DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

New York, Jan. 5.

It is sorrow and with shame we again take up the pen to record the particular's of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight offit; sorrow at the immense loss of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shaine that our 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. He reached town this morning having been despatched by us thither, as so in as the news of the borrid catastrophe reached us.

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, in all one bundred and sixteen souls. She made the Highland lights on Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels: all having signals flying for pilots; but continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark, she and the whole fleet of ships displaye I lanterns from their yardsfor pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a terrible gale from the north west, the barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost bitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top-sail, reefed fore sail, two reefed try-sail and fore-stay 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 sefety—the captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state, and the weather so extremely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shewn that the information given by the mate, as, to the depth of water, was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast. Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck

the bottom 26 miles east of Sandy Hookat Hempstead Beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily, without making any water, the sea, however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under ner bows, with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then havling her back aon board; but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, as soon as the boat was exposed to the heavy surf. The yawl was next got along side; and stove to pieces almost instantly. At seven o'clock the same morning the ship bilged and filled with water. Orders followed from the Captain, to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In expressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt Winslew and even men and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The attempt however was attended with such imminent danger that none cou'd be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the Captain. covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, implering his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land their piercing shricks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continned through the night, until they one by one perished. The next morning, the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to the different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None it is believed were drowned but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers. two thirds were women and chi dren.

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 permited. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles and was manned by an old man and six others, four or whom five of the old man's sons and grandsons .-For thirty-five years has he been living on the sea shere, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before, have he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; taken his usual active and strong part-Mr. but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

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 substantiel eastern built vessel of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city. She is insured by the Commonwealth office of Boston for \$8000. The freight is insured by the States Marine of this city. The atlantic office is also on part of to settle in the act. Upon this, the Legislature of her cargo. The cargo consisted of

200 tons bar iron 100 do. coal

200 do. crates, All consigned to Samuel Thompson. Sixteen of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting called, was held, which determined to accept the strongly in shore.

When on the Hook the Mexico, besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down as a signal of distress in consequence of the frost bitten state of the crew and the short- and Mr Grundy's bill proposed to sanction, by act of ness of provissions. She spake on Sunday the Congress, this informal, extra-constitutional, and ar-Montreal, packet Ship, from the Captain of which vessel we learned she was below, and

morning. Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting pilots, not more than one half have yet

arrived. The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted, ashore, gold of some amount was found.

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 regulations are insufficint to guide the mar. newspaper, devoted to Literature, Science, ner to his haven, when he has reached our Agriculture, Education, Amusement," &c. and, we believe, boasts of having 26,000 sd. scribers, Southern families, at least, will hereafter avoid it.

> The amendments to the charter of the Lou isville, 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. We perceive, from the Raleigh papers that Col. Memininger is performing his mission with much ability and effect.

" Sermons, and an Essay on the Pentateuch. By ROBERT MEANS, A. M. of Fairnot a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico field District, S. C. With an Introduction and a Sermon occasioned by his death, by GEORGE HOWE, Professor of Biblical Lilerature 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 solid learning necessary to a theologian, Mr. Means added, in a degree very unusumorning about 11 o'clock, standing in shore al in this country, the elegant literature of the general scholar. In him were mingled, in the happiest manner, all the qualities that become the clergyman of adorn the gentleman. sail. At four o'clock the next morning, the His cultivated mind, fervent devotion, and virtuous life, gave to his discourses a force, an authority, an impressiveness, and a persuasion, exceeding those of any preacher that we have ever listened to.

Of the sermons, we have to regret that the 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 frigate Constitution, at Amherst in Massachusetts. It is intended as we are informed, for a New Years' present to General Jackson, and was paid for by the contributions of several gentlemen of this city. It is now at Washington, packed in a large box from which it was taken on New

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 bequeathed by the present President to his successor. We cannot but think that when the latter takes the road, on the 5th of March gain, and thus saving the unfortunate people next, the spectacle will be not a very sublime one. Of the sorry-looking, stumbling, slying, baulking, 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-chaia. Thus equipped, perhaps the creaking machine may jolt and rumble on for a few stages. Certainly it will be in no danger of being run away with. The worst that can happen is that at the first bal piece of road, it will be very apt to break down, and leave its owner sprawling in the mud.

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 Alchymy. How wonderful its power. since it is able to bestow "bodily vigour," even upon the decayed and diminutive Martin

" Martin Van Buren, President elect of the United States, was 54 years of age on the 5th Dec. inst. His health is as fine, and he possesses as much bodily vigor, as at 30 years. He is a widower, and has several children, some of whom are grown His eldest son is in the army, and was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Scott while in Florida."

