

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GALLAHER, NORTH & GALLAHER.

VOL. 29.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1836.

NO. 6.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD.

THE President and Directors of the Company have established the following rates of travel and transportation between Winchester and Harpers-Ferry:

Fare through, with a reasonable allowance of baggage for passengers set down at any of the Depots, or at the Island of Virginia, near the Potomac, per mile, 10 Cts.

For any intermediate distance per mile, 6 Cts.

DOWNWARD TRADE: Toll for transportation from the Depot at Winchester, and delivery at the end of Wagner's Bridge on the Maryland side of the Potomac, for Flour per bushel, 18 Cts.

Wheat per bushel, 8 Cts. Corn and Corn-meal, Rye and Rye-meal, per bushel, 4 Cts.

Oats, 3 Cts. Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron and Castings, per ton, \$1.80.

All other commodities, per ton per mile, 5 Cts. Transportation to and from any intermediate Depots, the same proportional rates with the above.

ASCENDING TRADE: Transportation from the place on the Maryland side of the Potomac above mentioned to Winchester.

For Plaster, per ton, \$1.75. Salt, per bushel, 8 Cts.

Fish, per barrel, 30 Cts. Merchandise, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds, 11 Cts.

And to and from any intermediate Depots, the above proportional rates.

The above rates include all charges incident to transportation, to and from other companies. There will be a small additional charge made at the different Depots, for receiving and forwarding—about 2 cents on a barrel of Flour, and a similar rate for other commodities.

By order of the Board, JOHN BRUCE, President.

It is expected that the road will be ready for transportation early this month. J. B. Winchester, March 3, 1836—4t.

Transportation On the Canal and Rail Road.

WIGGERS O'BRYNE, Commission and Forwarding Agents at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

WILL receive and forward to Baltimore, by the Rail Road, or to Georgetown by the canal, country produce and other commodities designed for either market and will, when required, make sale of the same, and remain liable to the order of the party by check on the Bank nearest his residence.

They have an extensive line of boats constantly plying between Harpers-Ferry, Georgetown, and Alexandria, well provided with storage space, and capable of receiving and forwarding to any destination, and are liable to damage by exposure. For the accommodation of business bringing them down the Shenandoah, they will be prepared to transport to Georgetown at the shortest notice, and will also receive and forward to any other place.

They will constantly keep a supply of Fish, Salt, Plaster, and Groceries, which they will sell at very reduced prices, either for cash or country produce. And they cater to the wants of the public, and enjoy the liberality of their terms, and their experience, will render them useful to the public. Produce consigned to them through the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road shall receive their prompt and particular attention. Persons desiring to accompany their produce to the District of Columbia will be transported free of charge.

Feb. 18, 1836.

TRANSPORTATION From Georgetown and Alexandria.

PERSONS desiring of having articles brought from the above mentioned places by our line of canal boats, are requested to have them sent to Mr. Walter Smoot or Mr. Jas. G. Miller, Georgetown.

WAGNER & O'BRYNE, Harpers Ferry, Feb. 18, 1836.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as agent for Octavius Fairfax, has for sale a tract of LAND situated on the banks of the Shenandoah river in this County. It lies immediately opposite the Shannondale Springs, adjoining the lands of Hugh McDonald and others, and is that portion of the Shannondale tract laid off as the distributive share of said Octavius, in the estate of his father Ferdinand Fairfax, dec'd. The tract contains 90 acres, 40 of which is in wood. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will probably view the ground for themselves.

Terms—One third in hand, with a deed of trust on the premises, to secure the after payments, which, (bearing interest), will be arranged to suit purchasers. Apply to

JOHN O. YATES, Feb. 4, 1836.

Notice.

THOSE who are owing me, and have failed to make payment as requested in my former notices, are hereby informed that my books and accounts are now ready for settlement. All who have open accounts on my books are earnestly requested to come forward without delay, and close the same either by payment or by note.

I return my best thanks to those few persons who have regarded my former request by making payment.

JOHN T. COOKUS, Feb. 18, 1836.

Bolivar House and Lot FOR RENT.

FOR rent, a two-story Dwelling House and Lot in Bolivar, belonging to the estate of the late Robert A. Via. The house contains 5 rooms in addition to a basement room, and a good cellar. Possession given on the 1st of April. Apply to

WILLIAM ADAMS, WM. D. PHELAN, Feb. 25, 1836.

Mrs. C. S. Sively

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that her Milliner Establishment will be conducted, in future, at her residence in Mill Street, Shannondale, where no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of past favours. She will be ready, at all times, to execute work, in her line, with neatness and dispatch, according to the latest style.

Feb. 25, 1836.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MAHMOUD.

This is the life of a new novel, purporting to be an autobiography of a Greek, whose life was principally passed amid the bloody scenes of Egypt and the Morea. It is replete with incidents of an exciting nature—such as battles and deadly personal encounters, and affords enough of the horrible to satisfy the most voracious appetite. The author in his preface declares that the whole of the narrative is a combination of facts, derived from private sources or from personal observation, and that the events detailed, so far from being improbable, constitute the every day picture of eastern life.

We extract the following account of the death of Mahammed, the chief of the Mamlooks, and the master of Mah-moud.

"And his insolence like oil to flame," he returned, fiercely. "This wise man warms himself with the brand with which the fool feeds the tent."

"And the tyrant," I cried, regardless of what I said, observing his increasing weakness and agitation, "may yet learn to tremble in the presence of the fool."

"By my head, and by my beard!" he exclaimed, gnashing his teeth and gasping for breath, from the violence of the burning fever raging in his veins, while his eyes glowed like coals of fire, "thou shalt die a death of torture: thy body shall be rent asunder by the wild horses of the desert; and thy limbs scattered for the dogs of the camp to prey upon."

"My life is in the hands of Allah!" I ejaculated.

