

and reported the bill to the House without amendment. Mr. Wickliffe moved to recommit the bill to a select committee of 24 members, one from each State, with instructions to report it in blank to the House; but, before the question was taken, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The Senate, on Friday, spent the greater part of the day in Executive session, and, therefore, transacted but little legislative business. Previous to closing the doors, a few memorials and resolutions were offered and reports submitted by chairmen of committees; among the first, was a memorial presented by Mr. Frelinghuysen, from New Jersey, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which the subject was referred by a resolution of the Senate, reported a bill to reorganize the General Land Office of the U. States.

In the House of Representatives, among the numerous resolutions introduced, was one by General Thomas, of Louisiana, for the appointment of a committee, in conjunction with one on the part of the Senate, to make the necessary arrangements, for celebrating the centennial commemoration of the birth-day of General George Washington. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported bills, 1st, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to digest, prepare, and report to Congress, at its next session, a code of law, civil and criminal, for the district; 2d, a bill relating to the orphan's courts within the district; 3d, a bill providing for the more speedy administration of justice; and 4th, to organize the fire companies in the district.

They were severally read a first and second time, and committed. Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a bridge over the river Ohio, at Wheeling, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole House. The resolution of Mr. Jenifer, on the subject of the removal of free persons of color, was taken up, and various amendments were proposed. Mr. Boon moved to postpone it until the second Monday in December; but, before the question was taken, the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day. The bills reported by Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, was taken up, and an animated debate ensued upon the question of its passage. Mr. Archer, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Adams, Mr. Everett, of Mass., Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Reed, of Mass., respectively, addressed the House on the subject, and the bill was finally passed. The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of David Dardin (the celebrated Amy Dardin claim) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote, on a division by yeas and nays, of 130 to 46. At nearly 5 o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

The Senate, yesterday, Mr. Silsbee, presented the memorial of certain inhabitants of the town of Lynn, in Massachusetts, praying that they might be incorporated as a Banking Company. Mr. Ewing's resolution respecting the power of removal and appointment was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Foot's resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of Second Comptroller and Second Auditor was agreed to. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Hayne, speaking about three hours. Mr. Hill indicated an intention to follow him in the discussion, and on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Irvin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the location of Virginia Military Land Warrants on a portion of the public lands. The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Jenifer, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. Thompson of Ohio, and Archer, in relation to the removal and colonization of free people of color, was referred to the Select Committee raised on the subject. Some discussion took place on a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. After a debate of considerable length, Mr. Wickliffe's motion to strike 48,000 from the bill as the ratio was lost.—Yeas 94, Nays 90. Mr. Hubbard then moved to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

The Legislature of North Carolina has closed its winter session. Among its doings we notice a grant of \$5000 to Ball Hughes, for the purpose of repairing the statue of Washington, injured by fire last summer. Seven gold mining companies were incorporated; and an act was passed prohibiting colored people from preaching, or acting as class leaders.

We observe in the Georgia papers a copy of an act of the Legislature of the State, offering a Reward of Five Thousand Dollars for the arrest, prosecution, and trial to conviction, under the laws of that State, of the Editor or Publisher "of a certain paper called the Liberator, published in the town of Boston and State of Massachusetts," or "any other person or persons who shall utter, publish, or circulate within the limits of the State said paper called the Liberator, or any other paper, pamphlet, letter, or address, of a seditious character."

Various Matters.

THE FINANCES.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg Telegraph, estimates the revenue of the State for the current year at upwards of a million.

The correspondent of the Telegraph, speaks thus—

Would you believe it that Philadelphia pays under this law a tax on 115 millions, amounting to 115 thousand dollars, into the public treasury. It is but right that that city should pay so largely towards the public debt, when she had such an active hand in causing it. This tax—the bonus from new Banks, which will amount to 150 or 200,000 dollars—the Girard legacy of \$300,000, and the proceeds of the collateral inheritance law, and other sources, will give our State a revenue this year of about \$1,300,000, arising from sources that chiefly add nothing to the taxes upon the people of the country. Philadelphia will probably pay nearly a million into the public treasury this year. Under these circumstances, who, that knows the true state of our finances, can reflect upon the State Administration—at no time, perhaps, has the income of the public treasury been more flattering. We are in debt it is true, but the income, but a small proportion of which will pay the interest of our debts, and the ordinary expenses of the government, and leave a surplus of one or two hundred thousand dollars. These estimates are conjectured, but can't be far wrong. The committee of ways and means have not yet made their report."

