

ers of the world, which shall leave no shelter to those who deserve to be considered and treated as the common enemies of mankind.

Whether a permission, under any modification, to certain specified ships or in certain latitudes, to search and seize slave ships, under our flag, such as Great Britain, and other European powers, have mutually given to each other, can be properly granted by our government, we cheerfully leave to the wisdom and justice of Congress to determine. Your memorialists will only express their hope and belief that your deliberations upon this interesting subject will enable you to discern a way, without any compromise of our national honor, by which our country may be placed among the foremost and most efficient asserters of the rights of humanity. But your memorialists humbly consider, that the colonization of Africa offers the most powerful and indispensable auxiliary to the means already adopted, for the extermination of a trade, which is now existing, in every country, that just indignation, which has been long since felt and expressed in this.

No nation has it so much in its power to furnish proper settlers for such an establishment as this; no nation has so deep an interest in thus disposing of them. By the law passed at the last session and before referred to, the captives, who may be taken from the slave ships, are to be taken to Africa, and delivered to the custody of agents appointed by the President. There will then be a settlement of captured negroes upon the coast, in consequence of the measures already adopted. And it is evidently most important, if not necessary to such a settlement, that the civilized people of color, of this country, whose industry, enterprise, and knowledge of agriculture, and the arts, would render them most useful assistants, should be connected with such an establishment.

When, therefore, the object of the Colonization Society is viewed, in connection with that entire suppression of the slave trade, which your memorialists trust it is resolved shall be effected, its importance becomes obvious and extreme. The beneficial consequences resulting from success in such a measure, it is impossible to calculate. To the general cause of humanity, it will afford the most rich and noble contribution, and for the nation that regards that cause, that employs its power in its behalf, it cannot fail to procure a proportionate reward. It is by such a course that a nation insures to itself the protection and favor of the governor of the world. Nor are there wanting views and considerations, arising from our peculiar political institutions, which would justify the sure expectation of the most signal blessings to ourselves from the accomplishment of such an object. If one of these consequences shall be the gradual, and almost imperceptible, removal of a national evil, which all unite in lamenting, and for which, with the most intense, but hitherto hopeless anxiety, the patriots and statesmen of our country have labored to discover a remedy, who can doubt, that, of all the blessings we may be permitted to bequeath to our descendants, this will receive the richest tribute of their thanks and veneration?

Your memorialists cannot believe that such evil, universally acknowledged and deprecated, has been irremovably fixed upon us. Some way will always be opened by Providence, by which a people, desirous of acting justly and benevolently, may be led to the attainment of a meritorious object. And they believe, that of all the plans, that the most sagacious and discerning of our patriots have suggested, for effecting what they have so greatly desired, the colonization of Africa, in the manner proposed, presents the fairest prospects of success. But if it be admitted to be ever so doubtful, whether this happy result shall be the reward of our exertions, yet, if great and certain benefits immediately attend them, why may not others, still greater, follow them?

A work evidently progressive, who shall assign limits to the good that zeal and perseverance shall be permitted to accomplish? Your memorialists beg leave to state, that, having expended considerable funds in prosecuting their enterprises and making preparations, they are now about to send out a colony, and complete the purchase already stipulated for, with the native kings and chiefs of Sherbro, of a suitable territory for their establishment. The number they are now enabled to transport and provide for, is but a small proportion of the people of color who have expressed their desire to go. And without a larger and more sudden increase of their funds than can be expected from the voluntary contributions of individuals, their progress must be slow and uncertain. They have always flattered themselves with the hope, that when it was seen they had surmounted the difficulties of preparation, and shown that means applied to the execution of their design, would lead directly and evidently to its accomplishment, they would be enabled to obtain for it the national countenance and assistance. To this point they have arrived; and they therefore respectfully request, that this interesting subject may receive the consideration of your honorable body, and that the Executive Department may be authorized in such ways as may meet your approbation, to extend to this object such pecuniary and other aid, as it may be thought to require and deserve.

