

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

New York, Jan. 5.

It is sorrow and with shame we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port...

The information we give below has been derived by our reporter from the Captain of the shipwrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot where the ship came on shore...

The Barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th October last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers...

At four o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Capt. Winslow, that he had fifteen fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart that with this depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety...

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom 26 miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead Beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore.

It appears from the above that General Jackson, after having so often rode over the Constitution, is now about to ride in it. Our only surprise is, that fragments enough can be found to construct the vehicle.

The Royal Family.—The following interesting information is travelling the rounds of the loyal papers, to the great refreshment of the faithful. High station, after all, must be the true Alchemy. How wonderful its power, since it is able to bestow "bodily vigour," even upon the decayed and diminutive Martin Van Buren.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two thirds were women and children. It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates, was done that their means permitted.

The ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being bilged, her upper works have so far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 260 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city. She is insured by the Commonwealth office of Boston for \$5000. The freight is insured by the States Marine of this city.

Columbia Telescope.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

A No. of the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle has been sent to us, containing some bitter Abolition language. It calls itself "a Family newspaper, devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, Education, Amusement," &c. and, we believe, boasts of having 26,000 subscribers.

The amendments to the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company (concerning the branches in Kentucky, the directors, banking privileges, &c.) are in discussion in the Legislature of North Carolina.

"Sermons, and an Essay on the Pentateuch. By ROBERT MEANS, A. M. of Fairfield District, S. C. With an Introduction and a Sermon occasioned by his death, by GEORGE HOWE, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theo. Sem. Columbia, S. C."

We see a few copies of the above, at Cunningham's, printed in beautiful style. We are glad to find in this shape, at least a portion of the fruits of the genius of this eminent divine. To the study necessary to a theologian, Mr. Means added, in a degree very unusual in this country, the elegant literature of the general scholar.

Number given is only thirty five. The Essay on the Pentateuch, and the cause that produced it, are sufficiently known.

"A Coach made of the Wood of the Constitution.—A beautiful coach has been built entirely of the wood of the old Federal Constitution, at Amherst in Massachusetts. It is intended as an offering for a New Year's present to General Jackson, and was paid for by the contributions of several gentlemen of this city.

It appears from the above that General Jackson, after having so often rode over the Constitution, is now about to ride in it. Our only surprise is, that fragments enough can be found to construct the vehicle.

To continue the figure. This being, we presume, the State Coach, will of course be beguiled by the present President to his successor. We cannot but think that when the latter takes the road, on the 5th of March next, the spectacle will be not a very sublime one. Of the sorry-looking, stumbling, sly, bawling, team, we suppose the broken-winded Benton is to be wheel-horse—and Kendall driver. Ritchie, who is always ready to put on any livery, will be footman—Rives is plenty light for postillion—and Woodbury will make a capital drag-chain.

"Cool Courage.—What determined purpose, what decisive action, what cool calculation, what a powerful effort at volition, it requires to get out of bed one of these icy mornings! The man who in a stevens, fireless room, can deliberately push back the bedclothes and roll out of his warm nest, without a shiver of shudder, is, in our opinion, a noble being. He should hold himself in readiness to enlist against the Indians, for he undoubtedly possesses one essential requisite of a soldier, to wit, coolness. He has a savageness of disposition, and an iciness of feeling, which though they may command respect, they cannot be envied. For a man of Phlegmatic temperament, it requires a mighty effort to get aught mightier of all to get up again. Before he goes he warms and turns, and turns and warms; pokes his toes to the fire, then his heels—rubs his hands—bakes his shins, and sneaks to bed. Then if a shank happen to stray over his linen, six inches from the fire, he shrinks where it was originally planted, he snatches it back as though he were snake bit. But when day comes, and the breakfast time begins to rattle on the table—here we must be excused for it's no joke—Hoo-oo-oo.—Greenboro Patriot.

"He possesses as much bodily vigour as at 30 years. There cannot be much difference, we are sure. It should have been added, in justice to the "President elect," that his beauty, too, is not materially diminished.

THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST. We have just received from the publisher, A. E. MILLER, the January number of this valuable periodical. The following is its table of contents:

PART I.—Original Communications.—On Pige Buildings, by Bartholemew Carroll; Successful Experiment of the six-acre system in Cotton-culture, by "Beaufort"; Three Experiments on the raising of Corn, by "No. Eight"; Entomology.—The Grub Worm, by "D. Q."; Query on Salt as a manure for Cotton, by "One Interested," with an Answer, by the Editor; Experiments in growing Irish Potatoes, by the editor.

