sion, as ab.e man had treated it as a paradox; but he had since had the good fortune to find this very distinction drawn in a book of acknowledged authority, and to which the other side, at least, could not except. (He here read from the Federalist passages, vol. 1, p. 259 and 2-8.)

This position appeared to Mr. Legare, to be an elementary and fundamental one, and he thought it important to all correct reasoning upon these subjects, that it should be clearly apprehended at the outset. He would now proceed to examine the two questions made in the debate; first, whether a state legislature has a right to express an opinion upon the constitutionality of any measure of the federal government, and should that question be decided in the affirmative, then whether there is any ground for doing so now.

The Speaker, had directed the whole force of his argument to the first point. He had repeated what is advanced by all who think with him upon this subject, that the question of constitutional or unconstitutional, is a question between the federal government and its own constituents, the people of the United States, to be decided by the supreme court; that it was a judicial, not a legislative matter; that the people had delegated to their legislatures, no power to review the acts of Congress, and the decisions of the supreme court, &c.

Mr. Legare said, of all these objections, the last he did mentioned, struck him as being the most entirely groundless. It arose out of what appeared to him, to be a total misapprehension of the nature of representative government, and of a federal union. The notion of the gentleman was, that the government of the United States, stood in precisely the same relation, within its sphere to the people of the state, as the government of the state, and *vice versa*. So far it might be all very well, but when it was attempted to infer from that proposition, that the *extent* of the powers exercised by them was the same, he must beg leave to say, that there appeared to him to be no logical connection between the premises and the conclusion. The federal government, was a mere special agent, and was, therefore, in every case, expected to produce its authority to act—the *onus probandi* was upon it to show that it had the power it pretended to exercise, just as in its courts, the rule of law required, that a party should make it appear upon the record, that his case comes within their limited jurisdiction. With respect to the state governments on the contrary, the very reverse was the case, the presumption was always in favor of the state legislature, as of the state court, and the *onus probandi* rested upon him, who denied the power of the former, as it did upon him who would except to the jurisdiction of the latter. In short, it resulted from the nature of a federal union, that the government of the union should be a limited one—it resulted on the contrary, from the nature of representative government, in a single, independent commonwealth, that wherever the power of making laws, or of legislature resided, there was to be found the supreme or sovereign power of the State, (a) except so far forth, as it might be circumscribed or qualified by its fundamental laws and constitutions—in other words, that the representatives of the people in a state legislature, were its general agents in all cases, and could do, (except as above,) whatever in a pure democracy the people themselves could do *in propria persona*.

Accordingly, Mr L. said, the federal constitution was all affirmative—it contained grants of power, and the power it granted, was limited by its terms—while a state constitution was (except such parts of it, as relate to the distribution of the departments of government, the functions of majority, restrains upon powers *sui generis*, and which therefore passed of course. He would be obliged to any gentleman, who disputed what he said, to open the constitution of the state, and put his finger upon a clause of it, that enabled or empowered the legislature to do any one thing. In short he took it to be too clear to admit of any doubt, that had there been no written constitution restaining and circumscribing its powers, the legislature of the state had been as omnipotent as the British parliament, to which it succeeded, and for the self same reason, and he was not aware, that this position had ever been disputed, until he read the argument of Mr. Pinckney, in the case of M'Culloch. (b) But it was said, that admitting the legislative powers of that body, to be as uncircumscribed as possible, still it remained to be shewn, that this was the exercise of a *legislative* function, which was denied by the other side. Mr. L. said, that was restricting too much the meaning of the words *legislative* and *legislation*, which did not apply to those acts, only of sovereignty, by which, laws considered as prospective general rules of civil conduct were prescribed, but included in another sense every act of sovereignty whatever. Thus a bill of attainder, or a bill of pains and penalties, is rather a sentence than a law. Yet the constitution has expressly forbidden the legislature to pass such acts; which would have been superfluous, if *ex vi termini* the words just mentioned imported what gentlemen seemed to think they did. So of taxation—what rule of conduct is prescribed in a bill to raise supplies? It is neither more nor less, than an act by which the state appropriates to itself, or assumes an intention of appropriating to itself, by a compulsory contribution, a certain proportion of all the property of individuals within its jurisdiction. In short as has been said by Judge Patterson, in a case before the supreme court, (c) wherever the legislative power is undefined, it includes the judicial and executive attributes.

