

Proceedings in the Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 5.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to the officers of the army a specific sum monthly, in lieu of their present pay, rations and emoluments.

Mr. Noble offered the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an additional Land Office in the state of Indiana.

Amongst the petitions received were two presented by Mr. Ruggles, from sundry purchasers of the public lands, praying certain indulgences.

Wednesday, December 6.

Mr. Trible presented several memorials from citizens of the western states, purchasers of the public lands, praying the same relief as the petitions presented yesterday by Mr. Ruggles.

Mr. Trimble gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out a canal in the state of Ohio.

The engrossed resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States with respect to the mode of election of Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, was read a third time.

Friday, December 8.

THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, rose, and in a speech of more than two hours length, argued in support of the unexceptionable republican character of the Constitution of Missouri, its conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the right of the state to admission into the Union. When he had concluded,

The resolution was laid on the table, until to-morrow, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, and

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which it adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Indiana Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 11.

The bill for the revision of the statute laws of this state was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, December 12.

Mr. Polke introduced a bill providing for running and marking the state line between the state of Indiana and Illinois, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Friday, December 15.

The bill providing for running and marking the state line between the state of Indiana and Illinois was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 11.

Mr. Sullivan of Knox, introduced a joint resolution for the encouragement of education, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt certain property from being subject to execution, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Tuesday, December 12.

Mr. Ferris introduced a bill, to repeal the charters of all banks, and to remove all branch banks that may refuse to redeem their notes with specie after the time therein specified, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Wednesday, December 13.

The bill to repeal the act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act, subjecting real and personal property to execution, was read a third time and passed.

Friday, December 15.

Mr. Sullivan of Knox, from the committee on that subject reported a bill, organizing a county out of Sullivan and Daviess, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Saturday, December 16.

The bill from the senate, providing for the running and marking the line between this state and the state of Illinois, was read a third time and passed.

Major Long, who commanded the Exploring Party to the Rocky Mountains, has arrived in Washington City.

Resolutions respecting Banks.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28

On motion of Mr. Clark:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to enquire into the expediency of a law, subjecting the rights and credits of the Bank of this state and their branches, which refuse to redeem their notes in specie on demand, to attachment and sale on execution, as in cases of absconding debtors, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

And Messrs. Clark, Robb, Sullivan of Knox, Mirroy and Crawford, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. John:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, to act on the subject of banks, with power to investigate the standing of all the chartered banks in this state, to require of the officers of said banks such information relative to the institutions under their directions, as the committee may deem necessary, to prosecute the investigation, not incompatible with the charters of the said banking institutions, that the causes of the evils arising from the depreciated state of our currency, so loudly and generally complained of, may be known and a remedy if possible applied, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. John, Powell, Holman, Merrill and Battell, were appointed that committee.

On motion by Mr. Robb:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that there shall be no stay of execution allowed by law, on judgments obtained or hereafter to be rendered, on notes the amount whereof is expressed, either in print or engraved letters.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

On motion by Mr. Hanna, the following resolution amended, on motion by Mr. Sullivan of Knox county, was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the committees on the subject of banks be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them, and that the several chairmen of said committees, be added to the committee appointed on that part of the governor's message relative to

banks and the circulating medium of the state, and that all matters relative to banks upon which committees have been appointed, be referred to said committee to consider and report thereon.

Friday, December 1.

On motion by Mr. Robb:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled "An act for the benefit of debtors," approved, 28th December, 1818, and of providing by law, that no paper shall be deemed current, except the notes of such chartered banks as pass generally at par in the vicinity, and redeem their notes with specie when presented and demanded, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

FROM THE PATRIOTS.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated

St. Thomas, Oct. 26, 1820.

"I hasten to advise you that H. M. ship Salisbury, touched off here on the night of the 22d instant, with a Spanish crew, under convoy, from La Guira, which seeing safely into this port, she proceeded immediately to join some other Spanish vessels, to which she had given convoy from the aforesaid port, and was to accompany them to the northward of Porto Rico, on their voyage to Spain; the Salisbury returned and anchored here yesterday.

By the arrival of the said vessel, letters have been received from Caracas, and La Guira, to the 15th inst. saying:

that Gen. Bolivar has addressed an official note, dated at "St. Christobal, 24th September," to General Morillo, stating in substance that "notwithstanding his first communication to him, refusing to treat upon any other terms which might not have for their basis the recognition of the independence of the republic of Columbia—has thought proper in as much as the resources of the country have become almost exhausted, and thereby rendering it difficult to maintain his large armies, which he affirms are sufficient to

conquer and liberate Venezuela, Cundinamarca, as well as Cuito to accede in the request of his excellency general Morillo, and is ready to treat with him upon terms of reconciliation, although he might have to make sacrifices on behalf of the republic such as not to be insatiable to the laws of nations, and without de-

stroying its absolute independence, &c. and parting from the conventions confirmed at St. Fernando de Apua; on the 23d

Next is an abstract of the law for reg-

ulating political clubs:

Article 1.—All Spaniards shall have a

right to discuss public affairs, in con-

tradic^t with my pen to the provisions of the law.

famous, gross and insolent imposture," Art. 2.—Every meeting or society which has been fabricated by Morillo and authorised by the laws shall be instantly and has satellites in Caracus, and by dissolved.

them put in circulation in that city, and transmitted here to dupe a while longer, can take place but by virtue of a licence strangers who are unacquainted with the from the local authority, who shall take political, military and geographical situation of that country, whilst *ruin dismay*, public tranquility, and *dissolution*; encompass them on every side; as an alarming dissatisfaction exists among themselves, and in fact a general spirit of disgust is stamped on the countenances of all classes, both Spaniards and Creole Royalists. These are the last—the dying agonies of a few perverse Spaniards, whose hands are reeking still with the blood of many an illustrious patriot, and would, though it were with their expiring breath, seek to brand with *infamy and cowardice* the imperishable honor, bravery and patriotism of the distinguished Bolivar and the enthusiastic people of Columbia, who, with one voice, and with one sentiment, have sworn upon their sacred lives and honors never to return to its scabbard the sword they have drawn in defence of their country's cause, until every Spaniard shall be driven from its soil, or their absolute *Independence and Liberty* acknowledged by the governor of the Peninsula.