"Though Allah and his hosts surround thee—though the sword of the prophet protect thee," he cried, drawing his dagger with one hand, while he raised the other and clenched it in an excess of impotent fury—"though thou wert in the Laaba itself, or the harem of the sultan, I would tear thee from thy sanctuary, and immolate thee!"

A power mightier than any he ever dreamed of struck him in the midst of his blasphemy. He attempted to rise, but the violence of his passions, and convulsive respiration overpowered his utterance; he fell back on the cushions, powerless and gasping for breath, as if in the agonies of the last desperate struggle. His eyes seemed to glow, and he uttered a low, hoarse cry, as if he would have leaped from his sockets, glaring round the tent, fixed upon no object. He laughed—but his mirth was the outpourings of a disordered brain, his words the wild and incoherent exclamations of a madman.

"I need not say more," he replied, "when I tell you that Murad Bey has just been with him. Your name was frequently mentioned during the conference, and I heard sufficient to convince me that you have little more to expect at the hands of the schek-el-bellied."

"Are there no means of flight?" I said, "my horse is ready, and you have only to walk away."

"Willingly would I assist you," he replied; "but if you cast your eyes without the tent, you will see several of your old enemies, who followed me hither, carelessly standing by, doubtless expecting such will be your object."

I looked out, and found what he stated to be but too correct. Escape was thus cut off, and my fate appeared inevitable. Summoning my resolution, I turned round to Oaman, and cheerfully bade him farewell. He fell on my neck, the tears stood in his eyes, but he was unable to give utterance to the feelings raging in his bosom. I hurried to Mohammed's tent. On my way I encountered several of my most implacable foes, whose darkened countenances betrayed a scornful malice, and a sneering triumph, at the calamity which had befallen me. It was a severe trial of my manhood—my pride, however, sustained me, and I moved forward with that carelessness of demeanor which had startled the days of my favour.

Upon reaching Mohammed's tent, I was immediately taken before him. The first glance which I caught of his eye told me what to expect. I had witnessed his expression so frequently on former occasions, that it required no great penetration to convince me it boded me no good. His countenance flushed, more from the effects of a violent fever, with which he had been seized in the morning, than the vehemence of his wrath. At times he grasped for breath; I thought he trembled, when at intervals he sipped the sherbet which stood beside him to stoke his burning thirst.

"The wise man," at length he said, after a long pause, "neglects not the warnings of his friend; but the fool despises them and perishes. If my clemency could so far forget the dictates of justice as to overlook thy folly, I could not save thee."

"'Tis what I expected," I replied, calmly; "warnings I have had—hadst not been for my fidelity I might have profited by them."

"Thy fidelity!" he cried, raising his voice, and surveying me with a look of scorn; "where was thy fidelity when the tchiboktchee was slain—where was thy fidelity on a late occasion?"

"What is there in thee, that thou shouldst dare to plan and prosecute enterprises of this nature?"

"I have lived," said Dr. Adam Clark, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an admirable lesson. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all; keep them all a going."

Praise every thing and every body, right or wrong; and you will please more than by telling the truth like an honest man.

A CLEAN FIRESIDE.

The Kilmarnock Annual, a plain little volume of original miscellaneous literature, which lately appeared at the town whose name it bears, presents the following sketch with the signature of Mr. John Reid:

"There is nothing throws so genial a glow over our minds as a well swept fireside, and there is nothing of a household economy, productive of so much advantage in the reflection which follows. When we see a clean swept hearth, our heart not only warms to the domestic; and we begin to look upon the harshness of the world in a more pleasant spirit. What this arises from, we cannot tell, but of a surety we would go almost as far to see a well swept fireside as to chat with a pretty girl. Some people, it is true, treat the going a long way to see a pretty girl as a mere phantasia of the brain, and never affording half the pleasure necessary to compensate for the cost and fatigue; but we could tell these folks who talk thus, they have to yet experience one of the most delightful sensations that man can possess in his life. We have travelled in our day many a dozen miles to see the pretty girls; yes, many hundreds, with the sole object of having a chat with some of them; and we do not regret it. Some of the brightest and most splendid imaginings that we can call forth in our dreams, are gained from the remembrance of some of these scenes; and when we have met, as we have rarely done, one worthy of our choice, at a well swept fireside, the charms have been doubly enhanced, and we would not give our dream of well swept firesides in the company of the ladies, for all the wealth of the mines of Peru. But the fact is, we cannot bear a dirty hearth-stone, and are perfectly certain that when we were ushered into the world, there was a glowing peat fire in the bed room grate, and a clean swept hearth-stone.

The man who can sit down quietly and contentedly before a fire where the knobs, the fender, the tongs, the poker, the hearth, &c. are covered with dust, must be a savage of the most austere kind. We can believe it possible for a man to sit for one half of the day under a pelted shower of rain on the banks of a river, at the end of a rod with the line at the other, even if he should not get a solitary nibble; for that is sentimental; and if he catch no fish, he can at least say he had been fishing under a dreadful shower of rain.

It was said once that a gentleman who wanted a wife, determined to test candidates by observing the manner in which they ate cheese. But we would put our sweethearts to a much more fiery ordeal—we would put in upon them, and look how they kept their fire-side; if it was slovenly, even although the coals were piled up in wagon loads, we should shun them, yes, even though possessed of every other accomplishment; for no woman could possibly make a good wife who had not been taught to keep a clean, nice, comfortable, and well-ordered fire-side.

On entering a room, and observing a well swept fireside, we instantly conclude that the mistress is an affectionate, orderly creature, beloved and happy in being beloved; that her mind is well regulated, her intellect good, and her education liberal; besides, we are sure that her daughter must be lovely; that her domestics must be well trained, and all she possesses, the envy of all around her. But turn to the reverse of the picture; and we venture to say that you never see an ill fire-side, without at the same time finding the lady of the house to have a red nose, the husband discontented and unhappy, never at home until late, but away, engaged in some tavern brawl or drunken spree, the servants with dirty faces, and still dirtier hands; and even the piano covered with dust and the house in a complete scene of confusion and discomfort.

