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BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

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NO. 52.

### THE DEW-DROP AND THE STREAM.

THE BRIDES WITH GOLDEN COLLARS  
 And melody was heard around,  
 When near a stream, a dew-drop shed  
 Its lustre on a violet's head.

While trembling to the breeze it hung,  
 The streamlet, as it rolled along,  
 The beauty of the morn confessed,  
 And thus the sparkling pearl addressed—

"Sister, little drop, rejoice thy may,  
 For all a beautiful and gay—  
 Creation wears her coronal dress,  
 And smiles in all her loveliness,  
 And with thee, dew-drop, I am glad,  
 That little flower, to be so glad,  
 Thy lustre with a gem might vie;  
 While trembling in its purple eye."

"You may rejoice, indeed, 'tis true,"  
 Replied the radiant drop of dew.  
 "You will, no doubt, as you move,  
 To blossom buds a blessing prove;  
 But when the sun descends below,  
 I'll have you draw me to the sky;  
 And, thus, I'll have you to the sky;  
 But, but refresh'd a humble flower!"

"Hold!" cried the stream, "nor thus repine,  
 For well 'tis known a power divine,  
 Subverts the sun's rays by the night,  
 Hath made the dew-drop and the stream.  
 That small thou art, I'll allow;  
 No mark of Heaven's contempt art thou;  
 Thou hast received a humble flower,  
 And done according to thy power.  
 All things that are, both great and small,  
 One glorious Author form'd them all.  
 This thought may all reproaches quell,  
 What serves His purpose serves His will."

### INDEPENDENT MOVING CLAN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARPER-FERRY, Jan. 13th, 1838.

**BROTHERS:**  
 The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Independent Moving Clan, to request of you for publication, copies of the address and appropriate addresses delivered by you on the 10th inst. (the anniversary of our order), take pleasure in making known to you—the wish of the Society, and hope you will find it convenient to comply with their request.

M. GALLAHER,  
 W. J. STEPHENS,  
 H. HERRINGTON,  
 To S. B. SOUTHERLAND, P. O. and Dr. J. GARY, G. C.

HARPER-FERRY, Jan. 13th, 1838.

**BROTHERS:**

We have just been honored by the reception of your note, as a committee of our beloved Clan, requesting copies of the address we had the pleasure of delivering to them on the 10th inst. In reply we would say, that though circumstances, of which you are well aware, prevented our remarks from possessing the interesting detail generally looked for in addresses of the kind, yet, as it is the wish of the Society to see them in print, we cheerfully transmit you the requested copies.

Yours, Friends and Fellow-Glassmen,  
 S. B. SOUTHERLAND,  
 JAMES GARY.

To Brothers M. GALLAHER, W. J. STEPHENS and HIRAM HERRINGTON, Committee.

### REMARKS OF DR. JAMES GARY,

Addressed to the Independent Moving Clan, on the 10th inst. at Harper-Ferry, Va.

**FELLOW-GLASSMEN:**—I deem it my duty, as Chief-stain of this beloved Clan, to address a few plain remarks to you before we conclude these ceremonies. To say that I am rejoiced to meet you again, within these walls, on an occasion like the present, is to express but the tithe of what I feel. It is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure and gratification; that the surmises of our opponents, who, in their great wisdom, thought that we never would celebrate our anniversary, have proved utterly fallacious; and that our cause, which has Friendship inscribed on its sacred banner, has triumphed over difficulties and surmounted many obstacles which were calculated to impede its progress.

It seems to me passing strange, that so laudable an object could excite feelings of hostility in the breast of any rational individual. For there never yet lived a man, no matter how excellent his situation in life, who did not require the aid and counsel of a faithful friend. The testimony of the Roman Emperor will confirm the truth of this assertion. When a senator addressing his family, the afflicted Augustus said, he exclaiming, "Alas! these things would not have occurred, if my friends were living." The great Alexander felt deeply the value of friendship; when in reply to some persons who enquired where his treasure was, he said, "In the hearts of my friends."

It is to be regretted that an acquisition of such immense importance as true friendship, should be so difficult to obtain; that even the wisest and good Societies should be compelled, when building a house of small dimensions, to rely to one who enquired why so great a man was building so small a house. [I think you have articles in press!] Would to God that I could fill even this with sincere friends!

We may acquire wealth by industry, and perseverance; fame, honor and glory by deeds of noble daring. Yes, Brethren, we may be rich, honored, and enrolled on the page of fame, and still want the greatest of earthly treasures, a true and sincere friend; one who would admonish us of our danger, rebuke our errors, point out our faults, applaud and encourage our virtuous resolves; one to whom we could with confidence, entrust our secret thoughts, in whose bosom our tale of sorrow

would find real sympathy, whose encouraging and bright smiles would dispel the gloomy mists of care and trouble that often surrounds the best of us; yes, whose fidelity could be relied on in our most trying emergencies.

There was great, wealthy, and powerful, yet it appears, that among the immense multitude that accompanied him in his celebrated expedition against Greece, there was but one who had the moral courage to give him true and sincere advice. While thousands urged him on, and flattered him with the idea of an easy victory, this noble, upright, and sincere friend, told him that his army, owing to its numbers and other circumstances, was calculated to defeat itself, and the issue proved the truth of the assertion.

It appears, then, that friends are but few on earth, and should, therefore, when met with, be held in the highest estimation. So congenial to the human constitution and heart is a friend, that though often long sought after, and in vain, we are never willing to give up the pursuit. This should not be a cause of surprise, for, among the many beautiful, fair, and precious objects which the beneficent hand of the Creator has presented to our view, there is none which can vie with the face of a faithful friend, in any respect, disease, and sickness. Sweet are the notes of warbling birds, but sweeter far the voice of a faithful friend, especially, if it greets our ear, while stretched on the agonizing and sleepless bed of sickness.

"I had a friend whom I never can forget,  
 An early friend, a friend of my old day,  
 A friend in my youth, friend in my misery too,  
 My comforter, my counselor, and guide,  
 My joy in grief, my second bliss in joy,  
 Companion in my young desires, to doubt  
 My course in each pursuit."

Well do I remember our meeting spots, and the chosen sacred hours where and when we interchanged, with our restraint, the inmost secrets of our hearts. It was our custom to retreat to a favorite grove, situated on the side of verdant hills, when the sun had set, and the silver moon appeared and shed her glorious beams all around; when the stars studied like so many bright gems, the clear blue sky; when not a sound was to be heard, save that of the lone breeze sighing o'er the hill, the murmuring of the feathered tribes rustling in the branches, or the rush of the limpid stream, which meandered in romantic windings in the green and fertile valley below, and mourned over our mutual sorrows, or exulted o'er our bright prospects, dwelt on hopes of future bliss, and soared aloft on the wings of fancy, while we cast beneath us the clouds of despair, and the soul-subduing cares and strife of earth, and meditate on things and scenes beyond its leaden influence.

