

ry arrangements consequent to this law, if speedily passed, without calling special sessions.

Mr. SPEIGHT made an explanation of a remark, which fell from him some days past, and which he said, had been misapplied or misunderstood.

Mr. McDUFFIE said, the subject had been debated until argument could have no further effect. He wished the question might be taken without spending more time upon it. He could not understand why it was necessary to go round through a committee of 24 to make a blank in the bill—the Clerk would do it much more readily than such a committee, if a majority of the house wished it to be done.

Mr. DANIEL could understand a wide difference between striking out and sending to a committee of 24 to report in blank, who would agree on a number to fill the blank which would meet the approbation of the House. This reference would facilitate the progress of the bill instead of delaying it. The only reasonable and intelligible argument that had been made in favor of the ratio of 48,000 was that it would give Rhode Island two representatives. But it so happened, under that ratio that Tennessee was fortunate and Kentucky very much otherwise. There is a number preferable to 48,000 upon the grounds assigned, which left much smaller fractions—this was 48,500. A committee, such as was proposed by the motion, would meet in the morning, before the House commenced its sitting, and would make all necessary calculations.

Mr. HUBBARD said, he was in favor of the motion. However favorable the ratio already reported might be to other sections of the Union, it was excessively unequal upon that to which he belonged. Three contiguous states—Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Hampshire—would have an unrepresented fraction of nearly, 140,000; and two of them, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire he deprived of a representative. He should not discharge his duty to the state which he in part had the honor to represent, unless he resented to the utmost such injustice.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved for the Yeas and Nays on the question, which were ordered: Yeas 76—Nays 115.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. HUBBARD then moved to strike out 4,000 and insert 44,000.

Mr. WICKLIFFE suggested that it would be better, to divide the motion by moving to strike out first.

Mr. HUBBARD said he would give way for the gentleman to make that motion if he wished it.

Mr. WICKLIFFE then moved to strike out 48,000, leaving the ratio in the bill a blank.

Before the question was taken, on motion of Mr. BURGESS, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2. 1832.

Mr. MCKENNON, who yesterday voted with a majority on the adoption of the amendment which proposed to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio, moved a reconsideration of that vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a call of the House, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. WATMOUGH moved a postponement of the further consideration of the bill until Monday.

Mr. POLK renewed the motion for a call of the House, which was sustained.

The roll was then called by the clerk, when 180 members were found in attendance.

The absentees were then called, seven of whom answered to their names.

The doors were then closed, when all except fifteen of the absentees were excused for causes.

Mr. IRVIN of Ohio, said they had arrived at a point, which rendered it necessary, by the rules of the House, to issue process against the defaulting absentees—have them taken into custody, and brought before the House as criminals. He hoped and trusted that this step would not be taken. He would therefore move that all further proceedings on the call be suspended, which was agreed to, and the doors were thrown open.

The question was then taken on Mr. MCKENNON's motion to reconsider, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 100, nays 94.

After a few observations by Messrs. WICKLIFFE, CARSON and BARRINGER.

Mr. BOON moved the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr. ALLAN of Kentucky, then moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions so to fix and adjust the ratio of representation, as to reduce the number of members in the House of Representatives to two hundred.

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and were—yeas 32, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY FEB. 8 1832.

The House resumed the consideration of the Appointment Bill—the question being on the amendment moved by Mr. KERR, to strike eight from the bill as reported, and insert five—so as to make the ratio 45,000 instead of 48,000. This amendment was lost; yeas 68, nays 118.

Mr. DAVIS of Massachusetts, then moved to strike out eight and insert six—this was also lost—yeas 71, nays 116.

Mr. VANCE moved to strike out eight and insert four leaving the ratio 44,100.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said, this would probably be the last opportunity which so low a ratio would have for trial. In order that the trial might be a fair one, he moved a call of the House—195 members answered.

Mr. VANCE moved the call be suspended—which was carried.

On motion of Mr. WAYNE, the Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS addressed the House at length in favor of the amendment—He discussed the power exercised by a combination of two or three of the large States, and stated the constitutional principles on which the House was formed, by reference to the proceeding of the convention, and undertook to show that the union and safety of the government resided in a numerous House of Representatives.

