EDITED BY
THOMAS RITCHIE & EDMUND BURKE.

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SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress)	5 00
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The Daily Union.

VOLUME V. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 220.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1850.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

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☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed, or FIVE SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed, or FIVE WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish subscribers for, gratis.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR JANUARY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS.

$35,000.
10 prizes of $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 9, for 1850,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 19th of January, 1850.
66 number lottery!
And 12 drawn numbers in each package!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	1 prize of	$2,400
1 do	10,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1 do	6,000	19 do	500
1 do	3,000	&c.	&c.

66 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets $110 00
Do do of 22 half do 55 00
Do do of 22 quarter do 27 50

BRILLIANT SCHEME!
Capitals $65,000!
$30,000! $15,000! $10,000!
100 prizes of $1,000! 113 prizes of 1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class A, for 1850.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 26th of January, 1850.
12 drawn numbers out of 75!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1 grand capital of			$65,000
1 splendid prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	5,000
1 do	15,000	1 do	2,835
1 do	10,000	100 splendid prizes of	1,500
1 prize of	7,000	113 do (lowest 3 Nos.)	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Whole tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5—eighths $2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $280 00
Do do of 25 half do 140 00
Do do of 25 quarter do 70 00
Do do of 25 eighth do 35 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
Dec 21— Alexandria, Virginia.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have now in store a full and complete assortment of furnishing goods, of every description, in their line, such as—
25 pieces English and French velvet carpeting
30 pieces English Brussels carpeting, of the latest styles
25 pieces imperial three-ply carpeting, of the latest styles
75 pieces Brussels, tapestry, royal, twilled, and plain Venetian carpeting, for halls and stairs
150 pieces superior ingrain carpeting, Lowell manufacture
75 pieces fine and common ingrain carpeting
5 full sheets very superior English oil-cloths, entirely new designs, which will be cut for any size or shaped hall or room, in one entire piece
250 pairs superfine bed-blankets, of every size, from 8-4 to 14-4
75 white and colored Marseilles quilts, very handsome
30 white and striped counterpanes, low-priced
15 pieces table damasks, superior fine
10 pieces table dispers, low-priced
8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 14-4 satin damask table-cloths
100 dozen satin damask table napkins
Also piano and table covers, toilet covers, towellings, linen and cotton sheetings, &c., &c.—
All of which have been selected with great care, and will be offered upon the most accommodating terms.
Jan 3—tf P. H. HOOE & CO.

PENMANSHIP for the Million.—Fortune and employment gained by those who write a first-rate hand. Terms very moderate and greatly reduced. Reopening of Mr. Bristow's National Writing Establishment for pupils of all ages, day and evening, between 13th and 13th streets, on Pennsylvania avenue, over Carusi's music store.
To gentlemen of the different government departments, the corps diplomatic, and the inhabitants of Washington in general:
Mr. Bristow, finishing writing master, respectfully announces his return from Richmond, and feels the utmost pleasure of having the honor once more of presenting his admired and superior system of penmanship to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, who, on his visit last season, generously welcomed his arrival with their kindness, confidence, and patronage.
The decided success, the immensity of Mr. B.'s practice for twenty-five years past, and the universal estimation in which his method of teaching is held, both in Europe and America, are a sure guaranty for every one, youth and age, to attend his classes, now open day and evening, already in active session. Mr. B. politely invites early application, as his stay will be limited.
Gentlemen of all occupations are positively taught a splendid business hand, at once fluent, bold, rapid—a clear and manly style, no matter how bad, illegible, or cramped the writing may be, in one complete course of lessons.
The ladies meet at reserved hours; they acquire a beautiful, free, graceful, truly feminine and fashionable hand, the only form approved of for epistolary writing. (See specimens at the door between 12th and 13th streets, north side.) Private tuition given.
N. B. Lord Bacon says: "Good writing is like a good address to a person; it is a letter of credit and recommendation."
Mr. B. is to be seen from 9, a. m., to 3, p. m., or 4 to 8, p. m.
Visitors to the city can take a course of twelve lessons in four days. Dec 27—dlm