Americans and Europeans! If you should on the spur of the moment be inclined to give credit to the aforementioned pretended insolent official note of gen. Bolivar to gen. Morillo, I would only call your attention to the following brief

and leading traits in the character of gen. Bolivar, and his brave associates in arms.

Our correspondents then gives detailed accounts of the various trying situations in which gen. Bolivar had been placed, to show, that amidst every reverse of fortune which attended the patriots, his devotion to their cause had been unabated; and that consequently, to suppose that he would desert it now when its prospects are more cheering—would be to strain at a probability not warranted by the uniform fidelity of his conduct, and the latest representation of the posture of affairs in South America.]

"Above all, if that intrepid general should have dared to commit such a traitorous act, thousands of uplifted poniards would ere this, have been thrust into his heart, to expiate for so horrid a deed!!!—But God forbid that I should for an instant indulge so preposterous an idea of the imperishable greatness of the Washington of his country!!!

I have received letters from Angostura, to the 19th of September, from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and intimately acquainted with the operations of the armies, &c which advise me that Gen. Bolivar set out from Cucuta for Cartagena, on the 26th of August, which is a distance of nearly 1300 miles, and has assured his government, that he will be again in Venezuela in all October, or the beginning of November, to put in motion the armies there against the city of Caracas—How is it possible then for him to be in two distinct places so remote from each other, at one and the same time? In fact the Spaniards acknowledge that he was near Cartagena, in September, how then could he be at St. Christobal, the 24th of September, the date of that note? The idea is contemptible. It would be better for Morillo to suppress, if he can, the destruction of his troops and the revolt in Cagua and St. Cruz in the valleys of Aragua; of Tocaima and Cuyene, a day and a half march from Caracas, and prepare for the overwhelming conflict of gen. Pacz's cavalry in Calabozas, which has been abandoned by the notorious Morales, than to be forging such a degrading and unparable note, as the one aforementioned."

London, October 6.

The following is the substance of the provision passed by the cortes, for the security of the persons and proprietors of foreigners resident in Spain:

Article 1. Spain is on an inviolable asylum for the persons and property of all foreigners, who shall be under the safeguard of the laws, provided they respect the constitution, and the other laws of the realm.

Art. 2.—The individuals mentioned in the preceding article shall be assimilated to the Spaniards.

Art. 3.—Whether under pretext of reprisal, or any other motive whatever, it shall not be lawful to put an arrest, nor requisition, nor embargo upon the property of foreigners, except the effects

which pertain directly to the government with which they shall be at war, conforming to the laws of nations, and without de-

stroying its absolute independence, &c. and parting from the conventions confirmed at St. Fernando de Apua; on the 23d

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ulating political clubs:

Article 1.—All Spaniards shall have a

right to discuss public affairs, in con-

tradic^t with my pen to the provisions of the law.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

Witnesses for the Queen.—On Sunday se'nnight, 20 Italions arrived at Dover. An immense concourse of persons assembled on the beach; the enthusiasm was almost equal to the arrival of the Queen. The sailors jumped into the sea, and brought the men on shore in their arms. They arrived at 10 in the morning, and it was five before they could get their certificates from the custom house. They went off in two coaches, preceded through the towns by a band of music, they were cheered through the town as they passed. They arrived at Hammersmith on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to their lodgings in the public high street at Hammersmith.

The greatest of these three is Charity.

The benevolent act of Mr. Braschi, baker, in supplying the suffering inhabitants of Savannah with bread after the late conflagration, is hardly out of print, devolve the "suffering poor," of the same devoted city, reduced to want by the prevalence of disease, are invited by this same philanthropist to call and receive Bread at his bakery gratis.

PHYSICIANS.

Of all professions, the physicians have this advantage, that the sun makes manifest what good success happeneth in their cures and the earth buries the faults they commit.

B. WELLMAN,



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NEAR THE STEAM-MILL.

B. WELLMAN respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

Blacksmithing Business,

In all its various branches, at the New Shop, near the Steam-Mill, and believes himself to be completely master of making all kinds of warrantable Tools, such as,

Edged Tools, Narrow Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes, and all kinds of Carpenters Tools, Horse and Ox Shoeing, & Bellows Making. Can be had at the shortest notice.

He flatters himself from his long experience in the above business, that he will at least merit a share of the public patronage.

Vincennes Oct. 10. 40-6m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Gibson Circuit court, and directed to the sheriff of said county, will be exposed to sale on Wednesday the 27th of December instant, before the court house door in Princeton, 200 acres of land, known and designated on the plat of the Military Survey, south of White river, by

Lots No. 49 & 64, given up as the property of George Codd, to satisfy the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes—

sale to commence between the hours of ten and two o'clock on said day.

JAMES K. SLOAN, s.c.e. December 15, 1820. 49-2

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL expose to sale at the court house door in the town of Evansville, on the eleventh day of January next the following lots in the town of Evansville, or as much thereof as will pay the tax and costs thereon, if not sooner paid.

NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
39	21	70	150	170	180	196	214
40	23	86	159	171	183	203	227
65	29	98	163	172	184	204	22
135	58	111	165	173	185	205	218
18</td							