THE MINT.—The President of the U. States has transmitted to the Senate the annual report of the Directors of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the year 1831. This report states that the coinage of the past year amounts to \$3,933,473,60; comprising \$714,270, in gold coins, \$3,175,600 in silver coins, and \$33,603,60, in copper—consisting altogether of 11,702,284 pieces, viz:—Half Eagles, 140,594, Quarter Eagles, 4,520; Half Dollars, 5,873,660; Quarter Dollars, 393,000; Dimes, 771,350; Half Dimes, 1,242,700; Cents, 3,359,260; and Half Cents 2,200. \$26,000 worth of the gold coined was received from Virginia; \$294,000 from North Carolina; and from Georgia, \$176,000 worth. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold bullion to the amount of about \$1,000 each, "indicating (as the report remarks) the progressive development of the gold region." The coinage of copper yielded a profit of about ten thousand dollars, the last year; and in consequence, reduced the expense of the mint establishment for that time, to \$28,000.

REVENGE.—Some ten days since, the Albany Regency turned the Mayor of Albany, Francis Bloodgood, Esq. out of office. Since that event upon the principle, probably, that one good turn deserves another, we learn that Mr. Bloodgood has turned a number of poor men out of doors. The following is the official account of the last mentioned turn-out—

A CARD.

Francis Bloodgood, Esq. late Mayor of this city has this evening liberated all the debtors confined in the jail of the city and county of Albany, by paying the amounts of the debts for which they are confined.

GARRIT HOGAN, Jailor. Albany, Jan. 7th, 1832.

HUNTINGDON, (Pa.) Jan. 25.

HYDROPHOBIA.—We learn, with regret, that Mr. Jacob Confer, of Frankstown settlement, died of hydrophobia, on Friday night last. He had been bitten by his own dog, about three months ago, but then had no idea of the animal being mad. On Thursday last, Mr. Confer was apparently in good health—that night the first symptoms of the dreadful disease appeared, and in less than thirty hours he was a corpse.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald, has this paragraph: "A respectable colored man who lives just out of this village, recently exhibited to us the 'proof positive of the following novel affliction. A few weeks since, on attempting to shave himself he was surprised that instead of the usual skinning sensation produced by the operation, the razor passed over his face so smoothly, and with so little obstruction, that he at first supposed it did not cut, or even scratch the intended object but was surprised to find on examination, that wherever the instrument had passed, it had removed every particle of beard 'by the roots,' leaving the face to quote his own expression as smooth as any lady's that ever ye see.—He had a thick heavy beard, and was at the time, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. But what adds to the novelty, is that soon after the occurrence, he discovered that his hair was also taking its leave—which in the course of two or three weeks had totally disappeared, although he had been possessed of a goodly abundance of the luxury. His head is now completely bare, exhibiting a novelty worthy of examination."

MRS. CLUE.—We are indebted for the following notice to a friend:—"Mrs. Joanna Clue, whose recent trial and legal discharge at the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the murder of her husband by poison, produced so much interest in the community, died suddenly on last Friday evening, the 20th instant, at her lonely residence in the district of Southwark. On the morning of the day on which she died, she was accidentally found by some of the neighbours lying on a bed in her room, dressed in her ordinary clothes, blood flowing from her mouth, and speechless. A lamp was also burning on a table which stood by the bedside. It was plain she had been struck by

the hand of death while retiring to rest on the evening previous. Physicians were immediately sent for, but notwithstanding every exertion was made by them to save her life, she continued insensible, her pulse gradually sinking, until she expired.

The physicians, as well as the coroner's inquest, which was held by Mr. Justice Egan over her body, were satisfied that her death was caused by apoplexy. On Saturday afternoon, her remains were carried to the grave, attended by a couple of carriages, in which were three or four of her female friends."—Inquirer.

