

Before congress, accompanied by all the useful information he can collect, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff. After some discussion the resolution was adopted, as also was a resolution of a similar nature, but more comprehensive, reported a few days ago by Mr. McDuffie from the committee of ways and means. Mr. Davis of South Carolina reported a bill from the committee on the judiciary, to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyon, the fine of \$1000, imposed on that gentleman during the existence of the sedition law. It was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole. Various other bills were reported and resolutions introduced. The house again went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and discussed the apportionment bill, until half past 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

The speaker presented to the house a memorial from the president and directors of the bank of Pennsylvania, in favor of a renewal of the charter of the United States bank.

The memorial was read by request. Mr. Wickliffe moved its reference to the committee of ways and means, with the following instructions:

"With instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate a new banking company, to take effect, and go into operation, after the expiration of the charter of the bank of the United States, reserving one third of the capital in said bank for the United States, together with a sufficient bonus on the charter; one third to be subscribed for by such of the stockholders in the present bank as may be citizens of the United States; the other third to be taken by such citizens of the U. States as may desire so to invest their surplus capital; that they also inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the bank from dealing in or holding real estate, except for the mere purposes of banking houses, and houses necessary for the transaction of the business of the company; of prohibiting the location of any branch in any state, without the consent of the legislature of such state, and also of so forming the charter that the legislatures of the several states shall, and may, exercise the power, when they deem it expedient to do so, of imposing a fair and reasonable tax upon the capital employed in any bank or branch of said bank within the jurisdiction of such state, and also to subject the said corporation to be sued in the district or circuit court in any state where they may have a branch located, and the cause of action accrued.



WEEKLY MESSENGER.

PRINTER'S RETREAT, INDIANA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7 1832

INDIANA PENITENTIARY.

On the 1st day of December last, there were forty-six convicts in the penitentiary of this state, for the following crimes—2 for murder, 1 for burglary, 3 for felony, 33 for larceny, 7 for grand larceny, 4 for forgery, 3 for passing counterfeit money, 2 for rape, 1 for attempting to kill, 1 for counterfeiting. Three were born in Indiana, 8 in Kentucky, 4 in Pennsylvania, 3 in New York, 1 in Tennessee, 4 in Maryland, 1 in S. Carolina, 4 in North Carolina, 3 in Ohio, 1 in Delaware, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in Vermont, 1 in Germany and 2 in Ireland. Four were sentenced for one year—22 for two years—4 for three years—4 for four years—6 for five years—3 for seven years—1 for eleven years—1 for fourteen years and 1 for fifteen. One is 16 years of age—2 of 17—4 of 19—6 of 20—1 of 21—2 of 22—1 of 23—1 of 24—2 of 25—1 of 26—2 of 28—2 of 29—1 of 30—1 of 34—1 of 35—1 of 36—2 of 37—1 of 40—2 of 42—3 of 43—2 of 47—1 of 48—1 of 49—1 of 55—1 of 60—1 of 64 and 1 of 75.

ALBANY (N.Y.) LITERARY GAZETTE.

The editors of this paper have lately given premiums, as follows—\$100, to Willis Gaylord Clark, of Philadelphia, for "Ritribution" an original tale, and \$50, to Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn. for "The Western Emigrant," a poem.

LEGISLATIVE FORCE.

In the senate of this state on Tuesday, Jan. 24, a message was received from the house of representatives by Mr. Thornton, exhibiting articles of impeachment against Alfred J. Athol, a justice of the peace of the county of Lawrence for malfeasance and corruption in office. Messrs. Thornton, Huntington, Bryant, and Finch, are the managers on the part of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Farham, Wick, and Slaughter, counsel for defendant.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Graham, resolved that it would form itself into a court of impeachment on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of said Athol.

After the adoption of rules necessary for its government whilst sitting as such, the senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment for the purpose of proceeding to the trial of Alfred J. Athol, against whom the house of representatives had preferred a certain article of impeachment. The first and third specifications having been quashed, and a motion of the managers to postpone the trial until the next session of the general assembly having been decided in the negative by the court, the managers REFUSED to prosecute the trial against the said Athol any further at this time, and the court adjourned sine die.