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.
Office in Washington—Pennsylvania Av., below Four-and-a-half st.
OUR unrivalled Expresses to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the eastern cities, continue to run with great regularity and with mail speed.
Parties ordering goods from the East will do well to bear in mind to order by Adams & Co.'s Express. Our line is the only one running with the mails from New York to Washington, and parties ordering goods through us may rely upon always receiving their goods from 12 to 24 hours in advance of all other means.
For the convenience residing in the upper part of Washington, we have established a receiving office at No. 2 Brown's Hotel, where packages will be received and receipted for, and any information given in regard to our lines.
Our wagons will call for and deliver goods in any part of Washington or Georgetown, free of additional charge.
F. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Dec. 21—cod10t Penn. Av., below 4½ street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Blue Ridge Tunnel.—The contractor for the Blue Ridge Tunnel having failed to come forward and comply with his engagements, notice is hereby given, that proposals will again be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, until the 21st of January, 1850, for the construction of the tunnel and approaches.
The tunnel will be 4,350 feet long, 21 feet high, and 16 feet wide, with a ditch on each side. It will pass 700 feet under the top of the mountain, and decline from west to east at the rate of 70 feet to the mile. The approaches will be in the aggregate about 2,000 feet long, and consist of deep cuts, high embankments, some walling and bridging.
Proposers who have not already examined the localities, will do well to call at the office of the engineer on the spot, where they will obtain all necessary information.
The payments will be cash, with a reservation of 20 per cent. till the entire completion of the work; besides which the contractor is required by law to give bond, with satisfactory securities in Virginia. The amount of the bond required will be thirty thousand dollars.
The best testimonials and an energetic prosecution of the work are expected. The contract and bond to be executed within ten days after the letting, and the work to begin *bona fide* within sixty days after the same period. C. CROZET,
Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.
Forms of proposals and specifications may be had at both offices.
Dec 29—d18Jan

ASTROLOGY.—The celebrated C. W. ROBACK, from Sweden, office No. 71 Locust street, above 6th street, Philadelphia, offers his services to the citizens of Washington and its vicinity. He has been consulted with by all the crowned heads of Europe, and enjoys a higher reputation as an Astrologer than any one living. Nativities calculated according to Geomancy—Ladies $3, Gentlemen $5. Persons at a distance can have their nativities drawn by sending the date of the day of their birth. All letters containing the above fee will receive immediate attention, and nativities sent to any part of the world, written on durable paper; and he is prepared to make use of his power by conjuration on any of the following topics: Courtship, advice, advice given for the successful accomplishment of a wealthy marriage; he has the power to redeem such as are given to the too free use of the bottle; and for all cases of hazards, and for the recovery of stolen or lost property, the purchasing of tickets. Thousands of the above named cases have been done in this city and its vicinity, and all to full satisfaction, and 5,000 nativities he has cast during the last two years. All letters will be religiously attended to; if prepaid, will be answered gratis. For more particulars, call at this office and get an Astrological Almanac without charge.
C. W. ROBACK.
Dec. 23—d3m

EDUCATION.—The attention of parents desiring for their sons the advantage of thorough instruction, in union with the careful supervision and minute attention allowed by the plan of a select school, is invited to the Fairfax Institute, the winter session of which commenced on the 1st of October. The situation of the school, near the Theological Seminary of Virginia, within three miles of Alexandria, is retired, agreeable, and healthy. The effort is habitually made to train up its pupils under the influence of Christian principles. The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Latin, and Greek languages, the Mathematics, and other branches of a liberal education, including all that is necessary as a preparation for college.
Pupils will be received at any period of the year.
Terms: $200 for the session of ten months, from October 1st to the following August, or in proportion for a less time, payable semi-annually in advance. For two brothers, $180 each for the session of ten months; $10 per annum for bedding during the first year.
Address Rev. GEORGE A. SMITH, Principal.
Nov 28—3awd&2we

FOR sale—a beautiful yacht of about ten tons burden, almost new. The boat is in fine order, having new sails, new anchor and chain, and fully equipped.
Inquire of G. H. McDuell, at the Union office.
June 15—tf

A CARD.—O. S. X. BACK will practise law in the courts of the District of Columbia, and prosecute claims before the different departments, and before Congress. He tenders his services especially to United States attorneys and marshals, and to the clerks of the United States courts—having had experience in the Treasury Department in reference to claims for services of such officers. All communications should be postpaid.
Office, F street, between 12th and 14th.
[Intel.] july 95—dly

SHORTREDE'S Logarithmic Tables, to seven places of decimals, containing logarithmic signs and tangents to every second of the circle, with sines in place and time, by Robt. Shortrede, F. R. A. S., &c., captain in honorable East India company's service, and first assistant in the great trigonometrical survey of India. One large octavo volume. Edinburgh, October, 1849. 30 shillings sterling. Can be imported, to order, by
Dec. 29. FRANCK TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN R. ADDISON and BEVERLY TUCKER has been dissolved. BEVERLY TUCKER will continue to attend promptly to all business before Congress and the departments as heretofore.
March 21—tf

