

couragement of literary institutions within the limits of the new states.

The motion lies on the table one day of course.

THE MAINE BILL.

The senate proceeded again to consider the question on receding from the amendments made by the senate, and disagreed to by the house of representatives, to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union.

[These amendments embrace two distinct measures: the one admitting Missouri into the Union—the other prohibiting the future transportation of slaves into the territories of the United States.]

The question of order, depending on the last adjournment, was, after a few remarks on it by Mr. Wilson, by a vote of 22 to 17, decided in favor of the divisibility of the question of receding from the amendment of the senate.

The question was then taken without debate, on receding from so much of the amendments of the senate as provides for the admission of Missouri into the union and decided as follows.

For receding 21

Against receding 23

So the senate refused (every member of the senate being in his seat) to recede from this part of its amendments.

The question was then taken, also without debate, on receding from so much as regards the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the United States north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and decided as follows:

Yeas 14

Nays 33

So the senate refused to recede from this or any part of its amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the union.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the senate then determined to insist on the first clause of its amendments; and, on motion of Mr. Roberts, it determined in like manner, to insist on the latter clause of its amendments. And the secretary was instructed to inform the house of representatives accordingly.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands from credit to cash sales.

The amendment moved by Mr. Edwards on Thursday last being yet under consideration, in the following words, viz.

And be it further enacted, That any person who now is, or hereafter may be, an actual bona fide settler upon any quarter section of land which shall have been previously exposed to public sale, and remain unsold, shall be permitted to purchase such quarter section in the same manner and on such terms as are now authorized by law.

The question on agreeing to the same was then decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 12 Nays 31

So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Walker of Alabama then renewed the motion he made a few days ago to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

"That purchasers of public lands, which shall have been sold prior to the — day of — next, shall be permitted to forfeit and surrender the same before the day of final payment, by delivering their certificates to the register, and endorsing thereon their consent that the land therein described shall be resold: whereupon the said certificates shall be considered as

cancelled, and the lands shall be deemed and taken to have reverted to the United States, and shall be disposed of, in all respects, like other reverted or forfeited lands, according to the provisions of the fourth section of this act; but, if such lands should sell for more than one dollar and — cents per acre, the excess shall be paid over to the former certificate-holders: *Provided*, That such excess shall not be greater than the amount previously paid on such certificate."

When, on motion of Mr. Logan, (to give time for consideration of amendments to protect the actual settler, &c. which he thought might be made) to postpone the bill to Friday next, it was decided in the negative, 20 to 19.

And then, without opposition, it was postponed, on motion of Mr. Logan, to Friday next, and made the order of the day for that day.

The Senate was about to adjourn, when the Clerk of the House of Representatives presented himself at the door, with a Message, that the House of Representatives had insisted on their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill. [See above.]

Mr. Thomas then moved that a committee of conference be appointed to confer with the House of Representatives on the subject.

Hereupon commenced a Debate, characterized by some vehemence & warm feeling, which previous arrangements for the paper alone prevented being reported to-day.

Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Smith, were in favor of adherence, which forecloses conference: Mr. King, of New-York, spoke in explanation and Messrs. Thomas, Johnson, of Kan. Lowrie, Morrill, Dana, Eaton, Macon, and Mellon, successively supported the conference.

The debate resulted in this: that a motion for deferring the question was negatived, and the senate voted, not without opposition, but without dividing, to request a conference with the house of representatives.

The senate then balloted for managers thereof on their part: and Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Barbour were duly elected.

MADISON:

MARCH 23, 1820.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the Journal of Capt. Ramberger.

REVOLT OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

On the 3d of Jan. 1820, the news came to Cadiz, that part of the Spanish army consisting of 6000 men had taken possession of the Carraccas (the king's Navy Yard) and the Isla, a town between Cadiz and Carraccas—they had released the state prisoners which were confined in Carraccas and a colonel of the prisoners put himself at their head—there was only one captain of the royalists killed, who opposed the passage of the bridge at the Isla, he was shot by the colonel in person. Cadiz was as well as possible fortified; an advance guard was sent to garrison a strong fort which commands the road to Cadiz, and all the gates shut.—Not a person allowed to go out or in without a written order from the Governor—the whole city in great consternation—all the stores shut—the militia ordered out to patrol the streets—at 12 o'clock at night, we heard firing which lasted for half an hour.

4th Jan.—This morning the gates still shut, we received intelligence, that an advance of five hundred men had made an attack on the fort which commands the road to Cadiz, but were repulsed with the loss of

seven men killed. The gates were opened this day at twelve o'clock. The communication by land to the interior of Spain is stopped—provisions have augmented 50 per cent this day. The general mail which started yesterday for the whole continent of Europe and England, was stopped by the national troops (as they call themselves) and destroyed. This day the Governor sent out a flag to the Isla, to know what the troops wanted—they sent for answer, that they were very well situated; that they would not trouble Cadiz, as long as they would not interfere with them—that they were an advance of fifty thousand men—that they want the constitution of the Cortes—that they would not embark for South America—and that their arrears should be paid.—They also said that ten thousand men had marched to Madrid to compel the king to grant their demands. This afternoon, the men of war in the Bay bent their sails, and are ordered to proceed to sea on a moment's warning. All the gun boats have been manned and stationed at Puntalles to prevent the National troops passing that post. The sailors and marines on board the men of war, and the regular troops in Cadiz, have this day received their pay due them up to this day; promising them, that if they would remain faithful to the king, they should be paid every month. All the provisions which were on board the transports for the great expedition, are disembarked and stored in Cadiz.

