

Thursday, February 3.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, laid before the Senate sundry resolutions of the legislature of Ohio, requesting the senators and representatives in congress from that state to oppose the admission of slavery into any of the territories of the United States, or into any new state which shall be hereafter admitted into the Union; which resolutions were read and ordered, to lie on the table.

MAINE AND MISSOURI.

The senate resumed the consideration of this subject—Mr. Burrill's motion (offered yesterday) still under consideration.

Mr. Burrill withdrew his amendment for the purpose of allowing a different amendment to be offered; when, accordingly,

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, submitted the following additional section, as an amendment to the Missouri bill, (which, it will be recollect, it is proposed, by a report of the judiciary committee, to incorporate with the Maine bill,) viz:

And be it further enacted, That in all that tract of country ruled by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The amendment having been read, the further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, postponed to Monday next.

MADISON.

FEBRUARY 24, 1820.

We are much gratified, that we have it in our power to present the Republican to its patrons this week in its enlarged form; though it has incurred considerable expense, and will continue to augment both labor & expense, we feel confident that a generous, patriotic and enlightened people, will not permit us to lose by thus endeavoring to accommodate with them news than before.

We have endeavored to make our paper as pleasing and useful to its patrons as has been in our power; and we hope they will recollect that every article consumed in a printing establishment, requires the advance of cash; and that in order to continue the establishment with usefulness to the public, or profit to the owners, punctuality in the discharge of accounts (immaterial how small) must be rigidly attended to. Many of our subscribers have had the reading of our paper for more than two years, have had advertisements inserted, job printing done, and have not paid one cent towards the support of the press. It cannot be expected that we can subsist on water and air alone.

In the late eastern papers, we discover that the eyes of congress are directed to a secret journal of the congress of '86 and '87, touching the great Mississippi question

which then agitated the nation. This journal has never been published; the mystic character, which was then given it, has never yet been removed; the seal which was stamped upon it, has not yet been broken." The editor of the Richmond Enquirer remarks that "the facts which peep through the debates of the Virginia Convention, in the speeches of Messrs. Grayson, Madison and Monroe; and the allusions lately made to it by 'As AMERICANS,' prove that there is much matter in those journals which ought to be made public."

On the 2d instant, Mr. Strother a representative from Virginia, impressed with the propriety and necessity of opening this journal to a nation of intelligent freemen, moved the adoption of a joint resolution "directing the secret journal of the old congress, from the date of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain in the year 1783, to the formation of the present government" to be made public.

In the course of the debate which the forgoing motion occasioned, Mr. Pinkney of South Carolina remarked, "that he was a member of the old congress, and knew very well what the secret part of its journal contained, and should it be ordered to be published, the house would find that the little cost which the printing would incur, would be well laid out."

We hope the representatives of the people will remove the veil which conceals this interesting journal. We await the issue with much anxiety.

The question which seems to excite most interest in congress, is the Missouri question. On the 1st of February, the vote was taken in the senate on the following restrictive amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Roberts, viz:

Provided also, that the further introduction into the said state of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same shall be absolutely and irreversibly prohibited; and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. York, Greene, Mellen, Morrill, Noyes, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson, of Ky., Johnson of Lou., King, of Alab., Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Marion, Palmer, Peleg, Pinkney, Pleasant, Smith, Spofford, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alab., Walker, of Geo., Williams, of Miss., Williams, of Tenn.—27.

We are glad to find that our representatives, Messrs. Noyes and Taylor, were at their posts, and vindicated the sentiments of the people of this state.

On Friday last the steam boat Perserverance, capt. Kelly, owned by Messrs. Kirby & Platt of Cincinnati, took fire about two miles above this place and drifted down nearly opposite town and burned down to the water's edge. All the cargo except a few barrels of oil and wine, 100 boxes of tin plate and a few tons of iron was lost; about \$1500 in U. S. Bank paper; the property of Mr. Kirby, was also consumed, together with some money, clothes &c. belonging to the passengers. The fire caught in the hold, and burned with such rapidity as to compel the passengers and crew to abandon her within a few minutes after she was discovered to be on fire. We have been informed that some of the machinery was out of order, in consequence of which the steam had been let off a short time before she was discovered to be on fire, which prevented her from being run to shore, and will account for so small a portion of the cargo being saved. The loss is estimated at about \$35,000.