" 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.

CONGRESS.

By aid of the express mail, we have given the proceedings of Congress up to Monday last. Little has yet been done, tho' various important matters have been taken up. Of the members from this State, Mr. Calhoun has Preston, delayed in his arrival, has now joined in the debates-Mr. Waddy Thompson has distinguished himself in the House on several occasions-and Mr. Pickens has spoken more than once, with force and effect.

MICHIGAN.

The question of the admission of this State into the Union, is the most stirring matter yet debated in Congress. The facts seem to be as follows.

At the last session Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the new State into the Union, under certain provisions or conditions referring to the disputed boundary between the new State and Ohio, which boundary Congress undertook Michigan called a convention in pursuance of the express provisions of the act of Congress; and that convention, composed of delegates elected by the people for the sole and exclusive purpose of expressing the will of the people on the subject, determined not to accept the offer of Congress, and refused to enter the Union on the conditions and under the limitations imposed by the act. Subsequently, in October last, certain arbitrary proceedings were had in the State, and another convention, so conditions imposed by Congress. This was done without any colour of authority from the Legislature, or any other department of the State Government. The effect proposed was to undo what the State, according to its established forms, had done; bitrary repeal of a solemn act of the constitutional authority of the State.

The reader will at once perceive the main points. reported her arrival in consequence yesterday Michigan is a State, but a State out of the Union. She has a Constitution, and a regular form of gev-Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the ernment in full operation. She, therefore, must speak and act through her Government, as other States do. But, from the day this administration came into power, there has been a scheme systematically arranged, to break down the State Governments, and to throw the people under the control of the Federal Government. This plan may be discovered in all the proclamations, protests, manifestoes, and other papers emanating from the

of the anarchists in Maryland, and in the disorgan zing doctrines 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 ess 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 nto confusion, and to draw the people, by the acts 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 1st instant, in compliance with the 19th sec. of the act regulating "the deposites of the

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 innual 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, lequals \$127,445 10

ents to each electoral vote. In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed con-cerning them by the President of the United States. in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the oill 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 deposites; subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step. The payment of the share assigned to Michigan,

opinion shall be given by Congress, which may 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

will therefore, be postponed until some expression of

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

Which is respectfully submitted. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury. Apportionment among the several States of the Pub-

lic Money remaining in the Treasury on the let

lic Money rema	ining in the	1 reas	ary on the 1st
January, 1837,	excepting fi	ve milli	ons of dollars
G 2		Amoun	t to be aeposited
States. No. Ele	ctoral votes.	during	the year 1831.
Maine,	10		\$1.2/4.401 (12
New Hampshire,	7		892,115 71
Massachusetts,	14		1,784,231 43
Rhode Island,	4		509,780 41
Vermont,	7	24 3	892,115 71
Connecticut,	. 8	20	1,019,560 81
New York,	42		5,352,694 28
New Jersey,	8		1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania,	30		3,823,353 06
Delaware,	., 3	20	382,335 31
Maryland,	· 10		1,274,451 02
Virginia,	23		2,931,237 34
North Carolina,	15	•0.	1,911,676 53
South Carolina,	110		1,401,896 12
Georgia,	11		1,401,896 12
Alabama,	7	93	892,115 71
Mississippi,	4		509,780:41
Louisiana,	5	i.	637,225 51
Missouri,	4		509,780 41
Kentucky,	15		1,911,676 53
Tennessee,	15		1,911,676 53
Ohio,	21		2,676,347 14
Indiana,	9		1,147,005 92
Illinois,	5	8	687,225 51
Arkansas,	5 3 3	25.	382,335 31
Michigan,	3	100	382,335 31
*			837.468.859 97

We dont know when we have seen the pangs of getting-up better described than in the following. If the invention of sleep 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,

"COOL COURAGE.-What determined purpose, what decisive action, what cool calculation, what powerful effort at volition, it requires to get out of bed one of these icy mornings! The man who in a steveless, fireless room, can deliberately push back the bedclothes and roll out of his warm nest, without a shrug of shudder, is calculated for deeds of noble daring. 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 Phelgmatic temperament, it requires a mighty effort to go to bed-a mightier to turn over when he gets therebut mightiest 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 handsbakes his shins, and sneaks to bed. Then if a shank happen to stray over his linen, six inches from the warm place where it was originally planted, he snatches it back as though he were snake bit. But when day comes, and the breakfast things begin to rattle on the table—here we must be exceed for it's no joke-Hoo-oo-oo. - Greensbore' Patriot.