United States Patent Office,
November 22, 1849.
ON the petition of Stephen H. Long, of Louisville, Kentucky, praying for the extension of a patent granted to said Long for an improvement in lateral bracing for bridges for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the twenty-third day of January, 1850—
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on the fourth Tuesday in January next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republic, Intelligencer, and Union, Washington city, D. C.; Tribune, New York; Providence Journal, R. I.; Daily Atlas, Cincinnati; Indianapolis State Journal, Indianapolis; Louisville Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the fourth Tuesday in January next.
THOS. EWBANK,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.
Nov. 24—law3w

Rich Fur Goods.
BY the recent arrivals I have received a complete assortment of splendid fine furs, in the various forms now worn, and of the latest and most fashionable styles, many of which would be suitable as an appropriate and opportune remembrancer during the approaching festive season, &c.—
Sable muffs, victorines, and cuffs
Stone martin muffs, palatines, and adelaide collars
Rich long fur Hudson Bay black lynx do do do
Russian fitch do do do
Kamtschatka beat do do
Sets of pure white ermine, comprising muff, adelaide collar, and muchetts
Cynet-down pelerines, victorines, and adelaides
Swanskown trimming
Cygnet do very superior
ALSO,
Ladies' and misses' French grey felt bonnets
Children's rich white, grey, and black beavers, beautifully trimmed, the most complete assortment this side New York
Fur gloves, foot muffs, carriage rugs
Buffalo robes, &c. WILLIAM H. TODD,
Fashionable hat and fur depot, west of
Dec. 18—d6tf Brown's Hotel, Washington.

BENEFIT of the Ladies' Union Benevolent and Employment Society.—The class in elocution connected with Woodbury's Academy take this method respectfully to inform the public that, at the solicitation of their numerous friends and patrons, they will repeat this (Thursday) evening, the 27th instant, the exhibition given by them on the 21st.
The proceeds of the exhibition will be appropriated to the benefit of the Ladies' Union Benevolent and Employment Society.
An excellent band of music will be in attendance, and enliven the exercises of the evening by the performance of several pieces judiciously selected for the occasion.
All friendly to the cause of education and benevolence are respectfully invited to lend us their assistance in the furtherance of our benevolent design.
Tickets of admission 12½ cents, to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Taylor & Maury and R. Farnham, and at the door.
Dec 27 HENRY E. WOODBURY.

M. W. GALT & BRO., beg to call attention to their assortment of Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware, together with every variety of new and fashionable article in their line, which have been recently selected from the best assortments of the Northern Importers and Manufacturers; and being purchased directly of them upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell at as low rates as any dealers in the United States.
We have just received a beautiful lot of Goods suitable for the present season, consisting of Gold Chains, Bracelets, Lockets, Pencils, Charms, Thimbles, children's Rings, Armlets, silver Card Cases, Bouquet Holders, Napkin Rings, Cups, Forks, Spoons, &c., besides a thousand nicknacks that cannot be enumerated in an advertisement.
Watches of every description carefully repaired. Being ourselves practical workmen, and having a long experience in this branch of our business, we are confident of giving entire satisfaction.
☞ Gold and Silver Work of every description made to order, and precious stones set in the most approved style.
M. W. GALT & BROTHER,
Dec. 19—6t Penn. avenue, between 9th & 10th streets, Washington.

FRESH FRUIT, ALMONDS, &c.—Just received from late arrivals—
317 boxes, half and quarter do., bunch raisins
163 drums fresh Smyrna figs
22 boxes do Genoa citron
25 kegs superior Malaga grapes
84 fancy boxes fresh prunes
12 boxes fresh lemons
10 cases Canton ginger
10 do West India preserves
14 barrels cranberries, in good order
1225 lbs. New Zante currants
750 lbs. Marseilles almonds
1150 lbs. fresh pecan nuts
34 bushels new peanuts.
For sale at the new store by
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.,
Dec. 18—3wif Opposite Brown's Hotel.

