

We present to our readers in this morning's Whig, the remarks of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the U. S. on the reception of the late message of the President. The only point in these remarks which we shall notice, is that, in which he says, "We have at last reached a period which has long approached, when it must be practically decided, whether ours is a consolidated government, without limitation, or a confederative system."

To Mr. Calhoun this may, and no doubt does, appear to be the question now at issue. To a mind susceptible of the keen and violent emotion which has been displayed in most of the public acts of Mr. C., we can easily suppose the possibility of the case, that although clear and powerful by nature, it may be warped by prejudice, so blinded by passion, as not to see a distinction between the government of the United States, under the most latitudinous construction of the former, or the latter Adams, with the high tariff, internal improvement, the American System, and the Bank of the United States, or whatever other powers the Ultra Federal party may have laid claim to, and a consolidated government without constitutional check or limitation of power; but to a mind cool and dispassionate, even in the obscurity of natural dullness, we can hardly imagine the possibility of such blindness. We may not, however, understand the precise idea which Mr. Calhoun intends to convey by the term "consolidated government, without limitation." He cannot mean a government absolute, uncontrolled, & perfect in all its powers; for this would annihilate the government of the states, which has never been claimed even by those most opposed to state rights. He cannot mean a government where the will of a majority is unrestrained by constitutional checks; for such, not even our states were, in their original sovereignty. What then is his meaning? It is, as we understand him, that in all governments, where the constitution has created a tribunal, to which controversies arising under that constitution shall be referred, such governments are in their nature "consolidated and without limitation." This is a position to which we can by no means assent. That some tribunal of final arbitration, should be established by the Constitution, seems to be a sine qua non in all governments. Shall we then seek this tribunal in a foreign power? shall we place it in one of the states? or shall it be a creature of the constitution of the Union, the work of the states in general? Who, that examines the beautiful fabric of our Union, does not see that this tribunal is the key stone of the arch, on which the grand superstructure is based? that without it, the whole system would soon crumble into atoms, and resolve itself into its original elements; into an anarchy more to be dreaded than tyranny itself. That it might be created in a different way, that it might be the creature of the states separately, we may admit, and probably would prefer, but we are certain, that even then it would not have its enemies? Have we any assurance that it would not in that form too, find Nullifiers in its decisions? We have no such assurance, and can have none.

The Nullification of South Carolina is an Ultra Democracy, as inconsistent with the permanent Union of the states, as Ultra Federalism was incompatible with their reserved rights. What bond of Union have we left, if each state is left free to construe for herself the constitution and acts of Congress, and to nullify them at pleasure? Yet this, according to Mr. Calhoun, is the only refuge from consolidation, or a government of unlimited powers.

We will not, however, pursue this subject. It has been argued so fully and ably by others, that it seems useless to enlarge upon it. This much we thought it our duty to say, as a protest against the broad assertions of Mr. C. in regard to the principles of the democracy of 1800.

The committee on the judiciary of the Senate, on Monday last, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws, which is made to conform in its details, very much to the recommendations of the President in his recent message. The bill was read twice, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

We have received information from a source that cannot be doubted, that the imprisoned Missionaries (Messrs. Worcester and Butler) have been pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.—Globe.

Ether Shapley is elected a Senator of the United States for the State of Maine, in the place of John Holmes, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next.

Daniel Webster, Esq. was re-elected a Senator of the United States on Tuesday last by the Legislature of Massachusetts, having received 432 votes out of 482 of the members present. The Senate unanimously confirmed the choice of the House.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF. We shall look with much and eager anxiety to the progress made in diminishing the burdens of the South. However much we are opposed to nullification, we are among the number who believe the existing tariff, intense, and every effort in the power of this government, should be speedily made to lessen them. That this is the prevailing feeling of every true friend of the country in Ohio, we have abundant reason to believe.—Columbus (O.) Sentinel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Enos T. Throop, to be Naval Officer for the District of New York, in the State of New York, vice John Ferguson, deceased. Hector Craig, to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of New York, in the State of New York, vice Mordecai M. Noah resigned.

Wm. Blakely, to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Louisiana, subject to sale at Palmira, in the State of Missouri, vice Willis M. Green, removed.

Samuel Merry, to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Louisiana, subject to sale at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, from the 23d of December, 1832, when the Commission of Bernard Pratte expired.