The man who chides and quarrels with his wife upon any occasion, must be a savage of the most atrocious kind; still we think there is one thing he may well be allowed to find fault with, if so unfortunate as to meet with it; and that is a filthy fire-side. The woman who takes a pleasure in seeing her hearth-stone well swept, and the knobs and ribs free from white ashes, is sure to make a good wife; but the woman who has not this feeling inherent ought never to marry. Her husband will lead a miserable life, and die broken-hearted, or he will take refuge in a tavern; and love to the married man who does not love his own friends next best to his wife, best of every thing; it were better for him that he had never been married.

Spain has recognized the independence of her former colonies in America.

THE ROUND ROBIN.

One of the very best legal stories we know of, (says the Saturday Watchman) is that of the Round Robin, as it is familiarly called in the round circuits of North Carolina, and owes its humor to the very fertile and cultivated mind of a lawyer who is still alive, but in a distant Western State. All the lawyers attending Court about the year 1810—banded at the house of Mr. B—, who at the beginning of his life, as a publican, was assiduous and provident; but riches, crony, and parsimonious. His accommodations, as they are usually called, from being the very best, had by degrees, degenerated into the very worst in the whole country. This was borne with sufferings from time to time, and in a fit of desperation, the whole fraternity of lawyers after mature deliberation, in Congress assembled, resolved to quit the house, and go to another in the same village; the duty of announcing the separation devolved upon the gentleman above specified, who, being somewhat struck with the mock importance the affair had assumed, wrote the following, and sent it to the Landlord, signing with the names of all the precedents in a round robin below.

A DECLARATION: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a hungry, half-fed, imposed-on set of men to dissolve the bonds of Landlord and Boarder, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which have impelled them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created with mouths and bellies; and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which is that no man shall be compelled to starve, out of mere complaisance to a landlord, and that every man has a right to fill his stomach, and wet his whisker with the best that is going.

The history of the present Landlord of the White Lion, is a history of repeated insults, exaction, and injuries, all having in direct object, the establishment of absolute tyranny over their stomachs and throats. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused to keep any thing to drink but ball-faced whiskey.

He has refused to set upon his table for dinner, any thing but turnip soup, with a little beef and sour kraut, which are not wholesome and necessary for the public good.

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POWELL, THE SEMINOLE.

We copy from the Florida the following description of Powell, the leader of the Seminole Indians:

Ocala, Powell, the head chief of the hostile Seminoles, is likely to figure in history with Philip Pokoquoee and Tecumseh, possessing all their noble daring and deep love of country, with more intelligence, and perhaps more ferocity. He is a half breed (his father an Englishman) of the Creek Nation and Red Stick tribe. In person he is slight, well proportioned, and active, complexion rather light, deep restless eyes, and a remarkably clear and shrill voice, and supposed to be from 38 to 35 years of age. He has brought himself into notice, and raised himself to his present station, by his superior talents, courage, and ambition—not having inherited any title or command. Formerly he was proud, gloomy, and insolent, and on one occasion, in a talk with the late lamented agent, Gen. Thompson, burst into a paroxysm of passion, declaring that the country was theirs; that they wanted no agent, and that he had better be off; for this he was arrested and confined; afterwards he appeared penitent, became cheerful, signed the treaty, and was released with many fair promises.

He then made himself very useful to the agent and officers at Camp King, performing many daring feats in arresting criminals among the troublesome Micucokes, with which tribe he was at variance; and for these services repeated marks of friendship were extended to him, and his entire confidence was gained by him.

Suddenly he became the guine of friendship, murdered Charley Mathis, a friendly chief—forced his followers to join him—received as allies the Micucokes; who were glad to have such a leader; and raised forthwith the

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
MR. GRIGGS'S SPEECH
In the House of Delegates on the subject
of Slavery in the District of Colum-
bia.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr. Griggs said: Mr. Speaker—
The gentleman who has just taken his
seat (Mr. Daniel) has thought fit to
call the attention of the House to a
vote which was taken a few days ago,
upon one of the resolutions of the select
committee—that resolution which de-
clares that the Congress of the United
States has no constitutional power to
abolish slavery in the District of Colum-
bia.

I regret that any allusion should
have been made to that subject. It
certainly was not at all necessary for
any purpose of that gentleman's argu-
ment; nor, indeed, to illustrate any
position he attempted to maintain.

It is known to at least some of the
members of this House, that my name
is recorded in the list of those who vot-
ed in a very small minority on that
question; and I am now placed, for the
first time since that vote was taken,
under some sort of necessity of saying
a few words in its vindication. I have
no intention, Mr. Speaker, of entering
into any discussion of the general me-
rits of the resolutions. I have no ap-
petite for public speaking; nor have I
the talents to make it proper in me to
thrust myself in the ranks of those who
have discussed this subject with so
much ability on both sides. I shall
merely attempt to state, in as brief a
manner as I possibly can, some of the
reasons which constrained me to vote
against the resolution in question. I
will, however, sir, make use of this
occasion to say, that as a whole, I prefer
the resolutions reported by the select
committee, to those offered by the gen-
tleman from Goodland, as their substi-
tute; because, the resolutions of the
committee, in my judgment, assert our
opinions with more clearness and pre-
cision, and demand that justice which
we have a right to ask and claim of our
sister States, with more firmness and
energy. And whilst one of the resolu-
tions of the select committee maintains
a principle, which, in my conscience,
I cannot approve or vote for, the cor-
relative resolution in the series of resolu-
tions offered by the gentleman from
Goodland asserts the same principle;
and is expressed in a still stronger and
more odious form. For, whilst the
resolution of the select committee as-
serts, that Congress has no constitu-
tional power to abolish slavery in the
District of Columbia—that which is
offered as a substitute, declares that
any attempt on the part of Congress to
abolish slavery in the District of Colum-
bia, would be a violation of the Consti-
tution—any attempt, however
abortive, however it might drop still-
born from the hands of those who me-
ditated the mischief, however it might
be instantly abandoned. This position
at least cannot be maintained. The
thing is impossible, unless indeed there
be some course of reasoning which can
prove that a mere attempt to violate the
Constitution is an actual breach of that
instrument, or that every effort accom-
plishes its object.