Again, it might be said, that admitting the justness of the preceding remarks, still he had not met the argument that this was a question between the people and the federal government, which was to be decided by the supreme court alone, and with which the state legislatures had no more right to interfere, than Congress had to put a veto upon the proceedings of the state legislature. This argument appeared to Mr. L. to derive all its plausibility from a want of precision in stating it.

He did not pretend to say, that where Congress was exercising its undoubted constitutional powers the state legislatures had a right, except in extreme cases, to express any opinion about the policy of the measures projected or adopted; that, indeed, was for the people to do in public meetings, by petition and remonstrance. But where, on the contrary, Congress was assuming or usurping a power which did not belong to it, there the question was not between Congress and the people of the United States, *as its constituents*, but between Congress and the people of the individual states, or each of them, as were aggrieved *as constituents of the state governments*, and *quoad hoc a foreign people* in respect to Congress. This again, resulted necessarily from the nature of a federal union, or whatever else gentlemen might conceive our mixed form of government to be. One thing was admitted on all hands, that certain powers had not been granted to Congress, and that the states were to certain purposes distinct and independent sovereignties. It was immaterial what these powers and purposes were—it was quite enough for him to know, there were such. Of these then, whatever they were, that assembly were the proper constitutional guardians—the people of South-Carolina, as their constituents acted, so to express it, in a different capacity from that in which they stood as an integral part of the United States, and if gentlemen put them in mind of their double allegiance, he hoped they would not forget, that there were double, or distinct rights and duties growing out of it. This, however, he was afraid they had done, for if they were judged out of their own mouths, they thought the duties they owed to the federal government so completely superseded and swallowed up all others, that right or wrong, as a constituted authority, or as a usurping power, that government was to be obeyed with a reverential silence and submission. Some had even gone so far as to say that the states had no rights. He did not choose to enter at large into that point, upon which, however, he would say that nothing could be urged, but what was sophistical and unsound, but would content himself with quoting in confirmation of what he had said, the very words of the constitution, which he begged gentlemen to explain in any other way than he had, however imperfectly, done it. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the *States*, (state rights) or to the people, &c. (but, is to say (unless you expunge the word *States*, as gentlemen seemed to think it ought to be, all the rights not granted by the people to state governments (for there were some such,) are reserved to the *people*—all the rights delegated to the state governments were reserved to the *states as organized bodies politic*, and independent sovereignties.

From the foregoing reasonings, it would be easy to expose the fallacy of another favorite argument of gentlemen, which was always brought forward with great pomp and emphasis, and that was, that the new constitution had been ratified by convention of the *people*, whence it was inferred, that the interference of the states, was in all cases illegal. Here, again, his opponents ascribed to what was intended only to remove all obstacles to the operation of a government, or all doubts about its validity, within its proper sphere, the effect of *extending and amplifying* that sphere itself. He had never heard a reason assigned for the fact just mentioned, but he could venture to advance a conjecture of his own, which he could not but believe to be well founded. It was, that the founders of the constitution, who, as every one must be satisfied that has ever looked into the political writings of that day, were not only deeply conversant with the philosophy of government, but even treated questions connected with it, in a very speculative and refined way, entertained a doubt whether it was competent for a legislature to change the fundamental laws. What confirmed him in this notion, was, that a very popular publicist had embraced the negative of that proposition. (d) It was not material whether that doubt were well founded or not—it was enough that it existed—and the whole mystery of a ratification by a convention, and not by the legislatures, under whose powers alone, the delegates had acted, was thus rationally and obviously explained. But what had the ratifying of the constitution by the people, to do with the extent of the powers conveyed in it, or with the right of those, to whom they had entrusted other powers, to guard and protect those other powers?

