MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BURT'S SPEECH.

On the Bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, is published in the aware that one who had, perhaps, always Washington Union of the 14th. It is a some influence in controlling public opin-masterly vindication of the rights of the States and views the power of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, in the Territories and new States in the true point of light. All the compromises en-tered into by Congress, interdicting slavery in any of the new States, Mr. Burt, considers unconstitutional; and consequently not binding on such States.

In 1787 "acticles of compact between the original States and the people and failed to raise its voice now, it ought to be States in the territory northwest of the and would be precluded. But what were river Ohio," were entered into. The sixth article of this compact provides,

nor "There shall be neither slavery involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been dully .convicted."

Cougress had no power to make. In the those circumstances, Three years ago, language of Mr. Madison on the subject, it the incendiary publications, disguised an-was "without the color of constitutional der the form of memorials and petitions authority."

The next compromise on the subject, was what is termed the "Missouri Compromise." In the eight section of the act of the 6th March 1820, it was provided-"That in all that territory, ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degress, and thirty minutes, north latitude not included within the li nits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitade, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes. whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." This compromise is also, regarded by

Mr. Burt as securing, because an uncoustitutional interference of Congress with democratic hand ! He remembered, upon the rights of the States.

The next instance in the history of this subject, was the ancexation of Texas. On sition of the Missouri compromise; and he this point Mr. Bart utters the following "just and manly language :

motives-what view of policy induced the sought by the President was introduced annexation of Texas. He knew that the in that House, gentlemen from the Eastern measure was advocated on various grounds | States, and some from the western States, He knew that it was advecated by the ou the apposite side of the House, denounnorth and west, as well as by the south; but, so far as he had heard the debatesand the believed he had heard them allhe would not undertake to say on what ground the annexation of Texas was ad-

vocated. He thought he might safely say clusively of slavery, or of the slave interest. If he were to undertake to say on what ground in his estimation that policy was orged, he would say it was the jeal-ousy which every American felt, against the British Government planting a foor on another inch of American soil. He believed that was the ground ; and that the true American feeling which would resist as an aggression the establishment of that proposition was to come ! He told British power upon this continent, was the cause of the annexation of Texas. But Texas at that time was an independent republic. The resolution which proposed this line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, was offered to her in the nature of a treaty stipulation. She was competent to assent or reject. She choose to assent, and he submitted that that instance in their history could not be adduced as a precedent. But it was in deference to that precedent in their history that he had ventured to offer this amendment in a spirit of a nity and compromise. If it were met in a corresponding spirit, it might be well for

before het admission into the Union. He shall do nothing to injure or molest them, only take back our own. South had doubted whether the amend-Your's in haste, ment which he had the honor to submit was judicious at this moment. He was ion at the South, had been endeavoring to silence the voice of the South upon that butchery committed by a party of Mexiquestion. He [the remainder of the sentence was lost.] But so far as this territory of Oregon was concerned, the present was the only time when the question should be raised. It was to be done now, or it was to be done never. If not done, it was to constitute another precedent, and he did not hesitate to say, that if the South the circumstances which now surrounded them? A man from the southern States had been blind, who for the last three