James T. Pollock, to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Louisiana, subject to sale at Crawfordsville, in the State of Indiana, vice Israel T. Canby, removed.

James Miller, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 3d of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

Isaac Burdick, to be Naval Officer for the District of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, from the 29th of December, 1832, when his late Commission expired.

Joseph Aborn, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Patuxent, in the State of Rhode Island, from the 4th of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

George Hudson, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Snowhill, in the State of Maryland, from the 26th of January, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

James Gibson, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Richmond and Manchester, in the State of Virginia, from the 4th of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

Wm. P. Custis, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Holly Landing, in the State of Virginia, from the 10th of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

Samuel Cooke, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Fredericksburg in the State of Virginia, from the 4th of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

James Owen, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 10th of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

John N. Mackintosh, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, from the 10th of January, 1833, when his late Commission expired.

Samuel Simons, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, vice Walter Bradley, removed.

Richard Sands, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, vice Joseph Sands, deceased.

Gordon Forbes, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Yeocomico, in the State of Virginia, vice John S. Tappett, deceased.

Charles I. Steadman, to be Naval Officer for the District of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, vice John S. Coddler, resigned.

to the insurrection of turbulent demagogues; but as a revival of that sound system of legislation which can alone be permanently sanctioned by a free people. The violent measures of South Carolina do not violate the American System; to be unbound;—but they illustrate the extensive and appalling mischief which a system, already proved to be unjust, is calculated to inflict upon the country.—Boston Globe.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship, Columbia, from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the evening of the 4th December, inclusive, and a letter from their attentive correspondent, written at half past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 4th.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. London, Tuesday evening, 2d of Jan. 1st 7, Dec. 4th. The Steam Navigation Company's Mail Packet, from Hamburg, arrived in the river this afternoon, with the letters and papers of Friday.

Some advance had taken place in the prices of public securities there, in consequence of the improvement of the Amsterdam Exchange, of which intelligence had arrived, but on some unfavorable rumors getting into circulation of the state of things in Belgium, a reaction occurred, and prices closed lower than at the opening. The rate of discounts was 23 per cent.

Letters from Madrid of the 23d ult. received this morning, state that the ex-minister Colomarde, is to be impeached and tried for high treason. General Cruz had been appointed commander in chief of the royalist volunteers, which corps is to be re-formed, and their arms deposited in the respective ordnance stores of the provinces. Their corps, it will be recollected, was the chief reliance of the Apostolical party. It was chiefly composed of tradesmen, was nearly 300,000 strong, and is supposed to have cost the Spanish Government 1,000,000 sterling annually. It is proposed for the future to obtain as much as possible from the employment of this force: The Duke of Medina, Celi, and 12 other grandees, who had been deprived of their gold rings in consequence of their manifestations of liberal principles, during the existence of the constitutional system, have been restored to their honors and have been all well received by the King. The liberal and able Marquis of Santa Cruz has been named grand Major Domo; but what is more important than all, as regards the progress of political regeneration in Spain, is that the decree for the assembling of the Cortes has been already signed by the King; the necessary formalities for completing the elections would be gone through by the middle of January.

The King has further appointed a new Council of State, to consist of 14 members, over which he will himself preside, and through which are to be submitted to the Cortes the different measures of reform meditated by the Spanish Government, among which are to be numbered the consolidation of the whole public debt, a revision of the criminal code, and some new arrangements with respect to church property. Count Orliva has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The advices from Antwerp are not later than before, viz. the evening of December 1st. The Globe and Traveller of Dec. 4th, (evening,) says: "Many still think that Holland will stop short of full and unreserved hostilities, but we must confess that we know of no tangible ground for the opinion, beyond that which is voluntary on reflecting upon the consequences of so much obstinacy to the King and people who display it."

General Chassat's reply to Marshal Gérard, was believed to have reached London, as also the rejoinder of the latter, but not, the Globe thinks, the final reply of Gen. Chassat. The Dutch, at the last moment of writing, had fought thirty rounds, but the result was the death of only two men in the ranks. The French would be ready to open a full fire on Sunday morning, the 5th of December.

OPENING OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Supreme Court of the United States assembled on Monday at the Court room at the Capitol, pursuant to law. Present, Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Story, Mr. Justice Duffield, Mr. Justice Thompson, Mr. Justice McLean.