Your memorialists further request, that the subscribers to the American

Colonization Society may be incorporated, by act of Congress, to enable them to act with more efficiency, in carrying on the great and important objects of the Society, and to enable them, with more economy, to manage the benevolent contributions entrusted to their care.

JOHN MASON,
W. JONES,
E. B. CALDWELL,
F. S. KEY,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1820.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

The *African Expedition*, consisting of the U. S. ship *Cayne*, and the ship *Elizabeth*, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon. The *Elizabeth*, chartered by government, proceeds to the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act of 1819, agreeably to the views of the President, as expressed in his late message on that subject; she carries out the U. S. agents and artisans, mechanics and laborers, for the purpose of negotiating with the local authorities of the country, for permission to land and provide for recaptured or liberated Africans; and to build houses and cultivate the land for their use—About 50 adults, people of color, go out as mechanics and laborers, provided with utensils, tools, implements, and stores—Those whose services are valuable on account of their trades, and who could not be prevailed on otherwise to go, are permitted to take their families with them. This Expedition we are informed, has no direct or necessary connection with Colonization. The Colonization Society, it is understood, will soon send a vessel out from the south with colonists. The U. States takes no part in the affair of Colonization. But if its operations for liberated Africans are carried on in the same place where the Colonization Society conducts its colony, a mutual help will necessarily be felt by each others of forts. These two communities ought not to be connected in the public mind, as they are not in fact; yet they may be viewed as two individuals carrying on each its benevolent purpose, upon the same theatre of action.

From the *Angostura, Geo. Chronicle*, Feb. 1.

EXECUTION

On Friday last two negro men, named *Ephraim* and *Sam*, were executed in conformity to their sentence, for the murder of their master Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Edgefield District, South Carolina—*Sam* was burnt and *Ephraim* hung, and his head severed from his body and publicly exposed. The circumstances attending the crime for which these miserable beings have suffered, were of a nature so aggravated, as imperiously demanded the terrible punishment which has been inflicted upon them. The burning of malefactors is a punishment only restored to, when absolute necessity demands a signal example. It must be a horrid and appalling sight to see a human being consigned to the flames—Let even Fancy picture the scene—the pile—the stake—the victim—and the mind sickens, and sinks under the oppression of its own feelings—what then must be the dread reality!—From some of the spectators we learn, that it was a scene which transfixed in breathless horror almost every one who witnessed it.—As the flames approached him, the piercing shrieks of the unfortunate victim struck upon the heart with a fearful vibration—but when the devouring element seized upon his body, all was hushed—yet the cry of agony still thrilled in the ear, and an involuntary and sympathetic shudder ran through the crowd. We hope that this awful dispensation of justice may be attended with such salutary effects as to forever preclude the necessity of its repetition.

ALBANY JAN. 20.

The *Jews*—Mr. Noah, editor of the New York National Advocate, has addressed a memorial to the Legislature, 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 colony of Jewish emigrants to the same. The memorial cannot fail to excite interest, because it embraces an object, which appears to us very feasible; and if Mr. Noah does not deceive himself as to the disposition of the Jews to emigrate to this country, his project may be considered as a very splendid one. Indeed we have often wondered why the Jews do not emigrate more frequently to the U. States; why they should suffer from the intolerance of other governments, when an asylum so desirable can be found in this country. It must arise from their total unacquaintance with our laws and institutions, and this memorial will no doubt lead to some enquiry.

