

Inaugural Address

Of Lieutenant Governor Wallace, on taking the Chair as President of the Senate, at the commencement of the present session of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

It has never been in my power, at the close of the several sessions, in which I have had the honor to preside over your deliberations, to adhere to that custom established by my predecessors, of delivering to the Senate a valedictory address. The many acts of kindness and courtesy which all its members, from time to time, so repeatedly bestowed on me, while in the discharge of the arduous and difficult duties of the chair, created within my bosom a feeling of gratitude towards them, which could not be smothered at the hour of parting; more especially too, when I could not but be conscious that the moment we passed yonder portal, I should never behold them all assembled again in this chamber. That these anticipations have been fully realized, a glance over the Senate will sufficiently demonstrate. Some from choice, others, perhaps, from the known caprice of popular favor, have voluntarily withdrawn themselves from the busy and but too turbulent scenes of political life, to enjoy, as I sincerely hope, the more substantial and lasting pleasures of a tranquil home. So that at this moment I find myself in the presence of but a small portion of those who three years ago composed this Senate, and whom I had the honor of addressing from this place. To these, therefore, to the absent, I embrace this opportunity of tendering to them in their retirement, my most sincere thanks for their kindness to me here, together with my most ardent wishes for their future peace, prosperity, and happiness.

But, gentlemen, with us this is not the hour of parting; it is the far more cheerful and exhilarating moment of meeting. The gloom of the past sheds none of its sombre hues over the track which is before you, for all as yet, with many of you, is light and life and animation. Hope, doubtless touches you with her magic wand; busy expectation creates within you a glow of exciting interest; while fancy—sportive fancy—paints on the bosom of the future, those delightful visions, which of all others are the most grateful and thrilling to the heart of the politician—the smiles, the approbation and the applause of your countrymen. In short you feel that you are nerved and fitted for the race, and the cry with you is onward! onward! onward! Gentlemen, at a moment so auspicious, may I be permitted to congratulate you on your assemblage here; to join with you in giving thanks to the people, who have so generously confided to us the management of their best & dearest interests; and, above all, to supplicate that our richest anticipations may not prove as empty and as evanescent as dreams, and that at the close of our legislative career, we may not be compelled to drink of the bitter waters of disappointment.

Without attempting to damp the ardour, with which you are about to enter upon your respective duties, or to startle you with the magnitude of the labour which is unquestionably before you, do I invite your attention to some of the doings and achievements of your predecessors. They have indeed done much; they have relieved you of a vast weight: by patient industry, untiring perseverance, and a courage not to be subdued, they have succeeded in bearing down opposition, the most determined; in inspiring even the timid with resolution; and finally in fixing, as I hope, on a broad, deep, and permanent foundation the policy of the state. The spirit of this policy is manifesting itself every where. The cry for improvement has gone forth. It comes to us in distinct notes from the east; is responded from the centre; and is echoed back from the extreme south. The idle legislation with which we have been charged for some years past, has not proved quite as idle or as empty as its scornful prophecies. The turnpike charters, the rail road charters, and the several provisions for canal surveys which are to be found so plentifully scattered through the statute books; if they have not built up the works they provide for, yet have they performed a most important office. They have set inquiry afloat amongst the people; they have elicited investigation from all classes, and from all quarters; in a word, they have awakened the people up to a lively and an active sense of their own interests, together with a desire for the interest and the glory of the state. I venture that there is scarce a log cabin to be found in our wilderness, where the merits, the advantages, and the probable cost of rail roads and canals have not been repeatedly discussed and settled. This alone is victory—a great victory! The fears of the many have been thus quieted: the prejudices of others have been dissipated to the winds, and the way opened and prepared, for you and your successors to build upon the foundation thus laid a superstructure, that shall at once give to commerce a new impulse; to agriculture renewed energy; and to the state unbounded wealth and happiness.