United States has conferred upon Con-
gress the power of exclusive legislation
over the District of Columbia. And the
Articles of Cession made by Vir-
ginia and Maryland of the ten miles
square, vests in Congress the exclusive
jurisdiction over the ceded territory,
with one single proviso and exception
—that is, that the owners of the land
should still have and retain the right of
property in the soil; thus inhibiting
Congress from taking the land except
as a purchaser. This, I say, is the
only exception or reservation made in
the Articles of Cession, according to
the plainest rules of grammatical con-
struction. And it is a well-established
principle in all legal construction, that
in all grants, if one or more exceptions
or reservations are made, in derogation
of the general objects of the grant, it
shall be taken, that no other reser-
vation or exception was intended. And
surely this principle is founded on the
plainest principles of common sense,
and will challenge universal assent.
Then, there is no limitation to the pow-
ers of Congress over the subject of slav-
ery, growing out of the Articles of
Cession. Mr. Speaker, I care not
which of the phrases we may use, "ex-
clusive legislation," or "exclusive ju-
risdiction." They appear to me to be
equivalent expressions. But as the
phrase "exclusive legislation" is the
phrase of the Constitution, let us use
that; and I will now ask any gentle-
man in this House, if he can construct
a phrase in the English language which
can better convey the idea of sovereign
power. I confess I cannot. Exclu-
sive legislation must be paramount leg-
islation; it must extend to all persons
and to all things; if it does not, it must
be imperfect, subordinate. If it be ex-
clusive, it must be perfect, complete.
The phrase itself is so strong and full
of meaning, that it seems to me it can-
not be enforced. In my judgment, then,
the Constitution has conferred upon
Congress the full power of government
over the District of Columbia. I would
then ask, can any man conceive the
idea of a government, without associat-
ing with it the notion of sovereign
power? To speak of such a thing
would be an abuse of language, a con-
fusion of thought. The thing would
not be intelligible. You might as well
talk about a judge without jurisdiction,
as a government without sovereign
power in some sort. It is admitted that
Congress has the power of enacting a
code of penal laws for the District, and
that it may inflict the penalty of death
upon those who may violate those laws.
It may shed human blood—take hu-
man life, which is the highest exer-
cise of sovereign power upon earth.
It can do all this, and yet it is gravely
contended, that this same Congress
does not possess the power of disturb-
ing the delicate relations subsisting be-

I admit, Mr. Speaker, most cheerfully
to admit, that all legislation of Con-
gress over the District, as well as over
all other subjects, must be under the
control and limitations of the Consti-
tution. But I challenge any gentleman
in this House to show that clause of
the Constitution, which restricts the
power of Congress over the subject of
slavery in the District of Columbia, or
in the slightest degree derogates from
the scope or extent of that power which
is expressly conferred upon them, by
the grant of exclusive legislation. I
boldly affirm there is none. Will any
gentleman refer me to that clause,
which declares that Congress shall not
take private property for public use,
without just compensation? He who
relies upon that clause, in my judgment,
absolutely surrenders the question.
For, who is there that cannot at once
perceive the manifest difference be-
tween the emancipation of slaves, and
the taking private property for public
uses, without just compensation? But
suppose Congress were to pay their
value to their masters. In that event,
is there one man upon earth who could
entertain a doubt for a single moment?
The gentleman from Richmond City,
a day or two ago, and just as the vote
was about to be taken on this resolu-
tion, addressed to the House a short
argument, but it was a powerful argu-
ment. He stated that slaves in the
District of Columbia, were as much
property as any other goods and chat-
tels; and asked, with the greatest ap-
parent confidence of a negative an-
swer, whether Congress could confiscate
our property? Sir, we will all to
place that question in the negative.
And yet, is it not easy to perceive the
difference between the emancipation
of slaves, which may be an act of strict
justice and of the most imperious ne-
cessity; and the wanton confiscation of
property?

I will not stop here, Mr. Speaker, to
inquire whether there be any difference
between slaves, (human beings,) as
property, and any other goods and
chattels. Nor will I inquire into that
grave question, whether any individual
in society has any right to hold a species
of property, which, from its very na-
ture, may be calculated to destroy the
happiness and security of his neighbor,
and finally to sap and overturn the
very foundations of society. I say I
will not inquire into these subjects—
no, sir, not here, or else where, now or
hereafter—I am no abolitionist—I de-
test and abhor all their schemes. Mr.
Speaker, let the gentleman from Rich-
mond city recollect, that the resolution
to which I object, maintains the position
that the Congress of the United States
does not possess the power to abolish
slavery in the District of Columbia,
under any possible or conceivable cir-
cumstances. For, although the resolu-
tion does not say so in so many
words, there is no exception stated.
The inhibition must, therefore, neces-
sarily be taken to be absolute and un-
iversal. Now, sir, suppose that nine-
tenths or ninety-nine hundredths of the
slave-holders of the District of Colum-
bia were to petition Congress to em-
ancipate their slaves; and at the same
time to pay for them their full value,
—and suppose Congress were perfectly