Then as to the idea that the Supreme Court of the United States was the only arbiter to which recourse could be had in constitutional questions, Mr. Legare admitted that it would conduce very much to the peace and good order of society, that all matters of this kind, should be referred to some judicial tribunal, and be satisfactorily settled there. This, indeed, he confessed, was the strong ground of the other side, but it was not in itself so strong a ground, as it seemed to become from the technical way of considering these subjects, which prevailed so generally among the leading politicians of this country. This consideration had been argued with great force by the friends of the constitution, and in the opinion of a vast many of the people, triumphantly answered by Mr. Madison. (See his report.) (*To be continued.*)

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

IN SENATE.—Feb. 27, 1826.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and, after the journal had been read,

Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, rose and said: It becomes, Mr. President, my melancholy duty to announce to this House, that my respected colleague, the FATHER OF THE SENATE, is no more. After a faithful and uninterrupted service in this body, of more than twenty-one years, he has fallen, in the fulness of his honors, and in the midst of his usefulness. Though he had lived to see almost every friend who had entered with him into public life (and all with whom he served were his friends) successively retiring from the busy scene, or swept from the stage of existence—though he had for many years found himself the *oldest member* of the Senate, yet he had not much passed the meridian of life, and we might have flattered ourselves with the hope that a long course of honor and usefulness was still before him. Mr. GAILLARD took his seat in the Senate on the 31st of January, 1805, and it is perhaps the highest tribute we could possibly pay to his memory to state, that he was four times successively re-elected to his high trust, and retained to his last hour the confidence of his fellow citizens. In 1810, (when he had been but five years a member,) Mr. GAILLARD was elected PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE of the Senate, to which office he was *nine times* most honorably chosen, having, for a period of *fourteen years*, presided over the deliberations of this Assembly. I am sensible that it is not admissible, on an occasion like the present, to indulge myself in a studied eulogium on the virtues of our departed friend; and I deeply regret that the office of touching briefly on his character, had not fallen to the lot of one who could have spoken from long experience, and in the eloquent language of an early and well-tried friendship. My personal acquaintance with my late colleague was comparatively of recent date. Since I have served with him, however in this House, the mutual exchange of kind offices has never been, for a moment, interrupted, even by those unhappy differences of opinion which plant thorns in the path of the politician, and often estrange the dearest friends. Judging of his past course by what I have myself witnessed, and by the concurring testimony of his associates, I will not be accused of doing more than simple justice to the memory of our friend, when I say, that, during a term of service altogether unexampled in this body, he conciliated universal esteem and confidence. In his private intercourse with the members, his mildness and urbanity won all hearts. In fulfilling his duties as a Senator, the solidity of his judgement and his dignified and unostentatious deportment, elicited the esteem and commanded the respect of his associates. But it was in the performance of the high duties of the PRESIDING OFFICER of the Senate, (which he discharged for a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any other man) that the conspicuous traits of his character were most fully developed. The ease and fidelity with which he fulfilled these duties,—always arduous, and often of the most difficult and delicate nature—his perfect command of temper—exemplary patience—strict impartiality, and clear discernment—have never been surpassed, and seldom equalled. Whatever might be the state of his health, no toil was too great for his industry, no privation too severe for his patience. So thorough was his acquaintance with Parliamentary forms, and especially with the practice of this House, and such was the confidence reposed in his justice, that his opinion on all questions of order was considered as a binding authority. Though Mr. Gaillard was not in the habit of engaging in debate, yet, when it became necessary for him to explain the grounds of his decision, or to shed the lights of his experience on questions before the Senate, no man could express himself with more simplicity, perspicuity, or force. I know not how better to sum up the merits of the deceased, than in the words of my venerable friend, (Mr. Macon, whose eulogy is no common praise,) and who lately declared "that Mr. GAILLARD was designed by nature to preside over such an assembly *as this*"—thus assigning to him, as his appropriate sphere, a station of no common dignity, and duties of a most exalted nature. Such was the man whose loss we are this day called upon to deplore. On this occasion it becomes us to mourn: and I know, that, in paying the highest honors to his memory, we are giving utterance to the feelings of every member of the Senate, by whom the recollection of the virtues of our deceased brother will be long and fondly cherished.