Mr. COULTER replied, with much spirit, to Mr. ADAM'S remarks. He insisted that nothing but the relative weight of the unrepresented fraction was involved—that no national principle whatever was drawn in question.

Mr. CLAY made a short but forcible appeal in favor of the new States, which, he said, were deeply affected by the amendment.

Mr. WAYNE made a few observations in favor of the amendment and in defense of the grounds assumed by Mr. Adams.

Mr. DODDRIDGE hoped the question would be settled before the House adjourned—and as the House appeared to be thin he moved a call—which was lost.

Mr. POLK stated from the journals some circumstances relative to the former apportionment bill—and he went into a vindication of the Committee who reported the present bill.

Mr. LETCHER hoped the question would be settled before adjournment. The whole matter was obviously a scramble among the States—each endeavouring to get the least fraction. He hoped every gentleman would bear in mind that the first consideration was to do right—the next to do it, in a civil manner, and as little to the injustice of others as possible. He pointed out the situation of Kentucky, and declared himself in favor of the amendment.

Mr. CARSON supported the amendment in a few remarks.

Mr. SLADE also supported the amendment with some remarks.

The question was taken, and there were yeas 97, nays 97.

The SPEAKER, voting in the affirmative, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR said, as no opportunity had been given to those who were in favor of a higher ratio than 48,000, the House might not record their votes, he moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to report it with a ratio of 53,000, that the House might not exceed its present number. He called for the yeas and nays on this motion, which was ordered.

Mr. BRIGGS moved that an adjournment, which was lost.

The question was taken on recommitting the bill, which was negative—aye 66, noes 129.

Mr. McDUFFIE moved the bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Mr. POLK said it would require some calculation to conform the several parts of the bill with the amendment—the tables being only computed for even thousands.

Mr. EVERETT inquired whether this calculation was merely a clerical matter that could be done at the table without any further delay.

The SPEAKER said, it could not be done in season, to put the question immediately.

Mr. HOFFMAN moved the House adjourn, which was carried.

At nearly 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

More Insurrection.—The Western Freeman, published at Shelbyville, Tenn. of the 6th inst. has the following:—We have been credibly informed, that there has been considerable excitement

among the citizens of Fayetteville Tenn. within a few days past, in consequence of the discovery of a plot, among the negroes in that place and its vicinity for a ~~re~~Insurrection, all the particulars of which we have not yet learned. The plot was discovered by a female slave; who it appears had honesty enough to communicate the hellish designs of the blacks to some white person, perhaps her master. Their object was to set fire to some building, and amidst the confusion of the citizens, to seize as many guns and implements of destruction as they could procure commence a general massacre.

Many of those who were engaged in this infernal conspiracy, have been slain with all the severity, which the inquiry or their diabolical schemes, so justly deserved.



ROCKVILLE.

SATURDAY MARCH 3, 1832.

—In consequence of an unusual quantity of Job Work on hand, we are under the necessity of suspending the publication of our paper a week

—We have been called sundry hard names, and even charged with the unpardonable sin of *ingratitude*, for having given publicity to the article, alluded to in the following communication, at the *special request* of the individuals whose names are thereunto subscribed. We now ask the public to judge our conduct in this instance, and candidly say whether or not we have deviated from the path of rectitude, by complying with the request of so respectable a number of our subscribers.

We would suggest, that reflection cannot be too seriously given in cases of this kind, by persons whose passions lead their reason and judgment powerless, before they deal so freely in opprobrious epithets as has been done on this occasion.

Mr. CLARKE,

Having requested you to publish a certain article which appeared, originally, in the Political Clarion, and republished in the Vincennes Gazette—and having since, seen a wanton, and uncalled for attack upon Mr. 'Tickler'—we deem it a duty which we owe to him, to inform the public of our having requested its publication.

If the reasons for making such request are called for, over the proper signature, we will assign them.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servants,  
H. F. FEENEY,  
JOHN HOLSTEAD,  
E. A. LEONARD,  
CHARLES JONES,  
ROBERT RALSTON,  
MATTHEW NOEL,  
JOHN G. DAVIS,  
JAMES CAMERON.