years had not seen that a fearful juncture was coming upon the country. He (Mr. B.) had not occupied his seat two days before he espied the rapid approach. He This compact, Mr. Burt demonstrates begged very briefly to advert to some of to Congress, were excluded from the hall -that barrier had been broken Bown .--One of the States of the Uning-the State of Massachusetts-a State influential on account of her high intelligence and wealth-solemnly, by her Legislature, proposed to disturb that compromise of the representation in Congress. That was defeated. During the last session of Congress, when a proposition was made in hat hall to furnish the government of the United States with the means of concluding a treaty of peace with Mexico-when an appropriation was asked for the simple purpose of concluding a treaty of peace with Mexico-a Democratic representative from Penusylvania rose in his place and moved that interdict of the ordinance of 1787 upon any territory that might be acquired from the enemy in Mexico. The country was at war. Every body desired that a peace should be obtained if practicable. Yet that blow was inflicted by a that occasion, that his worthy and estimable friend from Indiana moved the proporemembered that that proposition was vost and manly language: ted down. He remembered, moreover. that when the bill to provide the loan ced with a loud voice the entire proposition; and so one of the provisus of the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania was engrafted on that bill, and they were the first to turn round and vote with alacrity for it. During the present session of Congress, an honorable member from the State of New York, [Mr. King,] had deened it his duty, or at least had thought proper. to attempt the introduction of the same proposition-the proposition with the proviso moved by the geutleman from Penn-sylvania. The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of that proposition by only some two or three votes .-He told them, and he told the stath, that them that it would be moved, and he did not see that it would not prevail .-What was the language all around him in that hall ? What was the language of gentlemen from the north, and from the east, and from the west ? That the south need not hope ever again to see a slave State formed of any Territory that might be acquired by that government, whether by treaty or by conquest.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 12.

Indian Depredations .- By kindness of Mr. Jarnagan, representative from Orange upper house of the Brazilian parliament who had never commanded troops might county, we are permitted to copy the for the immediate expulsion of Com. Rosthat confederacy. He trusted it might be following extract of a letter received by im shortly before the adjournment of the Legislature. The facts it makes known are truly ominous, and will occasion considerable anxie; y and apprehension. We had occasion, a few weeks since, to allude to statements of the Senator from Hillsborough, which this letter sustains. The General Government should not suffer iself to be misted by official reports that the Indians keep within their bounds; and unless something effectual is done to insure tranquility, there is great reason to appre hend trouble on the frontier : MELLONVILLE, (E. F.) Dec. 17. Mr. Jaroagan-At the request of your nother, Isuac, &c., I write you in relation to the Indians. Mr. Belott has just returned from your place, informs me that your brother had been absent three days n search of your cattle and could find cerned. There have also been several other none. He states that while out he came up to one Indian, who informed him that two or three days, nearly all of which here were four more with him, and that they were merely out on a hunting expedition, professing friendship, &c. They have fired the country all round your place and your family is much alarmed. They are evidently driving off your stock, and burning the country so as to prevent their being traced or followed: Since writing the above; Lee has come a here, fully corroborates the above, and states that a large trail of cattle has been found by him and Isaac, leading South, and four Indians camps on it. He says there is no mistake about their taking off your stock, and you know his opinion is worth as much, or more than any other man's about such matters. This is usually the first step towards an outbreak ; and he wishes me to say to you that you ought to come home forthwith-that if you knew the real situation of things you would not stay an hour. The Indians were within five or six miles of your house a day or two since, burning all around them. The one that Isaar aw appeared saucy, or rather impuden', cofficient to convince him that they were uct, although professing to be, friendly. Hayne has promised to go Now it is your duty to inform the Governor, and tell him that this is no idie report, that your stock is driven out of seud them out, if the General Government I feel sanguine that the Government

T. H. CRANE.

Merican Butchery .- The Californian, (published at Monterey,) of 12th September, gives the following account of a horrid caus, under one Padilla, on two young men, named Fowler and Cowrie :

"The purity, after keeping the prisoners a day or two, tied them to trees, then stoned them; one of them had his jaw broken, when a rope was made fast to the broken bone and the jaw dragged out; they were then cut up, a small piece at a time, and the pieces thrown at them or crammed in their throats, and they were eventually despatched by cutting out their bowels."

This murder was avenged by a small party of the revoluers, herded by Capt. Ford, who pursued the Mexicans, over Ford, took attacked them, 80 in number, against 18. The Mexicans were routed, with 12 killed and several wounded.