And though the broad Atlantic now rolls between us, and many years have passed away since we held one another, still my heart thrills with the most pleasing emotions.

At dewy eve, with lingering eye looks back,  
 O'er the bright spots of that familiar track,  
 Which erst we trod with careless steps and ease.

These were delightful scenes and hours, the recollection of which neither time, nor place, nor circumstance can efface. Yes, Brethren, there are relics of joy, Bright dreams of the past, Which she cannot destroy.

The enjoyment of similar feelings and delight, is within the reach of every one in this assembly, if he cultivates the virtue of friendship, true and genuine friendship, not that hollow and insincere kind, which clings to us in prosperity and forsakes us in adversity. I give to this, believe me, that the hours spent together by the members of this Clan, shall never be forgotten, and that the ties which bind us together shall be lasting as our lives; and, if accidental, choice, or necessity should separate us, the recollection of the halcyon associations which we have formed, will come upon us like music's dying tone, breathing a peace that the virtue of earth is not than Heaven.

Now, true and sincere friendship can exist only between the good and the virtuous. You might as well attempt to write on friendly terms, sheep with goats, bees with hornets, as to form bonds of amity between the virtuous and the vicious. You should be cautious, therefore, not to admit men into your Society, without being thoroughly acquainted with their character.

Vice is contagious: You should, therefore, keep aloof from its habitual and determined votaries, as you would from those bodies which are affected by pestilential diseases.

Our Society is not established on worldly, exclusive, or mercenary considerations; no, it rests on the broad foundation of charity and brotherly love; we wish to reform the vicious and encourage the virtuous, without regard to place, country, religion, or political sentiment. These principles emanate from God and tend to God; and whatever is based upon them must be good.

By following these principles, you will learn to love and cherish one another on Earth, as I trust you will do eternally in Heaven.

While we should be ever ready to entertain the most friendly feelings to all our fellow beings, and to extend to them the hand of charity on all proper and requisite occasions, let us remember, that the love which should exist

between our chosen members, should be such as to enable us to become poor, as if we were only one spirit,—"Irena vultu alique idem nullo ea demum frena amicitia est." Then may we justly sing, "How good and how pleasant 'tis for brethren to dwell in unity!"

The world may say that we should entertain no particular friendship, because it takes an exclusive hold of the heart, and begets envy. This is an erroneous idea. They who dwell a-pace, worldlings, and who desire to be above the law, and who require union among themselves, as all others do, who are engaged in any laudable or arduous undertaking. By this means they stimulate, encourage, and assist, and finally conduct one another to virtue. Much might be said on this head, but the limits which I have precribed for my remarks will not allow it.

Men who walk on level ground need not lend each other a helping hand, whilst they who travel over a steep and slippery path, must cling together, in order to proceed with safety. It will not be denied, I presume, that the paths of the world are steep, rugged, and beset with many obstacles; so that it is necessary for those who would travel over them without wearying, to stick close together, and to have the aid of virtue and union. In the world, all men are not directed by the same views, nor actuated by the same principles. We must, therefore, separate ourselves from it, and form friendships and relations that accord with our several professions. This particularly, it is true, begets a partiality, but it is a holy partiality, which creates no other distinction, but that of which necessity should exist between the good and the evil.

Our Lord and Saviour loved St. John with a special friendship. How tenderly did St. Paul cherish Timothy, and St. Peter St. Mark! St. Gregory of Nazianzen, boasts frequently in his writings, of the peculiar friendship which he entertained for St. Basil. In one place, he states, "It seems that in one and the other of us, there is but one soul dwelling in two bodies. Each of us has one only object, the cultivation of virtue, and to accommodate all the designs of our lives to future hopes."

Here is an example worthy of your attention and imitation. Who then, with justice or reason, can oppose a particular society, established for the promotion of friendship and virtue, when sustained by such holy and unexceptionable authorities.

But there are some things, Brethren, which tend very much to obstruct the formation of friendship, and diminish that which may have been created, and which are, contemptuously, the insidious office of—expressions of contempt, sarcastic remarks, unnecessary contradictions, bitter and malignant jests, are well calculated to lessen our esteem and respect for those who indulge in such a course. Be complaintant, then, my friends, and this amiable trait alone, will promote even your worldly interest, more than will knowledge, or any other accomplishment.

An eloquent and moral writer says, that "complaisance renders a person amiable, an equanimity, and an inferiority acceptable."

Pride and anger are also obstacles in the way of friendship; let them find a resting place within your breast, but let their best antidote, those two virtues which shine so brightly in our Redeemer, and which he so strenuously recommended, namely, meekness and humility, take full possession of your hearts. "Learn of me," saith Jesus, "for I am meek and humble of heart."

Humility will perfect you with respect to God, and meekness, with regard to men. These two virtues may be well illustrated by two well known substances, Balm and Oil of Olives. The Balm, which always sinks beneath all other things, represents humility, and the Oil of Olives, which ever swims above, meekness; which surmounts every obstacle, and which is very appropriately termed by a good and wise man, "the very flower of Charity."

God grant that your hearts may be appointed with the mystical unction of meekness and humility. It will guard it effectually against the heat, rage, and burning, which injuries or opposition are wont to produce.

The holy and illustrious Patriarch, Joseph, when sending back his brethren from Egypt to his father's house, gave them the following advice only, "Be not angry by the way." I say the same to you, brethren. This wretched life is at best, I hope, but a tedious journey to a happy life to come. Let us not, then, be angry with one another by the way, but walk peaceably, meekly, and charitably, with our companions. For St. James tells us emphatically, "that the anger of man worketh not the justice of God."

It is best to deny entrance even to just and reasonable anger, for being once admitted, it is with difficulty ejected. It enters as a twig, and in a short time becomes a beam. If it ever gain the sight of you, it turns into hatred. It nourishes itself under a thousand and false pretences. Banish, then, my brethren and friends, anger and pride, and let the salutary and conservative principles of meekness and humility occupy their place, and rely upon your career through life will be happy, and your hearts "filled with that peace which the world cannot give."

### ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Independent Moving Clan, at Harper-Ferry, January 10th, 1838.

BY SILAS B. SOUTHERLAND.

**FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHERS:**  
 The duty devolving on me on this occasion might well intimidate an older speaker and a more matured and experienced judgment. I have arisen in this sacred place to unveil and defend the doctrine of an Order which has to-day, for the second time, been presented to this community, a Community, in which any of us, Brethren, are proud to recognize acquaintances and friends; and many of us, indeed, those nearer ties of nature and of blood—in short, a community that we wish not to deceive. But, Fellow-Citizens, while my mind would involuntarily shrink from this task, a view of the nature of our Order, and of its objects and similar objects, induces me to attempt to give you a congratulatory address on the return of the Anniversary of our excellent Institution.

No virtuous feeling predominates more in the human bosom than Gratitude, a lively appreciation of benefits conferred, and a sincere thankfulness to the generous source from whence they have emanated. Hence, the custom of all Nations, from time immemorial, of celebrating the return of events which have been glorious in their history;—and by no people is this hallowed rite more observed than by our own countrymen.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,  
 Who never to himself hath said,  
 'This is my own, my native land?'"

Far, far distant, indeed, must be the day that will witness a return of our ever-memorable 4th of July, without the American Balm swelling full with the pride of its emotions, and each pulse of the heart throbbing in lofty gratitude to that Supreme God, who served the first of Washington and his great countrymen to achieve the freedom and independence that we now enjoy. And my assembled auditory, so long as the sacred banner of FRIENDSHIP, MODERITY, VIRTUE, and CHARITY, shall unfurl its spotless folds to the winds of Heaven, so long will the 10th day of January, be held holy and reverential by every inmate of a Maclvor Lodge.

On this day, so long as our Institution shall survive, will he who has knelt at its altar, and acknowledged and felt the benign influence of its precepts and its practices, looking back with grateful remembrance upon its eventful origin, strain his aching eyes far into the dim and distant future, while his heart shall earnestly beseech the great Upholder of the Universe for its future fate and destiny. Brethren, what that destiny may be, is not given to us to know, but allowing the force of human reason, your hearts will accord and testify the sincerity of my own, and I tell you it will be formed from our own conduct.

And the calamities of war and the sufferings of other nations, the majestic multitude of her people are reposing in peace—surrounded by every blessing that a beneficent Providence can bestow. Let us cast our eyes over this land, green with the propitious dew of Heaven, and teeming with the labour of happy men; let us listen for a moment to the cheerful activity of its citizens, the careless ease of its fields, its gaze upon the sails of its commerce as they kiss the breeze of every sea, and list to the hoarse thunder of its arms as they roll on every ocean—let us turn to its literature, its learning, and eloquence—the eye of the philanthropist is astonished and delighted as it falls upon the majestic domes and towering spires of temples reared in every State; for the panorama of the happiness and comfort of man;—the learning of this propagation, floats free like the unchained waters of its rivulets and streams; the arts and sciences have accompanied the flight of its exulting eagle;—and its eloquence, beautiful, lofty, and sublime, as pure as ever fell on the ears of Rome's grave Senators, or echoed sweetly in her Parthenon and Senate House;—yes, such is the glory and the pride of America; the land of liberty, of learning and of song, and yet the United States has among her worthy and patriotic citizens more than that thousand who are attached to secret societies.

But to return more particularly to the society which claims our attention on this occasion, I may be allowed to say, that while other institutions take much pleasure in proclaiming their ancient and venerable origin, it is the object of peculiar pride with us to commend ours by the benefits it confers and the general good it produces.

A Maclvor Lodge is a virtuous world-institution, and no man can enter it without being struck with the spirit of friendship that pervades its deliberations, as well as the chaste and sublime ceremonies which attend its initiation. The first lesson there taught is, that we are all members of one Family, acknowledging "one Supreme Head, by whose command, it is our imperative duty to render willing obedience; and no matter how different fortune may have placed us in life, no matter what variances may exist in our religious or political creeds, we are instructed and feel that it is good for us to mingle amicably and lovingly together, in the bonds of that fellowship, whereof the world knoweth nothing. And our mutual dependence and equality of origin and ultimate end is

most significantly and impressively illustrated by the most significant and impressive rites and ceremonies, that cold indeed, must be the heart, and benighted the mind, that is not amazed with the elegance and symmetry of our moral temple, and eager to take up his abode within the fair proportions of its vigils.

Here then, is the good that it produces,—it softens the sternest hearts into a tender and confiding receptacle of friendship and benevolence. It serves to make men less jealous of each other in ordinary transactions, less endeavoring to outdo one another in the display of one covetous with the happiness of the other. And, had the principles of this Society deeper hold in the hearts of our fellow citizens generally, we would see the spirit of broil and of quarrel less encouraged in our land—our morality would stand on a firmer and more elevated ground; the spirit of kind fellowship would arise from its degradation, and throw a blessed halo over the thoughts and feelings of our lives.

Go to the bed chamber of the brother who with disease has prostrated, and there behold Maclvorship—see it like a guardian angel, whispering comfort and consolation, and performing every duty that affection can suggest. But even here its influence does not cease; no, should death prevail and hurry him from among us to the unbroken stillness of the grave, our Society would then be found consoling the widow and the orphan, and endeavoring to make the loss of friends and relatives less poignant and deplorable. All this is the work of the institution at whose shrine we have pledged our hearts to devotion, and whose principles we love, because they teach us the dignity of virtues which adorn and dignify humanity.

Yes, such is Maclvorship! Such are the benefits it confers—the good it produces.

Within the scope of our fair motto, are comprehended all the Virtues; and they are the foundation of our building—the very pillars on which rest the grand superstructure of our moral edifice;—so much is the benevolence struck with the longues of the design, and the powerful lessons of moral wisdom that they inculcate, that the soul, awed into a holy and profound admiration, is rendered pliable; and is thus made ready to receive the instruction that our Order teaches every man that finds admission into its temple.

Brethren, Charity is the main spring of our faith—the rock on which we as M'lvors must find refuge; then, let us endeavor with diligence and perseverance to practice it fully; for, let us remember, that in that sacred volume which we have this day publicly exhibited, we are told that "though we speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not Charity, we are become as sounding brass or as a tinkling cymbal." Nor that kind of charity which merely consists in bestowing alms on those that are needy and poor, but rather that heaven-born principle which is giving all the warm and generous feelings of our hearts freely to our fellow men—whose origin we find in that unequalled exclamation upon the cross—"Father, forgive them!" It is the charity that existed among the apostles, which copied his great original—looking kindly upon the weakness and faults of our brethren, not goading or tantalizing them because of their infirmities, but trying to direct by gentle means the wanderings of their footsteps. And let too, my Brethren, the important fact be ever fresh in our minds, that among the most prominent characteristics of the Clan of Scotland, from whose ancient trunk we claim descent, was the virtue of Charity;—and that the strong cords that bound them together; the great moving principles of their strength in war, their harmony and fellowship in peace. It is truly a pleasing task for me to have taken the name of these hardy men to search their history and behold the many virtues which adorned their character; though rude, barbarous, and unacquainted with the finer polish of civilized life, it is a compliment well due to them to say, that by no people of ancient or modern times were pledges held more inviolable, or the sanctity of truth more honored and respected.