to do, that the very salvation of the
country depended upon the measure;
yet their hands would be tied—nothing
could be done; and yet the Constitu-
tion confers upon Congress the power
of exclusive legislation over the Dis-
trict. This would be no confiscation.
But gentlemen may object, and say
that Congress does not possess the right
to appropriate money for such a pur-
pose. There certainly can be no reason-
able doubt or question upon this
subject. Congress has the power of
exclusive legislation over the District,
and clearly incidental to this right, is
the right to appropriate money to carry
their legislation into effect. Has not
Congress the right to appropriate money
to erect a Court-House, in which their
laws are to be administered, or to pay
the master the value of a slave who
may be condemned to death, and
actually executed? Most certainly they
have; and their right to appropriate
money for the emancipation of their
slaves, is equally incontestable.
It is admitted on all hands, indeed it
is asserted in one of the resolutions now
under discussion, that the slave-holding
States have full and plenary power
over the subject of slavery within their
limits. Virginia, then, had before
she ceded that part of the District which
lay within her limits, the full power of
emancipating the slaves within that
territory, as well as all other slaves
within her jurisdiction. Well—she
has surrendered to Congress the exclu-
sive jurisdiction over that territory,
without any reservation upon the sub-
ject of slavery. Virginia, then, has not
retained the right to emancipate the
slaves of the District—and gentlemen
say, Congress does not possess the power.
Then, I ask what has become of
it? In what authority is it vested? Is
this important power lost, annihilated?
Perhaps gentlemen may say, it is in the
primary assemblies of the people.
By what act was it transferred from
the Government to the people in their
primary assemblies? When, where,
and how was this act done? If this ar-
gument has any force here, it may be
used as an universal argument against
the exercise of all delegated power: It
is impossible, Mr. Speaker, that such
an anomalous state of things can exist
in any country where there is a regu-
lar organized government. Such a
condition of things seems to me to be
almost preposterous.
Mr. Speaker, I have already said I
am no abolitionist. I abhor and detest
their aims and objects; and I will go
as far as any other gentleman in this
House to protest against the propriety of
all interference on the part of Congress,
on the subject of slavery in the District
of Columbia. I am perfectly, entirely
satisfied that such a step will lead di-
rectly to the severance of this Union.
I maintain, and shall ever maintain,

tion Congress on that subject; that it
is a flagrant breach of faith to the
Southern States, and I hope, most sin-
cerely hope, that Congress will dispose
of all such petitions, with as little cere-
mony as may be consistent with a prop-
er sense of their own dignity.
But, Mr. Speaker, with all these sen-
timents; nevertheless, I could not vote
for the adoption of the resolution to
which I object, without an absolute
surrender of the firmest convictions of
my own judgment, and at the same
time doing the greatest violence to my
own conscience. This I cannot do,
and I hope no circumstances will ever
occur, which will ever tempt me to do
so. I had much rather be a slave at
home, than to have the empty gratifi-
cation of voting with the largest major-
ity.

Mr. Speaker, candor constrains me
to state a sentiment which I honestly
entertain in regard to this painful sub-
ject. Perhaps, sir, the sentiment may
render me odious in the eyes of some
members of this House; though I faintly
hope it may not. It is this: I am one
of those who now think, and have al-
ways believed that slavery was a great
evil; a great curse, sir, if you please,
to this country; a great evil to the slave,
and yet a greater evil to the master.
—Yet I confess I cannot see how it is
possible for us to relieve ourselves from
the calamity. To emancipate them,
and give them equal rights with our-
selves, would be to exterminate the
white population. To emancipate
them, and to place them in an inferior
or degraded condition, would be to
place them in a tenfold worse condition
than they now occupy. It seems to
me, we have no alternative—we must
submit to our destiny.
Mr. Speaker, we all know that a wise
Providence has permitted slavery to
exist, in some form or other from the
earliest records of human society.—
This, I confess, has reconciled me, in
some sort, to that condition of things;
and for one, I am content to wait in
patience until I shall please God, in
the goodness of his providence, to di-
rect things otherwise.

[The following letter, intended for our list,
did not arrive until after our paper was worked
off.]
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
RICHMOND, FEB. 27, 1836.

GEN. LEE was presented, by various
engagements, from giving you his usual
abstract of the proceedings of the Legisla-
ture. You have, however, through the medium
of the newspapers, had the details. On Satur-
day, the Senate finished its action upon the
Expunging Resolutions, at a very late hour,
rejecting all amendments, and passing them
in the identical form in which they were received
from the House. The vote upon the first,
which directs the mode of "Expunging,"
was 19 to 12—one Senator absent upon the "in-
struction" resolution; (the general principle)
25 to 5; upon requesting the Governor to
transmit the resolutions, 21 to 9; and upon the
preamble, 19 to 10.
On Tuesday, the Governor sent in a mes-
sage, respectfully declining to be the organ of
communication with the Senators, and there-
upon a resolution was adopted in vesting the
Speakers of the two Houses to transmit the