The following gentlemen were admitted and sworn Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court: R. T. Lytle, of Cincinnati, Ohio. J. R. Livingston, Jr. New York. Junius H. Hatell, New York. Justus Butterfield, New York. Wm. L. Brent, Maryland. Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas.

Mr. W. L. Brent moved for a rule against the Attorney General of the United States, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue to bring before this Court the body of Tobias Watkins, now imprisoned in the prison of the county of Washington; and Saturday next was assigned for hearing the argument upon this application.—Nat. Int.

BANKING IN PATRIOTISM. A. Mr. Breck, one of the Bank elected Delegates from Philadelphia we believe, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, made the following assertion in a recent debate on certain Tariff resolutions, viz: "Sir, I prefer division with the comforts of life, to union without them—much as I love this Union, I would not sacrifice my comforts to preserve it."

This is the selfish spirit of Bankers and Ultra Tariffism—it would not give up one comfort to save the Union and preserve the happiness of existing and unborn millions! This is not the sentiment of Pennsylvania! Where were the "comforts" of Washington and the American army at Valley Forge? But we shall not comment on this abominable sentiment. We turn with pleasure to the following declarations made in the same debate by Dr. Burden, viz: "He said our fathers fought before we had a tariff, and established our independence, before we had one—for his part sooner than dissolve the Union he would throw the whole system to the winds—the animadverted with much warmth upon the sentiment of his friend and colleague—and said that for his part he preferred Union and Liberty with poverty, to disunion and anarchy with all the comforts the world could bestow."

From the Albany Argus. INCENDIARY PRINTS—COALITION GOSSIP. Whilst it is the great purpose of every patriotic mind to ally excitement, and to prevent, by every means of conciliation, a resort to extreme measures, there are individuals among us—we will not say classes—who strive, in all possible ways, to produce irritation, to sharpen prejudice, and to provoke collision. Chief among these is the editor of the Rich-

mond Whig. Opposed to nullification; he nevertheless urges the Legislature of Virginia to take sides, directly or ostensibly, with the friends of nullification—a latitudinarian, in all respects, and an opponent of the sound Jeffersonian doctrine of State Rights, he is clamorous that Virginia should assert that doctrine to the utmost extent that it may be supposed to admit of, in the election of the President of the United States, in the name of the American System—this instrument of one who rode the Tariff to a hobby, (and rode it with as little success as a principle,)—should desire to see Virginia in the arms of the leaders of nullification, and should denounce Mr. Van Buren as ultra tariff because he will not deny the constitutionality of protection, and because he professes such a reduction of shall disarm nullification, satisfy the reasonable wishes of the South, and tranquillize the country.

From the Richmond Enquirer. To the Editors of the Whig. As you are engaged upon the subject of our Federal Relations, I hope you will notice and answer the topics presented in the following questions: 1st. If any State of this Union secedes, is not the Union dissolved?

2d. Since the States, each for good consideration, to give protection of self-preservation, three into joint stock a portion of the proceeds thereof, has not each State a right to a share of the power, which it yielded to the General Government, and also to a share of what every other State parted with? And thus, as the lawyers term it, each State was seized pro rata and per totum in whatever power was granted by all the States together.

3d. If twenty-two States should secede in association, (supposing the right of secession to be true) would not the two remaining States form the Union? and why not?

4th. After one State has seceded from the Union, is there any such crime as treason against the balance of the States? The Constitution of the United States defines treason, (Article 3—section 3)—"It shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Now, Sir, the State which has seceded obtained this right, and was a nation of that sovereignty, against which the crime could only be committed?

It seems to me, my dear sir, that the action of the General Government is produced by the compound impulse of the 24 States, and if one secedes, it deprives that government of a part of its force, and it is not the same government, and that you may, as well cut the motion of a planet into two parts, and call each half the whole.

Very respectfully, yours, G. H. B. From the Richmond Enquirer. In the House of Delegates of Virginia, during the debate which is still in progress on the South Carolina question, and the steps proper for Virginia to take in relation thereto, Mr. Wallace, of Fauquier, introduces the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the action of the General Government in the late case of South Carolina is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the States which have seceded therefrom are entitled to the same rights and privileges as the States which remain in the Union."

