

# The Indiana Republican.

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

VOL. IV.

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## CONDITIONS.

The "REPUBLICAN" will be delivered at the office for two dollars per annum, paid in advance; if paid within two months after subscribing, it will be considered in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within twelve months; and three dollars if not paid until the year expires.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

In all cases a subscriber must give notice punctually at the end of the year of his intention to discontinue; or he will be held responsible for another year's subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for a dollar; longer ones in proportion, and if the number of insertions desired, are not specified, they will be continued at the expense of the advertiser until ordered out.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid.

Land-Office, Jeffersonville,

August 15th, 1818.

PERSONS wishing to make transfers of lands entered in this office are requested not to make them on the back of the Register's certificate but on a separate piece of paper. It frequently happens, that by transferring and assigning on the back of certificates, they become so mutilated and defaced as to destroy the contents. The following form may be used.—  
"For value received I, A. B. of county, do assign & transfer to C. D. of county all my right & title to the quarter section No. in township No. (North or South as the case may be) of range No. East of the Jeffersonville District. Witness my hand and seal this day of 1818. A. B. (Seal.) Test."

This assignment being acknowledged before any justice of the peace, and certified by the clerk of the county of its being such, will procure a patent. In all cases where the magistrate's or clerk's certificate happens to be on a different piece of paper from the assignment it will be proper for them to set forth the particular tract sold.

It will be well for magistrates and others who are in the habit of writing assignments, to preserve a copy of the foregoing as their guide.

Those who send to the office to get their business done, will please to be particular in describing in plain legible hand, the tract they wish to enter, and to write their given names at full length.

SAML. GWATHMEY.

Congressional Proceedings.

## IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on public lands, adverse to the expediency of establishing an additional land office in the State of Indiana, and concurred therein.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri bill, which occupied the remainder of the day.

January, 21.

The bill introduced by Mr. Thomas, to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories

of the United States north and west of the proposed state of Missouri, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Burriel, Johnson, of Ky. Palmer, and Pleasants.

The Senate then again proceeded to consider the resolutions (introduced by Mr. Dickerson) so to amend the Constitution as to provide an uniform mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress; and, on the question to engross the resolution for a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 27, noes 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Missouri bill, as already stated; after which they adjourned to Monday.

## House of Representatives.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The order of the day was the bill to authorize the people of Missouri to form a state government, and for the admission of the state into the Union; which, being called,

Mr. Taylor moved its postponement to Monday the 31st inst.; when

It was moved that the House adjourn; and the House adjourned.

Monday, January 24.

Mr Cook submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Col. James Johnson, in virtue of articles of agreement entered into on the 2d day of Dec. 1818, and also report what sum is now claimed by him in virtue of said articles of agreement; specifying particularly the several items; and that he also report whether public notice was given when proposals would be received for a contract to furnish transportation to the troops ordered up the Missouri river.

Mr. Smith of Maryland moved to lay the resolution on the table, as there was an arbitration pending on the subject of it which it might not be proper for the house to interfere with by any steps on its part, at present.

Mr. Cooke opposed the motion, and advocated his resolution at some length, on the ground of the unsatisfactory nature of the report made recently on the subject by the war department in reply to an enquiry from this house.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and the resolution was agreed to without a division.

## Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia, laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit.

No senator or representative

in the congress of the United States, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making alteration in the law that gives the right of franking to members and delegates of congress.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, what loans, if any, have been made since the peace to private citizens, of powder, lead, and other munitions belonging to the government, of the army or navy, specifying the times, terms, objects, and extent of such loans; the names of the persons by whom, and to whom made; the different times of repayment and also the amount of the ultimate loss, if any, likely to be incurred by the government in consequence thereof.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the number of acres of land sold at the several offices from their institution to the 30th September, last; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 10th instant, which report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices was read a third time, and the question stated on its passage.

A debate of about an hour ensued on this bill—not so much on the question whether it ought or ought not to pass, as on the circumstances which called for it.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. and Mr. Randolph argued against the practice of transferring and of exceeding appropriations, for specific objects, and against the responsibility assumed by the President in this case, of borrowing money for the purpose of completing the public buildings. These gentlemen protested warmly against the unconstitutionality of such unauthorized exercises of power by the Executive, their dangerous tendency, the culpability of permitting them, &c. that no executive officer had the power to pledge Congress to make good sums which he should raise and expend, without the authority of law &c. &c.

