

only a shameful departure from common feeling, but is in direct hostility to the "end and aim" of justice. Nay, more, it sinks the dignity of the Bar to the very kennel of Billingsgate, and subjects the feelings and reputation of good and honest men to every shallow-pated quibbler, whose legal acquirements go no further than memorising the introduction to Blackstone's Commentaries: "The grand jury present, as a grievance of considerable magnitude, the practice indulged in by the Court, of vilifying without sufficient cause the characters of suitors and witnesses, and of embarrassing witnesses during examination, more especially young and inexperienced men; and the jury ask of the Court a correction of these abuses."

Augusta Chron.

MADISON:

APRIL 20, 1820.

We most heartily congratulate our readers on the final passage of the bill, further to suspend until the 1st day of March, 1821, the sale of forfeited lands for non-payment of the monies due therefor. We are aware that there has been much anxiety for the passage of this bill, and we rejoice with those of our fellow citizens who have been thus favored with another year. From the arguments made use of by the opponents of this bill, we think it very doubtful whether a like indulgence will ever be granted again.

Our relations with Spain.—The president of the U. S. in his message to both houses of congress, has recommended the expediency of postponing a decision on the questions now pending with Spain, until the next session; and gives as reasons, that the course recommended by the president will be adopted, and that nothing more will be done on that subject the present session.

The Bankrupt bill, as it is called, or in other words, the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, has been rejected in the senate by a considerable majority. This bill has been the subject of much debating in congress & would no doubt, had it passed, have been beneficial to many parts of the U. States; but in this section of the country we presume we have but little use for it—at least we hope so.

Our Relations with Spain.—The following important Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg, of the 1st of November last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, and the strong interest which his Imperial Majesty takes in promoting the ratification of that treaty. Of this friendly disposition, the most satisfactory assurance has been since given directly to this government, by the Minister of Russia residing here.

I transmit also to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, of a later date than those heretofore communicated, by which it appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish government, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the United States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties.

I have further to state that the governments of France and Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non-ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification.

It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step,

for the present, on the principle of reprisal, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.

On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be advisable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to the duty appreciated. Under such circumstances, the attention of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest the course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 27, 1820.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, approved January 11th, 1820, entitled, "An Act appointing Commissioners to select and locate a site for the permanent Seat of Government of Indiana," the Governor of the State of Indiana is authorized, whenever he may deem it expedient, to notify the commissioners of the time of their meeting;

Therefore, I, JONATHAN JENNINGS Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Indiana, do hereby request the commissioners appointed to select and locate a site for the permanent Seat of Government, to meet at the house of WILLIAM CONNER, on the West Fork of White River, on Monday the 22d day of May next.

Given under my hand, at Corydon, this 22d day of March 1820.

J. JENNINGS.

By the Governor:

R. A. NEW, Secretary.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Private correspondence.—Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

The following letter is from an American gentleman, of great respectability, to his friend in this city:

"Gibraltar, 20th Feb. 1820.

"Long before this reaches you, you will have heard of a revolt in Spain among the troops destined for South America. Since its commencement at the Isla near Cadiz, there have been so many false reports as to its progress, &c. that really little can be relied on, save what can be seen. At Cadiz they knew nothing of the actual state of affairs outside, and what they heard comes through such doubtful channels that no faith can be given. A man by the name of Quiroga is at the head of it thus far, and his whole force at the Isla, by report, varies from 6 to 10,000 men. There were hopes entertained that, after it once broke out, there would be corresponding exertions made in other parts of Spain, that would tend immediately to effect the object of the enterprise; but thus far we have no accounts of any other disturbance of a serious nature. This, however, may be accounted for; government, not being able to bring a sufficient force to crush Quiroga, for they stand in need of all the royal troops stationed

in various towns, to put down any attempt that might be made there.