Edmond Fanton was tried on the 3d ult., before the Supreme Court, held at Fairfield, Connecticut, on an indictment for assaulting, with intent to kill, two persons named McKenzie and Brown. The defendant, with the help of a Mr. Crocker, purposed to lecture, for lucre, on speculative free-masonry, in a tavern, in the village of Bethel. He had hired a room and the stair-way communicating with it, for the purpose; and the persons assaulted, together with others, determined that they would see the show and hear the eloquence "free, gratis, for nothing." Fanton took a stick, a Jackson hickory stick, and belaboured the two above named in such wise, as to make them unconscious for the time, and uncomfortable afterwards. He did not deliver his lecture in consequence, and was acquitted by the jury, on the ground that he was defending his "person and possessions."

At a late trial in the Circuit Court of the U. States, in this city, the jury was composed of citizens of the following religious denominations:—Episcopalian, Jewish, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Quaker. This is a fine picture of the real equality of religious rights and respectability in this country, and of the harmony with which they move and act together in the discharge of their public duties.—Phila. Post.

The trustees of the Baltimore Almshouse state that out of 1160 paupers admitted into that Institution during the past year, it has been ascertained that 1006 have been reduced to pauperism through intemperance, and, on the other hand, that only 45 have been admitted whose temperate habits are unquestioned.

The New York Courier says—"An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a woman who fell dead in a room in Water street near Catharine street, after drinking about half a pint of rum, whilst in a state of intoxication. The Jury returned a verdict, stating that her death was caused by intemperance.

A fire took place at Duxbury, Mass. recently, when, shocking to relate, Capt. Jacob Weston, Mrs. Southworth, and Mr. George Cushman, a revolutionary patriot, all perished in the flames!

We understand that the legislature of Delaware has passed laws, giving the borough of Wilmington a city charter, and authorising the Delaware (Pa.) county railroad company to extend their line through the state, passing through Wilmington to the Maryland line.

The population of U. Canada is 507,000. The county of Quebec contains 36,175 souls, of which 25,636 are of the city and suburbs; and the island county of Montreal 43,773, of these 26,360 belong to the city and suburbs.

The horse barn of Mr. Wells, innkeeper, at Elk Creek, Pa. was burnt down on Sunday night last, and of sixteen valuable stage horses, belonging to R. S. Reed, of Erie, fifteen perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have taken from a candle being left on a peg in the side of the barn, by one of the stage drivers, on leaving the barn for the night, forgetting to remove it.

The New York American pronounces the speech of Mr. Hayne an able, and, in many of its positions, a victorious speech, but failing in proof where the position is taken that the declining condition of the south is mainly attributable to the protecting system. The American adds—"We go entirely with Mr. Hayne in most of his general principles, and in his general deductions from them, and therefore do not doubt that measurably South Carolina has suffered from the tariff; but the canker of her prosperity lies far deeper, and is, we fear, far more difficult of remedy than any system of protecting duties. Slavery, with its benumbing influence—as opposed to freedom, and the cheerful labor of freemen—is the gnawing canker of southern decay. This, indeed is aggravating by others; but all these would be comparatively powerless, without that one great evil."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in noticing the reward that has been offered by the State of Georgia for the arrest and conviction of the editor of the Boston Liberator, gives the following proper portrait of said madcap:—"This Mr. Garrison, whose paper, published in Boston, gives our Southern neighbors so much inquietude, and has called forth such a variety of municipal and legislative enactments in the slave-holding States, is an enthusiast, all but mad.—He is rash and presumptuous, and in his indiscreet exertions in a good cause, does it more injury, and creates more ill-feeling, than a hundred wise and prudent well-philanthropic counteracts. His paper ought to be discontinued, and his friends, if he have any, should take care of him. We believe him to be an honest young man; but not in a mental condition to be entrusted with printing types."



Here shall the press the People's rights maintain Unaw'd by influence, and unbrid'd by gain.

Tuesday Morning, February 7, 1832.

"THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS," Domestic Manufactures, Internal Improvement, and Home Industry.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Nomination FOR PRESIDENT, William Wirt, of Md. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Amos Ellmaker, of Pa.