The manner in which you are to acquire yourselves, of this truly important trust, is not for me to say, or point out, or determine. Like the great mass of my fellow citizens, I may hope, I may anticipate, but nothing more. I cannot, however, for a moment imagine that with a population of near half a million to sustain you, alike distinguished for energy and enterprise, occupying and cultivating a soil and territory, as rich and as fertile as any the sun of Heaven shines upon—you will ignominiously fold up your arms, and pause in the career your predecessors have so happily marked out for you. The day, I flatter myself, is not far distant when by the course of a bold, a wise, and a liberal legislation on your part, we shall be blessed with the heart-cheering spectacle of the West wending her way with the rich produce of her labor along our northern canal, to the great northern market; of the east, emptying through a like channel on to the bosom of the river Ohio, the vast surplus of the interior; and of the centre and the south embracing with the rapidity of the Eagle's flight, the advantages presented by both, through the instrumentality of their railways. Yours, gentlemen, will surely be a spirit of emulation—a decent rivalry of the past; and inasmuch as improvement has been, and is now the distinguished order of the day, the great end of all your exertions will be at least to extend its circle. May God send, that in this most laudable design, you and your efforts may be crowned with the happiest success.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would respectfully commend myself to your kindest feelings. The experience of the past has taught me, that the station I have again been assigned to, is not exempt from difficulties and vexations; that it requires at all times and upon all occasions a uniform self-possession, which I fear I cannot always command. The preservation of order is indeed no minor achievement either by the senate or its presiding officer. There will be times perhaps, when even the gravest and the most deliberate amongst you, will be driven unconsciously, in the hurry, the excitement and the passion of the moment, to a violation of its rules. If then in the doing of my duty aught of error, or

feeling should creep into my conduct, I would most earnestly bespeak for them at your hands a consignment to oblivion. For believe me—my ambition will be more than gratified, if at the hour of our separation, I shall have so discharged the duties of the chair, as not only to merit, but to obtain your approbation and good will.

REPORT

Of the Directors of the State Bank, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK,
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5, 1834.

To the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Directors of the State Bank in compliance with the provisions of the Act establishing a State Bank, respectfully report, that on the 13th of Feb., 1834, the Directors elected on the part of the State, assembled at Indianapolis and with their President were duly qualified into office, and respectively gave the bonds required of them as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. James M. Ray was chosen their Cashier, and on deciding by lot the terms which the several Directors were to continue in office, that of R. Morrison was drawn for one year; S. W. Norris for two years; C. Fletcher for three years, and L. H. Scott for four years. At this time the Branches were located as follows: 1st District, Indianapolis—2d. Lawrenceburg—3d. Richmond—4th. Madison—5th. New Albany—6th. Evansville—7th. Vincennes—8th. Bedford—9th. Terre Haute, and 10th. Lafayette. Commissioners for receiving subscriptions of stock, were appointed for the respective Districts, and the notice required by law, was directed.

A special meeting was called the 20th of May to receive the returns of stock subscription, when it appeared that the amount required by the charter, had been subscribed in each of the districts, of which notice was immediately given to the Canal Fund Commissioners, then in New York.

The loan authorized by the State, to pay the first instalment on the State stock, was effected on the 6th August—since which no time has been lost in preparing to commence Banking operations. The individuals subscribing stock, promptly paid their first instalment, at the time required of them: the proper officers for the Branches, were all duly elected, their proceedings were approved at the first general meeting of the Parent Board, held the 17th Nov.; the state stock was subscribed, and the first instalment has been paid over, or is on the way for that purpose. The Governor, by his proclamation of the 19th November, authorized the commencement of Banking operations, and several of the Branches have, it is understood, commenced business, though as yet no reports of their operations have been received at the Parent Board.

The expenses incurred in organizing the Bank, providing books, and banking apparatus for the Branches, as allowed by the Parent Board, amounted to \$614 45 each branch, except that at Madison, which required no gold scales. The expenses not yet presented for allowance, will probably make the whole amount less than \$1000 to be paid by each branch for all charges including bank paper necessary to commence operations.

As the first instalments of stock have been paid in specie, at considerable expense to the state and individuals, which certainly ought not to be regretted from the solid basis, that has been laid for banking transactions, it is respectfully suggested, whether the charter might not be advantageously amended as to the second and third instalments to be paid by the State.

It is also respectfully suggested that the legislature should authorize the bank to calculate their discount or interest according to the standard and rates set forth in "Rowlett's tables."

Here this Report might properly terminate, but so numerous are the inquiries made of the officers of the bank as to the course to be pursued, and the policy to be adopted by the branches; and such erroneous notions are prevalent on this subject, that it may not be improper for the organ of the Parent Board to attempt to express their views on these matters.

The management of the institution, which the Legislature chartered the last session, has been committed principally to the stockholders whose interests are such that it does not well appear how a majority of them can unite in any measure injurious to the common welfare. The state only appoints such a portion of the officers, that she can, through them at all times know the true situation of the institution; but the control has been wisely committed to persons chosen by the stockholders, that the steady course of individual enterprise may never be interrupted by political changes and revolutions.

