

claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

Mr. Storrs supported his amendment in a speech of considerable length—embracing, incidentally, in the range of his remarks, an examination of the right of imposing the Slavery-Restriction of Missouri.

Mr. Randolph, next rose, and spoke more than four hours, against the amendment, and on the topics connected with it, the subject of restriction, &c. When he had concluded, (about half past four o'clock.)

An effectual motion was made for the committee to rise.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, then took the floor, and proceeded a short time in a speech on the subject, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed, and about 5 o'clock the House Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 28.

NEW STATES BILL.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, announcing that the Senate insist on their amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, which had been disagreed to by this House.

Mr. Taylor moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the said amendments.

Mr. Cobb enquired of the chair whether the question could be divided so as to be taken separately on each principle embraced in the amendments.

Mr. Lowndes remarked, in substance, that it appeared to him there would be much difficulty in coming to any conclusion on these amendments in which the two Houses would concur; that he thought therefore that it would be better to lay them aside until this House had matured and finally acted on the bill now before it, for the admission of Missouri, and ascertained how it was received by the Senate, &c. with this view he moved that the amendments be laid on the table.

On this question the House divided, and the motion was negatived—ayes 74, noes, 85.

Mr. Calpepper, then, after some remarks to shew the propriety and necessity of mutual concession and mutual forbearance on a question so important and delicate; and from the hope, that, by acting conclusively on the bill now before the House and sending it to the Senate, all difficulty would be gotten over, &c.—moved that the amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Whitman, who were averse to delaying a final decision on these amendments with which the admission of Maine was connected, and which they wished to separate from it as promptly as possible.

The motion to postpone the amendments was negatived without a count.

The Maine question then recurring, it was so divided, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, as to be first taken on insisting on the disagreement of this House, to the first eight sections (connected with the Maine bill provisions for the admission of Missouri) and was decided, by yeas and nays, as follows.

For insisting on the disagreement of this House.—97.

Against insisting on the disagreement.—76.

The question was then taken on insisting on the disagreement of the House to the 9th section of the Senate's amendments and carried, by yeas and nays, as follows.

For insisting on the disagreement.—160.

Against insisting on the disagreement of the House.—14.

So the House insisted on its disagreement to the whole of the Senate's amendments to the Maine Bill; and the Clerk was directed to acquaint the Senate therewith.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the Missouri Bill—Mr. Storrs's proposition to insert therein the clause to exclude slavery from the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi and north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude (excepting the proposed state of Missouri) being still under consideration.

After some debate the question was then taken on Mr. Storrs's amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 33.

The committee then proceeding to fill up the details of the bill;

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment thereto, going to strike out all that part providing the apportionment of delegates to the convention among the several counties, and substituting therefor, in substance, a provision leaving the appointment to the General Assembly of the Territory, according to the free population thereof.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a little amendment to the amendment, which he supposed had dropped out of it by accident it was the word *white*—a matter, he observed, of some importance yet to those on the south side, as they said—and pro-

ceeded to extend his remarks on the subject; when

Mr. Taylor accepted the amendment with pleasure. He had omitted it, because it was sufficiently expressed in subsequent parts, and he had not deemed it important here.

Considerable discussion ensued on Mr. Taylor's amendment, in which it was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Whitman, and Clay, and was supported by the mover and Mr. Livermore; and

The question being taken thereon, was decided in the negative, by a large majority.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. then moved to amend the 3d section of the bill, by striking out of the clause which designates the kind of persons who shall vote for delegates to the convention of the state, the word "*white*," so as to extend the privilege of voting to "all free male citizens;" and spoke at some length in support of his motion, and in explanation of his opinions on other points which had been introduced in the debate of the bill.

Mr. Randolph rose in opposition to this amendment, and spoke about an hour and a half on this motion, and other topics which he embraced in its consideration.

Some proceeding took place on a point of order which was made; after which,

The question was put on Mr. Allen's motion, and a division required, when it appeared that but one member (the mover of the amendment) rose in its support.