DEATHS—since our last, in Philadelphia, 112—in New York, 143—in Baltimore, 55.

Nullification—Twenty three couples were divorced by the legislature of Georgia, during the last session. General Robert Lucas, has been nominated by the Jackson convention of Ohio, a candidate for governor—the election takes place in October next.

The Vincennes Gazette say the printing of the laws of the United States has been taken from the Western Sun.

The Bachelors of Nashville, Tenn. gave a splendid ball the night after Christmas.

Mr. McKenzie, has been again expelled from the parliament of Upper Canada—He is the editor of a paper in York, and opposed to the governor's high-handed measures.

A horse thief in Georgetown, D. C. was chased and finally caught—he was found in the pulpit of a church.

A very large meeting of "working men" has been held in Manchester, Eng. "for the purpose of agreeing upon a declaration of rights." About 1500 attended. Among the declarations adopted was one that "hereditary distinctions of birth are unnatural and opposed to every principle of justice."

Girard's will, as it was anticipated, creates a great deal of comment in the eastern cities. Various difficulties are started as to the clause respecting clergy men, &c.

SADDLE BAGS.
Last July, I lent my saddle bags to a FRIEND, when convenient, he will please send them to me. I also loaned to another Friend, a **GEOGRAPHY**, printed at Glasgow, in Scotland, which I wish returned.
JOSEPH DOW.
February 1.

WEEKLY COURIER & ENQUIRER, NEW YORK.

ON Saturday, the 28th January, inst. the proprietors of the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer* intend publishing on the largest folio sheet ever issued a weekly newspaper to contain all that appears during the week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper, with new type, and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be offered to subscribers at the reduced price of **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable always in advance.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the publishers of the *Courier & Enquirer* have lately invested \$14,000, in a separate news establishment consisting of one schooner of 90 tons, one of 60 tons and the necessary row boats. The establishment is supported at an annual expense of \$9,000, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea, and their news disseminated through the country with great dispatch, long before they reach the harbor.

In its politics, the *Courier and Enquirer* are purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the republican party, and advocating the re-election of gen. Jackson to the presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act upon the creed of the Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only which are founded upon peace and good-will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection, instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

Upwards of 4000 copies of the *Courier & Enquirer* are published Daily, and more than 3000 sent weekly; and in the city of New York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only satisfactory evidence of the propriety and value of the paper, and as a specimen of the publication may be examined.

It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the country, and one copy sent to each post master in the United States, in order that a specimen of the publication may be examined.

TERMS.
Daily Paper, \$10 per annum. Payable, in Semi Weekly paper, 4 per annum, all cases in Weekly paper, 3 per annum, advance.

Any person who may obtain eight subscribers to the weekly paper and remit the amount shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit \$25, it will be sent for \$2, each per annum.

TO THE EDITORS

And publishers of Newspapers.

JONATHAN ELLIOT,

OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY requests the Editors and publishers of Newspapers within the several States and Territories of the Union, to furnish him, through the Members of Congress of their particular States or districts, at the seat of the Federal Government, with three copies of their Newspapers (marked "one," "two," and "three") issued on (or about) Wednesday, the twenty second of February, 1832, (being the Centennial Anniversary of General Washington.)

As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce positive evidence of the number of Newspapers printed in the United States, and their Territories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request; and, above all, by the publishers of country papers, in distant towns, that are, comparatively, little known; and if, at the same time, they would communicate, in their papers any "statistical information" relative to their immediate neighborhood, it would be highly appreciated, and gratefully acknowledged.

It is intended that every newspaper received shall be carefully preserved and arranged, by states, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object, one net to be eventually deposited in the library of congress; the duplicate set to be transmitted to O. Rice, Esq. of London, agent for the purchase of books, &c. for the congressional library, to be by him placed in the British Museum, and the triplicate set to be retained for some public institution.