There is no small discernment evinced in this location. Grand Island is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the south by Lake Erie; on the west by Upper Canada; and on the east by the state of New York, and lies near the centre in Niagara River; the current, however, is somewhat rapid. It may contain 20,000 acres. From the vicinity of those great bodies of water, the air in winter derives a degree of warmth; and the same cause also tempers and refreshes the heat of summer. Melons, peaches, nectarines, and other delicate fruits, grow in the neighborhood; and its position is excellent for a city. We know not whether the state would sell that island. It is of no use, and is the asylum of gypsies and wanderers, who are destroying the timber. If, however, they should deem it expedient to sell, it then will be no objection to sell it to Mr. Noah for the object which he contemplates; because, in the possession of any other individual, and for other purposes, the state cannot realize those benefits which a settlement of Jews would produce. The property of foreign Jews principally consists of money and merchandise, which can be easily removed to any country; and if a few of their great bankers would emigrate to this and circulate a few millions, they would secure a good profit, and give a spur to internal commerce. Besides, after all said or wrote on this subject, this is the most preferable country for the Jews. Here they can have their Jerusalem, without fearing the legions of Titus; here they can erect their temple, without dreading of enraged soldiers; here they can lay their heads on their pillows at night, without fear of mobs, of bigotry and persecution; here they can become citizens; attached to the soil, defending the laws, and interested in the protection of liberty; and who knows but Divine Providence, who has to this day protected the children of Israel as a nation, may finally lead them to this country; may the words of the prophets—“I will be the dew unto Israel; he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon. His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon.”

Advertisement from a St. Louis Paper.

Colonel Eugene Lieutendorfe, formerly of the part of the army of the United States which crossed the desert, and assisted in the capture of Derne from the Bey of Tripoli, now an inhabitant of Carondelet (near St. Louis, where he is married, and where by labor the most Herculean he has almost brought to perfection a vineyard and vegetable garden, which would yield him a comfortable support, were it not for the deceptions practised on him by the circulation of spurious bank notes.

Now, in order to put a stop to further evil, he proposes to the states and territories, to make laws, punishing capitally, the President and Directors of such banks as will not redeem their notes in silver; and he the said Col. Lieutendorfe, will hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to put the hempen cord about the necks of the Rag barons, gratis.

N. B. He has a quantity of Nashville paper which he will exchange at a discount of 50 per cent for pumpkins.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 14, 1820.

A Murder was committed on Friday evening last upon the body of a Mr. Potter by one William Davis—They were both coopers, and worked in the same shop, and each had placed their affection upon a female in the neighborhood. A quarrel's inquest was held on Saturday, who brought in a verdict of *willful murder with malice aforethought*, occasioned by the stab of a knife on the left side of his neck, of which he died in about an hour. The unhappy criminal is now confined in the jail of this county, to await his fate at the ensuing April court.—*Herald*.

EVIL TIMES.

It is stated, that in addition to the defalcation of the state treasurer of Virginia, to the amount of \$104,000; the register is about to be sued for \$10,000 for malfeasance in office—that a clerk in the U. S. Branch Bank at Richmond, has contrived to obtain a large sum out of the regular way, the amount not ascertained to public satisfaction—another in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at the same place, has disappeared with \$12,000—and another at Lynchburgh, with \$3,800.—That the treasurer of Ohio has some how, lost at least \$5,000 out of the treasury, and has been taken unclean dealing by the legislature.

The Portland Gazette magnanimously encourages the members of

Congress from Maine to stand firm against the project for the extension of Slavery in the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a State, even though it should hazard the anticipated establishment of Maine itself: the continued connection with old Massachusetts years longer being in fact no very great inconvenience, and a sacrifice—if indeed it were a sacrifice—fully due to the cause of liberty and humanity. [Salem Gaz.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 7.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred this morning; amongst them several from merchants of Savannah, praying a remission of certain duties on merchandise imported, in consideration of the late destructive fire in that city, by which the very goods are destroyed on which the duties accrued, which they pray to be remitted; also a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, praying an extension of the time allowed for the payment of public lands in that state.

The President laid before the senate, the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, (communicated to the other house on Saturday,) which was laid on the table.

Mr. Trimble laid before the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, desiring the appointment of commissioners to view and mark a road, as the continuation of the National road from Wheeling, to the seat of government of Ohio, thence to that of Illinois, and thence to St. Charles in Missouri.

Mr. Walker of Geo. submitted the following resolution—

Resolved That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate any information he may possess, (and of which the public interest does not, in his opinion, require concealment,) relative to the late treaty between the United States and Spain; whether the same has yet been ratified on the part of Spain; and, particularly that he be requested to state whether any information has been received from the court of Madrid since the date of his message to congress at the commencement of the present session; whether he still expects a minister from Spain; and at what period may his arrival be probably expected.