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LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25. COTTON.—Since our last there has been more business; the sales on Wednesday amounting to 25000 bags, and to day fully 30000. The better qualities of American are more saleable; in other descriptions there is no change.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26. We notice a slight advance in the better qualities of American since last Saturday, but no change in the inferior qualities.

of the anarchists in Maryland, and in the disorganizing doctrine of Dallas, Wilkins, and Kendall, in Pennsylvania. And now it may be seen in the bill of Mr. Grundy. This bill intends nothing more nor less than the recognition of those revolutionary doctrines. The great object, the secret purpose is, to bring the State Governments into disrepute, and by removing their restraints, to throw the country into confusion, and to draw the people, by the arts and appeals of demagogues, under the exclusive control of this great Babylon of consolidation, the Federal Government.

SURPLUS REVENUE. On the 3d. January, the following communication was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. Amount to be distributed, thirty seven and a half millions. South Carolina's share, \$1,401,000. As to Michigan, it seems to us that she, not being one of the States of this Union, has exactly as much right to a share of this money as China or the Moon—and no more.

Treasury Department, Jan. 3, 1837. Sir—I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the last instant, in compliance with the 19th sec. of the act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,859 97. The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed (A.) and including Michigan, equals \$127,446 10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the late convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one house on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits; subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan, will therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may be either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States, in addition to the sums which have been already apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of this act, and accordingly transfers, equal amount to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Table with columns: State, No. Electoral votes, Amount to be deposited. Lists states like Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Michigan.

We dont know when we've seen better described than in the following. If the invention of sleep deserves those famous praises, which Sancho bestowed upon it, certainly he who first brought into use the execrable discovery of getting out of bed, merits, every morning, to be remembered, by the whole human race, with a curse.

"Cool Courage.—What determined purpose, what decisive action, what cool calculation, what a powerful effort at volition, it requires to get out of bed one of these icy mornings! The man who in a stevens, fireless room, can deliberately push back the bedclothes and roll out of his warm nest, without a shiver of shudder, is, in our opinion, a noble being. He should hold himself in readiness to enlist against the Indians, for he undoubtedly possesses one essential requisite of a soldier, to wit, coolness. He has a savageness of disposition, and an iciness of feeling, which though they may command respect, they cannot be envied. For a man of Phlegmatic temperament, it requires a mighty effort to get aught mightier of all to get up again. Before he goes he warms and turns, and turns and warms; pokes his toes to the fire, then his heels—rubs his hands—bakes his shins, and sneaks to bed. Then if a shank happen to stray over his linen, six inches from the fire, he shrinks where it was originally planted, he snatches it back as though he were snake bit. But when day comes, and the breakfast time begins to rattle on the table—here we must be excused for it's no joke—Hoo-oo-oo.—Greenboro Patriot.

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CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 4.

IN THE SENATE.—Michigan question.—The debate on the admission of Michigan was resumed with increased interest. Mr. Morris, who had the floor, concluded his remarks, and was succeeded by Mr. Bayard on the same side. We believe it was the first time that the Senator from Delaware had addressed the Senate, and from this circumstance, as well as from the power of his argument, he excited general attention. His speech was distinguished by its clear and forcible views of the doctrine of State rights. One remark, which he repeated with peculiar emphasis, deserves to be written in letters of gold, and hung up in the house of every man in this Union. "Sir," said he, speaking of the character of our institutions, "the great, the radical difference between the Government of the United States, and the Governments of the State, is this—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO POWERS BUT THOSE THAT ARE EXPRESSLY GRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION; THE STATES HAVE ALL POWERS THAT ARE NOT EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED BY THAT INSTRUMENT."