After filling the blanks in the bill, according to the motions of Mr. Scott, of Missouri,

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment, [one which he had offered on the first day that the bill was taken up, and then withdrawn] by adding to the last section the following clause: "And if the same [the constitution] shall be approved by Congress at their next session after the receipt thereof, the said Territory shall be admitted into the Union, as a state upon the same footing as the original states.

This motion was advocated by the mover, and earnestly opposed by Messrs. Scott, Clay, and Livermore; and, after some remarks by Mr. Butler, of Lou. touching the case of Louisiana, referred to in the debate,

The question was taken on Mr. Taylor's motion, and negatived—ayes 75, noes 84.

Mr. Storrs then offered an amendment already adopted, to the 6th section of the bill, (which embraces those provisions in the nature of compact,) and so modify it as to make it a recommendation for the free acceptance or rejection of the convention of Missouri, as an article of compact, to exclude slavery, instead of enjoining it as an absolute condition of their admission.

Mr. Clay seconded the motion, and, with the mover, zealously urged the adoption of the amendment. It was opposed as zealously by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, and Cross of N. Y.

The debate had continued some time, with much animation; when, in consequence of the doubt expressed whether the amendment, in its present shape, was in order, Mr. Storrs withdrew it.

Mr. Clay, renewed the amendments in substance, but so changing the manner of inserting it in the bill as to avoid the objection as to the point of order.

The debate was renewed on the proposition, and continued two hours with undiminished zeal, by Mr. Clay in its support, and by Messrs. Sergeant, Taylor, Randolph, and Cook, against it.

The question being put, the committee divided, and the amendment was negatived, as follows:

For the amendment, 82

Against it, 92

No other amendment being offered, about half past 9 o'clock the committee (having rejected several motions, in the course of the evening, to rise and report progress) rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Lowndes laid the following proposition on the table, as an amendment of the rules and orders of the House:

And if any member shall not confine himself to the question under debate, and shall be called to order, if the decision of the Speaker of the House upon appeal, be against the member thus deviating from the question, such member shall not be, at that time, permitted to proceed, without the special leave of the House. And the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Revolution in Spain!!

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 28.

Capt. Ramberger, of the ship Medora, arrived here yesterday, in 45 days from Cadiz, from which place he escaped on the 5th January, an embargo having been laid on all vessels in that port.

Part of the army had revolted, and all communication between Cadiz & the interior of the country, was cut off. Cadiz was, in fact, in a state of siege. The Grand Expedition was at an end. Provisions had risen 50 per cent.

Further particulars.—The Revolution

commenced on the 3d January. Six thousand troops marched to the town of Carracas, and released the prisoners that had been arrested by General O'Donnell, (Count d'Abisbal.) A Colonel then put himself at the head of the troops, and took possession of Isla. In the mean time the Governor of Cadiz assembled 300 soldiers, and garrisoned a strong fort which commands the road. Next day, (the 4th of January,) he sent a flag of truce to the army, to demand the reason of hostilities.—Their reply and demand was, "That the Constitution of the Cortes should be adopted; their arrears paid; and that they would not embark for South America, to bear arms against their countrymen."

Another portion of the Army, amounting to 10,000 strong, had marched against MADRID, to demand the same stipulations of the King.

The same day (the 4th) all communication was stopped between Port St. Maria, Carracas, St. Robue, and all the adjoining towns, and an embargo laid on all vessels in the harbour.

The Spanish men-of-war in the harbour of Cadiz were ordered to be in readiness to put to sea at a moment's warning.

Further information respecting this important event may be expected in a few days, as the Captain of a New-York ship informed Capt. Ramberger that he intended to make his escape from the Embargo on the following night. [F. Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Petersburg, (Va.) dated 4th Jan.

"Things look very black here—Yesterday, from 3 to 10,000 of the troops (headed by a Colonel) that were intended for the expedition to assist Morillo, marched in from the interior, (where they had retired to, on account of the sickness) took possession of all the towns around this bay—imprisoned the admiral that was at Port St. Mary's, and the commanding officer at the town of Isla, where they took all the arms from the troops, and erected a monument. At about 12 o'clock last night, they made an attack on a fort, about a mile from the Land gate of the city, and directly in the center of the road, leading to the Isla, but were repulsed, with the loss of from 5 to 8 men, by the troops from this place and a man of war, arrived there a few hours before, so secret was every thing conducted.