Mr. DICKERSON, of New Jersey, then rose, and said: The honorable gentleman from South-Carolina has spoken of the character and services of his late distinguished colleague, in a manner highly creditable to the feelings of his heart. The facts he has stated have already become a portion of the history of this country. The services of his late colleague are to be found in almost every page of our statute books, and our records, for the last twenty years. There are other facts, however, connected with his character, for which his memory will be more cherished by his intimate friends, than even for his public services. His urbanity, his uniform mildness of deportment in his intercourse with his associates in this body, and while presiding over our councils, we have all witnessed; but the innate goodness of his heart could only be known to those with whom he lived on terms of intimacy. It has been my good fortune, said Mr. D. to be associated with him, as an inmate in the same families, for the last seven sessions of Congress,—in which time, I have never observed the least approach to harshness or severity towards those with whom he associated, or the slightest departure from those rules, by which gentlemen ought to be governed, in their intercourse with each other: but on the contrary, the most undeviating observance of the forms and customs of politeness, which give to social intercourse its greatest charm. For such a character, I could not but be inspired with sentiments of the most unfeigned attachment and respect. His society I have courted when he was in health—when in sickness, I have endeavored to soothe his moments of languor and distress; and I watched, with the most painful solicitude, the last ebbings of a life thus endeared to me. In the death of this distinguished individual, the country has lost an able and faithful servant—and I have lost a most valued friend—and I trust, that, while mourning over the loss of the public, I have the indulgence of the Senate in thus deploring my own.

Mr. DICKERSON then offered the following resolutions, which were successively and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, deceased, which will take place at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning; that the Senate will attend the same, and that notice of this event be given to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, deceased, their late associate, will go into mourning for him for one month by the usual mode of wearing crape round the left arm.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned, accordingly, to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

The committee of arrangements, appointed in pursuance to the first resolution, are Messrs. HOLMES, BERRIEN, RUGGLES, VAN DYKE and FINDLAY.

The following is the order of the procession adopted by the committee of arrangements, for the funeral of the Honorable *John Gaillard*, Senator of the United States, from the State of South-Carolina:

The Committee of Arrangements, Pall Bearers, and Mourners, will attend at Mr. Tims', the late residence of the deceased, at ten o'clock, A. M. this day, at which time the corpse will be removed, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, from Mr. Tims' to the Senate chamber, where divine service will be performed.

At 11 o'clock the funeral will move from the Senate chamber to the place of interment, in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses.
Physicians who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements—
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Berrien, Mr. Van Dyke,
Ruggles, Findlay.
Pall Bearers—
Mr. Macon, Mr. Dickerson,
Smith, Chandler,
Lloyd, Harrison.
Relatives of the deceased, and the Senator and Representatives from the State of South-Carolina, as mourners.
The President of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of the United States.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice-President and Secretary.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The Supreme Court and Bar.
Heads of Departments.
Foreign Ministers.
Citizens and Strangers.

Nat. Int. Feb. 23.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, at their late session, the following resolutions were reported by Mr. Dromgoole, from a select committee:

1. That the imposition of taxes and duties, by the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of protecting and encouraging domestic manufactures, is an unconstitutional exercise of power.

2d. That the Congress of the United States does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvements in the States, as a national measure.

3d. That the appropriation of money by the Congress of the United States, to construct Roads, and Canals in the States, is a violation of the Constitution.

On Monday, the resolutions, after much debate, were taken up, and the first was amended by adding the words—"and is highly oppressive and partial in its operation;"—and then adopted, ayes 135, noes 23. The second was adopted, ayes 128, noes 24. After an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Garland, to amend it, by adding—"but if the Congress of the United States determine to carry into effect that construction of the Constitution, then we claim an equitable participation in the expenditures to be made." The third was also adopted, ayes 127, noes 26.