This is the true Jeffersonian republican doctrine of the constitution, and we thank God that it is not yet entirely repudiated. It rejoices to see it again coming into credit. It is the doctrine of liberty—and when it perishes, the liberty of the country will perish with it. Mr. Bayard took up this doctrine, and wielded it with much force and eloquence. With it he overthrew, at one blow, the federal and disorganizing doctrines of the anarchists. He left them without the shadow of support. He exposed their evil tendencies, their certain influence in overthrowing the rights of the States, and concentrating all power in the hands of the Federal Government. He deprecated these consequences with great earnestness, and besought the Senate to pause before they sanctioned such dangerous and disorganizing principles. He was anxious to see Michigan admitted into the Union, and would immediately vote for it, if the obnoxious preamble, recognizing the anarchical doctrines of the day, were stricken out.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, replied to Mr. Bayard, and defended, at length, the principles contained in the letter of Mr. Dallas. He said he concurred in the conclusions of that letter, and so far defended its doctrines with great zeal. He then went into a consideration of the alien and sedition laws, and other party topics, denouncing them bitterly, although his associate, Mr. Buchanan, was sitting near. He seemed to dislike the name of federalist, though the thing itself seemed to be less un-acceptable.

Mr. Niles continued the debate a half hour. Mr. Crittenden rose and made a few remarks. He called upon the Senate to observe that all were willing to admit Michigan. The preamble of the bill—the first of the kind he had seen—was of no importance as to the act of admission. It was introduced for some purpose, which he should not trouble himself to examine. Being stricken out, there was no difficulty. Why, then, retain it? It is admitted it does not contain ALL THE FACTS—it is guilty of what the lawyers call a suppressio veri. He was, therefore, opposed to it—but to the admission of the State—but to the "KITE-TAIL" tacked to it. He took occasion to ridicule, with great justice, the clamorous professions of the anarchists of "love for the people"—devotion to the "will of the people," &c. &c. He pointed to the object of this, and exposed the motives which induced it in the happiest manner.

Mr. Fulton defended the preamble on the ground that it settled the question of disputed boundary, and maintained the right of the late convention, convened without authority of law, to annul the acts of the first, convened under the law. The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Morris, and carried in the negative. Ayes 18 noes 23. Mr. Southard then moved to strike out the preamble, which was also negative. Ayes 16, noes 25. The bill was then reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. Calhoun then offered an amendment proposing to strike out the preamble, and to amend the bill so as to divest it of its obnoxious principles. His amendment proposed the immediate admission of the State into the Union. He expressed his solemn conviction that the bill, as it stood, was pregnant with most dangerous consequences; and with the view of expressing his opinions, he moved an adjournment, as the hour was late. He wished to have an opportunity of explaining his views tomorrow. On this motion Mr. Walker called for the ayes and noes. The vote was taken, and the motion was negative. Ayes 13, noes 24.

Mr. Calhoun then rose and said, "I see, sir, that the majority have the power, and that they are determined to exercise it. I will not complain. I consider the amendment as of great importance, involving the most essential principles. But I will not speak at this late hour. Let them take their advantage.—All I can now do is, to ask to record my name on the amendment." He called for the ayes and noes. The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was decided in the negative. Ayes 12 noes 25. The question then being upon the engrossment for a third reading.

Mr. White arose and made some remarks explanatory of his vote. He would vote for the admission, not for the reasons assigned by the preamble, or those who support it; but because Congress in June last had settled the boundaries, and to avoid future controversy. The vote being then taken, there appeared, ayes 4, noes 27; so the bill was engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. C. ALLAN offered the following preamble and resolution: Whereas Congress has heretofore made donations of the public lands for the purpose of internal improvement and education,

Table with columns: State, Acres. Lists states like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Territory of Michigan, Arkansas, Florida.

in the aggregate amounting to eleven million fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five acres: And whereas each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union;

And every wise and good American having agreed in the opinion that the cause of general education is indissolubly identified with the cause of general liberty; Therefore, to do equal and exact justice to all the States, to aid in diffusing among the rising generation intelligence enough to comprehend, and spirit to defend, their rights, and

thus to elevate the national character and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.— Be it resolved, That a select committee of one member from each State be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the justice and expediency of making to each of the thirteen original American States, together with each of the States of Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee, such grants of the public lands, for the purposes of education, as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the first named States and Territories, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.— But, to avoid the objection of one State holding land in another, the committee they may to insert a clause in the bill which they may report, providing that the grants to be made thereby shall be subject to sale under the laws of the General Government now in force, and that the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid over to the States entitled to the same.

SENATE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5. The resignation of the Hon. A. PORTER was communicated to the Senate by the Chair.

Mr. FULTON presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Arkansas, instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the expunging resolution.