Messrs. Cobb Livermore, Taylor, Foote, Clagget and Rhea, although not at all differing from the other gentlemen in the correctness of the doctrines they advanced, supported this appropriation, and justified the steps on the part of the Executive which had called for it; arguing that Congress had required of the executive expressly to have those buildings repaired and rebuilt; that they had felt and expressed dissatisfaction because the capital was not in readiness at the last session

for the reception of congress; that the President consulting the convenience and accommodation of the Legislature, and finding the appropriations not sufficient for the object, had diverted the funds to it which had been appropriated to other objects in the city, and had directed the commissioners of the public buildings to accept an advance of money which had been tendered by one of the city banks, to make up the remaining deficiency, relying on congress to make it good; that what he had done was in pursuance of what he deemed his duty in providing for the accommodation of congress; and that however just the objections in the abstract, and to ordinary cases, the president was in this justifiable, &c. &c.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and carried without a count, and the bill was sent to the senate for concurrence.

## ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.

The bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and providing for the admission of such state into the Union, being the first order of the day, was announced by the speaker.

Mr. Taylor moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to this day week, with a view of waiting the decision of the senate on the bill now before them on this subject.

This motion brought on an animated debate of considerable length, in which the propriety of waiting the movements of the other house or of proceeding now to consider this bill, in which there were various details to be considered and decided, besides the principle now under debate in the senate &c. were discussed.

The motion to postpone the bill was supported by the mover and Messrs. Livermore, Clagget and Cushman; and the postponement, was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Brush, Cook, Floyd and Campbell.

The question was at length decided in the negative, by yeas

For postponement	27
Against it	88

It was then moved by Mr. Holmes, that the house go into committee of the whole on the said bill; but, before the question was put on this motion, the house, about 4 o'clock, adjourned.

## DARING BURGLARIES.

The gang of villains who have for some time infested our city, still continue their depredations without detection. On the afternoon of Sunday, January 23, the store of Mr. J. Gould was entered by making an opening through the partition wall that separates the store from the dwelling house, which was unoccupied at that time, and watches and jewellery to the amount of ten thousand dollars were taken. The burglary was discovered in the dusk of the evening, but no traces have yet been discovered of the perpetrators of this daring villany. On Saturday the 5th instant, Mr. Nicholas Hackey had his store broken open, probably by the same gang. They entered through a back

window between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and succeeded in carrying off several hundred valuable gold and silver watches, besides gold seals, keys, &c. The whole of Mr. Hackey's loss is estimated at eighteen thousand dollars. At 8 o'clock the same evening as Mr. H. returned from his supper, he found his store had been broken open; but the most active and persevering measures have not yet produced any important discoveries. On Sunday several suspicious individuals were committed by Mr. Justice Mahard for further examination; we understand they are to undergo an examination to-day. On Sunday evening the house of Mr. Wheeler, the portrait painter, was entered, and all the clothes belonging to Mrs. Wheeler and her sister borne off, together with sheets, table cloths and many other articles, worth several hundred dollars; and on the same evening a quantity of hams, &c. were stolen from the pork-house of Mr. Joseph Prince.

From the active measures that are in operation we think the thieves will yet be discovered.

Cin. Gaz.

From the New-Haven Herald of January 11.

A Good Shot, or a Warning Mark to Thieves.—Mr. C. Northrop, grocer, of this city, for several mornings of late in succession, on opening his store, discovered that more or less of his articles had mysteriously vanished. As no breach appeared about the building, he suspected that some knowing genius entered the back door nightly by means of a false key, and passed out the same way. To ascertain whether this were the fact, he one evening last week, sprinkled a quantity of light snow on the outside of the door, and a handful or two of meal on the floor immediately within. In the morning a further reduction of his commodities, and the track of a man in the meal and snow, verified his conjectures. He then determined to set a watch with a store each night, till the rogues should make another attempt. Accordingly, the following evening, before ten, himself & Mr. W. A. a neighbour, secretly themselves in the counting room in the rear of the store. They charged a pistol with small beans to annoy the expected intruder, and a musket with ball to be ready for use in case of resistance: they then placed their light in a covered barrel, & were cautious to preserve silence.

At half past ten, a key was heard at the lock of the back door—some one entered without a light, and was suffered to advance, as nearly as could be judged from the steps; half the length of the store; when Mr. A. suddenly opened the counting room, and discharged the pistol in the dark by way of alarm, the contents of which (as justice would have it) entered the lower part of the face of their uninvited guest, who instantly vociferated that he was "a dead man." The light being drawn from the barrel, the wounded gentleman surrendered himself and his key, together with a decanter which had been his constant companion; the blood flowed in profusion from his chin, lips and nose; and he was conducted into the counting room, where after a time, the wounds were staunch.

The thief confessed that he had frequently pilfered from Mr. N. at night, during the last three or four months.

We are not at liberty at present to divulge the name of the guilty person; but hope this little narration will serve to deter others who are alike evilly inclined, from placing themselves in the way of a random shot.

## Honorable Munificence.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 19.  
A meeting of the citizens