.

Resolved. That harmony and concert among the friends of Andrew Jackson, are the best means of advancing the good cause.

Resolved. That we highly approve of the conduct of our Senators in Congress, Messrs. Tipton and Hendricks, in supporting the republican nomination of Martin Van Buren, as minister to England, and that they deserve our thanks.

Resolved. That we highly approve of the county convention to nominate candidates for representatives.

Resolved. That Col. Samuel Fulton, Joseph P. Richardson, Conrad Barricklow, Cornelius Miller, John Sayres and Wm. Lanius be appointed by this meeting to represent Randolph township in the county convention to be held at Lawrenceburg on the 1st Monday in June next.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Palladium.

SAMUEL FULTON, ch'n.

WILLIAM LANIUS, sec'y.

KELSO TOWNSHIP.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Kelso township, held on the 12th of May 1832, for the purpose of appointing delegates, friendly to the administration of Andrew Jackson, to attend the county convention at Lawrenceburg; Thos. Colwell was appointed chairman and John Lewis secretary. The meeting being organized, J. Kelso, B. B. Bouham, John Hudson, John Maxwell and Wm. Tucker were appointed a committee, who reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That we, as freemen and members of this great republic, do distrust the idea of men nominating themselves to office; and therefore, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Hon. Isaac Dunn and the Hon. John McPike, associate judges of the Dearborn circuit court, that the said James Dean is not a resident of this state: By order of the said judges, Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said James Dean of the filing of the petition aforesaid, and that he be and appear before the judges of the Dearborn circuit court, at their term on the 4th Monday in September next, to answer to the petition aforesaid, or the same will then be heard in his absence and a decree granted accordingly.

JAMES DILL, C.P.

May 17th, 1832. 18—4w.

STOVE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has lying near the wharf on Short Street, a lot of *PAVING STONE* which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

ISAAC SPENCER.

May 19, 1832. 18—

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the court house door in the town of Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, the following property will be offered for sale at public auction, to wit: Fractional lots numbered 76, 77, 78 and 79, in that part of the town of Connersville laid off by Enoch McCarty and others; and lot No. 3, half of lot No. 36 and one fifth of lot No. 37, situate in Connersville, with their appurtenances. A more particular description will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, on Wednesday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in Brookville, Franklin county, the following property will be offered for sale at public auction, to wit: part of lot No. 38, on which is a frame house; part of lots No. 57 and 58, on which is a frame stable, situate in that part of Brookville laid off by Jesse B. Thomas and others; lot No. 52, on which is a brick house; and lots No. 37 and No. 48, in that part of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler; and part of lot No. 4; also, the south half of lot No. 5, adjoining that part of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler, on which is erected a comfortable frame dwelling house; also, lots No. 1, 20, 21, 22, 23, 38, 70, 103, 105, and 125, in that part of Brookville laid off by John Allen, Senr.; lots No. 2, 8, and 9, in that part of Brookville laid off by Wm. H. Eads; and lots No. 35, and 38, in Fairfield Franklin co., Ind. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash paid on the day of sale, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest on the whole amount due, payable each year. For which payments the notes of the purchaser will be required. This property was conveyed to the Treasurer of the U. S. by the Bank of Vincennes the state Bank of Indiana, and is now sold by order of the Solicitor of the Treasury. A certificate will be given to the purchasers by the District Attorney, and on full payment being made, the Solicitor of the Treasury of the U. S. will cause deeds to be made accordingly.

SAM'L JUDAH, Attorney.

U. S. Ind. District.

April 20, 1832. 17-ts.

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.