The ordinary business being despatched, the bill providing for the admission of Michigan into the Union came up on its passage. Mr. CALHOUN addressed the Senate at some length, in opposition to the bill. He was willing and anxious for the admission of the State and had the day before offered an amendment to remove difficulties—but by the vote of the Senate, the amendment had been cut off.— He referred to the inconsistency of Senators; at the last session they had declared that Michigan was a State; now they maintain she is but a Territory. He spoke of the embarrassment attending the admission of the Senators from Michigan on the floor of the Senate, if Michigan were only a Territory. If it were a State, how could the Senate recognize and sanction the proceedings of an assembly, convened without, and against the constituted organs—the government of the State? He spoke in a solemn and impressive manner of the character of the times, and the tendency of things to confusion and revolution. He expressed the opinion, entertained for years, that in the North, the caucus system would finally subvert the forms of the constitution—and that in a country like ours, to abolish forms, was, in effect, to make power predominant, and to sacrifice liberty itself.

He enquired how a Territory could be admitted into the Union? It must be a State before it can be admitted. Can Congress make it a State? No. Congress withdraws its authority, and the people form a State compact, and then apply for admission. He expressed the opinion that the Convention in December was a mere caucus, that it had no right to supersede the acts of the Convention in September, convened under the authority of law, and that, in strictness, its members were indictable at common law. He was assured that a like proceeding in other States would be punished as highly criminal. He deprecated the progress of the dangerous and disorganizing doctrines which the Senate were about to sanction, and portrayed the fatal consequences.—He touched on the question of nullification, and exposed the wide difference between its doctrines and those of the destructives. He professed himself a conservative, because he was a State rights man; and, if they would have it, a nullifier. Our Government was the very best that ever was devised; he was content with it; he never expected to get a better, and he would stand or fall by the constitution.

Other subjects were incidentally touched, but we have not time to go more in detail. He was followed by Mr. STRANGE, who avowed himself highly interested with the remarks of Mr. C. but declared that they were insufficient to unsettle his opinions, and that they rather confirmed him in their correctness.— When eminent counsel fall in their cause, he had no doubt of weakness. In his experience as a Judge he had often seen the weakness of the cause, as much from the fallacy of the argument on one side, as from the strength of the other. He deprecated the dangers which would result from allowing the people of a Territory to form a State Government, by the withdrawal, on the part of Congress, of its authority over the Territory.

Mr. BUCHANAN admitted that Michigan was a State, but not a confederate State. We were now treating with her as a sovereign State.— He thought that the doctrines involved, so far from being novel and dangerous, were the true doctrines of our revolution. He inquired why the objections now made were not urged at the last session? Mr. Calhoun answered, because every body then thought that the Convention, to which the act of admission referred, was understood to mean a legal, authorized Convention, and not a caucus, as the present was.

Mr. B. continued. It was acknowledged on all sides, at the last session, that the Legislature could not give the assent of the State, to the act of admission, and for that reason the act had referred the question to a Convention. The Legislature could not change the boundaries of the State, but a Convention might. The first Convention was legal, and he thought the last was also legal, and expressive of the will of the people. He would vote for the bill, as by it the unfortunate controversy about the boundary between the new State and Ohio would be definitively settled.

Mr. CALHOUN. I wish to ask the Senator one question. Can Congress call a Convention of the people in a State? and if so, from what clause of the constitution is the power derived? Mr. BUCHANAN. I answer no; emphatically no; nor has it called the Convention in Michigan.

Mr. CALHOUN. I will vary the terms of the enquiry. Can Congress, in the opinion of the Senator, sanction, and give effect to the acts of a Convention in a State, assembled without the authority of the State, and cancelling the acts of its organized Government? Mr. BUCHANAN. replied, but we could not comprehend what he desired to be understood as saying. The apparent confusion in terms of his remarks left us at a loss to know what was his meaning.

Mr. DAVIS then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He took a position not before occupied by any of the speakers—contending that, neither at the last session, nor at this time, was Michigan a State. His argument rested upon the ordinance of 1787, which regulates the disposition of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi. By its terms, three States (Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois) were to be formed of the territory lying south a line drawn from head of Lake Erie, due west to the Mississippi, and touching the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, with a discretionary power to erect two more States of the territory lying north of that line, composed of Michigan Territory. He denied utterly the right of the people residing in a portion of such territory, of their own mere motion, to set up a State, and fix its boundaries for themselves. The people of Michigan had done this, and the boundaries had been fixed by its constitution. That constitution had not been altered so as to accord with the provisions of the bill of the last session. It was directly opposed to that bill.— And even granting that the people of that portion of the territory had the right to establish a State Government without the authority of Congress—which he denied, while her constitution remained as it is—he could not vote to admit the State into the Union. It was against the constitution of the United States, which he had sworn to support.