Important Naval Preparations.-The N. O. Picayune of January 13, says. "We are enabled to state from sure authority, that orders were issued from the Navy Department, on the 4th first., for the purchase of four brigs or schooners, to be converted into bomb vessels, to carry each gun len feet in length and ten inch calibre. They are to be from 250 to 300 tons burconstitution which provided the basis of then. The purchase is to be made without delay and the necessary alterations and arrangements to be affected with the utmost despatch. The destination of these vessels is evident enough. A ship of 500 tons is to be procured, right away, to carry s ores and munitions for the use of the bomb vessels. Two steamers the Bargor and Aurora, have been purchased, and will sail for the Gulf, under the names of the Scourge and Scorpion, as soon as some ble. alierations are made in them. Events of great moment are brewing."

FROM RIO JANEIRO. - DIFFICULTIES WITH MR. WISE.

The brig Reindeer arrived at New-York on Saturday from Rio Jaheiro, which place she left on the 28th November. The California Regiment had arrived at Rio Janeiro. The Reindeer brings the intelligence of an unfortunate difficulty beween the Brazilian Government and Mr. Wise, the American Minister, the details of which are as follow :- A few days previous to the arrival of the California Reg. iment, two American seamen of the Sar atoga had gotten into a difficulty with some of the citizens, and had been, with Licut. Davis, imprisoned by the authorities. Mr. Wise had interposed and demanded their release, threatening if the demand was not complied with, that he would order the Saratoga and Columbus

to fire upon the town. At this juncture of affairs the three sailed into port .- So great was the panic produced by this accidental demonstration that the prison doors were instantly throws open and the three prisoners released, and New York Herald says that this affair has Naval Commander at Brazil.

What added to the difficulties was, that Isabella, Mr. Wise's house was the only refused to participate, not a gun being chance of gaining anything-to risk the fired by our vessels of war.

diarespect, a resolution was offered in the ried, for the faint possibility that a man seau from the coast of Brazil, giving him have made the world ring with the fame six hours to leave, which resolution was of their victories. afterwards presented to the other house, where it was vetoed; upon which many of the members of the upper house resigned. Chas. Eve. News.

ly and patriotic Speech on his amendment had incorporated in it the section of the serted. Ordinance of 1787, which prohibits slavery in the region affected by that Ordinance. Mr. Burt did not propose to strike out the section, but so to amend it as to recognise the line of the Missouri Compromise. The amendment was rejected in the House-yeas S2, nays 113. On the question of the passage of the Bill, the dehate of the day before was renewed-Messrs. Leake, Douglass, McClernand, Rhett and Thurman severally addressing the House. No report of the debate has reached us, but it was very animated and

continued to a late hour, when, without taking the question, the House adjourned. In the Senate on Friday, the Bill giving Land bounties to the volunteers and recruits for the war, was discussed and then postponed. The Bill providing for the appointment of a Lieut. General, was then taken up; Mr. Badger spoke against it. and at the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Mangum said that, as a test question, he would move to lay the bill upon the table; and upon this question he demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrico, Butler, Calhoun, Cilley, Thomas Clay ton; John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland ; Juhnson, of Lonisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee-28.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Achison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, and Westcott-21. So the bill was laid on the ta-

This is a very serious question settled,at least we hope it is settled. The proposition on the part of the President could not have been made with due considera. tion. The proceedings of both Houses have shewn conclusively that there was a great majority who did not like it-who dreaded the effect it might have on the discipline, spirit and efficiency of the Army,-who saw no need of it and no good to come of it. In the House there was a manifest disposition to straugle the propo sition in the dark,-as if to prevent the world from knowing that they had either considered or slighted it. And they seem not to have remembered, till after the vote was taken, that the President's recommendations, already published to the world, cannot be hidden by a body whose preceedings are also published,-and then, they rather awkwardly retraced the step, and rejected the proposition with consideration and due gravity, After all this, it seems very ill'advised to have brought the matter before the Senate. Clearly ships conveying the California regiment Congress did not wish to create the office. -but it was possible the weight of the Executive, the reluctance to slight his recommendation and the feeling that a deleat of the administration was a defeat of it was sometime before the apprehensions the Party and to some extent weakened of government could be allayed. The both,-it was very possible that these considerations might have given the proposi created considerable sensation at Rio, and the government had requested the recal and what then? Why Mr. Polk would of Mr. Wise, and of Com. Rousseau, our result would have been. as we believe, mischievous-the blame would all have