A singular and unfortunate accident happened on Monday on the New Castle and Frenchtown rail road. In the line proceeding from Baltimore to a spark from the locomotive set fire to the baggage car, and set fire to a lady's hand box, and in a short time from the rapidity of the motion, and force of the current of wind, the whole car was in combustion.—Much baggage was destroyed, some valuable jewellery damaged, and injury done to a large amount of bank notes going to Baltimore from one of our banks. We are sorry to learn, in addition, that Mr. Binney and Mr. Sergeant, our eminent lawyers, who were among the passengers, suffered the loss of the clothing in their trunks, and have been obliged to return their papers were rescued. No steambot was found at Frenchtown, owing no doubt, to the ice in the rivers. If coke should be employed in the American locomotives, no danger of accidents of this nature would remain. It is used universally on the British rail roads. (Nat. Gas.)

The Georgia Missionaries.—The last Globe says the suit of the Missionaries, now pending in the Supreme Court is to be discontinued, and notice has been given to Messrs. Vint and Sergeant to that effect. This is the voluntary act we believe, of the Missionaries themselves, who now see that they have unknowingly been made the instrument of an unprincipled faction. They will now undoubtedly be pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist, Jan. 11. It is with sincere pleasure that we give the information that Charles J. Jenkins, Esq. the Attorney General of the State of Georgia, has been notified by Messrs. Worcester and Butler, the two missionaries in the Penitentiary; of their having forwarded instructions to their counsel, to forbear the intended motion, before the Supreme Court of the U. States, on the 24th of February next, as regards the writ of error, and to prosecute the case no farther. It is to be regretted that such a step, on the part of the missionaries, was not taken sooner, they would not have remained so long in the Penitentiary. It must be gratifying to every Christian, whose feelings are not warped by prejudice and rancour, to anticipate a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this question.

Since writing the above, we have been allowed to publish the following copy of the letter received by the Attorney General from Messrs. Worcester and Butler, Jan. 8, 1833. Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 8, 1833. Charles J. Jenkins, Esq., Attorney General of the State of Georgia. Sir—In reference to a notice given to you on the 29th November last, by our counsel, in our behalf, of our intention to move the Se-

ne Court of the United States, on the 24th day of February next, for further process in the case between ourselves, individually, as plaintiffs in error, and the State of Georgia, as defendants in error; we have now to inform you, that we have forwarded instructions to our counsel, to forbear the intended motion, and to prosecute the case no further. We are your's respectfully, Signed, S. A. WORCESTER, ELIZUR BUTLER.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS. In the Senate on Thursday, 17th. Mr. King introduced a bill to extend the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners, for the improvement of the Tennessee river in the State of Alabama. Mr. Hendricks presented a memorial of the Legislature of Indiana on the subject of the National Road. Resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Beaton, Tipton, and Foot. After the transaction of the usual morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the amendment proposed by the Committee on Public Lands (in lieu thereof) for the reduction of the price of the public domain. Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate one hour, in an eloquent speech in opposition to the general principles of the original bill, and in favor of the amendment with proper modifications. He was followed by Mr. Ewing in favor of the original bill. Mr. Poindexter, with a view to perfect the original bill before the question was taken on the amendment, proposed to add several additional sections, providing for a gradual reduction of the price of the public lands, remaining unsold for a specified period after being brought into market—granting pre-emptions under certain circumstances—providing for continuing the surveys—and guaranteeing to the new States, that the present minimum price of the public lands, shall not be increased during the existence of the proposed law. Mr. Clay opposed this amendment, with the exception of the latter clause. After a few observations by Messrs. Black, Poindexter, Buckner, and King, the Senate, without taking the question, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for establishing a Pension Office, and to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner of Pensions, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Wilde from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a resolution referring the estimates from the Commissioner of the Land Office to the Committee of Public Lands and directing an enquiry into certain branches of expenditures, after being amended on motion of Mr. Wickliffe so as to empower the Committee to send for persons and papers, and report thereon.

Mr. Hogan offered a resolution directing an enquiry by the Committee of Naval Affairs into certain alleged misconduct of officers employed in the naval service, which was adopted. The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Adams calling on the President and Secretary of the Treasury for lists of the articles referred to by them respectively in their annual Messages and Report, in their reports upon the reduction of the duties, were taken up and discussed by Messrs. Adams and Hoffman until the hour allotted to morning business had expired.—The House then on motion of Mr. Clay, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff Bill. Mr. McKean addressed the House nearly an hour and a half against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Root in favor of the general principles directing an enquiry by the Committee of Naval Affairs into certain alleged misconduct of officers employed in the naval service, which was adopted. 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