The following are the remarks of the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, on the adoption of the above resolutions, touching the federal government.

The proceedings of the House of Delegates on the 20th ult. will be found deeply interesting to the majority of our readers. The House met at the early hour of 9 o'clock in the morning; and did not adjourn until the late hour of 6 in the Evening. Much the largest portion of this day was devoted to a consideration of the most important resolutions, which have been brought forward during the present session. The ayes and noes were called not less than seven times; and the result was, that these temperate, judicious, and expressive resolutions were carried by a most overwhelming majority. We congratulate the friends of the constitution on this success. Virginia, true to her old established principles, the principles of '98 and '99, has once more expressed her adherence to them, through the organ of the delegates of the people.

We entertain no doubt of the concurrence of the senate. That patriotic, enlightened, and dignified body will never hesitate to re-subscribe the shibboleth of the political principles of Virginia, (the report of '99 and 1800,) and to re-assert the inestimable truths, which are there promulgated. Nothing but such principles can save our country from the "gulf of consolidation."—Permit the federal government to usurp all the authority which has been claimed for it, forget that the Constitution is a digested charter of delegated and specified powers, yield to all the sweeping assumptions of Mr. Adams's extraordinary Message, let the Secretary of the Treasury organize, as he lists, all the capital and labour of our countrymen, and the time is not far distant, when these "petty corporations," the states, will be stript of all their influence and respect. The consolidation of the Empire will inevitable precipitate us into a Monarchy.

Such have been the sentiments, which Virginia has consentiously entertained—which her celebrated Resolutions in the dark days of '99 expressed—and which her Delegates have re-echoed by their Resolutions on Tuesday last.

Startled by the signs of these times, by some of the late acts of Congress, and by the bold avowals of the Executive Magistrate of the nation, as well as the expose of his Secretary of the Treasury, Virginia is induced once more to cling to her sister states, in behalf of their common interests, and of their beloved Constitution. Her object is not *faction*, but *safety*; not to acquire power, but to preserve our liberties. She is impelled not by the lust of ambition, but the sense of common dangers not to put this or that man out of power, but to save the constitution from abuse, and to limit the acts of the federal government to its defined and legitimate functions. She invokes, therefore, the co-operation of her sister states in the work of reform. She invites their assistance in bringing back the government to the true principles of the Constitution.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Savannah March 7—It appears at last, that the Grand Duke Nicholas, and not Constantine, is to succeed Alexander, the latter having resigned in favor of his brother. The official account of this fact, is stated in the London Courier to have been received by the British Government, so that there can be no doubt of it.—The following is given as an explanation of this event:

In consequence of the marriage of Constantine below his dignity, the succession was changed in favor of Nicholas, by his own consent. Love triumphed in him over ambition, and his signature was affixed to three documents, not to be opened until the death of Alexander. They were then opened; but the Archduke Nicholas, declined to stand upon them against the hereditary rights of his brother. Nicholas has, however, it would seem, consented, and Constantine true to his engagements, [illegible] It will be remembered that the oath of allegiance had been taken by a large portion of the army and people of Russia, to Constantine, whose allegiance, (whether willing or not, we have no means of judging) must now be transferred to another.

The commercial intelligence by this arrival, is gloomy in the extreme. All the letters we have seen, state a decline of ¼d per lb, in cotton. Several small failures had taken place. Power looms were at work but one half the week, and manufacturers in Glasgow were selling their cotton. Previous orders for the purchase of cotton, had been countermanded.

The following is a copy of one of these letters, dated on the 12th January. It is as follows:

"Our cotton market has been very heavy all the week, and the demand falls off. There have been failures in Glasgow and Manchester; confidence is very low, and, in addition, the importers are inclined to force sales.—New Uplands, best, 8¼d.; old 8¼ a 7¾. Many causes will tend to depress prices for a time. The sales are only 700 to 1000 bags per day. New Boweds, in any quantity, would not bring more than 8d."