Every person may participate in the privileges granted by our charter; those who have capital may at any time purchase stock, much of which will at all times be in market; and those who have not capital, may still exercise an important power in the selection through the Legislature, of the persons who are to guard the equal interests of the State in the institution. By reference to the charter, it will be seen that proper guards have been placed against too great an accumulation of power. A bank has been established and not a loan office. The objects to be effected by the former are to supply a convenient currency—to facilitate exchanges—to furnish temporary loans—to aid in carrying away the surplus produce of the country, and to cheapen the prices of imports, by affording facilities and exciting competition. But no authority is given in the charter, to exercise the powers that properly belong to the loan office. It is not allowed to take landed security in the first instance, it is prohibited from holding land, except for special purposes;—and the branches are liable to suspension, unless they yield a certain dividend, which can never be made if long loans be allowed; so that it would appear that the bank was never intended to supply capital to a few favored persons, like a loan office, but to furnish a currency and supply facilities for trade and exchange. This will appear still more evident, by reference to that proceeding of the Legislature which struck from the bill a clause originally inserted in it that authorized permanent loans. That power might well be called dangerous, that in addition to the usual banking privileges, could also influence a large portion of community, by lending capital for long periods on the pledge of their land. The real interests of the Bank are undoubtedly in accordance with the course intended by the Legislature, when the Charter was granted; and if any complain that their cases are not provided for, it will appear on examination that they have indulged expectations that cannot in the nature of things be realized. What they expected from the Bank, no well managed institution could ever afford; and it would be better for them to devise some other remedy than to attempt to divert the Bank from the accomplishment of its legitimate objects.

To make loans for short periods and for special

purposes, and to require them to be paid punctually, will be found the most profitable to the Bank, and the most useful to the country. This mode of doing business will keep out the paper of the bank;—will bring in good funds;—will accommodate the greatest number of customers;—will suit the business of those who are taking the productions of the country to a market; and by encouraging punctuality and regularity, will benefit the whole community.

If long loans are made, only one set of men can be accommodated, nothing will be coming in but the interest, the paper of the bank cannot be kept out; when the expenses are deducted, a dividend sufficient to keep the branch from being suspended, cannot be made; the customers who are not asked to pay in good times will hardly make an effort in hard times: the board of Directors will cease to assemble and to take any interest when nothing new is to be done; the responsibility of endorsers will be less and less regarded, and it will not require the aid of prophecy to foretell the result. As the Directors are all made personally responsible for the consequences, it is very important that they should commence right at first. If they deal impartially with each other's claims, when loans are asked for, by any of their own board; if they aim to encourage the exporters, the manufacturers, the employers, and the safe business men of their vicinity, they can scarcely fail to augment vastly the business, enterprise, and prosperity of the state. But if they suffer a community of wants to produce concert of action in granting long loans to themselves or others—if they accept, as principals or endorsers, those who suffer themselves to be sued for just debts—if they cannot appeal to a uniform and reasonable course of action—if they suffer their vaults to be emptied and their files to be burthened with often renewed notes, theirs will be no light account to settle with the public.

In the circulation of Bank paper, it has been found by experience, that efforts to send it to a distance are very rarely of any advantage to the bank. The paper soon returns for redemption, and if large quantities be found in a remote district, out of the usual way of trade, suspicions are excited, the reputation of the Bank is injured, and the field is soon very limited in which the paper will be freely received. But when the business men around a bank understand that it is prudently managed, when it stands ready to give support instead of asking it, general confidence is created, it extends and enlarges the circle of business in every direction, and it soon expels other currency from what may be deemed its natural field of circulation. Unless a bank can be thus conducted, its establishment must have been premature, and all further operations should cease.

By order of the Board,
S. MERRILL, President.

To the Hon. the General Assembly
of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners has been duly organized; but as most of the premium advanced on the Loan was appropriated for expenses not yet allowed by the Board, they have nothing of consequence at present to report, which was not already set forth by the Canal Fund Commissioners. If further proceedings be had before the adjournment of the Legislature, they shall be immediately communicated.

Respectfully submitted,
S. MERRILL.

December 9, 1834.

We learn that on Tuesday last, the bridge which was being erected over the Licking river, at the Lower Blue Licks, was suddenly carried off by the stream. The late rains had swelled the waters greatly, and a large quantity of driftwood was lodged against the scaffolding, which bore away the whole architecture; a little care would have obviated the destruction as it required but a short time to key the work beyond the power of the freshets.—One of the workmen was precipitated into the water and drowned, and another was severely hurt, the probable loss of the company will be \$20,000, and it will be a long time we fear before it can be re-erected.
Ky. Gaz.

