

interesting question could not have formed the subject of it. Not only have the galleries been filled, but the public desire to hear the debate has been so far indulged, that every part of the chamber, not occupied by the seats of the members, has been crowded by auditors; and the scene has been rendered the more interesting, by the great number of ladies, whom we were glad to see admitted on the floor.

#### SAVANNAH CONFLAGRATION.

*Museum and Gazette Office, Savannah, Jan. 20th, 1820.*

It is in a state of utter distraction that we attempt to describe the horrors of the late conflagration. One half of Savannah is in ruins. We know not, and cannot undertake to enumerate the sufferers, or the extent of our loss. The fire originated in the stables back of Mrs. Platt's boarding house, and soon reached Baptist square. The fire-proof houses of Mr. Mungin, and the open square, stopped its progress in that direction. The fire reached the Bay on the corner of Barnard-street sweeping the house on the west corner, occupied by col. Broom, and thence extending down the Bay, taking the brick building occupied by us, with our printing establishment, the large brick auction store of George Schley, U. S. Branch Bank, the new brick auction stores on the corner of Bull-st., Pouyat's corner, Lottery Office, Dickson and co's store, Hunter's brick store and Jones's wooden buildings on the corner of Habersham-st. where its progress will probably be arrested.

From the bay it extended as far back as Broughton street, sweeping almost every thing. Both the Planters' and State Banks caught several times, and were with difficulty saved. Andrew Low and co's brick stores, col. Shad's brick stores, Gibson's buildings, the block brick of buildings belonging to the Presbyterian church, judg. M. Adler's brick house, the market, Wallen's range, Butler and White's range, and in fact every thing between Broughton street and the bay was destroyed. Many lives, it is said, were lost, but we cannot yet ascertain their names. It is supposed 400 houses were burned; many of them were partly cleared of their contents; but the property was generally burned in the streets. It is presumed the loss cannot be much, if any, less than two millions of dollars.

Many hundreds of families are literally naked in the streets—not even clothing was saved. Every printing office was burned down. For ourselves, with the blessing of God, and the assistance of our friends, we saved a considerable portion of our type, and our most valuable press. The auction stores in the city, shared a similar fate. The city is still in flames, and when it will be got under no one knows. We have every reason to believe that its progress will extend no farther. It commenced this morning between one and two o'clock.

#### MORE OF THE FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

*Copy of a letter from the Editors of the "Savannah Republican," to the Editors of the Charleston City Gazette, dated Savannah, Jan. 11, 5 o'clock, P. M.*

Dear Sir: I have only time to say to you, that our city was this morning, about 2 o'clock, visited with the greatest calamity that it has ever before met with. At the time mentioned, the appalling cry of FIRE! struck upon the ears of our citizens. It proved to be on the lot belonging to the estate of Isaac Fell, in Baptist Church Square. The whole of the buildings were immediately consumed. The wind being high, and blowing directly from the N. W. the fell monster continued its ravages

until 12 o'clock this day, when, through the interference of Divine Providence, the wind lulled, and the progress of the flames was checked. Our city is a heap of ruins. Our proud and flourishing Savannah is no more. Thirty years will not make up for this awful calamity. One hundred and twenty four Lots have been stripped of their buildings. I cannot say, at this time how many houses have been consumed; but I know that I shall not be too high in my estimate, when I state three hundred and ninety dwellings are a heap of ashes! It commenced in Baptist Church Square, as I have stated, and consumed every thing from that place to the square in which the Planters' Bank is situated. The whole of the town north of Broughton street to the Bay, is also gone. The Branch Bank of the United States is consumed. The amount of property lost will not fall short of Ten Millions of Dollars. I have not understood yet how the Fire originated. We have not a Printing Office in our city to tell this awful tale! Every one is burnt out. I have not time to say any thing more to you at present; only to request that you will pardon this scrawl, for it is written among the ruins, and the hurry and bustle of the moment.

Your ob't. servant,  
FRED. S. FELL.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17.

*From Rio Janeiro.*—Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Buenos Ayres, came passenger in the brig Robert, from Rio Janeiro, (arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday.) Mr. O. states, that he arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Buenos Ayres, on the evening of the 28th November, and on entering the port saw a Russian Squadron of five sail, which had just anchored. On landing at Rio Janeiro, he engaged his passage in the Robert, which vessel sailed the next day for Baltimore. While at Rio Janeiro, he learnt that a British squadron of four sail of the line, under the command of sir Thomas Hardy, had arrived at that port a week before, & were still there. Mr. O. did not learn any particulars relative to either of the squadrons or their destination, as he only remained at Rio Janeiro one night—all he undertakes to state is that they were at Rio Janeiro at the time he left there.