A letter of the 12th January, after mentioning the sale of 130 bales, at 8 1-2d. in a postscript says—

"We regret to state that this quantity is all we have been able to sell—in fact, the state of the market is so miserable, that there is really nothing doing. Some few bales are reported to have been sold at 8 1-4d, to which price we might submit, if we could sell any quantity at once, but we cannot dispose of more than 30 or 40 bales at one period."

The quantity of cotton imported from the 1st to the 10th of January, was 2,375 bales, viz. United States 783, Brazils &c 1411, other parts 151. Our papers furnish no later prices than the 7th January.

Considerable embarrassment, consequent upon a scarcity of money and the recent failures appears to exist. It is stated that no fewer than four hundred bills were noted by the Bank of England on the 5th January, and that on the preceding day the clerks were engaged till seven o'clock receiving cash for bills that were not paid on presentation in the morning. The number of bills noted by private bankers was also said to be great beyond precedent.

The Marquis of Stafford and the Earl of Darlington besides placing their names at the head of a list of persons who pledge themselves to support the banks in their neighborhood, have postponed their rent day for the accommodation of their tenants, who may suffer from the pressure of the moment. Other distinguished individuals had adopted similar measures for the relief of their tenantry and neighborhood.

Charles Bankhead, Esq. has been appointed Secretary to H. B. M. Legation to the United States.

The Catholic Priests in Clonmel, it is said, are engaged in taking a census of that town, according to the views of the new Association.

Sir Thomas Bevor, Bart. has circulated an address to the public, in which he calls upon them to raise a fund for the purpose of bringing Mr. Cobbett into Parliament, which he appears to think the only method of saving the country from ruin.

The Times gives a list of payments made on foreign loans, mining shares, and other undertakings during the past year. From this document it appears that no less a sum than £11,304,623, has been sent out of the country in schemes on foreign loans, which in speculation foreign and domestic, not a few of which are obviously of the most visionary character, £4,279,150 has been already paid, although the average time [illegible] for on all these schemes of mere speculation the foreign money does not amount to any thing like ten per cent. It is not at all remarkable it is added, that a period of scarcity and mistrust should follow credulity so gross as that which seems to have pervaded the whole of the mercantile world at the time these schemes were set on foot.

Letters from Laguira state that Colombia was about to ask of Great Britain another loan, and that Mr. Elbas, resident at Bogota, was in treaty for the same. One object of this loan is to pay off a description of paper that was issued to the military some time since, for pay due to them, and is now afloat in the market at a discount of 14 per cent.

The number of cash accounts transferred to the Bank of England in consequence of the failures of private bankers has been very great, and several additional clerks have been engaged in that department. It was not permitted formerly to draw checks on the bank below £10, but checks as low as £5 are now allowed.

The Duke of Norfolk has declined the offer made him of taking the chair at the meeting of the Catholic Association on the 19th inst. Possessing (his Grace observes) no property, and being distinguished by his title, connecting him closely with Ireland, should consider it a presumption to take a chair, which in his opinion would be more suitably filled by an Irish Catholic Nobleman of eminent private virtue and long-tried worth.

London Jan. 9—The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 29th ult. gives a description of a proclamation which, it is said, the Emperor Constantine will issue on his arrival at St. Petersburgh. If this may be depended upon, it would seem, that, imitating the policy of the present King of France on his accession to the throne, it is the wish of the new Autocrat that in regard to politics, his reign shall be but a continuance of that of his brother. It most distinctly avows his determination to adhere to the Holy Alliance, and, generally, to the system established and maintained by the deceased Emperor.

City two o'clock—The Dividend on Consols is this day in course of payment to the public. Money in the Stock Exchange is exceedingly abundant, and out of the house first rate bills can be easily discounted. There has been scarcely any thing doing in Consols, they reached 83 1-8, but have since declined to 82¾, buyers, where they now remain steady. It is confidently asserted, on the authority of letters from Hamburg of the 4th inst. that Nicholas has been proclaimed Emperor of Russia, and Constantine retains the Sovereignty of Poland; this had the effect of advancing Russia Stock 2½ per cent, but made no impression on the Consol Market.