$150 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber near Luray, Page county, Virginia, on the 9th inst., a boy named Aaron. He is very black, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look when spoken to, very thick lips, and heavy tongue. He had on when he left a domestic kersey frock-coat, faded black color, a broad brim white hat, and other clothing with him, not recollected. The above reward of $150 will be given should he be apprehended out of the State, and $100 if taken in the State, so that I may get him again. All reasonable charges will be paid if delivered to me at Luray.
Aaron left in company with a sprightly yellow-boy, red complexion, red hair, and spotted face; not so tall as Aaron, but heavier made. Both of the above boys are good coopers.
WM. A. CHAPMAN,
Sept 22—tf Luray, Page county, Virginia.

THE New York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, published by D. Fanshaw, city of New York, just received by the subscriber, vol. III, No. III, new series for November, 1849.
CONTENTS.
Article 1st. Amputations and compound fractures, by John O. Stone, M. D., surgeon to Bellvue Hospital.
Article 2d. Essay on tumor of uterus, by W. C. Roberts, M. D., F. C. P. and S., of New York, secretary of New York Pathological Society.
Article 3d. Extracts from reports of New York Pathological Society.
Article 4th. On chloroform in parturition, by P. A. Aylett, M. D.
Article 5th. Inflammation and its consequences, by J. P. Batchelder, M. D.
Part 2 contains a review of West's diseases of infancy and several bibliographical notices.
Part 3 and 4, foreign and American medical retrospect and editorial summary.
Price $3 per annum in advance; single copies 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent to any part of the United States on application, post paid, to the publisher, New York city.
F. TAYLOR, Bookseller,
Nov. 22—1mw Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—JOHN H. GIBBS will open during the week a choice, rich, and varied assortment of beautiful Holyday GOODS, such as—
Work boxes, port feuiles, writing desks, and writing cases
Odor cases, toilet flacons
Card trays
Silver, mother of pearl, shell, and enamelled card cases
Mother of pearl and ivory tablets, for balls and other purposes
Silver, gilt, and plated bouquet holders
Very elegant and fashionable evening fans
Cigar cases, porte monnaies, and purses
An assortment of fine jewelry, such as finger-rings, medallions, breastpins, ear-rings, &c.
Gold and silver pencils, pens, penholders, &c.
Fancy fruit and flower baskets.
And a great quantity of other pretty and useful articles, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
JOHN R. GIBBS,
Fancy store, Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Dec. 18—6tf

Christopher Grammer,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAVING removed to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, he will continue to practise law in the Courts of the District, and prosecute claims before Congress, the Departments, and the Board of Commissioners of Mexican claims.
Aug 12—eod2m

National Eating House.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Island of St. Thomas, per brig Annabella, Capt. Derry, a lot of the finest genuine green turtle ever brought to this market, which will be served up daily in soup, and all the various modes of cookery, and in the best possible style. Also, from Norfolk, fresh oysters, spiced oysters, sheepshead, mackerel, hogfish, &c., &c., all of which will be served up at the shortest notice.
☞ Families served as usual.
Aug 18—tf W. WALKER.

FRENCH and Spanish Languages.—J. MEIERE, late professor United States navy, Yale College, &c., respectfully acquaints the citizens of Washington that he contemplates giving instruction in the above languages, as well as in the English to foreigners.
Prof. Meiere flatters himself that his reputation as an instructor is too well established here to require particular refrences.
For terms, &c., address J. M. at the bookstores of Messrs. Franck Taylor, Taylor & Maury, and Fischer, or at his residence at Mrs. Williams's, opposite Mr. Franck Taylor's, Pennsylvania avenue.
Nov 8—tf

ROBERT J. WALKER will practice law in the Supreme Court of the United States. In answer to many letters, he thinks proper to say that he cannot attend to claims before Congress or any of the departments, but will devote his attention exclusively to cases intrusted to him in the Supreme Court.
Office on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Seven Buildings, Washington, D. C. Mar 6—tf

JOHN M. McCALLA, late Second Auditor of the Treasury, offers his services in the prosecution of claims on the government, before Congress, or the departments; in the settlement of military accounts, and agency business generally. He will also practice law in the District courts.
Letters addressed to him on business should be post-paid. His office is at the corner of 6th and Louisiana avenue, opposite the Telegraph office.
WASHINGTON CITY, April 26—eod6mif

THE OFFERING to Beauty—a Present for all Seasons—embellished with eight mezzotint engravings, and richly bound.
The manufacture of iron, in all its various branches; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings on wood.
Dec. 14 FRANCK TAYLOR.