The U. S. schooner Nonsuch, from the West Indies, touched at Rio Janeiro, and sailed again for the Rio de la Plata, a few days before the Robert.

Mr. O. communicates nothing new from the Patriots.

*Reading Room Books.*

It is no business of ours to doubt the above report; the only question is, what should a Russian squadron have to at Rio Janeiro? It will be recollected that there was some talk two or three years ago of a cession from Spain to Russia, of some of the superfluous Spanish territory in America; and the Californias were named as most desirable to the court of St. Petersburg. We had almost forgot the circumstance, and probably it might never again have occurred to us, but for the appearance of a Russian squadron on the direct route to the Californias. Still, if we may be permitted to account

in this way for so unexpected a movement, how are we to explain the circumstance of the meeting of a Russian and British squadron at a point so distant from Europe? was it accidental or designed? If the former, it was singular enough, all things considered—if the latter, it certainly has a dubious appearance, and cannot fail to excite some degree of solicitude in the political circles of this country. If it is important to Russia to possess the Californias, it may be no less so to Great Britain to command the mouth of the Columbia river. Be this as it may, the appearance of so powerful an European naval force in the Pacific, will demand the vigilant attention of our government.

*Norfolk Herald.*

#### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

*Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, Dec. 11, 1819.*

"I have only time to inform you that a vessel arrived yesterday from a royalist port on the Main, and brings the important intelligence of Bolivar being at the head of fifteen thousand men, well disciplined, and marching rapidly for Carracas. Morillo has only about four thousand to oppose him. There can be little doubt but this campaign will put an end to the war in that quarter. In fact, we consider here that the independence of Venezuela is established. I have much more to say, but the vessel is under way."

*Main and Missouri.*—The following were the Yeas and Nays, in the Senate of the U. States, on the motion of Mr. Roberts to recommit the report to a committee (by which Maine and Missouri are proposed to be united in the same bill,) with instructions to separate them, and report the bill for the admission of Maine, separately, in the shape in which it came from the other House.

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Horsey, Hunter, Lanman, Lowrie, Mellen, Morris, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, VanDyke, and Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Ellor, Gaillard, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. King, Leake, Logan, Lloyd, Macon, Palmer, Parrot, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tenn.—25.

*New-London, Conn. Jan. 12.*

The business which was to be transacted at the late adjourned town-meeting in New Haven was deemed of such consequence, that the forces of both parties, amounting nearly to 700, were brought to the polls. The statehouse, proving too small for a fair trial of their strength, the two sections were paraded on the green in parallel lines. The democratic force proved the strongest;—the federalists, on discovering they were outflanked by about 40, in a short time left the scene of action, yielding to democrats the victory.—*Rep. Adv.*

*CHARLESTON, JAN. 12.*

*Trial for Piracy.*—At a special court of the United States now sitting in this city, their honors Judges Johnson and Drayton, presiding. Henry Roberts alias De Wolf, was yesterday found guilty of Piracy. He was carpenter on board the piratical ship Louisa, commanded first by Almeida and afterwards by George Clarke, and was on board when the Asia, of New

York, was robbed near the Isle of Bonavista. Clarke is now in confinement, having been convicted of the same crime.