February 25, 1832.

—MAD Dogs.—We learn that a man by the name of Evans, residing in this county, was bitten by a mad dog a few days since—no symptoms of hydrophobia were discovered on him at the last intelligence, which, however, was but the 8th day.

—HIGH WATER.—The Ohio River, on the 18th ult. at Louisville, was 4½ feet higher than ever known before, and still rising at the rate of half an inch per hour—much property has been destroyed. The Advertiser says, at 6 o'clock on Monday the 13th, the fourth ward and a great deal of the third ward of Cincinnati, were under water—and the river said to be about 2 feet above extreme high water mark.

—POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—On Monday, January 30th, in the House of Representatives, (Congress)

“Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to reduce the postage on periodicals, and pamphlets, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.  
The following short communication we find in the last no. of the Vincennes Gazette, a very respectable paper published in Vincennes Ia., which we have thought proper to transfer into our paper for the purpose of correcting an error which its author has fallen into. He has styled Terre-Haute as the “Head of Steam Boat navigation” on the Wabash River!!!! Can he be ignorant of the misrepresentation, as well as the ‘harsh’ injustice done to those numerous and flourishing villages that deck the margin of this noble stream? Where are Clinton, Montezuma, Eugene and Covington—Lafayette, Delphi and Logansport—which, for the last few years have become the *principal* points aimed at, in the Upper Wabash by Steam Boats? None of which, save the last named, may be justly acknowledged as the “head of Steam Boat navigation”—and few of them fall far short of vieing with this modern “Athens” in point of population—Commercial advantages—improvement of the Arts and Sciences—Literature—&c. &c. &c.; indeed, are there none that surpass it, at least in some respects? Where is LAFAYETTE, the pride of the Upper Wabash, with her 800 or 1,000 inhabitants? Has she not reason to complain of the panegyric this writer has pronounced on Terre-Haute?

It is, says he, “the head of Steam Boat navigation”—the mart of Commerce!!—the focus of intelligence!!!—the school of politeness & dignity!!!!—the Athens of the West!!!!—Alas!

had he only added, “the seat of Empires!—the nurse of Heroes!! and the delight of Gods”!!!! the eulogy would have been replete with praise.

“This is a serious matter, and may operate” injuriously to the towns of the Upper (unavigable) Wabash. “Feeling friendly” & solicitous for the rapid improvement of that section of country, and deeply interested, as a citizen of the same, in its advancement, we have taken this method of conveying intelligence to its author, that he may correct the mistake.

From the Vincennes Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is no work of

the kind perhaps in the United States so

worthy of commendation as the American

Almanac, published in Boston by Gray and Bowen.

The information and statistics

contained in it, are accurate; and in no other

periodical can so much intelligence as to

the population and institutions of the United

States, be embodied.

In looking over it, however, I find that in

enumerating the principal towns in Indiana,

although Salem, Richmond, and other

places of small note are mentioned, the

great city of Terre-Haute, situated at the

head of steam boat navigation on the Wabash,

the mart of commerce, the focus of

intelligence, the school of politeness and dignity,

the Athens of the west, with her im-

ense population of 600 inhabitants, is o-

mitted. This is a serious matter and may

operate against the circulation of the Almanac.

Feeling friendly to it, and believing

it deserves universal patronage, I have taken

this method of conveying intelligence

to its editors, of one great omission.

—WABASH.”

—Next Monday, the Board of Com-

missioners meet—on Thursday Prob-

ate Court—and the Monday follow-

ing the Parke Circuit Court comen-

ces in this place.

—THE ELECTION.

At the late election in this County

for Associate Judge, the vote stood

for Mitchell Noel

Adams township, 24 87

Jackson 67 13

Raccoon 30 00

Florida 58 00

Wabash 13 02

Reserve 65 13

Liberty 03 22

Green 11 00

Union 271 137

Total 271 137

—The number of flat boats which ar-

ived at New Orleans during the year

1831, was 2040, of this number, 291

were from Indiana.

—FOR THE HERALD.

MR. CLARKE, Understanding that er-