

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, 23 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; 8 in Vermont; 1 in Germany and 1 in Ireland. Four were sentenced for one year—23 for two years—4 for three years—6 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—20; 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 73.

### ALBANY (N.Y.) LITERARY GAZETTE.

The editors of this paper have lately given premiums, as follows—\$100, to Willis Gaylord Clark, of Philadelphia, for "Retribution," 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. Athon, 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 Athon.

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. Athon, 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 Athon, so far as this time, and the court adjourned for the 26th.

DEATHS.—Since our last, in Philadelphia, 112—14 New York, 149—in Baltimore 55.

*Notification.*—Twenty three couple were divorced by the legislature of Georgia, during the last session. General Robert Lucas, has been nominated by the Jackson convention of 1830, 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, &c.

## SADDLE BAGS.

Last July, I lent my saddle bags to a FRIEND, when convenient, he will please send them home. 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, last, the proprietors of the *Morning Courier* and *New York Enquirer* intended 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 ~~\$2.00 per annum~~ \$1.50 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 opinions are alike 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 commentary the proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in their contemplated weekly publications.

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, \$ 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 remitted for \$2. each per annum.

### TO THE EDITORS

And publishers of Newspapers.

JONATHAN ELLIOT.

RESPECTFULLY requests the Editors or 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 22nd 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 set 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 the 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."

## MR. JAMES WILD.

*Girard's Will.*—In his bequest of 2,000,000 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 28,809, hon. Sam. Lathrop 18,375, Marcus Morton 10,975, scattering 279. The whole number for lieutenant governor 51,549, necessary to a choice 26,775; his hon. Thos. L. Winthrop has 39,880; hon. John Mills 11,416, scattering 313.

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

Balance in the treas. Jan. 1, 1831,	\$23,275
Receipts for 1831,	1,006,807
 Total,	1,032,082
Expenditures for 1831,	1,130,431
Balance in the treas. Jan. 1, 1832,	18,551
 \$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 practically noticed by the Boston Statesman:

*Election day by Zero!*—Instead of having gingerbread, we had Jack Frost. Oh! 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 rosy cheeks were invisible. A lack-a-day! beauty and fashion were toasting their toes over Liverpool pool and Lackawanna! Plague 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 removal, 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.

Be not the fourth friend of him who has three before, and left them.

*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 A-

merica, and the burning sky of the African

deserts, seem by far the best suited to the

multiplication and development of these re-

ptiles. Only 15 or 16 of their species inhabit

Europe, while Russell has described 42

merely for the coasts of Bengal and Coro-

mand. Equatorial America, searched 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 describ-

ed 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 dan-

gerous reptiles the inundated morasses, and

yet untrdden 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

Cassiquaire. Twice a year they lay an im-

mense 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 formi-