to rise, desiring to recommit the bill
to a select committee, with instruc-
tions, and read the instructions, and
the plan of a bill which he proposed
to substitute. The motion to rise was
negatived.
The committee then proceeded with
the consideration of the bill, adopted
certain amendments, reported progress,
and had leave to sit again.
When the committee rose, the House
adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.
The bill forming a new county out
of Shenandoah and Frederick, being
under consideration, Mr. Smith moved
an amendment in the first section
of the bill, striking out the territory
lying west of the Shenandoah Riv-
er.
This motion was supported by
Messrs. Davidson and Smith, and op-
posed by Messrs. Griggs, Almond and
Bare.
Mr. Daniel moved the indefinite
postponement of the bill, and after
some remarks in its support, Mr.
Daniel and against it by Mr. Almond,
the motion was rejected.
The question was then taken on the
amendment and decided in the nega-
tive.
Mr. McCoy moved an amendment,
to strike out the word "Shenandoah,"
the effect of which would be to throw
the proposed new county into the
Frederick congressional district; which
was also rejected; and the bill was or-
dered to be engrossed for a third read-
ing.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.
Twenty-eight bills were read the
second time, and ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading.
A large number of bills received their
first reading; and many reports of
committees were disposed of.
The bill forming a new county of a
part of Frederick, was taken up, on
motion of Mr. Griggs, and after an
ineffectual motion by Mr. Davidson to
lay it on the table, was ordered to be
engrossed for a third reading.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.
A message was received from the
Senate, by Mr. Rives, stating that they
have agreed to the joint resolution
for the election of a Senator of the
United States to supply the vacancy
occasioned by the resignation of John
Tyler, Esq.
On motion of Mr. Wilson of B, the
House agreed to proceed to the execu-
tion of the joint order of the day.
Mr. Garland of M., nominated Wil-
liam C. Rives, Esq. of Albemarle.
Mr. Harris seconded the nomina-
tion.
Mr. Price nominated Joseph S. Wat-
kins, Esq.; but withdrew his nomina-
tion.
Mr. McMullen nominated Mr. Price,
but also withdrew the nomination.
Mr. Mallory stated that in voting for
Mr. Rives, he must not be considered
as thereby sanctioning the expunging
resolutions. Reflecting had confirmed
him as to the propriety of his opposi-
tion to those resolutions. He believed
a majority of his constituents preferred
Mr. R., and that gentleman apart from
his connection with those resolutions,
would be his own choice. He should
therefore vote for Mr. Rives.

DESTRUCTION OF PEKIN IN CHINA,
BY AN EARTHQUAKE.
We have been favored with the fol-
lowing extract of a letter from a young
Baltimorean, now in Valparaiso, which
details some facts respecting the affairs
of Peru and Chili. It also mentions
the report in circulation at Valparaiso
of the destruction of Pekin in China,
and the entire disappearance of one
hundred thousand houses, caused by an
Earthquake, which left nothing but a
black and stagnant pool, where but a
moment before countless thousands
existed in the quiet of unconscious se-
curity. [Balt. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of
Baltimore, now in Valparaiso, dated
NOVEMBER 1, 1835.
"A friend on this Coast about the same
time I had advised you, with but
little or no alteration. In Peru Sal-
vador continues still to retain his hold,
from last advice, and affairs expected
to be brought to a final crisis by this
time. If Santa Cruz, the President of
Bolivia, should prove victorious, it was
thought that Salvador would, after his
defeat, retire to Lima, burn the city,
and take a vessel at Callao, and de-
part vanquished and in peace—leaving
a sad memento to future generations of
his short though tyrannical Govern-
ment.
"The Ulysses, Captain Hobson, was
at Cobija loading copper ores for Eng-
land last month, and whilst there Sal-
vador's sloop of war, the Libertad,
came in the harbor, having landed 150
men up the coast to march around and
take the town in the rear, in which
they succeeded—with the loss of a few
men on each side. Among the Bolivi-
ans killed was the Governor of C.—
They then burnt all the public prop-
erty—not molested any private—destr-
oyed the castle of fort, spiked the guns—
and then embarked on board of the
Libertad and sailed for Callao. With
the exception of a few shoths through
some of the dwellings, no other damage
was perpetrated.
"In Chill we all go on very quietly
and prosperously—although business
is very dull, owing to the disturbances
to leeward, as purchasers for there hold
back.
"We have accounts here stating that
Pekin has been destroyed by an earth-
quake and 100,000 houses engulfed—
—so that where the city stood there is
now a black and stagnant pool."

FROM EAST FLORIDA.
The following is an extract of a letter
from an officer of the Army to his cor-
respondent in this city, dated Fort
Brooke, Tampa Bay, Feb. 13, 1836.
"We arrived here on the 11th, after
a very boisterous passage from New
Orleans. Each day we have been ex-
pecting to start for Fort King, but as
yet have been delayed from time to
time, until we begin to think that we
shall not get there at all. We start this
morning, however, for the woods, and
if we keep on to Wythlacoochee, it will
be very well; if not, why no matter—
There will be a force of 1,000 men to
take the field, of which 450 will be
regulars, and the balance militia. The
prospects of a fight are pretty fair, and
in my next, I hope to inform you that
we have met and captured a great many
Indians."

In addition to the above, we learn
from other sources that Gen. Gaines
had reached Fort Brooke, that the sloop
of War Vandalla was lying 14 miles
below the Fort, not being able to get
nearer; and that, for some days before,
Indian signs had been seen within
12 to 20 miles of the fort. [Nat. Int.]
FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.
The present moment is highly propi-
tious to the rapid extension of our
great national work, the Baltimore and
Ohio Rail-road to the west. The pros-
pect of war has entirely subsided, and
several years experience in the opera-
tions of the Rail-road system be-
tween Baltimore and Harpers-Ferry,
has led to the most important results.
In the first place Engines of great power
and efficiency have been invented
and fully tested, and found to be ad-
mirably adapted to the kind of road
which must be constructed between
this city and the Ohio river, and more
durable than any other kind of loco-
motive Engine hitherto invented. All
the machinery liable to wear and tear
has been brought to such a degree of
perfection and durability, as to render
the transportation of passengers and
produce and merchandise certain and
regular at all times, and in every kind
of weather.
The invention of this Locomotive
Engine is a great desideratum, and
reflects the highest credit upon the
company, and the engineers and machi-
nists in their employment. It is
adapted to the use of anthracite coal,
can generate steam more rapidly and
in greater quantity than any ever tried;
the tubes in the boiler are not liable to
be injured by the action of the fire, as
in the ordinary Locomotive, and finally
all the wearing parts being case hard-
ened, are much more durable.
The wheels and axes have, by a se-
ries of improvements, been rendered
so perfect as to ensure their daily use
for years without repair.
The House discussed the North Caro-
lina contested election, and several pri-
vate Bills, but nothing important was
done.