We regret to learn that the Hon. AMOS LANE, of the House of Representatives, from Indiana, has been injured by the upsetting of the coach in which he was travelling to this city. The accident happened in the neighborhood of Hancock, Maryland. By a note from a gentleman who saw Mr. Lane at Hancock, we are informed that although he had a severe cut on his head, and a slight contusion on his left side, yet his surgeon was of opinion that in two or three days he might safely resume his journey to Washington.
Globe, Nov. 27.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, a lengthy report was made by Mr. Thompson, from the Judiciary committee, on the subject of divorces. After an able and animated discussion, in which Messrs. Marshall, Thompson, Carter, O., Evans, Crum, Kelso, Willet, Vandever, Smith of Ripley, Dunning, Brackenridge, Wallace, and others participated, the following resolution, which accompanied the report, was adopted by a vote 53 to 23, and may be considered as the death blow to all divorces during the present session, to wit:

Resolved. That the granting divorces by the General Assembly is highly inexpedient and improper, as divesting individuals of important rights, without giving them notice or opportunity of defence.
Ind. Dem. Dec. 16.

Valuable Cow. A Cow three years old, of the improved Durham short-horned breed, and her two calves, one eighteen, and the other nine months old, property of Mr. William L. Sutphin of this vicinity, were weighed on the scales in this village last week. The cow weighed 1160; the calf eighteen months old 850; and the one nine months old 620. They have all been kept on grass during the summer, and the cow has produced one pound of butter per day for the last eight months. We think Mr. S. may safely challenge the county of Monmouth to beat him in raising cattle.
Monmouth Enq.

Ohio Legislature. The Legislature of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 1st inst. and elected DAVID T. DISNEY, Speaker pro tempore of the Senate, and JOHN R. MELVANY Clerk pro tem. In the House of Representatives, JOHN M. CREEK was elected Speaker, pro tem. and JOHN M. CREEK Clerk pro tem.

All the pro tem. appointments have since been confirmed, with the exception of the Speaker of the Senate. To that office Judge HIRTCOCK has been elected.
Indiana Democrat.

Summary Justice. The public has not the slightest conception of the extensive system of plunder which is hourly carried on in the different hotels of our city by a gang of thieves, who, having the appearance of gentlemen, frequent these establishments and introduce themselves as inmates by becoming boarders, which enables them to have access to those chambers that are carelessly left unlocked by the occupants. It is but a few days since a young man aged about 19, came to a respectable hotel in Broad street, and inquired if a gentleman from Utica, whose name he mentioned, lodged there. The barkeeper answered that he did, but had gone out. The young man asked for materials to write a letter to his friend, which having completed, he paused, and then tore it up, saying, on second thought, I had better call again and see him. He then looked about and commenced a conversation with the barkeeper, remarking that the hotel seemed very pleasantly situated, and that as his friend was staying there, he had a great mind to leave his quarters at the American and come and stay there also. Accordingly, in an hour after he made his appearance, entered his name as is customary in the house register, and took possession of his room. Here he remained for three weeks, taking his wine at dinner and occasionally bringing a friend to participate in his good cheer. During this time much alarm was excited in the house by a succession of robberies, that were constantly taking place, without their being able to discover the plunderer. On Saturday afternoon a gentleman writing a letter in the parlour, placed his pen-knife on the table at his side, and when he wanted to use it, to his surprise, it could not be found any where. The only person he had observed in the room while he was writing, was the hero of this tale, which of course excited a suspicion of his honesty. This he communicated to the landlord, who, calling the young gentleman aside, inquired to know the number of his lodging-room, which, having named, mine host requested his company for a few moments. He went with him to his room, which contained neither trunk, hand-box, bundle, nor baggage of any description. The landlord, by no means pleased at this barren prospect, particularly as his lodger had run up a bill to a considerable amount, stated to him the suspicion which had just been excited by the loss of the gentleman's knife, and asked him if he knew any thing about it, to which he indignantly answered in the negative. At this moment the landlord was called from the room, and was absent but for a minute, during which time, however, the stolen knife contrived to slip itself between the bed and mattress. He expected this would be the case, and accordingly on returning commenced a search, which resulted in the discovery of the hidden article.

Landlord. How came this knife where I found it?

Answer. I am sure I cant tell.