Verging to the close of my duty, I am now called to note a fact, whose existence is much to be regretted, yet it is nevertheless true, that we, in common with all human institutions, have been imposed on and injured by unworthy professors of our doctrines and beliefs. It is not long since we announced the name and form of our order to the public, and it was to have been hoped that we might have escaped this evil to this time. But, my Brethren, has such been the case? Alas! No! Depraved hearts and wicked heads have found way into our order; but this should not discourage us; for, look even at christianity itself, and see how she has been degraded by this ignominious and lowly imposture, as time itself—Religion's kind and holy sister. While the pride and the grandeur of the ancient world have sunk into insignificance—while Rome, Carthage, Troy, and Persopolis have dwindled away into wild and almost barren wastes, this order stands like a great eastern pyramid, untouched by years

and unscathed by time; it has come down from generation to generation; it has seemed indeed to approximate very near to immortality, having stood the test of ages, and outlived all human institutions of cotemporary date; and yet the apostles of Free Masonry are well worn by the vilest of men. Then, shall we be judged by a few reckless and immoral members who once had the privilege of fellowship with us? No! The fate of human affairs forbid it. The holiest things have been handled by unclean hands, and foul feet have polluted the treasures of the sacred character.

Curiosity, my friends, enters largely into the feelings of us all when any thing new is presented to us, and more especially when this novelty is cloaked with secrecy. Many are no doubt ready to inquire, why this public exhibition—why this dazzling show and parade? Is there any meaning in these different forms observed and emblem worn? Or is it a mere copying of other societies, without being able to assign good and sufficient reasons for the same? I say, no doubt this recreation has been started; Americans are a reasoning and scrutinizing people. The framers of our Government judged well, as experience has well proven, when they made choice of and adopted purely republican principles for its direction, all control, preferring plainness and simplicity to all the nominal distinctions, pomp and show of the country from which they had originated.

We can, however, my friends, adduce the best of arguments in favor of all that has to-day excited your curiosity. It is true, that these arguments are not made known to the world; it is not necessary that they should be—but allow me to assure you in candour and sincerity, that what may seem to you unmeaning show, is far different to us—not a ceremony that you have beheld, form used, or emblem worn on this occasion, but what to the mind of every enquiring member of our institution conveys the most useful and important lessons, and that too in a language stronger than words; words fall on the ear and are soon forgotten, no matter what solemnity they may have been said, or how impressive the circumstances with which they may have been connected. But otherwise with the usages and emblems of this order; they are constantly before us, and continually remind us by the most impassioned, and thrilling, though speechless eloquence, of duties incumbent upon us to our God, our country, and our fellow-men.

Other societies may have made use of ceremonies somewhat similar to our own; and they no doubt have excellent reasons for adopting them. We do not pretend to understand the nature of these reasons, but we are well satisfied with the causes which have prompted us to similar forms. If fellow-citizens are, then, pleased to think this copying, I am sure I can answer for my brethren of this Order, in saying that, as we love the enjoyment of our own opinions on many other matters, we should be exceedingly liberal, had we the slightest objection to you enjoying yours. We only ask such confidence in the truth of what we have said to you, as our character as honest and upright men, really demand.

And you, my fellow-country-men, will you urge these and the additional objection to our society, that your sex is prohibited from joining in its councils, and adding your excellent and useful aid to our efforts in relieving and ameliorating suffering humanity? Oh, surely, not! Woman's kind heart needs no incentive but its own dictates and impulses to urge her to deeds of nobleness and benevolence. Woman mingles mostly in those circles, regularly congenial to those tender feelings which add dignity as well as holy philanthropy to her character. But not so with man; his intercourse is so general and diversified that almost every generous feeling of his breast is soon blunted. It prompts many and often incentives to interesting duties. This alone, I think, my fair and attentive friends, should be sufficient to disarm you of every objection that you may have conceived against societies of our description; and be assured, that no good M'lvor, no strict member of our society, will or can fail to perform every social and friendly relation with that kind attention which should ever characterize the Husband or Parent.

Time, fellow-citizens—oh, that great sea in which all the actions of men are eventually reflected—will disclose the truth or the falsehood of what we have this day declared to you. This truth, this solemn and self-evident truth, has governed me in all that I have spoken on this occasion; and we are willing to abide the strict scrutiny of all-searching time. Brethren, let us then go on in the practice of those virtues which our noble institution teaches us, and future years shall give us fame, as famous by the holy and heroic principles of Independent Maclvorship. Go on! and that supreme and eternal Providence that hath thus for preserved and blessed us, will be our shield and safe-guard in each coming day of trial.

General Washington died at Mount Vernon, December 11th, 1799, in the 68th year of his age—thirty-eight years since.

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHAMBERSBURG, VA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1850.

White Suffrage.—In Pennsylvania negroes are permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, in certain cases—a property qualification, we believe. This right, always denied by Virginians, begins to be brought in question in some of the free States. In a case of contested election, before the court of Quarter Sessions, at Doylestown, Pa., last week, Judge Fox delivered the opinion of the Court, upon the question whether a negro in that State has a right to vote. The decision was—that a negro had no right to vote—that he was not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution—and that the right of suffrage is restricted by that instrument to citizens.

This decision, we hope, for the honor of the State, will be followed up by responsible opinions and decisions from all the people and judicial tribunals of that respectable Commonwealth. Negro suffrage forms a main topic upon the political education of Pennsylvania, as well as upon that of some of the more northern States, which we would be pleased to see speedily eradicated. The right of suffrage, in a democratic government, is a privilege which is not to be granted to the white man—is now denied to a large portion of the citizens of Virginia—and certainly should never be exercised by the negro under any circumstances in a government and a community of white men. Our country was purchased with the blood of the public men, and to him we are indebted for its preservation and prosperity. By the genius and the courage of the white man; all our sacred institutions have been secured, are now upheld, and must ever be preserved. The negro is totally unfit, by nature, to effect ought in the field, or in the halls of legislation. But, apart from natural or moral considerations, what could be more abortive to pure tastes and refined feelings, than crowds of fifty negroes round the polls on election days? This right of suffrage in the negro, is wrong, politically, morally and socially, and can only be tolerated by a great sacrifice of the prerogatives marked out by the laws of nature, and no doubt intended by the founders of our government, for the exercise of the white man alone.