On the 3d inst. a party of Revolutionists from the Isla, of about 2500 men, marched in and took possession of Algeziras opposite Gibraltar. They immediately opened its port to the introduction of every thing under moderate duties—provisions free. This lasted, however, but for a few hours, as a small naval force from Cadiz arrived, and cut off all communication. The Revolutionists were commanded by one Riego, a smart active fellow. He remained at Algeziras a few days and afforded several opportunities to O'Donnell, the commandant of the royalists, then at St. Roque, to attack him, but to no effect. He then moved off toward the Isla again. O'Donnell took up his position at Medina Sidona. On the 14th inst. Riego returned, and took possession of St. Roque (6 miles from Gibraltar) with his party. In the afternoon they marched a body of about 300 down to the lines, (1 mile distant,) where were about 150 Royalists. Riego's party stopped about 500 yards distant, and sent in a flag to the lines. The Royal troops were then drawn up, but, whether to fight or run away, *yo no se!* After an hour's conference the Revolutionists returned to St. Roque, and the next morning, 15th inst. they marched off towards Malaga. The conduct of the Revolutionists, (or Nationalists, as they are called,) thus far has been marked with mildness and forbearance towards private property and individuals. There is a report in town this morning, which states that O'Donnell came up with Riego, near Marvilla, and has given battle, the result of which was a total defeat of the Revolutionists. This action is said to have been fought yesterday. This is doubtful; if true, 'tis probable the whole undertaking will turn out a borraquia; for, in the present state as a little success will be attended with the most favorable consequences, inspiring confidence, which is all they want, so, on the other hand, will a failure be attended with a fatal result to the enterprise.

If Riego could have reached Malaga, which is still probable, that city would immediately fall in with his views, and from thence a junction would be made with Catalonia, which, you know, is always in a ripe state for a row in favor of liberal principles. I will leave this unfinished till the last minute before the sailing of the Hope, and give you all we know here. There was a sortie made by the troops at Cadiz upon Riego, at the Isla, a few days ago, which was attended with considerable loss on the part of the Royalists, with desertions, &c. but we don't know all the particulars yet, or the truth of the whole.

What a pity it is that our government was not at war with Spain now. Commodore Stewart, who is now ere, in the Franklin, could alone give freedom to this country, and destroy the present system entirely. One word from him in the shape of offensive measures, against the King & his cabinet, would be enough 'Maldeta Seael Rey' 'tuera conel' would be the general feeling which you now only hear expressed by the Spaniard, when he knows where he is.

Since writing the above, two government vessels have arrived from Malaga, with a number of the public characters on board, having made their escape last

night from the city just as Riego made his entre there. The reports I have given above are false—Riego's rear guard had a little skirmish with O'Donnell's party, near Estipona, and were successful. The revolutionists met little or no opposition in taking Malaga. The governor of that place met them with a party of troops a little this side, but they would not stand a moment, they all fled—and Malaga received Riego with open arms. This is a valuable acquisition to them, and there now appears but one opinion as to the final result of this enterprise.

The constitution will be established, and though its principles admit the existence of a king, still, such is the feeling against Ferdinand, that he will not be the one selected. There will yet no doubt, be a long contest, before things are reduced to quietness in Spain; and many a poor fellow will feel the length of the "cuchillo."

You know enough of Spaniards, to render it unnecessary for me to explain further."

JOHN CARSTAIR'S

Systematic hand writing taught in a few lessons of one hour each, in this place, without ruling. Application at this office.

Madison, April 13th, 1820.

N. B. Ladies will be waited on at their own residences.

NOTICE.

ALL persons to whom the estate of John O'Lockley, dec'd. is indebted, will attend at the house of colonel Stapp in Madison, on the 3d Monday in May next, for the settlement of the same; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the administrators.

JOHN VAWTER,

one of the administrators.

April 17, 1820. 174

STRAYED

OR STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ia. on the night of the 8th inst. a large black horse, 9 years old this spring, has some white in his forehead and on two or three of his feet, paces and trots and has been nicked. Any person finding him and delivering him to me in Lexington, or giving the information so that I get him shall be handsomely rewarded.

H. P. THORNTON.

Lexington, April 17, 1820.