on the occasion of the general illumination | been laid on the President, and he would for the christening of the infant Princess have lost a thousand times more than he has lost by the rejection of his measure. one in darkness, and in the midst of the general salute, the American shipping stances, was to risk everything without stances, was to risk everything without a

rejection of the measure,-to risk disaster In consequence of this manifestation of and confusion in the army, if it was cardo as well as the veteran Generals who

Congress.-We publish to-day (says the Charleston Courier.) Mr. Burt's man-this regiment has been mustered into ser-acter, was also reported. this regiment has been mustered into ser-vice, one hundred and four have been disto the Cregon Territorial Bill. The Bill charged, sixty-nine died and eighteen de-

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.

First Pennsylvania Regiment .- We are sorry to find that irregularities of some moment exist among this fine body of men. Yesterday, a company with fixed bayoners, marched twenty disorderly members to the first Municipality watch bouse, with a request from the Colonel, that the civil power would take charge of them for safe keeping. They were accordingly placed in the cells for some future disposition. A short time, we trust, will see them in active campaign, when the duties of the patriot and the soldier, will no doubt, overpower all the effervescence of youthful animal feeling, which the proximity of a populous city is so apt to cause. - Times.

Affray .- Yesterday, a couple of the Pennsylvania volunteers went into a cabaret in the third Municipality, and asked for some liquor. The bar-keeper demanded the money first. The soldiers refused, and some altercation took place, when the bar keeper took hold of a loaded fowling piece, and discharged it at one of the vo-Innteers, wounding him dangerously with small shot, in the head. The bar-keeper and two others in the house were subsequently arrested by the military, in whose hands they were late last evening. The affair will be investigated before Recorder Seuzeneau, this morning. The individual wounded is a native of Wyoming, Pa., and belongs, as we hear, to company 1 .--Ibid.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier WASHINGTON, January 17.

Mr. Calhoun, as I now learn, will not offer any project respecting the Mexican war, but will avail himself of the first occasion simply to define his own position on he subject.

The bill to increase the army by adding to it ten regiments is likely to be delayed for some days in the Senate, by the discussion of various amendments. The majority of the Senate are in favor of connesting with the measure a land bounty system, which requires careful deliberation. The military committee will report an amendment embracing a well digested system to-morrow. Gen. Houston's proect to render the officers elective will occasion some debate. If is plan is 'to enlist the troops as regulars, but gives to each company the choice of the company officers, and these officers are to elect the field officers, who are to be commissioned by the President, and their appointment confirmed by the Senate. A similar scheme was rejected by the House. Mr. R. fil. J. Hunter was warmly com-

gratulated to day by his numerous friends on his election to the Senate. It is a triamph for the triends of Mr. Calhoun: It is supposed that Mr. James M. Mason, of Winchester, will be chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pennybacker .---

As the session is half over, it-may be expected that Congress will soon begin to dispatch the public business. No measures of importance in reference to the great questions of the war and the finances, have yet been adopted.

A report just made in Congress, states that the number of men who have died from sickness on the Rio Grande, or been discharged on account of ill-health, since last May, is three thousand five hundred. The whole number of volunteers who have been discharged is six thousand.

January 18. Mr. A. D. Sims, of S. C., is said to be langerously ill. Indeed, it was reported to-day, but erroneously, that he was dead. He has been ill some days.