On Thursday night last at eleven o'clock, the steam boat GEN. PIKE, passed this place, bound to Louisville, and returned on her passage to Cincinnati on Sunday morning.

The steam boat GEN. MADISON, passed this place on Tuesday last, bound to Louisville.

SUMMARY.

The vice president of the U. S. withdrew from the chair of the senate on the 26th ult., on an intended visit to his residence in New York; and Mr. Gaillard of South Carolina was elected president pro tem.

Mr. Noah, Editor of the N. York National Advocate, has addressed a memorial to the Legislature of New-York, praying that the state would authorize the sale of Grand Island in the Niagara river, to him, for the purpose of building a city thereon, and inviting a community of Jewish emigrants to that place.

The memorial excites much interest. We have not yet heard the result.

On the 30th December last, at New Orleans the captain and seventeen of the crew of the schr. Bravo, captured some time ago by the revenue cutters Alabama, and Louisiana, were sentenced by the district court of the United States, to be hanged on the 25th of May next. This may prove a useful lesson to Pi-

rates.

Mr. James C. Allen, the first

teller of the U. S. Branch Bank in Richmond, Va. has been duped into a breach of trust, whereby

60,000 dollars has been lost to

the branch.

The state of Virginia has passed a law authorising the board of public works of that state to appropriate 24,000 dollars towards the completion of the Turnpike road from Leesburg to the Falls Bridge over Potomac, which is in progress under the direction of an incorporated company.

It is reported that Mr. Gallatin has resigned his appointment as minister to France. His successor has not yet been named.

VERY HIGH PRAISE.
FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
Mr. Pinkney's Speech in the Senate,
on the Missouri question.

Extract of a letter from Washington, January 22d, 1820.

I yesterday attended the Senate, and heard Mr. Pinkney speak on the Missouri question. Such a burst of oratory I never before witnessed. The lofty, impressive and elegant arguments he adduced—his unbroken chain of reasoning his flights of fancy his metaphors and allusions, were all of that ne plus ultra standard which we are taught to admire and reverence in the Orators of Ancient Rome at her proudest era.

At the moment of his speaking, the mind was so buried along, by the rapid yet collected torrent of reasoning imagery, pathos and satire, that it had not a moment's time to pause on the various beauties, by which it was encompassed; nor was it until the scene had closed and the untired orator reluctantly yielded to the fatigues of the hour, that I could rally my spell-bound faculties, and enquire into the separate qualities, which created this fascination over my sensgs.

It is so far beyond the power of my pen to do justice to the high strain of eloquence and argument which the orator displayed, that I will not yield to the vanity of attempting it. Now but the pencil of the most faithful stenographer can paint its original and splendid beauties. All that I will venture to do, is to express the more than admiration which overpowered me in listening, for three hours and a half, to a chain of the most clear, distinct and logical reasoning, enlivened throughout by metaphorical allusions, and the most chaste as well as sublime expressions of our language.

The clearness of his great conceptions was only equalled by that vigorous self-possession, which during the whole time he was speaking, did not leave him a moment at a loss for the most appropriate word, which the subject demanded; nor cause the slightest hesitancy in all his discourse, which if I am allowed the expressions, flowed unresistingly and spontaneously, a rolling tide of eloquence.

Never did I feel more enthusiasm for my country—never did I feel more pride in the name of an American, than while listening to the exhilarating and animating powers of this orator of the New World.

I thought of Pitt, Burke, Fox and Sheridan, of a Mirabeau and Maury, of a Patrick Henry, Ames, King, Randolph, Madison, Dexter, and Wirt, and I thought likewise of

Demosthenes, of Cicero and of the proudest days of Rome; but I felt convinced that the eloquence which once electrified Roman senates, never had surpassed that which sounded in the lofty dome of the American capitol.

Mr. PINNEY divided his subject into three parts—the constitutionality of the question—the treaty of the Louisiana session, and thirdly the policy of the proposed restriction, but what he has yet expressed, was limited to the constitutional branch of the subject, reserving to himself until Monday next, the discussion of the other two points.