GOV. TYLER'S RESIGNATION.
The following communication was
received from the Hon. JOHN TYLER,
and was laid before the Senate:
WASHINGTON, FEB. 29, 1836.
Sir,—I beg leave, through you, to
inform the Senate, that I have on this
day, resigned into the hands of the
General Assembly of Virginia, for
seasons fully made known to it, my
seat in the Senate of the United States,
as a Senator from that State. This an-
nunciation is now made, so as to en-
able the Senate, at its earliest pleasure,
to fill such vacancies in the several
committees as may be created by my
resignation.
In taking leave of the body over
which you preside, I should be faith-
less to the feelings of my heart, if I
did not frankly confess that I do so
with no ordinary emotions. I look to
the body itself as the representative
of those federative features of our sys-
tem, to preserve which unimpaired has
been the unceasing object of my pub-
lic life. I separate from many with
whom I have been associated for years,
and part with friends whose recollection
I shall cherish to the close of my
life. These are sacrifices which it gives
me pain to make. Be pleased to
assure the Senate that I carry with
me into retirement sentiments of re-
spect towards its members, and that
in bidding them adieu, I extend to
each and all my best wishes for their
health, happiness and long life.
I have the honor to be, &c.
Your most obt. servant,
JOHN TYLER.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.
Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
WASHINGTON, FEB. 28, 1836.
"With every minute you do change your
mind."
"And call him noble that was now your hate,
"Him vile, that was your garland." [Carolinean].
"The expunging resolutions" of the
legislature of Virginia having been
transmitted to the Senators in Con-
gress of that State, to-morrow or the
next day Mr. Tyler will probably re-
sign his seat in the United States Sen-
ate. Mr. Leigh, entertaining opin-
ions somewhat diverse from those of
his colleague upon the question of ob-
scurity to legislative resolutions, will
retain his seat, at least until the close
of the present session, and in the mean
time will address to his constituents a
letter explanatory of the course he has
determined to pursue.
This will leave a seat in the Senate
open for another administration Sen-
ator, and gives that body to the party
in power. Of this there is no doubt.
The Senator to be supplied will prob-
ably be Mr. Rives. It makes but little
difference who it may be. But there
is a question involved in this matter
which is of importance, and that is, is
Virginia bound to the car of Martin
Van Buren?—and is this act of her
legislature to be taken as a proof that
that State is hopelessly fallen from her
old integrity? This I say it is far more
important subject of enquiry than who
shall occupy a seat in the Senate from
that State.
It was only a short time since the
legislature of Virginia was opposed to
this same kind of action on the part of
its Senators, which now it recommends.

all their influence the other way, are
now in the ranks of the "instructions-
lists," and the majority in the two
houses of the legislature is so meagre
to make it a matter of doubt, (if not
to make the imputation a positive in-
sult,) if indeed it speaks the voice of
the people of that State, upon this
particular subject.
"What a state of things is here dis-
closed! How can a man of the up-
rightness, the ability, the discrimina-
tion, the worth of Tyler arrive at the
conclusion as to his duty now, which
he has formed at this crisis? For one,
I cannot blame him, or impugn his
wisdom.
"John Tyler is one of the most able
and influential members of the Sen-
ate of the United States. He is a
scholar of great attainments, an orator
of much persuasive eloquence, a states-
man of long experience, a politician
of singular purity—a gentleman of
spotless honor, and a man of undoubt-
ed honesty, probity and uprightness.—
Such a man is not fit to represent the
interests of a State, which forgets her
own interests so far as to compromise
them in a corrupt bargain with an
administration like that which is now at
the head of this government,—and
which seeks to perpetuate its princi-
ples, by lending its influence to pro-
mote the designs of a demagogue more
dangerous because less bold and open
than itself.—Mr. Tyler has not desert-
ed his State, has his State deserted
him? If so, the worst will prove their
own.
I refrain from all observations upon
the unconstitutionality of the course
chosen by Mr. Tyler: it is not for me
to write a stricture upon the official
conduct of one so gifted and so wor-
thy. He acts now as he always
does, honestly. My present object
was but to state the fact of his in-
tention to resign, as a matter of news.
Comments will naturally follow, here-
after.
The Senate did not sit yesterday.—
The House discussed the North Caro-
lina contested election, and several pri-
vate Bills, but nothing important was
done.
O.
Considerable excitement prevails in
Washington in relation to Mr. Wise of
Virginia, who is reported on Tuesday
last to have met the Speaker of the
House of Representatives coming out
of the Hall, and to have applied to him
highly insulting remarks stigmatizing
him as personally a tyrant, &c. &c.
Perhaps something may grow out of
this.—We have recently feared that
the violent course of Mr. Wise, whilst
he was doing no manner of good,
would ultimately lead him into difficul-
ties at which his enemies would rejoice.
All our fears on this head have been

Good news from Annapolis.—We
are much gratified to learn from An-
napolis, and we trust that none of our
readers will be less so, that the act
authorizing the City of Baltimore to sub-
scribe three millions of dollars in aid
of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
has passed both branches of the Legisla-
ture. The preliminary step being taken
and the way cleared, the City will
now, no doubt, promptly accept of the
power thus conferred, to secure the
completion of this, to her all-important
work. Let her authorities promptly
take order for the vigorous prosecution
and early completion of this work—
the full consciousness that the comple-
tion of that work is the one thing need-
ful to her commercial prosperity, and
the thing that will place that prosperity
on a sure foundation, out of the reach
of rivalry. [Balt. Pat.]