The Senate Chamber was well attended again to day, in the expectation that Mr. Calhoun would speak on the subject of ney has reference to it. The rumor is the Mexican war. But there was no at however, not credited, ueither is that rela-

The House was engaged upon the bill

to increase the -pay of volunteers, by ad-

a warrant for 160 acres of land to each

non-commissioned officer and private of

widows and orphans of those killed or dy-

settle the land ; that the speculators would

that the warrants, when issued, would ab-

will of course be sold to speculators, and

thus prevent any revenue from going idto

In the Senate, among the petitions pre-

harbor. It was referred to the Committee

Mr. Sevier, from the Military Commit-

millions of dollars, to be placed at the dis-

posal of the President, for the purpose of

bringing the Mexican war to a speedy and

honorable termination ; the money to be

accounted for to Congress. at the earliest

opportubity. Mr. Sevier intimated his

intention to call up the bill for considera-

tion as soon as possible. As Mr. A. C. In-

gersoll attempted to introduce a similar

bill from the Committee on Foreign Af-

fairs in the House, it is presumed that the

Administration has some new plan on foot,

not yet communicated. If the war could

be brought to an honorable close for three

times that amount, it would prove an im

mense saving to the country ; more espe

cially as the tardiness of Congress in act-

ing upon the Military Bill, renders it al-

most certain that the additional force of

regulars cannot be raised in time for ef-

fectual service before the warm wearher

commences. The oaly chance is to change

the regulars into volunteers, who could

January 19.

Treasury from this source.

on Commerce.

former.

The bill was opposed chiefly on the

ing in the service.

a strang Mr. Benton, from the Military Committee, reported back the "ten regiment" bill in accordance with instructions, with an amendment granting 160 acres of land to

every non-commissioned officer and private serving during the Mexican war? Mr. Calhoun reminded Mr. Benton that he committee had not complied with the whole of the instructions, which required he amendment to cmbrace the commis-

sioned officers also. Mr. Bentou waxed very wroth, and in he plenitude of his wisdom declared that the remark of Mr. Calhoun was a censure upon the committee. In conclusion, with a view of testing the sense of the Senate. he moved to recommit the bill; but the motion failed.

In the House, the land bounty bill was again considered in. Committee of the Whole. After a speech from Mr. Bell, the floor was taken by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, He occupied his hour in defending the course of the Administration with regard to the war. The committee then rose, and the bill was referred to a select committee. The Indian Appropriation bill was next taken up, without any final acion.

January 20.

In the Senate, after the presentation of numerous petitions, the consideration of he "Teu Regiment" bill was resumed; the question being on the numerous amend ments offered to the bounty land section of the bill. 28 9 1 255 42

A long uninteresting debate ensued, after which an amendment offered by Mr. Corwin was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 18. It provides that every pop-commu-sioned officer or private of the regimes volumeers who shall serve during the way shall be entitled to 160 acres of volunteers enlisting for a less period a year to have but 30 acres. After discussing some unimportant sections of the bill, without taking the ques-

tion on its passage, a motion to adjourn. provailed. In the course of the debane, Mr. Hah

negan said, that as Santa Anna had failed to take advautage of the many opportuto take advantage of the many opportu-nities afforded him for fetally iojuring our, army, he was fully satisfied that none of our soldiers would ever smell powder from Mexican guns again. notion of Mr. Me In the House, on

Kay, the Treasury Note bill was made Kay, the Treasury typic off was matter the special order for to morrow, and for-every other day sthereather, until finally disposed of. The bill must be amended in many particulars, or ins object will find For instance, it provides that the more shall be transferrable by endersement only. entouly. tuly pass Now as a \$50 note will providly pass through a hundred hands in the course of a week, who does not see the difficulty of the endorsement system. The restric-tion on notes heretofore issued, has operated to a great extent as a check to their free circulation, and no party has in the least been henefited by it. Every en-dotsement, unless made in the presence of the receiver, or made by one whose h writing is known to him, only tend create doubis as to its regularity and general character in the hands of the last en-

dorset, It must also be recollicted that credit is founde I got alone spon the ability of the payer, but "upon bis ability combined with the concenience of the creditor." The removal of every check to the free circulation of these notes, is as much an element of value to them, as the varied rates of interest.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Commit-teeou Foreign Alfairs, succeeded in re-porting the bill placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President for the termination of the war. In connexion with this subject I would state that this

morning there is a ramor affoat to the effect that the Mexican government have indicated certain terms upon which they will conclude a peace, and that this mo-