After some remarks from Mr. King, of Ga. in favor of the bill, defending it from the charge of favoring the doctrines of the anarchists—and denouncing the doctrines of its opponents as being substantially those of the Staats, the Bourbons, the House of Brandenburg, the Holy Alliance, the doctrines of despotism, every where—the question was taken, and the bill passed the Senate; Ayes 28—Noes 7—several members in the opposition having left the Senate.

SENATE, Jan. 6, 1837. Treasury Circular.—Mr. Southard resumed his argument. He denied that the President had any power to control, or regulate the currency, from any right appertaining to his office. He must look to the laws of Congress to warrant any such authority. He referred to these laws, and showed that, by them, the circular of the Secretary was not only not authorized, but expressly forbidden. The law authorized the reception of certain bank notes in payment for public lands, which notes the circular expressly prohibits. He said that the power thus assumed was the highest known to our institutions, and that no man had the right to exercise it at his discretion. It amounted to a repeal of the laws of Congress, and the regulation of the entire currency of the country. Such power was of the essence of sovereignty. It said that specie had been declared to be the only true constitutional currency. This was not so. The constitution authorizes no such conclusion. There was no such thing as a "constitutional currency." The constitution fixes the value of metals, and prohibits the passage of laws making any other media a legal tender in payment of debts; but the Government can receive, and always has received, other media in payment of debts due from man to man, not from the citizen to the Government.—Many of the metals are not, and never have been, a legal tender; only such are legal as the laws of Congress have made legal. Mr. S. examined the various arguments of the friends of the measure; that neither from the resolution of 1816, nor the act of 1820 nor from any other act of Congress making discrimination in favor of actual settlers, could any argument be adduced to countenance the circular of the Secretary. The first expressly allowed purchasers to pay in other media than those mentioned in the circular—the second referred expressly to lands forfeited to the Government—and the clause requiring cash payment for such lands, did not warrant the conclusion that specie payments were intended. Payments in cash do not mean payments in specie. But the law had no reference to this question. The power of Congress to discriminate between resident and non-resident settlers, if admitted, only proved that the Executive did not have the same power, instead of proving that he had. The admission of the power in the one department, negated its claim for the other.

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He enquired how a Territory could be admitted into the Union? It must be a State before it can be admitted. Can Congress make it a State? No. Congress withdraws its authority, and the people form a State compact, and then apply for admission. He expressed the opinion that the Convention in December was a mere caucus, that it had no right to supersede the acts of the Convention in September, convened under the authority of law, and that, in strictness, its members were indictable at common law. He was assured that a like proceeding in other States would be punished as highly criminal. He deprecated the progress of the dangerous and disorganizing doctrines which the Senate were about to sanction, and portrayed the fatal consequences.—He touched on the question of nullification, and exposed the wide difference between its doctrines and those of the destructives. He professed himself a conservative, because he was a State rights man; and, if they would have it, a nullifier. Our Government was the very best that ever was devised; he was content with it; he never expected to get a better, and he would stand or fall by the constitution.

Other subjects were incidentally touched, but we have not time to go more in detail. He was followed by Mr. STRANGE, who avowed himself highly interested with the remarks of Mr. C. but declared that they were insufficient to unsettle his opinions, and that they rather confirmed him in their correctness.— When eminent counsel fall in their cause, he had no doubt of weakness. In his experience as a Judge he had often seen the weakness of the cause, as much from the fallacy of the argument on one side, as from the strength of the other. He deprecated the dangers which would result from allowing the people of a Territory to form a State Government, by the withdrawal, on the part of Congress, of its authority over the Territory.

Mr. BUCHANAN admitted that Michigan was a State, but not a confederate State. We were now treating with her as a sovereign State.— He thought that the doctrines involved, so far from being novel and dangerous, were the true doctrines of our revolution. He inquired why the objections now made were not urged at the last session? Mr. Calhoun answered, because every body then thought that the Convention, to which the act of admission referred, was understood to mean a legal, authorized Convention, and not a caucus, as the present was.