It is intended also, as soon as this collection is completed, to publish in a tabular form, in the public prints, for the information of the people of the United States, a list of all the newspapers, embracing the name, place, and period of publication, and terms of subscription. Great pains will be bestowed to make this list (being an important result to be gathered from the collection) as perfect as the materials will admit.

Maine.—The legislature of Maine assembled at Augusta on Monday, 2d ult. R. P. Dunlap was elected president of the senate, and Nathaniel S. Littlefield, secretary. Benjamin White of Monmouth was elected speaker, and Joseph G. Cole, of Paris, clerk of the house of representatives.

A quaint writer of sentences says, "I have seen women so delicate, that they were afraid to ride, for fear the horse might run away."

GIRARD'S WILL.

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 purpose 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 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.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of this state met on Wednesday, 4th ult. The hon. Wm. Thorndike was elected president of the senate and the hon. Wm. Calhoun, speaker of the house of representatives.

The committee of both houses appointed to examine the returns of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, report the whole number of votes legally returned for governor to be 53,415, necessary to a choice 26,708. His excellency Levi Lincoln had 26,809, hon. Sam. Lathrop 18,375, Marcus Morton 10,975, scattering 279. The whole number for lieutenant governor 51,849, necessary to a choice 26,775: his hon. Thos. L. Winthrop has 39,880; hon. John Mills 11,416, scattering 513.

The report of the treasurer of this state presents an agreeable exhibit as follows:

Balance in the treas. Jan. 1, 1831,	\$25,275
Receipts for 1831,	1,006,807
Total,	1,032,082
Expenditures for 1831,	1,130,431
Balance in the treas. Jan. 1, 1832,	18,651
	\$1,032,082

Massachusetts Election.—The good old times of Election day forever banished from the Bay State. By the amended constitution the first Wednesday in January is substituted for the last Wednesday in May. This subject is thus pathetically noticed by the Boston Statesman:

Election day by Zero!—Instead of having gingerbread, we had Jack Frost. O! what a falling off is this, my countrymen!—We can hardly realize the fact, that yesterday was Election day; once the feast of all souls—now the freezing of all bodies! The catlets looked finely; but how did they feel? The glory of Election has departed forever. There was no thronging of the streets with idle urchins—no thronging of windows with merry groups—no thronging of the Church with clustering beauties. Red noses and blue noses and frozen noses—were all the sights to be seen; bright eyes and roguish dimples were invisible! A lack-a-day! Beauty and fashion were tossing their tees over Liverpool and Lackawanna! Plunge on the amendment of the constitution, it will kill us all. It has changed May to January—and gingerbread to Jack Frost.

To the editor of the Louisiana Courier.

Sir—The brig Nelson Village, on her voyage from Belfast, for this port on the 30th November, 1831, about 150 miles west of the Canary Islands, was chased by a piratical schooner, painted black, with a white moulding; could count from 50 to 60 men on deck. At dusk, she was within gun shot, but fortunately at that moment a heavy squall came from the S. W. and lasted for two hours, which enabled us to make our escape from those bloodhounds. I advise every shipmaster to be upon his guard, sailing about the above named Islands, and trust no suspicious looking vessel.

F. KENN, Captain.

Cure of stammering.—We have repeatedly had occasion to speak of the successes of Mr. King in the cure of stammering. We have seen within a day or two, a new case of his, where the greatest difficulty of speech was removed, so that the pupil, who, in the beginning could scarcely utter a word, after the course of a few weeks was able to speak without embarrassment.

