

when he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her most loved, and he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept consolation that is to be bought by forgetfulness? No; the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. It has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation, on all that it was in the days of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud even over the bright hour of gaiety; or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a recollection of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh the grave!—the grave!—It buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment.—From its peaceful bosom spring benevolent regrets and tears.—Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him."

*Counsellor Philips.*—The following singular account of this gentleman's recent marriage, is extracted from a contemporary print.—"A singular occurrence happened to Mr. Philips of the Irish bar, a few days before he attended the meeting of the Missionary Society at Gloucester. While he was at Cheltenham, he was invited to dine at a gentleman's, a friend of his.—At the table was a young lady; he was struck with her beauty, and paid his addresses to her; a gentleman present had for some time done the same. The party all went to Gloucester the day of the meeting, and Mr. Philips on the road offered the young lady his hand. On their return, the gentleman sent him a challenge, and the day after the parties met. The young lady on Saturday se'night, gave Mr. Philips her hand; preferring his pleading to the most handsome settlement. *London paper.*

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Monday, January 17.  
IN SENATE.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois, gave notice, that he should on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a bill by the title of "A bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States North and west of the contemplated state of Missouri."

The senate then resumed the consideration of the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the annexation of Missouri. And the said proposed amendment being under consideration—

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment, having in view the

principal compromise (by exclusion of slavery from the other territories of the U. States)—but subsequently withdrew it, to give an opportunity for the following motion:

Mr. Roberts moved to add to the amendment (whereby Missouri is proposed to be admitted to form a constitution) the following proviso:

"Provided, that the further introduction into said state, of persons to be held to slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited."

This motion was supported, at length, by Mr. Roberts, opposed by Elliott, and supported by Mr. Morrill.

And then the Senate adjourned.

#### House of Representatives.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the war department, exhibiting a statement of the contracts entered into by that department, during the last year, rendered in compliance with the provision of existing laws.

The speaker also laid before the house a communication from the same department, transmitting information required by a resolution of this House as to the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indians, &c.

These communications were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Strother, proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him on Friday—the question being on the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Lowndes—

The first amendment for striking out the words "without delay," was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Strother opposed the second amendment, proposing to strike out that part of the 4th resolution which requires the opinion of the Secretary of the treasury whether, if the price of stock is above par, it will probably continue so until the period at which the stock issued in the late war becomes redeemable, &c.

The question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Lowndes, and agreed to.

Mr. Floyd moved to amend the first resolution by striking out the words which require the secretary to state the actual balance "in the hands of the treasurer, as agent of the navy department," inasmuch as these balances, having been drawn from the treasury and placed in the hands of the treasurer as agent for the other departments, were now beyond the control of the Secretary, &c.

Mr. Strother opposed the motion, and spoke to obviate the objections to it.

The motion was lost; and after some objections by Mr. Cobb, to the second resolution, which were answered by Messrs. Lowndes and Foot, the three first resolutions were successively agreed to without a division.

The question being put, on agreeing to the 4th resolution, requiring of the secretary the of treasury to report the price of the public stocks, with his opinion "whether it would not be advisable to apply the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the annual expenses of the govern-

ment, rather than resort to loans and taxes"—

Some debate took place, in which Messrs. Johnson, of Va. Strother, Hill, Cobb, and Smith of Maryland, took a part.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution, and *negatived*, with a division and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, January 18.  
IN SENATE.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Thomas asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading.

A bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States north and west of the contemplated of state Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sixth article of the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and held applicable to, and shall have full force and effect in and over, all the territory belonging to the United States which lies west and north of a line beginning at a point on the parallel of north latitude thirty degrees and thirty minutes, where the said parallel crosses the western boundary line of the United States; thence, running east, along that parallel of latitude, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence, east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence, down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence, up and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to its source; and thence, due north, to the northern boundary of the United States.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the superaddition of provisions for the admission of Missouri. The proposition of Mr. Roberts, for annexing a certain condition to the admission of Missouri, being under consideration—

Mr. Morrill concluded the speech which he yesterday began, in favor of the restriction. It being late before Mr. M. concluded, the Senate then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Walker, of Georgia, who, it is presumed, will next take the floor in this debate.

#### House of Representatives.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the payments made at the Treasury for the year 1819.

The Speaker laid before the House also a report of the secretary of war of the contingent expenses of the military establishment during the year 1819.

These reports were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an additional land office in the state of Indiana.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.  
IN SENATE.

The sitting to-day was almost wholly spent in the debate on the Missouri question.

At an early hour Mr. Walker, of Georgia, took the floor against the right of imposing the proposed restriction on the state of Missouri.

Mr. Mellen, of Massachusetts, advocated the restriction.

Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, spoke against the restriction; and

Mr. Leake, of Mississippi, followed on the same side. When he had concluded,

The Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Roberts, who of course has the right to the floor to-morrow.

#### House of Representatives.

##### THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Slave Trade be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a registry of slaves, more effectually to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the quarter-master-general relative to the terms of the contract for transportation of troops, &c. of the Yellow Stone expedition; made in obedience to a resolution of this House, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, Jan. 20  
IN SENATE.

The debate on the Missouri question was resumed this morning.

Mr. Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in support of the restriction.

Mr. Burril, of Rhode Island, followed on the same side; and

Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, closed this day's debate by a speech against the restriction.

The Senate adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, who will take the floor to-morrow morning.

#### House of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the War Department, of the balances of monies unexpended on the 27th of December last, remaining in the Treasurer's hands, as agent of the War Department.

The Speaker also laid before

the House a report of the names of the pensioners placed on the pension list, from each state, under the act of March 18th, 1818; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 20th Dec. last.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. Monroe:

*To the House of Representatives.*

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting me "to lay before it, at as early a day as may be convenient, an account of the expenditure of the several sums appropriated for building fortifications, from the year 1816 to the year 1819, inclusive; indicating the places at which works of defence have been begun, the magnitude of the works contemplated at each place, their present condition, the amount already expended, and the estimated amount requisite for the completion of each; also the mode by which the fortifications are built, by contract or otherwise," I now transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of War, to whom the said resolution was referred, which, with the documents accompanying it, contains all the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1820.

The message was read, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

## MADISON:

FEBRUARY 10, 1820

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this place on Saturday morning the 6th inst., about ten minutes past nine o'clock, A. M.

#### CONGRESS.

The debate on the Missouri Question was resumed yesterday in the Senate, by Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, who, after the disposition of some minor business, took the floor, and spoke until near 3 o'clock, against the proposed restriction. Before he had concluded his speech, he gave way for a motion to adjourn and the senate adjourned to Monday. Mr. P. will, of course, resume his remarks on Monday morning.

In the house of representatives, but little business was acted on yesterday. After the presentation and reference of one or two reports on private claims, it was found that the interesting debate in the senate had attracted so many members from their seats as to leave the house without a quorum. A motion to adjourn was negatived by yeas and nays—54 to 19; after which a call of the house was moved, but it was superseded by another motion to adjourn, which succeeded, and the house adjourned about one o'clock.

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The deliberations of congress, have never produced a deeper interest, if we may judge from the crowds which every day attend the sittings of the senate, than the discussion which has occupied that body for the last eight days; and the curiosity of the public has seldom been repaid by a more able debate—certainly a more