"The two commanding generals are also in prison at the town which the main body left. I do not give you this, as a perfect & correct statement of the case; but it is as nearly so as I can form an idea of from what I have been able to collect. What will be the result, it is impossible to foresee; but many think it will lead to a revolution. At any rate, I think it will put an end to all ideas of a war with us, should we have taken possession of the Floridas."

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Yesterday morning we gave a short statement of the late important events which have occurred in Spain. We this day give it more in detail.

From the Journal of Capt. Ramberger.

REVOLT OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

On the 3d Jan. 1820, the news came to Cadiz, that part of the Spanish Army consisting of 6000 men, had taken possession of the Carracas (the King's Navy Yard) and the Isla, a town between Cadiz and Carracas—they had released the State prisoners which were confined in Carracas, and a Colonel of the prisoners put himself at their head—there was only one Captain of the Royalists killed, who opposed the passage to the bridge at 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 is 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 half an hour.

This morning the gates still shut, we received intelligence, that an advance of 500 men had made an attack on the fort which commands the road to Cadiz, but were repulsed with the loss of 7 men killed. The gates were opened this day at 12 o'clock. The communication by land to the interior of Spain is stopped. Provisions have augmented 50 per cent. to-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 wanted the Constitution of the Cortes—they would not embark for S. America—and that there arrears should be paid.—They also said that ten thousand men had marched to Madrid to compel the king to grant their demands. This after-

noon, the men of war in the bay, bent their sails, and all 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 mariner's 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.

January 6. This day we received intelligence of Porto Real, Porto Santa Maria, Seville and all the neighboring 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 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.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED Cadiz, 5th January.

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 Seville, 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 anything from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner, they will be here in seven or eight days, without any bloodshed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceedings. There are not 700 men in the garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present governor.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED Cadiz, Jan. 6.

"It would appear that a strong division of the Grand Army, originally destined against Buenos Ayres, had orders to march for Cadiz, where a detachment to consist of 6000 men were to be sent to succor Morillo. The day before yesterday 2000 men entered the Isla, and at the bridge the Marine Guards attempted to oppose their entrance. The result was that the commander of the guards and the sentinel were shot by the approaching troops. On their entering the town they disarmed the Marine Guards, took the captain general of marines prisoner, & proceeded for this place; but the ships of war in the bay having learnt what had taken place at Isla, sent about 400 Marine soldiers and officers to the "Corta Dura,"* who on the approach of the Insurgents, fired on them from the Fort and killed about 13 on the spot.

The troops then retired to the Isla, and then the commander (a colonel) issued a proclamation styling themselves the advance guard of the "Constitutional army."—Other commanders it is said have gone with their respective divisions, which consist of the whole of the army of the expedition, to different departments of the kingdom, and that the plot is of magnitude there is no doubt. I will write you soon and more fully, via Gibraltar.

* A strong fort on the Narrow pass.

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburg, November 8.

"There has nothing of moment occurred in the political world (of Europe) since you left us. Sandt is perfectly recovered, it is said, and is removed to Maintz—where the Central Committee (the new Inquisition) is to commence its sittings the end of this month. The discontent, especially in Prussia, increases, but is more smothered and it is become truly dangerous to utter even a complaint. Some arrests have taken place in Vienna, and the Prussian blood-hounds are constantly prowling about through the German States in quest of prey—no man who ventures to disapprove of the present system of government, is secure a moment from the fangs of a Berlin Officer of Police. Even a petty constable from Manchester, a notorious blood-man, arrived in this city the other day, and would you believe it, was introduced to the Borsenhalle! The Carlsbad Congress enjoys the glory of having completely annihilated the liberty of the Press, in this country; and the Congress that is to meet in Vienna in a few days, will, I have no doubt, achieve the grand work of rivetting the chains which have been forged for the people. The Puppets that compose the Diet at Frankfort, wait its decrees. I suppose you knew the Austrian Minister, resident here—C. L. Von Hofer: he died to-day, in the 74th year of his age. He came first to Hamburg, with the Austrian Ambassador, 56 years ago, and has remained here almost ever since. An odd idea occurred to me on hearing of his death:—whether, if Death offered to grant you a lease of life for

half a century, you would accept it with an income of 600 pounds a year, under the condition that you were to remain the whole time in Hamburg?"