Serpents.—It is but rarely that serpents will attack man without being provoked, and we may observe that their poison is more subtle and active in proportion to the heat of the climate which they inhabit. The hot and humid steppes and savannas of Asia and America, and the burning sky of the African deserts, seem by far the best suited to the multiplication and development of these reptiles. Only 15 or 16 of their species inhabit Europe, while Russell has described 45 merely for the coasts of Bengal and Coromandel. Equatorial America, scorched by the burning rays of the sun, and incessantly watered by those immense rivers which roll the tribute of their waves towards its eastern boundaries, furnishes, of itself, according to the observation of M. de Humboldt, 115 species, out of 320 which have been described in the ophidian order. In the provinces which it contains, the earth, peculiarly lavish in the support of poisoned weeds and hurtful animals, has peopled with impure and dangerous reptiles the inundated morasses, and yet untrodden forests of these mighty regions. They swarm in Surinam, in French Guiana, in Peru, in Brazil, in the neighborhood of the Lower Orinoco, in Nicaragua, Panama and Cassiquiare. Twice a year they lay an immense number of eggs, and are so excessively abundant, that when the natives set fire to the brush wood, with which the country is covered, whole armies, as it were, of formidable serpents, sally forth in all directions in crowded ranks, to the number of thirty or forty thousand at a time, putting all to flight before them. But in colder climates a few individuals only are found scattered over a large extent of territory. They begin to be rare enough in Germany and Russia, still more so towards Siberia, and totally disappear as we approach the polar regions. Neither are they found upon high mountains, beyond an elevation of five or six thousand feet, as has been observed on the ridge of the Cordilleras, on the platforms of Santa Fe de Bogota, on the Andes, at Antisana and Pinchincha. But among all the known serpents, there is scarcely one sixth, or one-fifth of them, that may be considered of a really dangerous character. Among the forty-three species of the East Indies, described by Russell, seven alone are to be feared; and in the enumeration of the ophidians which were known in his time, by Daudin, there were 80 venomous species, and 233 not venomous. In America one race alone in five, and one in four in Europe, are redoubtable for their poison. The others are innocent animals, which creep upon the surface of the earth.—*Animal Kingdom.*

THE GHOST AND CONJUGAL FIDELITY.

Mr. Samuel Fisher, the inventor of the golden snuff, was acquainted with a widow lady of excellent character, who resided in Cork. This lady was inconsolable for the death of her husband; the day was spent by her in sighs and lamentations, and her pillow at night was moistened with the tears of sorrow. Her husband, her dear husband, was the continual theme of her discourse, and she seemed to live for no other object but to recite his praises, and deplore his loss. One morning, her friend Fisher found her in a state of mental agitation, bordering on distraction. Her departed love, she said, had appeared to her in the night, and most preternaturally ordered her to enter the vault where his remains were deposited, and have coffin opened. Mr. Fisher remonstrated with her on the absurdity of the idea; he said that the intensity of her sorrow had impaired her intellect; that the phantom was the mere creature of her imagination; and begged of her at least to postpone to some future period her intended visit to the corpse of her husband. The lady acquiesced for that time in his request; but the two succeeding mornings, the angry spirit of her spouse stood at her bedside, and with loud menaces repeated his command. Fisher, therefore, sent to the sexton, and matters being arranged, the weeping widow and her friend attended in the dismal vault; the coffin was opened with much solemnity and the faithful matron stooped down and kissed the clay cold lips of her adored husband. Having reluctantly parted from the beloved corpse, she spent the remainder of the day in silent anguish. On the succeeding morning, Fisher (who intended to sail for England on that day) called to bid his afflicted friend adieu. The maid servant told him that the lady had not yet risen. "Tell her to get up," said Fisher, "I wish to give her a few words of consolation and advice before my departure." "Ah, sir!" said the smiling girl, "it would be a pity to disturb the new married couple so early in the morning!" "What new married couple?" "My mistress, sir, was married last night. Married! Impossible! What, the lady who adored her deceased husband who was visited nightly by his ghost, and who yesterday so fervently kissed the corpse? Surely you jest!" "O, sir," said the maid, "my late master, poor man, on his death bed, made my mistress promise that she would never marry any man after his decease, till he and she should meet again, (which the good man no doubt thought would never happen till they met in heaven.) and you know, my dear sir, you kindly introduced them to each other, face to face, yesterday. My mistress, sir, sends you her compliments and thanks, together with this bride cake, to distribute among your young friends."

He not the fourth friend of him who had three before, and lost them.