Bank Failure in Boston.—Great excitement has been produced in Boston by the failure of the Commonwealth Bank. It was a Van Buren institution, and one of the old pet banks. Six Van Burenites owned the bank \$500,000, exceeding the whole amount of the capital. The President and Cashier are debtors to the amount of 170,000 dollars. The public money, amounting to 370,000 dollars, is lost, and the loss by individuals holding the notes, very great. From all accounts it appears to have been a regular conspiracy to seize upon the public treasure for the benefit of a few of its political Directors. This Bank was one of the chosen depositories, to keep the public treasure more safely than the U. S. Bank. The State Bank "experiment" works admirably. The "sub-treasury" experiment, however, is to work wofully.

CANADA.

Navy Island.—An extra from the office of the Buffalo Star, under date of January 10th, states that during the previous night, the Patriot army retreated from Navy Island to Grand Island, after having delivered up the arms belonging to New York and the U. States.

The New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 9, says—

It is a general opinion that the present state of that part of the empire of the Queen, consisted of thirty-seven men. It was several days before the force increased to one hundred and fifty, and at the time of disembarking the force was five hundred and ten. He says the two schooners mentioned in the accounts from Buffalo, on being enquired of by Gen. Scott as to their designs, replied that they intended to capture the steamer Barcelona at all hazards, on her passage up to Black Hook. General Scott replied that he should defend the boat at all hazards, and had placed some cannon to prevent the boats from passing.

The destination of the Patriots from Navy Island is unknown. They are without arms, and are making their way, it is believed, to some point higher up.

The Employing Expedition.—The National Intelligencer of Monday last says that a new difficulty has arisen, as to the character of the vessels intended to compose the squadron for this expedition. According to the late plan, it is to be reduced to a sloop of war, one ship of about 450 tons, one brig, and the schooner Jolie. In the opinion of Capt. Kearney, (who had accepted the command after Captain Jones' retirement,) and the officers associated with him, there would not be, on board these vessels, sufficient accommodations for so large a scientific corps as that appointed by the President. We regret to add that Captain Kearney, on the 18th inst., resigned the command of the squadron, and that his resignation has been accepted.

The Editorial Convention assembled in Richmond on the 17th inst. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of the Enquirer, was elected to the Chair, and Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., of the Fredericksburg Arena, was appointed secretary.

The Whig states that the President, upon taking the Chair, delivered a great and appropriate address, a copy of which was requested for publication. Three committees were appointed, to report upon the several subjects presented for consideration—when the Convention adjourned to meet the following day.

By the return of the Adjutant General, for the year 1847, it appears that the enrolled militia of the State of Virginia, amount to 101,611 effective, non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—This bill, embracing the project of the Administration, and varying a little from the Sub-Treasury scheme of the late extra session, was reported to the Senate on the 17th inst., by Mr. Wright of New York, from the Committee on Finance. The bill is of great length, containing 29 sections. The Globe says the bill has a majority of friends in both Houses. We shall see the outlines of the bill will be found in another column.

The Mississippi Election case has occupied much of the time of the House the last week, and will no doubt continue to claim the attention of that body for several days to come.

The well printed, punctual, and entertaining "Governance Literature Magazine" has paid us its January visit, and brought with it a fair portion of good things suitable for the season. The editor's industry is nothing in comparing for his readers, and never fails on the score of originality. The most prominent, although not the leading article in point of position in the number, is "Lord Bacon, part 1st." In selecting for his magazine, the proprietor has, on the present occasion, paid particular attention to variety, and has presented his patrons with as great a diversity of subjects as the most fastidious lover of change could desire. The usual proportion of poetry contributes to the gratification of readers, who will find the present number to all respects not unworthy of its predecessors.—Baltimore American.

"The Ladies' Repository" is the highest recommendation it has ever received, and is edited by Mrs. Hare and Miss Lyster, both ladies occupying enviable positions in the literary world—and that Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hoiland, Mrs. Seligwick, Greenville McIlroy, and many other distinguished writers, are regular original contributors to its pages. The articles in the January No. are all original, with one or two exceptions. "The Victim of Excitement," a tale by Mrs. Hantz, is well written and full of interest. The embellishments are, a splendid coloured engraving of the latest fashions, Music, and an Etching from Fidolin. The publisher announces that he has in preparation a portrait of Mrs. Sigourney, and a miniature full-length portrait of the Queen of England. This is a work, as its title indicates, peculiarly appropriate for the patronage of the ladies. They all ought to have it upon their tables and sofas. They could not have a more agreeable companion. Price, per annum, \$3 (very low) payable in advance. See advertisement in another column.

Wilson Shannon, a lawyer of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was unanimously nominated as the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, by the Convention which convened at Columbus, on the 8th inst.

Enraged.—Dr. Garry's Address, 1st p. 50 per. 5th line, instead of "how excellent his situation in life," read "how excellent."

Advantages of Advertising.—Three advertisements were inserted in our last, one for a lost horse, another for a lost watch, and the third for a lost pocket-book. In three days afterwards, all were restored to their rightful owners.

A few days since we received through the Post Office a printed copy of the following memorial to Congress, which we presume has been circulated in some of the adjoining counties:

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of county, in the State of Virginia, beg leave to represent that the course pursued by the Post-Office Department in operating most oppressively upon the citizens of this county; that to require postage to be paid in SPECIE by the people is to do what is morally impossible at the present time—and unless a change is effected in the Post Office regulations, we must be speedily deprived of all benefit from the United States Mail—shut out from all correspondence with our friends and business, as well as from the means of information which the newspapers afford. Besides all this it is manifest that the Postmaster General is playing into the hands of his contractors who are profiting by the Public distress. Whilst Stokes, Stockton, & Co. upon their Post Office drafts, are exacting specie from the country Postmasters, and through them of the free citizens of the country, these same mail contractors are flooding the whole land with their SHINPLASTERS, redeemable only in current bank notes of small value. The undersigned, therefore, pray that the Legislature of the country will take some proper step to put an end to this oppressive and unjust conduct of the part of Mr. Kendall and his contractors.

SPECIE.—After noticing the attempts of the government press to deceive the people, as to the course of the general administration with reference to specie payments, the New York Commercial Advertiser adds:—

"No longer ago than yesterday, we ourselves saw a large bag of specie exported by the Post Office Department. The debtor tendered treasury notes—the government's own paper—which were refused by the Department—and we saw the specie paid."

Richmond, Jan. 19.

The exhibition at the Capitol on Wednesday evening, of the deaf, dumb and blind students, imparted the highest satisfaction and astonishment. We were not present, but understand the House was crowded to distress. The blind students read portions in the Bible, and sung several hymns. The replies and remarks, communicated by writing and spelling, and with the fingers were explicit, in good language and with surprising facility.—Comp.