Landlord. Perhaps I shall find a way to quicken your apprehension, (arming himself with a rattan.) Do you still persist in saying that you know nothing of this knife?

Answer. I do.

Landlord. (applying the rattan to his back pretty soundly.) Do you still persist?

Answer. I do not. I stole it from the table while a gentleman was writing a letter.

Landlord. Now empty your pockets. Where did you get this pocket handkerchief?

Answer. I bought it in Utica.

Landlord. (applying the rattan,) where did you get this handkerchief?

Answer. I took it from a gentleman's pocket while he was going in the Theatre.

Landlord. Using the rattan severely.

Thief. Stop, pray stop, and I will tell the truth. I took it out of the pocket of a coat hanging in the hall below.

Landlord. That is the truth, for the handkerchief belongs to me. You have a very fine suit of clothes on; where did you get them?

Thief. I had them made in Utica.

Landlord. They dont make such clothes in Utica. Take off the coat. (Examining it, he finds the name of a gentleman well known in this city, marked in the lining.) Where did you get this coat?

Thief. I had it made in Utica, I told you.

Landlord. And you told me a lie, (applying the rattan in earnest.) Where did you get this coat?

Thief. Hold, do hold, and by G— I'll tell you the truth, indeed I will. I got it from a gentleman at Washington Hall.

Landlord. But how?

Thief. Why, you must know that during the election a Mr. T— and Mr. R—s had a quarrel one evening at Washington Hall, about politics. One gave the other the lie, and a fight was about to take place, but the landlord interfered and would not permit fighting in his house. The gentlemen adjourned to the battery to settle the quarrel, and I went with them. They both took off their coats, and the battle began.—Mr. T— was knocked down and much beaten, and wishing to render him every assistance, I took off my coat and got water from the river to wash the blood from his face, which having done, I again dressed myself, and as I knew his coat to be much better than mine, I put it on and went away.

Landlord. You are a precious rascal; but now take off your boots. Where did you get them?

Thief. At Albany.

Landlord. (looking in them, and again applying the rattan,) where did you get these boots?

Thief. Dont, and I'll tell you; I got them in this city.

Landlord. Perhaps so, but they are marked Philadelphia.

Thief. That may be, yet I stole them from Washington Hall in the morning before breakfast. I picked out the best pair from those that were standing ready for the boarders, and left my own in stead.

Landlord. (holding up the rattan.) And the trousers?

Thief. I got them at the City Hotel.

Landlord. And the hat and waistcoat?

Thief. The waistcoat I stole out of a gentleman's room also in the City Hotel, but the hat I took from a number of others while the boarders at the American Hotel were eating dinner.

Landlord. Indeed. Now please, sir, to strip.

Thief. What for?

Landlord. (using the rattan) Strip, I say. Poor Filch now began to strip very reluctantly, which exercise being completed, mine host addressed him as follows:—"Such fellows as you are the pest of society, and bring our best taverns into disrepute. I know your family to be as respectable as any in Rhode Island, and I wish to save them the disgrace of having your villany publicly exposed at the police office, and yourself convicted and sent to the state prison—I, therefore give you your choice, either to receive a severe whipping on the spot, or to go in custody of an officer to the police."

The thief readily chose the former, and the land-

lord, assisted by an old negro servant, took him in to the attic and with the rattan whaled the culprit until on his knees he implored for mercy. The next step was to complete his toilet; but as his clothes were retained for their legal claimants, the landlord furnished him with the requisite garments, consisting of the cast-off clothes of the old negro, who being almost as broad as he was long, the reader can well imagine what kind of fit these said clothes made, and how well worn they must have been. Maugre all entreaties, the poor devil was compelled to put them on; and with an old hat which had lost its rim, and a pair of what might have once been called boots, he was turned out of the hotel to seek his fortune, as perfect a scarecrow as ever was seen.
N. Y. Enquirer.

HYMENEAL—EXTRAORDINARY.

MARRIED.—In the vicinity of this village, Thursday last, by the Hon John Treadway, Mr. ISAAC MARTS to Miss LAVINA M'CORMICK—and by the same, at the same time and place, Mr. MOSES MARTS to Miss TABITHA M'CORMICK—all of this county.