But he could not refrain from saving that these compromises-if compromises they might be called-had brought nothing which was valuable to the protection of the rights and peace of the south. The south had been subjected to eternal agitation-to that eternal teasing and annoyance which was the only kind of warfare . that was practicable opon their institutions. In his opinion, the rights of the south rested more firmly upon the basis of the constitution. That instrument restricted southern property within no limits. It coufined it within no area. It was circumbscribed within no parallels of latitude. The south stood with the other states of the Union, on a footing of equality. Her institutions and her rights were respected by that justrument and to some extent were garantied to them.

. The argument which he had the honor to submit, led him to maintain that Cangress had no power, on the admission of a State into the Union, to impose such a restriction as that contained in the ordi nance of 1787. The only power delegagated to Congress-the only power which as he maintained, could be exercised by Congress over either a territory or a State applying for admission into the Union, was the power simply to inquire what were the rights secured by the constitution, and whether her form of government was republican. He put it to any man who might choose-if any should chooseto answer the arguments which he had presented. If Congress had the power to impose upon a territory such restrictions -a restriction in regard to one species of property-had it not an equal right to impose restrictions on any species of property ? If it had the power to prohibit the property of the South from being trans. Forred to any region, have it not the same right to prohibit the transfer of the property of the north ? Did not the power which would prohibit the introduction into that Territory of a slave possess the right to prohibit also the introduction of a spinning jenny of a New York sheep ? He begged to be answered on that point. It out and try and get back your stock. was not intended that the property of any portion of that confederacy should be subject to such an interdict as that contained in the ordinance of 1787. It was not in- their well known range-that Indians are rended that Congress should have the found on it-that they are out of their power to say to a State, "You shall be boundary-and that the State ought to despoiled of your sovereignty before you can be admitted into this Union !" He will not. insisted that there was no power to require a State to surrender her sovereignty will do something; in the meantime we save him.

From the Savannah Republican, Junuary 18. FROM LIVERPOOL-DIRECT.

Four days later intelligence was received in this city on Sunday morning last, and the fortunate parties, acting upon the information in their possession, succeeded in purchasing something like 3,000 bales Cotton. We are also informed that advices have been received here as late as the 13th from Liverpool, and that operations, pased upon them, have already been made in both Augusta and Macon very considerably to the advantage of the parties couarrivals from British ports, within the last might liave brought us later papets in addition to the intelligence intended for the private use of the consignees.

We have no disposition to attach any blame to the fortunate operators, they have certainly a perfect right to use their own information to the best advantage; but we are also somewhat surprised that commanders of vessels leaving Liverpool under such circumstances, do not take the trouble of procuring the latest papers for the use of the press.

We have always extended to these gentlemen the use of our Reading Room in addition to furnishing them papers while in port, and files on sailing. Such atten-tions ought to be reciprocated by them in kindness, especially at times when there is a chance for them to reach port in advances per the regular steamers.

In regard to the sellers of Cotton, we are only able to say that we are more sorry for them than for ourselves. If it were not like "locking the stable after the horse is gone," we would advise them hereafter, whenever the circumstances look at al suspicious, to ask a big price and hold ou until they either get it, or convince themselves that they are above the machet value.