Table with financial data for the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, including assets like specie, notes, and liabilities like deposits and capital.

Profits of Banking.—The report recently made to the Legislature by the President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, states that the profits of that institution, in 1847, were \$13 13 per cent on its whole capital stock. This is pretty well, for a year of general depression or suspension of mercantile business, and of universal and still continued stoppage of bank payments.

The Bank Committee.—The committee for the investigation of the condition of the banks of this State, have framed and sent to the different banks a series of interrogatories, to be answered by them, on oath. The interrogatories are to be returned, and to probe the condition of the banks at successive periods from their commencement.

Small Notes.—The Legislature of the State of New York have repealed the law prohibiting the issue of small notes, by a large majority. The measure was generally in favor of its repeal. The State of New Jersey has also repealed the prohibiting law.

The question as to allowing the banks to issue notes between one and five dollars, in this State, so as to aid them in the resumption of specie payment, is being discussed in the Baltimore papers. The Baltimore American advocates the passage of such a law—the Baltimore Republican is opposed to it.

From the Columbus Ohio Journal, 15th inst.

A Sub-Treasury Bank ran away from Liberty, in Montgomery county, the other day, with a large amount of funds deposited with him by his Loco Foco neighbors. He was Post-master at the place mentioned.

Something to Laugh At.—In these days of sadness and lamentation, it is right pleasant to find a paragraph to relax the muscles of the face, and create a smile. The following paragraph from a letter published in the Globe, will, we think, be patent in its operations on the reader's face.—[Fredericksburg Herald.]

Extract of a Letter Under "JACKSON (Miss), Jan. 3, 1838.

Both houses of the Legislature have organized. We have a clear acknowledged majority in both branches, and yet we have been defeated at the weekly threshold in the choice of officers. This may be ascribed in one case, to the good nature and liberality of the Democratic members—the besetting sin of our party every where."

The Philadelphia papers mention the death, at Harrisburg, of Joseph McLain, Esq. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 10th inst., and is supposed to have expired in the night, from apoplexy.

Mr. Hlvaive was one of the representatives of the city of Philadelphia in the State Legislature, and was chairman of the important committee on roads and canals. Our sister city has cause for deep regret on this melancholy occasion of the death of one of her best sons.—[Baltimore American.]

We announce with sincere regret the sudden death of Captain Reginald Brant, the President of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road Company. Capt. Brant, was visited by two friends last night at an early hour, who found him in apparent good health; while conversing with them it became necessary for him to go to another room to obtain a paper which he wished to refer to; he went and remaining longer absent than was supposed requisite, was followed by one of the gentlemen who found him sitting lifeless in a chair.

He was one of those valuable and amiable citizens who are universally and deservedly esteemed—his death at this time will be a public loss, as he performed the duties of the important office which he held with great ability and usefulness.—Balt. Gaz. of Monday.

It has already been announced that the command of the Exploring Squadron had been accepted by Capt. Kearney. We inferred from that fact that the 372 of the Expedition was not to be diminished, as seems to be the case from the following:—

Capt. Lawrence Kearney, of the Navy, with that spirit and frankness which belongs to him, immediately on receiving the news of the departure of the Macdonald from Washington, declined holding his command as commander of the squadron. We have heard that when Capt. Kearney left Washington a few days since, there was an express assurance from the Navy Department that the squadron should not be in any manner curtailed.

The U. S. Bank last summer, through two Southern institutions, purchased upwards of 150,000 bales of cotton.—The price thereupon rose one cent per pound; thereby making a difference in the actual amount of the South in their favor, of at least five millions of dollars. By the control the Bank thus acquired over so large an amount of cotton, sales have been forced to that degree as to effect the market; and the consequence is a rise of a penny per pound; increasing the value of one article of Southern produce 19 1/4 millions of dollars.—[Newark Daily Advertiser.]

From the New York Enquirer.—"TURN ABOUT, WHEEL ABOUT; JUMP, JIM CROW." As performed in Washington by J. O. Calhoun. 1816. A National Bank Bill introduced 1834. Proposed to extend the Charter 13 years. 1837. Believes a National Bank dangerous and of doubtful constitutionality. 1838. Violent friend of Gen. Jackson. 1834. Violent enemy of him and Martin Van Buren. 1837. Coming over to Van Buren. 1840. Violent Tariff and Internal Improvement man. 1839. In opposition. 1832. Tariff unconstitutional—Mounting Nullification hobby. 1834. Would not even condescend to discuss the Slavery Question. 1837. Mounted the Slavery hobby—Antagonizing its discussion in the Senate. 1839. Give casting vote, as Vice President, for Amos Kendall as Fourth Auditor. 1832. Called him all sorts of hard names. 1838. Coming back again. 1837. September 1st, started for Washington anti-Sub-Treasury, and opposed to a repeal of the Distribution act. 1837. September, in Washington, new light, a new man, in favor of the Sub-Treasury.—U. S. States Bank a monster, voted to repeal the Distribution Act—never as prospective. 1840. "Benton" his way as candidate for President. 1842. In Texas, President of the Republic advancing to Mexico, attempting a separation of the Union.—unsuccessful.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the journal was read, the Mississippi Contested Election came up for discussion, and gave rise to a debate which continued until the close of the session. Before the debate closed an order was passed to suspend the subject of the order of the day, until disposed of by the House. Messrs. Prentiss & Word were allowed seats upon the floor, and empowered by the House to take part in the discussion upon this question.

During the morning also, a motion was made in the form of a resolution from Mr. Bronson, of New York, stating that Messrs. Prentiss and Word do not belong to the twenty-fifth Congress, are not entitled to their seats.—This is the resolution now before the House.

A sad and exciting quarrel between Messrs. Wise of Virginia, and Gholson of Mississippi, preceded its introduction. Mr. Howard of Maryland presented a paper from Mr. Claiborne of Mississippi, who is confined to his room, in regard to the Mississippi election.

A motion was made to print the document, which Mr. Wise opposed on the ground that the two claimants had printed their own papers, and therefore the House should not print the document of the second party.

Mr. Gholson immediately, and without cause, construed the remarks of Mr. Wise into a personal imputation on the part of Mr. W. that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were unwilling to print their own papers for themselves. The following brief and angry dialogue ensued upon as the member from Virginia had resumed his seat.

Mr. Gholson—"The remarks of the member are unworthy of the gentleman from Virginia, and a member of this House."

Mr. Wise—"If impudence and ignorance will make a blackguard, there is no man in Virginia who is so worthy towards Mr. Gholson, who has just been hissed."