In order to give the Masonic letter of Brother Wren a place in our columns as a matter of reference hereafter, we have been obliged to omit a considerable mass of important matter—among which are the proceedings of Congress, and a very able and interesting article on the rejection of Martin Van Buren, by the talented Editor of the U. S. Telegraph; it shall appear in our next.

Our friends of the "Saturday Courier," will perceive that, from the crowded state of our little sheet, we are unable to comply with their request at present. We would, however, recommend the "Courier" to those persons desirous of taking a city paper, as one containing a general variety of useful and entertaining matter. The price is \$2 per annum, half yearly in advance. Address, Woodward & Spragg, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Flour in Baltimore, on Friday last, was selling at \$5 12 1/2 per barrel.

The York and Maryland line rail road bill, which was the order of the day in the Senate, for Wednesday last, was not reached, and it is now uncertain when it will be acted upon in that body—so says the Reporter. We hear nothing further about our rail road.

UNITED STATES BANK.—From the Harrisburg Reporter we learn, that the resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Burden on Thursday last, "instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to obtain a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States," passed that body unanimously on Friday morning last, and was sent "to the House of Representatives, where it was concurred in—yeas 77, nays 7."

The Compiler—"men are very liberal in their abuse of us for contradicting their falsehoods; but they take no notice of the" wise determination of the Editor of the Dayton Republican, "which was published" in our paper of the 17th ult:—"All concerned are conscious, no doubt, that there are other Editors who would freely" take such a manly and dignified course, were it not for the sake of filthy lucre. The Lodge is able, since Girard's death, to pay their hirelings well. "Oft human nature, what wilt thou not sink to!"

A SOMERSET.—As the Compiler appears anxious that we should notice the somerset of John S. Ingram, we do so by giving the following from the "Telegraph," a very able and efficient Anti-Masonic paper, published at New Berlin, Union County. If that will not answer, probably we may give a few of the former notices taken of the "exquisite" by the Compiler.—

From the New-Berlin "Telegraph."

We stated in a former number, that in the event of the eighth change in the Union Times, we would, with becoming courtesy, notice it. We learn from the last number of that print that an exquisite of the first water, ye'ld'd John S. Ingram, has connected himself with it in the shape of an editor. The Jackson party has much to expect from this alliance, as both the Senior and Junior are men of rare parts. The Junior has introduced himself as an entire stranger, in this we think he is grossly mistaken—there are some hereabouts who have a perfect recollection of the gentleman, and feel themselves no way edified by a retrospection to their past acquaintance with him. We wish this new connexion a happy voyage, and if Tom and Jerry should fall out on the way, it shall not be our fault.

ANTI-MASONRY IN OHIO.—We learn from the Pittsburg "Times," that preparations are making to establish an Anti-Masonic Press at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio.

The following article, from the Pennsylvania Whig, a staunch unwavering opponent of his Masonic Majesty, George Wirt, is another among the many expressions of public sentiment in favor of that honest and efficient farmer, JOSEPH RITNER.

From the Pennsylvania "Whig."

From the wave of the Allegheny to the shores of the Delaware—from the New York to the Maryland and Virginia line of our boundaries; we have seen no journal, out of the city, that has actively espoused the nomination of John Andrew Shultz. A dead silence reigns over his name, corresponding to the dead and inert mass of his torpid intellect. On the other hand the friends of Joseph Ritner keep the whole State in a buzz, by their activity and acclamations. At least fifty Anti-Masonic journals, aided by several on the Republican side, recommend the nomination of Joseph Ritner. Is it possible for public opinion to be more decidedly and emphatically expressed in relation to two adverse candidates for the first office in the Commonwealth?

We think not, and we feel confident, that if nominated, Joseph Ritner will receive a majority of twenty thousand votes, over George Wolf.

MORE MASONIC DISCLOSURES!