Conviction for Murder .- The Herman do Backwoodsman says that Dyson, who basely murdered James K. Morse in January last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree by an intelligent jury of Marshall county. Mr. Dyson is reported wealthy, but his money could not

From the Charleston Evening News. THE SLAVERY RESTRICTION. In despite of the remonstrance of the Southern members, the House of Representatives having rejected the amendment of Mr. Burt, re affirming the principle of tions.

the Missouri Compromise, which is equivalent to the passage of the bill restricting Slavery in the new territories: It is hoped that the Senate will place its ucgative ou this perilous measure, and save the Republic the disgrace of geographical divisions while the country is sugaged in war. If there is any sympathy in this matter between the two branches of the National Legislature-if that body, which is the conservative power in the government of the Union, sanctions this restriction, there is an end to this confederacy of States. So soon as the bill passes the lower branch, a meeting should be instantly held at Washington of all the Southern Senators and Representatives, to express

their united determination of their coustituents, the States and the people they represent, not to submit to the restriction. Such an expression of opinion will, no doubt, arrest the measure, and rebuke the fanatical feeling of a majority in the lower house, who have sought the unpropitious period of a foreign war, requiring united councils, to distract those councils, and exhibit us to the world as a disualled people.

Fire at Lower Three Runs, S. C .- We learn from a letter, with a sight of which we have been favored that on Tuesday night, 12th instant, a fire occurred at that place, which destroyed a building so rap-idly as to render it necessary for the inmates to escape id their night clothes, and prevented them from saving either furniture or articles of any description from the house.-Char. Courier.

Snow at the North,-It commenced snowing in New York on Sunday morning, and continued to fall until Monday evening, to the depth of about fifteen inches. At Rochester, it was only an inch deep, with clear weather on Monday morning, At Syracuse and Utica, there was no appearance of snow, and at Albany but a slight sprinkling .- Geor. Constitutionalists, Jan. 20th inst.

The Georgia Regiment of Voluntcers .-

tive to the alledged recall of General Taytempt to bring up any question relative to the matter. Mr. Bentou's committee did not report the military bill. I presume lor. they found some difficulty in maturing a bounty land system under their instruc-

From the Char. Evening News. THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This celebrated enactment which is so often quoted in speeches within and without of Congress, is viewed in the speech ding to it two dollars a month ; also to give of Mr. Burt, oue of our representatives in Congress, in the spirit of true statesmauship. He disputes, vory justif, the constitutional right of Congress to pass the the regulars and volunteers, and of the ordiance. He shows that it was contrary in its purpose and intent to the act of cession by Virginia in 1784, of the North ground that the land bounty would never Western territory out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan with derive all the benefit of the gratuity ; and the Territory of Wisconsin have been formed .- This is established on the ausorb the whole revenue expected from the thority of Mr. Madison. One of the consales of the public lands. The warrants ditions of this cession was that the territory so cedeil "shall be formed into distinct Republican States, and admitted members will find their way to lund buyers, and of the Federal Union, having the same. rights of sovereignty. freedom and independence as the other States." Now how can the formation of States having sented, was one by Mr, Calhoun, asking the right of sovereignty, freedom and, inthat buoys may be placed in Charleston dependence, take place consistently with,

the restriction contained in the sixih article, of the ordinance, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said Territories ?" What species of tee, reported a bill appropriating three sovereignty and independence is it that would control the action of a member of the confederacy as to the character of-their domestic institutions? What color, of right was there in Congress to impose a. condition of Admission into the Union that violated an antecedent condition an essential feature of the grant itself, and conferring the right at all to begislate on the subject ?- Why should this ordinance be so often cited as of paramount authority, as an enactment controlling and regulating the whole matter ? As a standard of legislation and the sole criterion to, which American statesmen are compelled. to conform ? Why is it that this character of infalibility should be given to a mero act of Congress.

It is impossible to say why this ordi-nance should have become so sanctifiedto unalterable, as if it were part of the Constitution itself. It was in fact a naked usucpation. If the question of constitumove foward in much less time than the tionally were made before the Supreme Court, the decision must be in favour of Mr. Rusk reported a bill for providing The Georgia Regiment of Volunteers.- Mr. Rusk reported a bill for providing leaving to the States which had been From a statement published in the Fort additional post routes in Texas. Numer- formed or may be formed out of the North