Mr. Gholson—"None but a scoundrel would make use of such an expression."

The Speaker and the Members of the House here interfered, and checked the personal controversy for the present.

The debate continued on the preliminary merits of the Election for some time, when Mr. Dawson of Georgia brought forward a resolution requiring the two belligerents to make some apology to the House for violating the Rules of the House. The resolution was read, and required from each an apology for breaking the established orders and rules.

Mr. Wise said, he was glad the gentleman from Georgia had given him an opportunity to set himself right before the members of the House. He thought the paper presented from Mr. Claiborne, by Mr. Howard of Maryland, ought not to be printed at the expense of the House, after the claimants had printed their own papers, at their own expense.

To my utter astonishment, continued Mr. W. and surprise, the member from Mississippi rose and applied expressions to me, such as the House have heard. Applying such language to me, which I must confess, excited my personal feelings, I was led to say to the member from Mississippi, in hearing of the House, what I have often thought of him.

The Speaker called Mr. Wise "to order," and the House joined in the call.

Mr. Wise said he could not make an apology to the House for what he said unless he made remarks of a personal character in vindication of himself.—The House would suffer no remarks of a personal character to be made, and Mr. Wise continued by making a proper apology to the House, for violating his rules of order. In conclusion he said he had no apology to offer, and could offer none, to the member from Mississippi.

Mr. Gholson followed, and began his remarks by applying to Mr. Wise the terms low and unworthy. The

House and Speaker both called Mr. Gholson to order, and Mr. G. continued and made a suitable apology to the House for violating its rules of order.—Mr. G. however concluded in the following words—"I replied to him in the same strain that his vulgarity required."

Mr. Dawson's resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Glascock, laid upon the table. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, then brought forward a resolution saying that as warm words had passed between S. J. Gholson and H. A. Wise in the House of Representatives, they would not pursue the quarrel out of the House of Representatives.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table, by Mr. Jenifer of Maryland.

Mr. Mercer called for the yeas and nays, and the House seconded the call. The vote was strong however, against Mr. Jenifer's motion, and the House refused to lay upon the table, yeas 78, nays 123.

Mr. Howard of Maryland followed after the announcement of the yeas and nays, and said he hoped this matter might be brought to a close amicably. Mr. Howard said in plain words, he thought the construction of the member from Mississippi, upon the remarks of the member from Virginia, was hasty and wrong. The member from Virginia was opposed to the printing of a document which, Mr. Howard, had introduced from Mr. Claiborne, who is ill and confined to his room. What Mr. W. had said, he interpreted as a disposition to deal equally with all the parties concerned. Messrs. Prentiss and Word had chosen to print their own documents, and he understood Mr. W. to say nothing more than a disposition to treat the two parties alike. Mr. H. asked if his construction was correct.

Mr. Wise repeated what he had said in his apology to the House, and Mr. Howard remarked that Mr. Wise's words were construed as they were intended.

Mr. Pope of Kentucky, followed, and placed the same construction upon the words of Mr. Wise. He had listened attentively, and saw no reason for placing the construction upon the remarks which had been placed upon them by the member from Mississippi. Mr. Turney thought the House was making matters worse by interfering with private matters.

Mr. Mercer followed in reply, and as upon all cases he acted well the part of the pacificator. He thought the adoption of his resolution would bring the quarrel to a close.

Mr. Glascock followed, and moved the indefinite postponement of the Resolution. He thought as Mr. Jenifer did, the House were making a bad matter worse, and believed that the quarrel might be honorably brought to a close where it was, without implicating the honor of either.

Mr. Cushing of Mass. was for having the disputants settle their own quarrel.

Mr. Reed of Mass. was for having the matter settled in the House. He said he was in favor of civil society, a friend of civil order, and opposed to all barbarous customs.

The debate promised to consume the remainder of the day, and Mr. Jenifer made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Mercer asked for the yeas and nays.—The House refused them, and adjourned before four o'clock.

P. S. Reports are before both Houses of Congress from the Secretary of war, asking for an appropriation of \$625,500 for the defence of the Northern Frontier. The Pay Master General estimates that it will be necessary to make an appropriation of \$197,000 to pay 3000 militia for three months—\$30,000 in addition are asked for, to repay the travelling expenses to and from their homes. The acting quarter master General asks for \$300,000 for various objects of supply.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterday's proceedings in Congress:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

U. S. SENATE.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, brought forward a bill from the Committee on Public Lands, giving the right of pre-emption to all settlers upon the Public Lands previous to the 10th of June, 1834.

SUB TREASURY BILL.

Mr. Preston rose to draw the attention of the Senate to the fact that last evening, while many Senators were absent, the vote of Tuesday was reconsidered and the minority of yesterday placed in a position superior to the vote of Tuesday. Twenty-one Senators were made to reconsider a vote which 24 had decided upon.

Mr. Preston, after opposing the speedy consideration of this measure, moved for its postponement to a further day.

The motion was not in order, and Mr. Clay of Kentucky, moved for a reconsideration of yesterday's vote.

A long debate followed upon points of order.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, opposed the speedy consideration of the bill on the ground that its importance demanded more attention than could be given to it in the time between now and Tuesday. The bill, he said, had not been printed, and no man, except from rumors and reports, knew ought about it. (Here Mr. Clay asked Mr. Wright, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, how long the bill was, and how many sections it had? Mr. Wright answered that the bill contained twenty-nine or thirty sections.) And this, continued Mr. Clay is the Bill, not yet printed, upon which we are called to act as early as Tuesday next—this early too, notwithstanding this measure, in his opinion was worse than any thing that had been brought before the public since the Alien and Sedition Law!

Mr. Rives was equally opposed to the consideration of the bill. He spoke in warm terms of the disposition to cram it down the throats of the Sena-

tors by pressing it upon their attention before they had time to give it the attention it demanded. Mr. Rives said from what he knew of the bill he did not believe he could give it his support under any consideration whatever.—As a matter of courtesy and justice he hoped it would be postponed. The vote of yesterday in favor of reconsideration he considered altogether irregular, and therefore thought that the Senate, in justice to all parties, ought to re-consider its decision which gave 31 Senators more power than 24.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the re-consideration in strong terms. He would have had the subject at once before the Senate if he had the power to bring it up for consideration. He considered the bill of great importance, and thought the earliest consideration would be best for all concerned. The country he said looked to the Senate and expected its decision soon if not immediately.—The country had already lost millions because the Government had not acted upon its currency measures. The cotton growers had lost great sums also, and the Spring business would depend something upon the fact whether this bill was passed or rejected.

Mr. Rives said that we had had the Sub-Treasury System in operation since May, and what now could make a week of so much importance?