We have ever contended that Masonry was an invention of ambitious and unprincipled demagogues, for the purpose of trampling on the people and the laws, and raising themselves to the height of their ambitious yearnings. But in all our assertions that Masonry was political, we have been met with barefaced denials from the Lodge and its devotees. We are confident that the honest discernment of the better part of the people have borne us out in our assertions. Facts upon facts—proof upon proofs, are every day being developed, which will, in good time, fully demonstrate to the public "a well set term," the authenticity of the fact, that Masonry is political, and that it has been used for the purpose of raising to office men who have no other recommendation than that of being "export" in Masonic deception. We give below a recent disclosure of one of "the party," which go fully to establish, beyond all contradiction, one important fact, viz: that Masonry, and nothing but Masonry, made Gov. Throop a successful competitor over the virtuous Granger, at the last gubernatorial election in New York. After the disclosure of such facts, let not the devotees of the Lodge tell us that Masonry is not political.

Copy of a letter from JAMES WATSON WEBB, Editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, to a gentleman in Harrisburg, Pa. dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10th, 1831.

DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 3d was duly received, and I have to apologize for not answering it sooner; but the extent of ground covered by your queries, render it necessary that I should give you something more than a mere affirmative or negative answer.

In one word, then, the Pennsylvania Inquirer is correct in its position, that there is a very decided opposition to the re-election of the present governor of New York; but it is all in the dark as to the nature and source of that opposition, its objects and its strength. When in 1828, it was determined to run Mr. Van Buren for governor, it was deemed advisable to take a man from the west, for lieutenant governor, and Enos T. Throop was selected—not because he had any positive merits or claims, but because his negative virtues were of a description that rendered him a safe candidate. Nothing could be urged against him, and he was of course elected on the strength of the popularity of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren.

When Mr. V. B. was "translated" to Washington, Mr. Throop of course became the acting governor, and then his want of positive qualification became apparent. Instead of advising with the prominent men of our party, he surrendered the reins of government to the Editor of the Argus, Mr. Porter, the Register in Chancery, and Mr. Olcott, the Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Judge Marcy, Mr. Wright, our Comptroller, and Mr. Flagg, the Secretary of State—men who possess the confidence of the democratic party, and who have never abused that confidence—who wielded the power of that great State for years without enriching or benefiting themselves, and what is more, were known to possess this power, and familiarly termed "the regency," yet had such a hold upon the affections of the people that they cheerfully submitted to it. These men were thrust aside by Throop—Croswell's star became the ascendant, and our State and its destinies, have been in the hands of a set of men whose only qualifications for office is ordinary every day honesty, in their dealings—with mankind. For a long time the idea prevailed that Marcy, Wright and Flagg continued to exercise a proper influence in the councils of the State, but about the time of the last gubernatorial election the truth was whispered about, and the consequence was, that but for the support of the FEDERAL MASONS in the river counties, an Anti-Masonic governor would have been elected. The new regency—the "small lights," became alarmed, and early in the last session of the legislature, they intimated that Throop would not again be a candidate for Governor, but would aid in the nomination of Mr. Livingston, our worthy and able Lieutenant Governor. This has kept the party and those acquainted with the position of things at Albany quiet, and honest politicians and able men, have consented to be considered responsible for acts of which they disapprove, and which are calculated to bring the State into disrepute.

This was the situation of matters at the close of the last session of our legislature, but the evident increase of strength in the democratic ranks, and the hope of being able to smuggle Throop in upon the shoulders of General Jackson has induced them to change their views; and notwithstanding the declarations last winter, they are now making their arrangements for his re-nomination. This will produce a schism in our ranks for a short time, but the people will take the matter into their own hands, and you may rely upon it his career as a politician is at an end. In reply to your question, who will be his successor, I must answer, I don't know. We are in favor of Mr. Livingston, who is a firm and independent democrat, and possesses talents which qualify him for the station. But should his claims be set aside—which I do not apprehend—then we will give our cordial support to any honest and school republican that the party may bring forward. In New York we are all party men, and individual preferences are made to yield to the public good.

You will now understand the true cause of opposition to Gov. Throop, and you will also perceive that this opposition does not originate with General Root and his friends though it is not impossible but he may be the gainer by it. For instance, should the contest for a nomination happen to be between him and Throop, we would aid the old Gen.

W. Throop, and you will also perceive that this opposition does not originate with General Root and his friends though it is not impossible but he may be the gainer by it. For instance, should the contest for a nomination happen to be between him and Throop, we would aid the old Gen.