—Cupid is an eccentric as well as a mischievous and frolicsome rogue. It is said he is blind—but we shall forever doubt it, after the striking coincidence he has perpetrated in the aforesaid matches. Messrs. Isaac and Moses are twin brothers—Misses Lavina and Tabitha are twin sisters. The first pair are the elder born—the second pair the younger born. The brothers were born on the twenty-seventh of February, 1816—all were married on the twenty-seventh November, 1834. The brothers resemble each other so nearly—as also the sisters—that the Judge tells us it puzzled him exceedingly to tell which was which. Our Printer's Devil thinks if they stay about the same homestead long, they ought to keep a pretty sharp look-out lest they get "kinked up into a most confounded snarl," as Major Downing would say. We cordially wish them all long and happy lives—that they may be "blessed in their basket and in their store" with all sorts of twin blessings in abundance.
Connersville Watchman.

New Orleans. The editor of the New Orleans Advertiser incidentally remarks:—

"The most permanent population of our city does not exceed 50,000, from which if we deduct thirty thousand coloured, there will be left a white population of 20,000. Of these we may say 15,000, are Catholics; and 5000 Protestants—and of these again there are at least 6000 communicants of the first denomination, and 600 of the latter. There are in all 6 Catholic churches and chapels, attended by, as far as we can learn, 20 priests; 10 Protestant churches, attended by 7 clergymen. The usual estimate for the most religious countries, is, we believe, a church for every 1000 inhabitants."

Buffalo was in the 'far west' at the commencement of the late war, in 1812, and Detroit almost the 'jumping off' place! Now the people of Buffalo are near neighbors of those of the city of New York; and a few days ago a steamboat arrived at Buffalo, from Detroit, in 2 1/2 hours and a half including a stoppage of 45 minutes. But this was the quickest trip ever yet made by any boat, by six hours.

The question of granting divorces by the Legislature is, we suppose, pretty definitively settled during the present session, so far at least as an abstract expression of opinion by the House of Representatives can settle it.—Some days ago, as will have been perceived by those who have attentively examined the proceedings of the Legislature as given in our paper, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. THOMPSON, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into, and report upon, the constitutionality and expediency of the granting of divorces by the Legislature. On Wednesday last, that committee, through Mr. THOMPSON, its organ for that purpose, made a report of considerable length, in which the committee endeavor to demonstrate both the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of legislative interference on that subject. The report concluded with two resolutions for the adoption of the House, one expressing the opinion, in substance, that legislative interference is unconstitutional, and the other that it is improper and inexpedient. The House determined by a considerable majority against the former, and by a large majority (about two to one) in favor of the latter. So that, whilst the House has refused to decide that the Legislative branch has no right to grant divorces, it has, by a sweeping majority, determined that its action on that subject is inexpedient and improper.
Indiana Journal.

Illinois Legislature. Both Houses of the Legislature met at Vandalia on the 1st inst. and organized by electing, in the Senate, LEONARD WHITE, Secretary, WM. G. FLOON, Enrolling and Engrossing Secretary, and ROBERT S. GORDON, Sergeant-at-arms. In the House of Representatives JAMES SMITH was elected Speaker, DAVID PRICKEIT Clerk, E. Z. RYAN Engrossing Clerk and WILLIAM MURPHY, Door Keeper. Ia. Dem.

From the Indiana Journal.

Grand lodge of Indiana. The following are the officers elected by the Grand lodge of Indiana, at the annual communication for 1834, to wit: M. W. Daniel Kelso, Gr. Master. R. W. C. B. Smith, Dept. Gr. Warden. R. W. John Finley, S. Gr. Warden. R. W. S. Whitman, J. Gr. Warden. R. W. A. W. Morris, Gr. Secretary. R. W. John Walker Gr. Treasurer, Brother Philip Mason, S. Gr. Deacon, Brother F. T. Luce, J. Gr. Deacon. The following Brethren were elected Grand Visitors in their respective districts for the term of three years each, viz: 5th. dist. Z. T. Percival of Lawrenceburg. 6th. do. L. P. Lockart of Salem. 7th. do. C. I. Hand of Indianapolis. December 11th, 1834.

Jacob O. Frederick, a constable in Greenville township, this county, arrested a man by the name of Jehu Akers, last Saturday. After they had left Akers' residence a few rods, he returned to the house for some purpose, and while there, took his rifle down, and ordered the constable and the company to leave the premises or he would fire upon them. The company walked up to the house, when he fired. The ball entered the side of Frederick, who died that night. Akers is now in this jail awaiting his trial.
New Albany Ia. Gaz. Dec. 5.

Vermont. At the election for members of Congress in Vermont, the Whigs elected all their candidates except in three districts in which there was no choice. A special election, has since been held, and Messrs. Everett, Allen and Jones, all Whigs, were elected.