

country that was in dispute on her southern border, in the Lower Peninsula, and which, at the time of the admission of that State, was confirmed to Ohio.

The Upper Peninsula was included within the limits of Michigan, not as an equivalent for the country in dispute, but because it was thought that part of the old North-Western Territory, which lies West of Lake Michigan, was too large for one State.

The impression that it was given to Michigan, by way of compensation, arose, I presume, from the fact, that the Act admitting Michigan into the Union, gave to that State the country beyond the lake, and also settled the northern boundary of Ohio. During the two sessions immediately preceding the admission of Michigan, the question of the northern boundary of Ohio was before committees of the Senate and House.

On the 11th of December, 1834, a bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, was referred to the Judiciary committee of the Senate, which was composed of Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, Gov. Bell, of New Hampshire, Judge Smith, of Connecticut, and Mr. Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, all of whom were men of distinguished ability.

I was deputed, by the Ohio delegation, to go before that committee, and argue the question for Ohio. It was argued for Michigan by Mr. Lyon, who was the Delegate for the Territory. It was elaborately argued by both of us. The question in dispute, involved, among other things, the interpretation of the fifth article of the Ordinance of 1787, which, you will recollect, limits the number of States to five, that might be formed out of the North-Western Territory. Michigan would be the fourth, and, consequently, if that article were adhered to, the fifth State would embrace all the remaining territory.

When the argument was closed, Mr. Preston inquired how much territory lay West of Lake Michigan?

The answer was, that the country had never been surveyed;