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

PART 1.—Original Communications.—On Pise 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 Emigrant"; Entomolagy-The Grub Worm, by D."; Query on Salt as a manure for Cotton, by 'One Interested," with an Answer, by the Editor; Experiments in growing Ir.sh Potstoes, by the edilor.

. RART II .- Selections .- On Soils ; on Agricultureal Reading; Memoranda for those who would improve in Husbandry; on Beets; Rail Road across the Isthmus of Darien; Economical method of keeping Horses, by Henry Sully, M. D ; Foreign Agriculture; on the Culture of Rye; on the diff rence in the effect of Dung upon different Soils-and upon the same land before and after it has been limed, by William Dawson; Short Hints on Manures, and their comparative value; Durability of

PART III. - Miscellaneous Intelligence .-Cochran's Many-Chambered Non-Conducting Rifile; to fatten Fowls or Chickens in four or five days; to give lustre to Silver; Sir Walter Scott; An excellent and cheap way of manuring Corn; Beet Sugar; removil of Fruit Trees: Alum Mine discovered in New York; Salt made in New York; Spurious Mulberry Trees; New Silk Factory, Sugar from Indian corn; to fatton Hogs; A Lady clothed in American Silk; Mode of extinguishing Sparks in the Chimneys of Steam-engines; Bleeding at the Nose: Cure for Warts; Wonderful Effects of

more husiness; the sales on Wednesday Union; amounting to 2500 bags, and to day fully 3000. The better qualities of American are more saleable: in other descriptions there is no

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26. We notice a slight advance in the better qualities of American since last Saturday, but Executive. It may be seen in the late proceedings | no change in the inferior qualities.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jany 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 distinruished 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 FE-DERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO POW-ERS BUT THOSE THAT ARE EX-PRESSLY GRANTED BY THE CONSTI-TUTION; THE STATES HAVE ALL POWERS THAT ARE NOT EXPRESS.

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 be overthrew, at one blow, the federal and disorganizing doctrines of the anarchists. left them without the shadow of support. 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 caraestness, 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, recognizeding the anarchical doctrins of the day, were stricken out.

LY PROHIBITED BY THAT INSTRU-

MENT," This is the true Jefferson republican

doctrine of the constitution, and we thank God

that it is not yet entirely repudiated. We

rejoice to see it again coming into credit. It

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, replied to He said he concured 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 then 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 Mitchigan. 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 admitnet 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 last serves those famous praises, which Sancho | convention, convened without authority of law, to annul the acts of the first, convened under

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Morris, and carried in the negutive. Aves 18 noes 23.

Mr. Southard then moved to strike out the preamble, which was also negatived. 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 propose I 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

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 no; 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 advantege .-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 fature controversy. The vote being then taken, there appeared, ayes 4, noes 27; so the bill was engrossed for a

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, To the State of Ohio. 1,737,83 acres, 1,012,592 Indiana, 1,712,215 Illinois, 1,181,248 Missouri, 733,244 Mississippi, 1,216,450 Alabama,

920,053

599,973

996,338

947,724 Florida, in the aggregate amounting to eleven million fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-

Louisiana,

Arkansas,

Territory of Michigan,

five acres:

And every wise and good American havit. agreed in the opinion that the cause of general education is indissolubly identified with the cause of general liberty

prehend, and spirit to defend, their rights, and | Michigan had done this, and the boundaries ceived.

Kentucky, and Tennessee, such grants of the 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 is directed to insert a clause in the bi?l 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

Mr. Fulton presented sundry resolutions the Senators from that State to vote for the expunging resolution.

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 anixous 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 s but a Territory. He spoke of the embarrassments 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 the character of the times, and the tendency Mr. Bayard, and defended, at length, the principles contained in the letter of Mr. Dallas. 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 constitutionand that is 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 const tution, and then apply for admission. He expressed the opinion that the Convention in December was a mere caucus, that it had no right to supercede 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 in specie. But the law had no reference to assured that a like proceeding in other States, this question. The power of Congress to diswould be punished as highly criminal. He criminale between resident and non-resident ted it does not contain ALL THE FACTS—it was deprecated the progress of the dangerous and settlers, if admitted, only proved that the Exguilty of what the lawyers call a suppressio disorganizing doctrines which the Senate were ecutive did not have the same power, instead He was, therefore, opposed to it-but about to sanction, and portrayed the fatal con- of proving that he had. The admission of the sequences.-He touched on the question of nullification, and exposed the wide difference | claim for the other. 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, * 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