DOMESTIC.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

I can have no objections to the Commercial Advertiser giving to his readers whatever the Editors may possess or imagine on the Missouri Question; but, when they undertake to write, or have letters written from Washington, gravely telling us that the Union is to be divided, if one or the other side is defeated, I cannot but ridicule such unfounded intimations.—There is too much zeal on both sides of this question, and parties are arraying themselves most formidably, and in our mind most dangerously; and knaves, rank knaves are at work, who care not a straw conscientiously for the issue, but yet are blowing the embers and fanning the flames of discord. There is a vital point connected with this subject; it is the integrity of our constitution, which nothing should bend or impair, or mould to meet any particular exigency. I do not believe that Congress possess a constitutional right to shackle the sovereignty of any State: I do not believe that Congress possess the right of prescribing terms and conditions to the admission of any State in the Union; I do not believe that Congress has a right to deny privileges to one State which another possesses; and therefore, without regard to the object, which is of minor importance, I think that Missouri is entitled to admission in the Union on the same terms enjoyed by other States. Nat. Adv.

A war has broke out against the Evening Post; the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer being allies—the subject is the Missouri Question. We say, confine the subject to its constitutionality alone; as extraneous reflections, as to which state fought best during the late war, has an awkward appearance in the Post. These wanderings bewilder the imagination—no one ever doubted the patriotism of Virginia—it is too late to question it. Ibid.

We occasionally perceive letters in Mr. Dwight's and Lewis's papers, said to be from Washington, and on the subject of Missouri. One of these letters gravely tells us, that Mr. KING's speech has given great offence to Mr. PINNEY; and further, that "They say without much hesitation, that this matter will lead to a separation of the U. States." Pshaw! We are sick of these busy meddling popinjays of politicians, and wonder at the assurance of the Secretary of the Hartford Convention talking of dividing the Union on a constitutional question. There are many sincere and worthy citizens conscientiously opposed to the admission of Missouri without restriction, and there are many knaves who cover their designs with the mantle of charity and philanthropy—rank knaves who would have sold their country in the hour of distress who now seize upon this question to torture and worry something out of it beneficial to themselves. We make no professions of abhorrence to slavery—it is needless; but we hope that Missouri will be admitted without the least restriction, if it shall be ascertained that Congress has no power to impose any. Ibid.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 21.

FIRE!—Another attempt to fire our city, was made on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock. The alarm proceeded from the Cabinet Ware Rooms of Mr. WM. R. RAWSON, King, one door north of Market-street.—Had it not been timely discovered, a very considerable portion of the city must have become a mass of ruins. The fire originated in a back room, in which there had not been fire candle for three weeks previous! One of the windows being without a shutter, was covered with loose boards, slightly nailed; these were removed, the sash raised, and the fire thrown into the middle of the room. Mr. RAWSON, his brother, and another young gentleman, who slept in the room over head, were awakened by the smoke ascending, in a state bordering on suffocation, and their retreat being cut off by the stairs, were compelled to leap from the second story window into the street, at the imminent risk of their lives. By the activity of the persons who first assembled, the fire was soon checked. We are gratified in stating, that the amount of property destroyed was inconsiderable, although the interior of the house was nearly demolished. Some elegant Furniture was much damaged.

Need we, with the melancholy fate of Savannah and Wilmington staring us in the face, again warn our fellow citizens to be on the alert? A horde of desperadoes there cannot be a doubt, are interesting the town, watching their opportunity to indulge in rapine and plunder. This is the second attempt, within a week, of a similar kind.—The citizens of each ward ought, forthwith, to establish volunteer patrols, for the protection of their lives and property. Times.