If his conclusion shall correspond with the beauty and dignity of his exordium, I shall consider it the most finished piece of senatorial eloquence and intellectual strength, ever exhibited at least in our country; and I accord with an opinion of a venerable member of the senate, a few minutes after Mr. Pinkney closed his discourse. "I would rather have spoken that speech, than be the Emperor of all the Russias;" and deeply shall I regret, if for want of a Senatorial Reporter or Stenographer, it does not appear in print.

NOTICE.

The copartnership of David McClure, & Co. has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to D. M'Clure, or suits must be commenced, for the collection of the same.

DAVID M'CLURE,

THOS SLOO, Jr.

Madison, 22d, Feb. 1820.

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CIRCULAR.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of Ohio, to all Free and Accepted Masons, of every grade on the Terrestrial Globe, send

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that Frederick A. Curtis, formerly of the state of New York, lately a resident in Ohio, but now gone to some part of the southern or Western country unknown to the companions of this Grand Chapter, is now, and during some years past, has been an expelled Mason. The act of expulsion was passed upon him by Western Star Chapter, No. 35, in the state of New York. The said Curtis is about five feet seven inches high, usually corpulent, of dark complexion and black hair, has not the perfect use of his arms, is marked in his face with small black spots, by the explosion of gunpowder, (as he says) He speaks with rapidity, though with some impediment. He has assumed various professions, such as physician, tailor, lecturer, &c. He presents himself a master of high degree and good standing. He is an impudent, man, guilty of much immoral, deceitful and unmasonic conduct both as a man and a mason. All masons are therefore hereby warned against associating with so degenerated and unworthy a character, who has proved himself a disgrace to mankind, and specially so to the masonic fraternity.

Done in grand annual communication, at Columbus, Ohio, this sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1819, and A. L. 5819.

JOHN SNOW, G. H. Priest.

Attest.

BENJAMIN GARDNER, G. Sec.

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Branham of Lancaster township, Jefferson county, Indiana, one Dark Bay Horse, supposed to be 5 years old last spring, no marks or brands perceptible but some white hairs on his back, and fresh docked—Appraised to 35 dollars, by Joseph Hill and Jas. Owens before me, this 11th day of January, 1820.

H. STOUT, J. P.

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MONEY WANTED.

All those indebted to the subscribers either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay, as one of us intend starting in a few days to Philadelphia for goods, and must have money; without it we cannot buy goods. We hope our debtors will not give this a careless reading, as though it were a common tale, and still trust to our indulgence, if they do they cannot expect long indulgence:

V. & J. KING.

Madison, Feb. 22d, 1820.

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LOOK HERE.

I will sell low for cash, the following property, to wit 126 acres of first rate land near Vernon, Jennings county Ia.—also a grist mill, 1 1/2 miles north of Madison; and in the first addition of said town, two lots known on the plat thereof by Nos. 41 and 45.

For terms apply to the subscriber living at the aforesaid mill.

WM. VAWTER.

Feb. 24th, 1820.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Richard Dearborn, & Co. was dissolved on the 19th ult. by mutual consent. All persons indebted for goods, will call on R. Dearborn, and discharge the same without delay; and all persons in debt for Tin ware, &c. are requested to call on James Cochran, and discharge their accounts immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

RICHARD DEARBORN.

JAMES COCHRAN.

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N. B. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tin and Sheet Iron business in all its various branches, and all orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Merchants can be supplied at the Pittsburgh prices.

He has also received the appointment of Deputy Sealer for Jefferson county, and will constantly keep on hand sealed measures.

JAMES COCHRAN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has four farms lying 5 1/2 miles north of Madison on the direction to Vernon, Ia. which he will sell low for cash. The first farm has 45 acres cleared, with good fences, comfortable cabins, a small orchard and 4 running springs. The second has 30 acres cleared, good fences, a large and commodious two story hewed log house, shingled roof, carpenters work done in a neat and workman like manner, with two good brick chimneys with three fireplaces. Also a kitchen of like materials, good peach and apple orchards. Also two others immediately in the neighborhood, with about fourteen acres cleared on each, good fences and comfortable cabins, with plenty of never failing springs.

The above designated farms may be had on reasonable terms, by paying one half within six months after purchasing, and the remainder in eighteen months.

For further particulars apply at this office, to James Burns Esq. or to John Burns in Vernon, Indiana, the proprietor.

JOHN BURNS.

January 1st, 1820. 159