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LOST

ON the 27th March last, between Madison and the old state road about twelve miles north of Madison, on the road leading from thence to Graham, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK with two black leaves in the center. It contains several Bank notes and notes of hand, amongst which are the following: Three three dollar bills on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Madison payable at Lawrenceburgh, one five dollar bill the bank not recollected, a two dollar bill on J. H. Platt & Co. and a note of hand on Jas. Irvin for twenty dollars, payable on Christmas day next, and witnessed by Thomas Boyd Irvin and Ephraim Penn. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book & delivering it to the subscriber living twelve miles north of Madison, with what it contained when lost, shall receive five dollars with all reasonable charges paid for trouble.

JAMES WISE.

April 20, 1820. 174 3w

MADISON BREWERY AND DISTILLERY.

Corn and corn meal wanted, for which a liberal price will be given for the season round; also rye and wheat; a number of hogs will also be purchased if speedily brought in.

Whiskey of superior quality for sale at their concerns. Whiskey will be exchanged for the above articles.

SHANNON & LEONARD.

Madison, April 13, 1820.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post office at Madison, Ind. on the first day of April, 1820; which, if not taken out of the office before the first day of June next, will be forwarded to the general post office as dead letters.

Arnet Samuel, Allison James, Arvey John, Ammons Tho.

Ballard John M. Byers Susana, Branham Rob. Brown William, Ballom James, Bovell John, Bondurant Noah, Brookhart Hannah, Brown Tilly, Baker Graham, Berry James.

Campbell Wm. Callaway H. G. Coghill Magonon, Cook Samuel, Cotton Robert, Coats William, Currie Robert, Clark Patrick, Crary John, Cockerville N. B. Conslly John, Cox Christopher, Close Samuel, Conchlin C. B. Cary Stephen.

Delap Robert, Deputy Joshua, Dugans Saml, Davis Elizabeth, Denning Eliza, Demaree Samuel, Downy L. C. Dunn Williamson, Dotey Henry.

Edwards Elisha, Eudaly Isaac, Freeman Sarah, Falkner James, Freeman Isaac, Fell Mahlon.

Galaspie James, Gutrie William, Goliber Thomas, Garritson Gideon, Gray Jesse.

Hopkins Rich. Hamaker Saml. Hanks Absalom, Humphrey L. S. Hillis John, Hillis Mathew, Holman Robt. Haglin Oakley, Hays Samuel, Humphrey S. C. Hawkes Wm. Henderson David.

Ingram Tho. Jamison Mr. Jamison Alex. Jackson Tho.

Kirkand Jas.

Love Elizabeth, Lathrop Isaac.

Madera G. A. Moore & ill.

Murphy Patrick, 2; Marium Arthen, M'Cay Robert, Marshall Daniel, M'Intosh Wm.

M'Kee Samuel, M'Millin Daniel, Moore Hugh, M'Donald Robt. 2; M'Carry Jun. Marshall John, M'Intosh Tho. Minor Bela, Mr. Worthy Angel.

Noble Tho.

Owens Moses,

Paston Levi, Phillips John,

Phillips Anson.

Ryon William, Rector Daniel, Robinson Wm. Ristine John, Robinson John, Robinson Daniel, Rosebury Tho.

Rowlinson James.

Sleeper William, Sanderson Wm. Seiver John J. 2; Shellidy Geo. Smith Marshal, Shields Rich'd. Shepler John, Stevens Samuel, Simpson John, Stevens Benj. Sleeper Ephraim, Swan John, Shanon Geo. Shepherd Benj.

Talbott Isham, Tarley Thomas, Talbott R. C. 3. Tannehill Jas. 2; Thiebot Amelia, 2;

Towns B. D. A.

Vandevere C. C. Vawter T. L.

Wood Lenord, William Richard, Wiley John, Wilson David, Wildman Benjamin.

Yount Nicholas.

J. T. BROWN A. P. M.

no 172

BLANKS

Of all descriptions for sale at this office.