NEW GLEE BOOK.—We have lately received a new and beautiful collection of glee music, called the Tyrolien Lyre, containing selections from the most admired operas, and by the most celebrated composers, arranged as Quintetts, Quartetts, Duetts, &c., many of which have never appeared in this form before.
For sale by WM. FISCHER,
Dec 13 Students' Hall.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Important Proceedings.

The session of the house of delegates on Saturday was amongst the most interesting we have ever witnessed there; the subject was of momentous interest, and the speeches made were strong, impressive, solemn. In the first place was read the brief but eloquent, manly, and admirable special message of Gov. Floyd, enclosing the atrocious resolutions of Vermont. The house fully responded to that portion of Gov. Floyd's message, and, with perfect and most commendable unanimity, and a dignified scorn of the insult, requested him to return them to Vermont, with the declaration that Virginia knew her constitutional rights and would maintain them.

Immediately following on the heels of the governor's message came in the report of the select committee, recommending the Nashville convention, and the sending of delegates thither, with an appropriation for their expenses. Between these views and another portion of Governor Floyd's message on the same subject, there was a perfect coincidence. A very long and animated debate took place as to the disposition of the committee's *projêt*—in the course of which opposition was manifested from a quarter that surprised us not a little. We had expected resistance from another quarter, because we were informed that every effort had been previously made there, but in vain, for conciliation and unanimity. Though it was believed that no delay would secure the acquiescence of gentlemen who had fully examined the subject and had made up a positive opinion on the subject, yet, as the proposition was comparatively new, we regret that the report had not been at once laid over for a certain early day, so as to allow the other members to examine it in all its bearings.

The course of proceedings on Saturday may indicate an appearance of wavering on this vital subject, which the actual facts by no means justify, and which, we honestly believe, the final vote on the resolutions will utterly disprove. We are convinced that on this proposition the legislature will exhibit a determination and unanimity similar to what was shown on the resolutions of last winter. We see gentlemen who last winter resisted action now admitting that the people of Virginia have endorsed and will carry out that action; and when members shall have studied the whole matter, and shall reflect public opinion, they cannot hesitate to mature a measure which we solemnly regard as no less conservative of the Union than vindicatory of the plainly recorded rights of the South, against which a heavy blow has already been levelled—we mean the acts of northern States, nullifying the provisions of the constitution for the recovery of fugitive slaves. Virginia is already pledged to defend her rights "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." Can she do this as well alone, as if united with her sister States of the South? The union of the South will convince the North that we are in earnest; and, we agree with Mr. Harvie, it is the only thing that will cause the North to do us simple justice—the only thing that will save the Union; in devotion to which, in all its simplicity, force, and beauty, no one is more ardent than ourselves.

But we have no room for comments. The conservative value and importance of the Nashville Convention were strongly presented by Messrs. Claiborne, Conway, Ferguson, and Harvie; and it cannot fail, on Thursday week, to command the unqualified approval and support of the general assembly.

The Speaker laid before the house the following communication from the governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 12th, 1850.

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the governor of Vermont certain resolutions passed by the legislature of that State upon the subject of slavery, with a request that I should transmit them to you. I comply with the request, because I think it proper you should know the temper and spirit manifested towards Virginia and the South by Vermont. If I could believe the sentiments contained in these resolutions were confined to the State from which they emanate, they would excite in me, as I am sure they would in every citizen of Virginia, a feeling of pity merely. But we are constrained to believe, from evidences too numerous and clear to admit of a doubt, that these resolutions imbody the opinions, and the feelings, too, of a large majority of the free States.

In this respect they present to us a question of momentous importance, and drive us to consider how we are to vindicate our character and maintain our constitutional rights. The provisions of the constitution, upholding, sustaining, and protecting slavery, are, by these resolutions, abrogated and disregarded. The opinion of the North sustains this action.

The time has already passed for the discussion of the questions between us; no human reason or eloquence can stop the headlong career of injury and wrong which the North is pursuing towards us. They trample upon the constitution and our rights, whilst they meet with scorn and contempt all remonstrance against their course of aggression.

We can take care of ourselves; let us not sit idly down until the foot of the destroyer comes.

I would recommend the passage of the resolutions adopted last session; and the passage of a law providing for the attendance of representatives in the Southern Convention to assemble at Nashville in June next, and that money be appropriated to defray all their necessary expenses, incurred by such attendance. JOHN B. FLOYD.

On motion of Mr. Stovall, the communication was ordered to be referred to the select committee on the Wilmot Proviso and other kindred measures.

Mr. Syme moved to send the resolutions back to Vermont; and advocated the motion at some length.