Other subjects were incidentally touched but we have not time to go more in detail. He was fellowed by Mr. Strange, who arewed himself highly interested with the remarks of Mr. C. but declared that they were insufficient to unsettle his opinious, and that they rather confirmed him in their correctness .-When eminent counsel fail 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 on 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 invo ved, so far from being novel and dangerous, were the true doctrines of our revolution. He inquired why the objections now made were not urgtaken, and the motion was negatived. Ayes ed at the last session? Mr. Gallhoun 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

Mr. Buchanan. I answer no; emphatically no; nor has it called the Convention in Michi-

Mr. Cal noun. 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. Bucha nan 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 op-

position to the hill. 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, In LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

Cotton,—Sin e our last there has been nore business; the sales on Wednesday Hoion:

And whereas each of the United States has diana, and Illinois) were to be formed of the an equal right to participate in the benefit of territory lying south a line drawn from head of Lake Erie, due west to the Mississippi, and Jackson and Adams. chigan, with a discretionary power to erect He denied utterly the right of the people re- the reception of petitions on this subject. Therefore, to do equal and exact justice to siding in a portion of such territory, of their Mr. Glascock addressed the House in oppoall the States, to aid in diffusing among the own mere motion, to set up a State, and fix sition to the reception of the petitions, and rising generation intelligence enough to com- its boundaries for themselves. The people of made a motion that the petition be not re-

thus to elevate the national character and in- | had been fixed by its constitution. That consure the perpetuity of our free institutions- stitution had not been altered so as to accord Be it resolved, That a select committee of with the provisions of the bill of the last sesone member from each State be appointed, sion. It was directly opposed to that bill. whose duty it shall be to inquire into the jus- And even granting that the people of that portice and expediency of making t) each of the tion of the territory had the right to establish thirteen original American States, together a State Government without the authority of with each of the States of Vermont, Maine, Congress-which he denied, while her constitution remained as it is-he could not vote public lands, for the purposes of education, as 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 Stuarts, 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 26-Noes 7-several members in the opposition having left the

SENATE, Jany 6, 1837. Treasury Circular .- Mr. Southard resumed his argument. He denied that the President had any powor to control, or regulate the of the Legislature of Arkansas, instructing currency, from any right appertaining to his the Senators from that State to vote for the office. He must look to the laws of Congress to warrant any such authority. He referred The ordinary business being despatched, 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 thongress. and the regulation of the entire currency of the country. Such power was of the essence of sovereingnty. 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 "constitution 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 spoke in a solemn and impressive manner of 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

egal 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 power in the one department, negatived

SATURDAY, Jany 7th, 1837, The SENATE did not sit to day. In the House of Representatives, several private bills were reported from the Committees. PREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

Mr. Bell gave notice that on Tuesday next, he should ask leave of the House to introduce a bill for securing the freedom of elec-

DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Alban. of Kentucky, for appointing a select committee of one member from each State, to consider and report upon, the justice and expedience making grants of public lands to the States, so as to place them on an in regard to donations of lands, with the

Mr. LANE spoke at length, and verestly in opposition to the proposition he concluded the lour for the consider solutions expired, and The House proceeded to the orders of the

MICHIGAN BILL. Mr. Thomas asked the House to take up

he Senate bill for the admission of Mich

into the Union, in order to assign a day for consideration: agreed to. The bill was taken up and read twic Mr. Thomas, under instructions committee on the Judiciary, moved the

bill be postponed to Tuesday next, and in the special order for that day and cach suc ceeding day, till the same be disposed of. On motion of Mr. THOMAS, the bill was then

postponded to Tuesday next.

SENATE, Monday, Jan. 9, 1837. Communications were received from the Departments of State and War, covering statements of compensations of clerks, and the contingent expenses of the military establish-

Mr. Grundy from the committee on the Judiciary, reported resolutions unfavorable to the petitions from New York and Philadelphia, praying Congress to make appropriations for the erection of court houses and a penitentiary in certain places.

Mr. Ruggles from the select committee on the Patent Office, reported a hill to reorganize the said office, which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Benton, 2000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The credentials of the Hon. Mr. Prentiss. of Vermont, and the Hon. W. C. Preston of South Carolina, re-elected by the Legislatures. of the respective States as Senators for six years after the 4th of March next, were received and read by the clerk.

The Senate then took up the bill for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, which was read a third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Samuel Warren

was read a third time and passed. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Clay, proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, it being the resolution of Mr. Ewing

of Ohio, to rescind THE TREASURY CIRCULAR. Mr. Strange of N. C., addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and had not concluded his remarks when our paper

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-Petitions were presented by

Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by one hundred and fifty females, in favor of the two more States of the territory lying north abolition of slavery in the District of Columof that line, composed of Michigan Territory. bia. Mr. A. addressed the House in favor of