6th January.—This day received intelligence of Porto Real, Porto Santa Maria, Sevilla, and all the neighbouring towns, having been taken possession of by the national troops, and all communication with Cadiz stopped; all vessels in the bay embargoed, and no pilots permitted to leave the city.

The state prisoners which were in the Castle of St. Sebastian, made their escape last night; and it is said they have joined the national troops at Porto St. Maria.—This night I made my escape out of the bay.

The following is from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated "Cadiz 5th Jan."

"We are besieged by 6000 men of the army that was destined for Buenos Ayres, who are determined not to embark. They have possession of the arsenal and all the country round; and I am informed they have taken the city of Sevilla, and have proclaimed the constitution in every place they go. They permit the boats with provisions and passengers, to pass from all the places round—and have proclaimed it death to any soldier that takes any thing from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner, they will be hear in seven or eight days, without any blood shed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceedings. Their is not 700 men in this garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present government." *Rel's Gaz.*

BOSTON, FEB. 14.

ACCOUNTS FROM LIMA.
An arrival at St. Thomas brings accounts from Lima to the 29th Sept. stating that the Chilean squadron under Lord Cochrane consisting of three heavy frigates, three corvettes, and two brigs, had arrived off Callao, on the 28th; they had on board a number of Congreve's rockets, for an hostile attempt. It is positively stated, that Lord Cochrane has instructions to search all British as well as American vessels, either of war or merchantment, for the purpose of discovering and seiz-

ing Spanish property. It is added, that his Lordship intends executing his orders with great rigidity towards the Americans.

A letter from an officer of the U. States frigate Macedonian, dated at Valparaiso, on the 14th Oct. says, "We have been to the gulph of California and Guayaquil: Lord Cochrane has become a freebooter, and will probably capture every thing he can get hold of: property is by no means safe; and it is hoped the American government will direct an additional force to this quarter."

From the Nat. Intel. of Feb. 29.

The House of representatives have just adjourned. After a sitting more arduous than we have witnessed for several years, the Missouri Bill is at length disengaged from the committee of the whole, and is now, with its amendments, fully before the house. The committee steadily rejected every motion to rise, before they had finished the consideration of the bill, and after an ardent and interesting discussion of various unsuccessful propositions, intended to accommodate the conflicting opinions on this agitating subject the committee rose, reported the bill, & the house adjourned.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase two yoke of first rate working

Oxen.

A. FOSTER:
Madison, March 23, 1820.
170 1f

NOTICE.

Lost in or near the town of Madison, Jefferson county, a certificate for the South E. Qr. of section No. 33, Township 5, R. 12, which said certificate was taken out at the land office at Jeffersonville in the name of the subscribers. Whoever has found the said certificate, and will lodge the same with Messrs. Enos and Brown, at their land agency office in Madison, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LEMO LINDLEY.

The above sworn and subscribed to before me, this 20th March, 1820. 170 3f

JOHN MEEK, J. P.

NOTICE.

The enrolled members of captain Hendricks' light dragoon company, will meet at Madison on the 15th of April next, for the purpose of electing a cornet in said company.

JOHN GAVIT, Maj.

6th regt. I. M.
March 15, 1820.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE subscriber has received a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell at reduced prices for cash. His store is next door to col. Talbot's office.

Wm. ROBINSON.

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N. B. The highest price will be given for eastern funds.

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at the courthouse door in Madison, for cash in hand, on Saturday the 22d of April next, all the right, title, interest and claim of William Fleming, in and to the undivided fourth of the South west qr. of section No. 4, of township No. 2 north, of range No. 8 east, in the district of lands offered for sale at Jeffersonville. Taken in execution as the property of said Fleming, to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Fouts, and one in favor of Sturgus and Luckert. Sale commence between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given by

E. STAPP, d. s. j. c.

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TAKEN UP

By James Seebree of the county of Jefferson, and state of Indiana, a red roan mare, with an old snaffle bridle round her neck, and shod on her fore feet; she is about thirteen and a half hands high, and blind of the left eye, supposed to be 12 years old—appraised to 6 dollars by J. W. Reed and C. P. J. Arion, before me this 7th March 1820.

JOHN MEEK, J. P.

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PROPOSALS

BY

LODGE & ARION

To keep a reading room in the town of Madison.

The said Lodge and Arion, at the request of a number of the citizens of this place, and feeling disposed to contribute as much as in their power lies, to the improvement and amusement of their fellow citizens, propose to furnish the citizens of this place for six dollars per annum, with a number of the most ably edited newspapers and literary magazines in the United States. Amongst them will be furnished the Boston Patriot, New York National Advocate, Rel's Gazette, Niles' Weekly Register, Baltimore Patriot, National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Charleston Courier, Nashville Clarion, Kentucky Reporter, Argus, Weekly Recorder, Chillicothe, Cincinnati Gazette, St. Louis Enquirer, and Analectic Magazine, Edinburg Review, Politico, &c. &c.

The said Lodge and Arion will furnish accommodations and a comfortable room, and will keep the same open from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. in the summer season, and in the winter season from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M.

So soon as the sum of 200 dollars is subscribed hereto, and one half of said sum paid in advance, the said Lodge & Arion do hereby, oblige themselves to commence the establishment. No subscription received for a less time than one year. Such as wish to subscribe can do so by applying at this office.

CASH IS BETTER THAN CREDIT.

Making suit plain by Sample and Reed for cash 7-50
Making on credit 9-50
and all extra work paid for.

They also wish to inform their friends and customers, that they have again removed their shop to the room adjoining the printing office.

GARDEN

SEEDS.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which are for sale at their store in Madison.

V. & J. KING.

March 7th, 1820

168 6f