FIRE.—On the night of Sunday last,
a fire broke out in the counting room
of the Times newspaper; at Wheeling,
Va. which destroyed printing materials,
paper, &c. to the amount of about
\$500, and damaged the building, owned
by Messrs. Godfrey, to a similar amount,
before it could be subdued. Mr. J.
Baker, druggist, who occupied a part
of the lower story, was also somewhat
injured, probably to the amount of
\$100. It was not known how the fire
had originated.

Robbery of the Methodist Church—
six hundred and fifty dollars stolen.—
We learn that a room in the basement
of the Methodist Church in Cumber-
land street was entered on Thursday
night, and a drawer robbed of the amount,
or thereabouts, specified above. There
was no breaking of doors, and there
is scarcely room for doubt that the
robbery was perpetrated by some
one entirely at home on the premises.
The Sexton, a colored man, was sus-
pected, and brought before the Mayor
for examination, but no evidence ap-
pearing to incriminate him, he was dis-
charged. It is stated that the plundered
notes were selected with due delibera-
tion—the robber taking one hundred
dollar notes, several fifties, twenties,
tens, &c. This was a prudent scheme
to avoid detection, and shows a degree
of skill in such matters as does not
occur in the present act of villainy to be
the first in the history of the offender.
There was, we learn, upwards of seven
thousand dollars in the case from which
the stolen money was taken, and which
was doubtless known to the robber.—
We would add that it is the duty of
those to whom the money was intrusted
to publish a statement of the case
that the public may know the exact
amount of the loss, and the circum-
stances connected with the robbery.
[Folk Beacon.]

Kanawha Lyceum.—The following
question will be discussed at the next
meeting of the Institution.—Resolved
that the resolution on the Journal of the
Lyceum, condemnatory of the science
of Phrenology, be expunged therefrom,
"by causing black lines to be
drawn around the resolution, as it
stands in the original Manuscript Jour-
nal," and these words plainly written
across the face of the said resolution
and entry—EXPUNGED by order of
the Lyceum.

We regret that uncontrollable cir-
cumstances prevented us from attend-
ing the annual meeting of the Virginia
Temperance Society, on Tuesday
evening last, 18th ult. We understand
that eloquent and instructive addresses
were delivered by Rev. Mr. Plummer,
Rev. Mr. Converse, S. S. Baxter, Esq.,
and Mr. Charles Yale. The meeting
was well attended, and the results en-
couraging to the friends of the cause.
[Rich. Cour.]

M. L. Bevan, Esq. has been elected
President of the Board of Directors of
the Old Bank of the United States,
vice N. Biddle, Esq. resigned. Mr.
Biddle has been elected President of
the state institution.

Fridays and Saturdays, in the House
of Representatives, are called "Mr.
Whitely's days"—that is, they are
days devoted to business.—Can a high-
er compliment be paid to the industri-
ous and indefatigable member from
Ohio, who is worth more to the country
than all the speech-makers and long-
talkers in the House put together!
[Alex. Gaz.]

A letter from our Annapolis corres-
pondent announces the arrival there of
His Britannic Majesty's brig of war
Wanderer, from Rio de Janeiro, having
on board Mr. Fox, British Minister to
the United States. [Balt. Amer.]

Mammot Oo.—The celebrated animal
from Scioto valley, was slaughtered
at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d ult.
It weighed 3,375 lbs. gross, and up-
wards of 2,600 nett.

One of the persons recently tried by
the French Chamber of Peers, for partici-
pating in the late disturbances in
various parts of France, was Dr. Arthur
J. Beaumont, a native of New York.

Arkansas is respectfully knocking at
the door of the Union for admission.—
Her conduct is a contrast to that of
Michigan, who attempts rudely to push
in without ceremony.

Vermont Erect!—The Anti-Masonic
Convention and the Whig Convention,
have both agreed to support Gen. Wm.
H. Harrison for President, and Francis
Granger, Esq. for Vice-President.

Texian papers of the 10th January,
speak of Col. Crockett's activity in
that country, and not of his death as
heretofore reported.

The Legislature of the State of
the 20th ult. nominated a candidate for
Gen. Mascomb's new Reg. called
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THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1836.

Our Rail Road. The locomotive engine intended for the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, arrived at Harpers-Ferry on Monday last, and was placed on the track.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS. It should be remembered, by voters under the house-keeper and tax-paying clause of the constitution, that their votes will not be received at the polls unless they have actually paid the tax of the preceding year.

The Martinsburg Republicans, in noticing the late Whig meeting, in this place, says: "We have understood that the result of the deliberation was the nomination of Messrs. Dr. Henry Boteler and J. Davenport, Esq., as the champions to contend for the prize."

GOV. TYLER'S RESIGNATION. On Monday the 29th ult. the Hon. John Tyler resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. His letter of resignation, addressed to the Senate, will be found in another column.

OUR ANNAPOLES CORRESPONDENTS. The celebrated anti-slavery meeting, was held at Annapolis, on the 22d ult. 376 lbs. gross, and up-...

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. The University of Virginia has 246 students—175 of them from this state, 16 from...

THE "LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW," a measure of great value and importance to men in business, is likely to be adopted in Pennsylvania.

How Pious.—Thompson's letter to Garrison, says, "Hell must have given nine cheers for Gov. McDuffie," when he delivered his last message.

MR. WALKER, of Mississippi, has taken his seat in the U. S. Senate.

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VIRGINIA, to wit: At the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1836.

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SPLENDID LOTTERIES. VA. LEBURG LOTTERY. No 1 for 1836, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 24th April, 1836.

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NOW IS THE TIME! FROM the stirring encouragement the proprietors have met with in the sale of their tickets, they have some assurances that they may have it in their power to draw...

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TO JOHNSMEN Blacksmiths. I WISH to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, of sober habits and one that is master of his trade. To such a one I will give constant employment and liberal wages.

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Public Sale. WILL be sold, on Friday the 10th April, at the subscriber's residence, about half way between Smithfield and the White House, the following property:

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