Mr. B. continued. It was acknowledged on all sides, at the last session, that the Legislature could not give the assent of the State, to the act of admission, and for that reason the act had referred the question to a Convention. The Legislature could not change the boundaries of the State, but a Convention might. The first Convention was legal, and he thought the last was also legal, and expressive of the will of the people. He would vote for the bill, as by it the unfortunate controversy about the boundary between the new State and Ohio would be definitively settled.

Mr. CALHOUN. I wish to ask the Senator one question. Can Congress call a Convention of the people in a State? and if so, from what clause of the constitution is the power derived? Mr. BUCHANAN. I answer no; emphatically no; nor has it called the Convention in Michigan.

Mr. CALHOUN. I will vary the terms of the enquiry. Can Congress, in the opinion of the Senator, sanction, and give effect to the acts of a Convention in a State, assembled without the authority of the State, and cancelling the acts of its organized Government? Mr. BUCHANAN. replied, but we could not comprehend what he desired to be understood as saying. The apparent confusion in terms of his remarks left us at a loss to know what was his meaning.

Mr. DAVIS then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He took a position not before occupied by any of the speakers—contending that, neither at the last session, nor at this time, was Michigan a State. His argument rested upon the ordinance of 1787, which regulates the disposition of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi. By its terms, three States (Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois) were to be formed of the territory lying south a line drawn from head of Lake Erie, due west to the Mississippi, and touching the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, with a discretionary power to erect two more States of the territory lying north of that line, composed of Michigan Territory. He denied utterly the right of the people residing in a portion of such territory, of their own mere motion, to set up a State, and fix its boundaries for themselves. The people of Michigan had done this, and the boundaries had been fixed by its constitution. That constitution had not been altered so as to accord with the provisions of the bill of the last session. It was directly opposed to that bill.— And even granting that the people of that portion of the territory had the right to establish a State Government without the authority of Congress—which he denied, while her constitution remained as it is—he could not vote to admit the State into the Union. It was against the constitution of the United States, which he had sworn to support.

After some remarks from Mr. King, of Ga. in favor of the bill, defending it from the charge of favoring the doctrines of the anarchists—and denouncing the doctrines of its opponents as being substantially those of the Staats, the Bourbons, the House of Brandenburg, the Holy Alliance, the doctrines of despotism, every where—the question was taken, and the bill passed the Senate; Ayes 28—Noes 7—several members in the opposition having left the Senate.

SENATE, Jan. 6, 1837. Treasury Circular.—Mr. Southard resumed his argument. He denied that the President had any power to control, or regulate the currency, from any right appertaining to his office. He must look to the laws of Congress to warrant any such authority. He referred to these laws, and showed that, by them, the circular of the Secretary was not only not authorized, but expressly forbidden. The law authorized the reception of certain bank notes in payment for public lands, which notes the circular expressly prohibits. He said that the power thus assumed was the highest known to our institutions, and that no man had the right to exercise it at his discretion. It amounted to a repeal of the laws of Congress, and the regulation of the entire currency of the country. Such power was of the essence of sovereignty. It said that specie had been declared to be the only true constitutional currency. This was not so. The constitution authorizes no such conclusion. There was no such thing as a "constitutional currency." The constitution fixes the value of metals, and prohibits the passage of laws making any other media a legal tender in payment of debts; but the Government can receive, and always has received, other media in payment of debts due from man to man, not from the citizen to the Government.—Many of the metals are not, and never have been, a legal tender; only such are legal as the laws of Congress have made legal. Mr. S. examined the various arguments of the friends of the measure; that neither from the resolution of 1816, nor the act of 1820 nor from any other act of Congress making discrimination in favor of actual settlers, could any argument be adduced to countenance the circular of the Secretary. The first expressly allowed purchasers to pay in other media than those mentioned in the circular—the second referred expressly to lands forfeited to the Government—and the clause requiring cash payment for such lands, did not warrant the conclusion that specie payments were intended. Payments in cash do not mean payments in specie. But the law had no reference to this question. The power of Congress to discriminate between resident and non-resident settlers, if admitted, only proved that the Executive did not have the same power, instead of proving that he had. The admission of the power in the one department, negated its claim for the other.