Mr. Brown contended that the Sub-Treasury Bill came directly from the Constitution of the United States, and that any man who opposed it, opposed the Constitution of the United States.

Without further discussion the question came up on the re-consideration of yesterday's vote. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reconsideration carried—twenty-five to twenty!

The Senate then, 23 to 20, decided to fix upon Tuesday the 30th inst. as the day for the consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

A short time prior to this decision, a little sparring took place between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Calhoun had used the term enemy and spoke rather personally of Mr. Crittenden's opposition.

The Senator from Kentucky made a sharp and spirited reply which caused Mr. Calhoun to change the word enemy to the word opponent. Mr. Crittenden, however, would have none of his explanations; he said he had replied to him in the manner he intended, and had nothing to add or take back.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

We annex the Resolutions that have passed the Senate. The first four are Mr. Calhoun's, greatly modified however. The fifth is Mr. Clay's, moved as a substitute to the fifth of Mr. Calhoun's, and adopted by a vote of 28 to 9.—Mr. Calhoun himself voting in the affirmative. The sixth of Mr. Calhoun's series was laid on the table by a very large majority.

I. Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States, adopting the same, acted severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

II. Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the States' independence and tranquility.

III. Resolved, That the States entered into the Union with a view to the formation of a Government, and by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

IV. Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity, and that the Government is bound to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist, to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

V. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that a change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them, or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

V. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the reasons by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just-

cause of the alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic institution, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the Abolition therein, and because, while any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

The following resolutions, on the subject of the Currency, were introduced in the House of Delegates, on Tuesday the 10th inst. by Mr. Servant:

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that a National Bank is unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that a Treasury or Government Bank is equally inexpedient, and far more dangerous than a National Bank.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that both the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, the Federal Government ought to conduct its financial operations, as to disburse, with all safety and impartiality whatever of Banks, National or State.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the use by the Banks, of the Federal Government, of Government notes, as a medium of circulation, is a violation of the industry of the country, unequal in its operation, and ought to be discontinued.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the fiscal action of the Federal Government, should be so modified as to provide for the gradual receipts of the legal currency of the United States in payment of public dues.

Mr. Servant, after some remarks upon the propriety of an expression by the Legislature upon this subject, said he would move to lay the resolutions on the table for the present, and to have them printed.

A debate of some pith arose upon the question of printing, in which Messrs. Servant, Peter, Sherrard, Rives, Bayly, of A., Mallory and Segar took part.

Mr. Buck moved to lay the resolutions on the table until the 31st March, but the Speaker declared this out of order.

The motion to print, was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 80 to 42.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

On Mr. Peyton's motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Editorial Convention, now in session in this City, be assigned seats within this Hall.

On motion of Mr. Woolfolk the bill forming a new county of part of Orange, was read a 2nd time, and ordered to its engrossment.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no connection between the Federal Government and Banking Corporations is established by the Federal Constitution, and that in the opinion of this Assembly, no such connection is the purpose of collecting the Federal revenue is necessary.

Resolved, 2d. That the revenue of the Federal Government, when collected, should be so kept and distributed as never to be mingled with the funds of the Banks, or used in any manner as a means of banking operations.

Resolved, 3d. That the revenue of the Federal Government should be collected in specie, or the notes of such specie paying Banks as will, at their option, pay up the balance against them in specie.

Resolved, 4. That the establishment of a U. S. Bank is unconstitutional and inexpedient, and is to be resisted as less dangerous to the liberties and property of the people, than the creation of a Treasury or Government Bank.

Resolved, 5. That we cordially support the essential and prominent measures of the present Administration, and look to the States for their cooperation, and to the people for their aid, in the execution of the great and noble objects of the Union.

Resolved, 6. That the revenue of the Federal Government should be collected in specie, or the notes of such specie paying Banks as will, at their option, pay up the balance against them in specie.

Resolved, 7. That the establishment of a U. S. Bank is unconstitutional and inexpedient, and is to be resisted as less dangerous to the liberties and property of the people, than the creation of a Treasury or Government Bank.

Resolved, 8. That we cordially support the essential and prominent measures of the present Administration, and look to the States for their cooperation, and to the people for their aid, in the execution of the great and noble objects of the Union.

of the storm to the people of the... the Union.

Resolved, That any attempt... of the United States in which it would create serious alarm, and apprehension, in the States...

Following resolutions, on the... of the House of Delegates, on the 10th inst. by Mr. Ser...

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that a National Bank is...

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

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Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

that the Legislature would go on with the important subject of Internal Improvements.

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

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the lake. The regular forces of the Lower Provinces are marching with all possible rapidity to the Upper Provinces.

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A somewhat singular instance of violence occurred in Fayette county, Va. on the 30th ult. A Mr. Smith, formerly from Arkansas, was travelling in the stage in company with several other persons.

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COACH & HARNESS MAKING. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson County and the public in general, that he has engaged his shop, and having employed a first-rate Coach Smith and good workmen in all the branches connected with the above business, and having also procured the best material, he feels assured that he can make as good and fashionable work as can be made in this section of the country.

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BRILLIANT SCHEMES. \$25,000 CAPITAL. Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1838.

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COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT. THE LADY'S BOOK. HAVING a larger circulation than any other monthly periodical in America, it gives us pleasure to state that the editorial and literary talent of the present issue is more numerous and more distinguished than ever.

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

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FEMALE SCHOOL. MISS FINE begs leave to inform her friends and the citizens generally of Charleston and vicinity, that she will open a School for young Ladies, in Charleston, on Monday the 23d instant, (January), in the room lately occupied as a Seminary by Mr. Wm. M. Jones, one hour west of the late residence of Henry Deane, Esq.

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Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Federal Government should be...

FREE PRESS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cts. Payable half yearly...

Illustration of Reality. Read the following and be convinced...

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grand ornament...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

GOODS AT COST. The undersigned having made arrangements for a change in his business...

THE LADIES' GARLAND. Literature, Instruction, Amusement, Female Biography...

THE GARLAND will hereafter appear about the 20th of each month...

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Harper-Ferry Savings Institution. The undersigned a committee appointed by the Directors...

Harper-Ferry Savings Institution. The following are the rates of interest which will hereafter be paid on special deposits...

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this institution have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

CLASSICAL SUMMARY. The Trustees of this Institution respectfully inform the subscribers...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF LAW AND CHANCERY for Jackson County, December 1st, 1837.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

CARTER'S HOTEL. The subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

FALL GOODS. RESPECTFULLY announced to my customers and the public generally...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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Removal. JOHN J. H. STRAIT has removed to Drug and Fancy Store...

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate effects...

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