*Charleston, Jan. 7.*

Arrived, the United States' schooner Lyx, lieutenant commandant Madison, from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the coast of Florida. The Lyx experienced very heavy weather, and in the Gulf sprung the mast. The Lyx touched at the Havana. The President's message had been received there: its mildness in not recommending an immediate forcible possession of the Floridas, was an agreeable surprise. There are many Americans, perhaps 100, confined in the fortresses and prisons at the Havana, having been captured in Mexico, Florida, and the privateers; they suffer much from their treatment. The captain general has lately visited the prisons, to examine their cases, which gave them some hope of release. The following wrote to lieut. comdt. M. for relief, relating the circumstance of their capture, viz. John L. Given, of South Carolina, taken at Amelia, Sept. 1817; A. Hosmar, taken 1817; Hugh Keenan, passenger in sloop Almira, in June 1818; which sloop had a Patriot commission on board, of which he was ignorant; Elisha Lane, taken in Florida, 1817, employed in cutting timber for Mr. Snow; William Harris and Thomas Woodward, taken August, 1817, in an open boat on the coast of Florida; James Morris, taken off Cuba, October, 1816; William Barker, forcibly carried to Amelia, July 1817; Hezekiah Dickerman, sentenced to ten years hard labor for killing a man in his own defence at Matanzas. The last cruise of the Lyx was on the western coast of Louisiana, and off Galveston. The establishment is at present under Lafitte at Barrataria; he has lately been commissioned by gen. Long of Texas; he (Lafitte) has, including the crews of 4 or 5 small vessels, generally cruising, about 2 or 300 men. Two open boats bearing commissions of gen. Humbert from Galveston, having robbed a planter on the Marmento river, of negroes, money, &c. were captured in the Sabine by the boats of the Lyx; six of the men are now in custody, awaiting their trial. One was hung by Lafitte. The Lyx also captured a small Galveston privateer and her prize, that had been for a length of time smuggling in the Marimento.

*From the Nat. Intelligencer.*

*Another New Invention.*

We understand a patent has lately been taken out, by a gentleman from Massachusetts, for an invention which seems to promise extensive advantage to navigation, if once fairly brought into operation. It consists, principally, in a new method for sub marine ploughing, to any necessary depth, by the power of a steam boat. When the matter is effectually loosened up and pulverized, it cannot reasonably be doubted but the rapidity of ebb-tides, united with the natural current of the rivers, will soon carry it off, and keep the channel open. The inventor is now in this city, giving a perspicuous view of his plan, which appears uncommonly simple and

practicable. The advantages of being able to plough open channels through the shoals which so frequently form in many of our immense rivers, would, alone, be an object of very great advantage to our southern and western states; but, when we consider the invention as extending to opening channels for large ships to enter the harbors and rivers throughout our whole sea-board the advantages presented to view are incalculable.

The following List of the GOVERNORS of the several STATES and TERRITORIES of the Union, may impart information to many of our readers, and many be useful to others for the purpose of reference.

#### STATES:

New Hampshire—Saml. Bell.  
Massachusetts—John Brooks  
R. Island—Nehemiah R. Knight.  
Vermont—Jonas Galusha.  
Connecticut—O. Wolcott.  
New York—Dewitt Clinton.  
Pennsylvania—Wm. Findley.  
New Jersey—Isaac H. Williams.  
Delaware—Henry Middleton.  
Maryland—Charles Goldsborough.  
Virginia—James P. Preston.  
N. Carolina—John Branch.  
S. Carolina—John Geddes.  
Georgia—John Clarke.  
Kentucky—Gabriel Slaughter, (acting.)

Tennessee—Joseph McMinn.  
Ohio—Ethan A. Brown.  
Louisiana—James Villere.  
Indiana—Jonathan Jennings.  
Mississippi—G. Pendexter.  
Illinois—Shadrach Bond.  
Alabama—Wm. W. Bibb.

#### TERRITORIES.

Missouri—Wm. Clarke  
Michigan—Lewis Cass  
Arkansas—James Miller

#### TAKEN UP

BY Christopher Burgan, of Pittsburg township, one sorrel Filly, supposed to be four years old next spring, the near fore and hind feet white and the off hind foot half white, a large star in her forehead and small snip, heavy mane and long switch tail, supposed to be fourteen hands high; appraised to thirty dollars by James Campbell and John Banda, before me this 17th day of January, 1820.

LEVI POSTON, J. P.

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#### NEW FACTORY.

Y. CIRODE,

HAS for sale at his shop, on 5th cross street, back of Messrs. Prather & Jacob's store,

Chamois & Buck Skin, Suitable for Glover's & coach-maker's, Printers, Suspender Manufacturer's, &c. &c.

*White Leather,*

for saddlers, Apothecaries, Shoe Bindings, &c.

ALSO—Tanned Sheep and Deer Skins for Book Binder's, Shoe Binding's, Apron's, Saddler's and Card Manufacturer's, Colored Sheep and Deer Skins, for Trunk Maker, &c. &c.—An assortment of Parchment.

He has always on hand a quantity of Wool for Hatter's, etc. etc. He will give cash for Sheep and Deer Skins.

Louisville, Nov. 6, 1819.

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CASH

Given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office!