The engrossed bills to continue in force the act of 1818, regulating the collection of duties and imports on tonnage: to remit the duties on a statute of Gen. Washington, executed in Europe for the state of North Carolina; and the bill for the relief of Jennings O'Bannon, were severally read the third time and passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The Senate then took up the Maine and Missouri bill; when

Mr. Thomas, for the purpose of modifying, or introducing it in another shape, withdrew the amendment which he offered on Thursday last; and then, on motion of Mr. Smith, the bill was postponed to to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, February 9.

MAINE AND MISSOURI BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of this bill; when

Mr. King, of N. Y. wishing to offer to the Senate his opinions on the Missouri subject moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow; but a motion to postpone it to Friday prevailed, and it was postponed to that day accordingly.

The Senate took up the bill making compensation for horses and other property lost, captured or destroyed in the Seminole war; which was amended on the motion of Mr. Eaton, so as to extend its provisions to rangers as well as volunteers, and then the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

After making progress in one or two other bills, of a private nature, The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

The President communicated a resolution of Legislature of Mississippi in relation to conflicting British land claims; also the memorial of the same legislature, praying further time to make payment for land purchased of the United States; which were read and referred.

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 11.

MISSOURI QUESTION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Maine bill, and the amendment reported thereto by the judiciary committee (adding provisions for

the formation of a state government in Missouri.)

Mr. King of N. Y. agreeably to the intimation which he gave Wednesday rose and addressed the Senate about two hours in support of the right and expediency of restricting the contemplated state of Missouri from permitting slavery therein; and then, on motion of Mr. Smith, the subject was postponed to Monday; to which day

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Foot offered the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.—That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the territories of the United States, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided, That this shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in said territories.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of the several territories of the United States, that for the purpose of effectually preventing the further extension of slavery, each territory, when authorized by Congress to form a constitution and state government, shall, by express provision in their constitution, prohibit involuntary servitude, or slavery, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes.

Mr. Nelson of Va. moved that the resolution be committed to the committee of the whole House, which was now considering the Missouri bill. It was entitled to serious consideration, as it effected the important question now under discussion. He conceived this not the proper mode of bringing up the question; it should be in the usual form of an act, which should go through the several forms, while, as a resolution, introduced, to day to be decided to-morrow, it would not afford an opportunity for discussing its merits.

Mr. Foot observed, that a reference to a committee of the whole would defeat the object, because the subject now before the committee would of course have the precedence. These resolutions, gentlemen would observe, by a little attention, were perfectly proper, and indeed, the only form in which a decision could be made; particularly as it respected the second resolution, which contained a mere recommendation to the territories to prohibit slavery, without involving the question whether the Congress had the power to impose this restriction. It was admitted, by gentlemen, on both sides, that Congress had the power, to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories; and, if these resolutions should be adopted, Congress would be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of deciding on their constitutional powers, respecting which great doubt appeared to exist—and the excitement which this question had produced would be allayed; then nothing would remain for their consideration but the question of expediency; the appeal would then be made to the proposed state of Missouri to restrict slavery, instead of an attempt to impose the restriction by Congress. Mr. F. moved to commit the resolutions to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Rhea hoped the resolutions would be laid on the table until the great question now before the committee should be decided. Gentlemen were determined to discuss it, and decide upon it; and he hoped no proposition would be received to interfere with that discussion. Mr. R's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed; and they were laid on the table accordingly.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of this bill, and the restrictive amendment proposed thereto. Mr. Sergeant of Pa. commenced a speech in favor of the restriction, and spoke nearly three hours; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise—which prevailed; and—The house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee of the whole on the Missouri bill, when

Mr. Sergeant, concluded his speech in favor of the restriction, and Mr. Barbour of Va. spoke against it, as before stated.

Friday, Feb. 11.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Baldwin in the chair on this bill.

Mr. Gross of New-York, took the floor, and spoke nearly two hours in support of the Restriction.