Nothing worthy of observation has occurred in the foreign market. The South-American Securities are steady, and the shares without much variation. Colombian bonds, 66¾; Mexican, 70¾; Spanish bonds, 13¾; Greek bonds, 14. Up to this hour we have not heard of the arrival of any express from Paris.

London, Jan. 10—*Accession of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the throne of Russia.*—We are at length enabled to remove all doubts respecting the succession of his late Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Alexander. Official intelligence has been received this morning of the resignation of Constantine, in favor of his brother Nicholas, who has been proclaimed Emperor at St. Petersburg. The particulars of this remarkable and important event we shall look for with impatience.

London Courier.

The Agent of Lloyd's, at Gibraltar, under date the 19th Dec. communicates the following rather important intelligence.

"In consequence of the opposition made by the Spanish authorities to any assistance from hence going to the vessels driven on shore on the beach during the late gale, for the purpose of getting them off, Sir John Phillimore, of his Majesty's ship Thetis, on Saturday evening last, sent his boats armed, and they succeeded in getting off the Providence, of Malta, after discharging her cargo, and are now working at the Lovely Cruizer. A strong detachment from the garrison, under the command of a field officer, was sent out to co-operate, and remained out all night. The out-posts still continue reinforced. It is said, Sir John intends to get off a Portuguese schooner and some other vessels that are stranded. The Spaniards, upon seeing an armed force, made no further opposition."

City, 2 o'clock—The proceedings in the stock market had been devoid of interest, and the business transacting extremely limited, until within this half hour, when Consols declined 82¾ after having been done at 83.

"Several reports are in circulation unworthy of credit. The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, limited their purchases from 10 to £7,000. Stock money continues very abundant, and the market well supplied with money stock. Consols ex-div. 81¾; bank stock 223; Exchequer bills, 7, 6, P. M.

"The foreign market remained steady also, until the decline in Consols, but with scarcely any thing doing. The following are the present quotations: Colombian bonds 66; Mexican bonds 70; Greek bonds 14. Spanish bonds are advanced about 2 per cent.

"In the shares prices continue nominal."

London Markets, Tuesday, Jan. 10.—There was very little demand for Cotton last week, and no decided alteration in prices: Bengals 5¾d a 5¾. Surats 6¼d. a 6¾d. Parps 9¼d. in bond, and duty paid Egyptians 10¼d. The public sales this morning were at ¼d. under the above prices.

Greece.—Letters from Modon, dated 14th Nov. says that, "Ibrahim will set out to-morrow, with his new troops of 8,000 infantry, and 1,500 cavalry, for Missolonghi; and the Turkish fleet will, at the same time, sail for the same destination."

Smyrna, Dec 4.—We learn that the Greek Government has required the primates of Hydra and Spezzia to send into the Morea the major part of the forces they have in their service, to aid in defending it against the Turks. A part of these troops were sent to Napoli, and will be marched to Corinth. It appears, that Government fears the mutual jealousy of the Romelites and the Moreotes, and would therefore keep them apart.

Ibrahim Pacha has been employed, since the disembarkation of the Egyptians at Navirino, in re-organizing his army, and in dividing it into several corps. We are assured that one of these corps will march towards the Gulph of Corinth, with a view, as it is thought, according to the plan of the campaign, to effect a junction with the Albians stationed in Salona, and thus to support the necessary operations of Reichild Pacha.

Zante, Dec. 4—The Ottoman fleet has sailed, and on the 23d November, having arrived off Cape Papa, it met the Greek fleet, composed of 34 vessels, under the command of Admiral Miaulis, but the distance, the calms, and the night, prevented any engagement. The Greeks, however, made an unsuccessful attempt to fire the fleet by means of two fire ships. After this encounter the Turkish fleet disposed itself in line, between Cape Pacha and Missolonghi and the Greeks steered for the isle of Cacosolari, at some distance from the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha has entered Gastouni, and laid it waste. He is, it is said, to be constituted Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army and land forces, and he is now at Patras, and about to direct the operations against that place.

Zante, Dec. 14—Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution.

Consolidation.

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