Mr. Ferguson warmly sustained Mr. Syme's resolution, and declared that he was ready to stand by the attitude of Virginia "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." Rather than submit to these constant aggressions of the northern fanatics, he was ready to dissolve the ties of union.

Mr. Townes advocated the motion of Mr. Syme, with an amendment, that the governor, in sending the resolutions back, accompany them with a declaration that the legislature of Virginia understand their constitutional rights, and mean to maintain them.

Mr. Syme accepted the amendment of Mr. Townes.

Mr. Perrow was prepared for a dissolution of the Union, if southern rights were to be assailed; but he wished to place the North in the wrong. Mr. P. thought there was no danger at present of the passage of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or infringing on the rights of the South, as it would be met with the veto of the Executive. Mr. P. continued at some length to show the utter dependance of the North upon the South, and the complete power of the South to defend herself against aggressions from any quarter. He regarded the Vermont resolutions as an insult offered, and thought we should send them back.

Mr. Wickham had hoped the motion of Mr. Syme would have prevailed without discussion, as he was unwilling that it should appear that we attached any importance to the resolutions. Mr. W. suggested an amendment, so as to declare that the governor should send the resolutions back without comment.

Mr. Burwell denounced the resolutions as most insulting and infamous. He trusted that the motion of Mr. Syme, with Mr. Townes's amendment, would prevail. Mr. B. gave a history of the Vermont resolutions, as depicted in the United States Senate. He also showed how dependant the North was upon the South—the South being, in the truthful and eloquent language of Governor McDowell, "the great whale, whose spermaceti lighted up the whole Union." Mr. B. urged that this eternal strife must come to an end. Great Britain had devised her unjust taxes on this country to build a palace for one of her princes. It was not the amount of taxes on tea, &c., that our people fought for, (his own county, Bedford, having sent the first company to meet Arnold, and having lost several officers and men at Guilford,) but it was for the *principle* that we contended. Mr. B. gave a history of the manner in which slavery was introduced into this country by the free citizens of Holland, and of the origin of the abolition movement. The northern people are not aware of the true state of things here; their patriotism is bounded by the circumference of a dollar, and can be embraced on the surface of a ragged one dollar note. The true plan (said Mr. B.) was to touch their interests—to stop intercourse with them—to refuse to pay them five millions of dollars, which we now do.

Mr. B. read an amendment carrying out his views. [See below.]

Mr. Rives briefly sustained the motion to send the resolutions back.

Mr. Syme called the ayes and noes.

Mr. Sheffey suggested that the word "people" be substituted for the word "legislature" in Mr. Townes's amendment.

Mr. Syme and Mr. Townes accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Watson opposed the resolution on the ground that Gov. Floyd had sent them in, on his own authority; but, on afterwards being informed that they came from Vermont, to be laid before our legislature, he withdrew his objections.

Mr. Syme's resolution was then carried unanimously—ayes 121, noes none. It is as follows:

Resolved by the general assembly of Virginia, That the resolutions from the State of Vermont, on the subject of slavery, be returned to the governor of this Commonwealth, with a request that they be returned to the governor of Vermont, and that the governor of Vermont be informed that the legislature of Virginia understand their constitutional rights, and mean to maintain them.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution; which, on his motion, was referred to the committee on the Wilmot Proviso:

Resolved by the general assembly, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the people of Virginia not to import, purchase, or consume any article the produce or manufacture of the State of Vermont, or of any other State in this Union which shall address to Virginia the language of menace or of reproach.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Mr. Claiborne said: Mr. Speaker, I am authorized by the committee to which was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the Wilmot Proviso and kindred subjects, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of appointing delegates to represent Virginia in the Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville in June next, to offer the report that I hold in my hand. In view of the recent and deliberate expressions of opinion by the general assembly, distinctly imbodied and decidedly expressed in the resolutions adopted on the 8th of March, 1847, and readopted on the 20th of January, 1849, the soundness and appropriateness of which have since received the approbation and sanction of the people of the State, we deem it unnecessary to do more, in reference to this branch of the subject, than to recommend to the present general assembly the reaffirmation of those resolutions, as containing the settled, fixed, and unalterable determination of the people of this Commonwealth on the grave and highly important topics treated of in the governor's message.

Since the adjournment of the last general assembly, some of our sister States have proposed a more general and united action, touching the existing and threatened aggressions on the rights of the States and people of the South by the States and people of the North. These aggressions have been borne for years past, and, if submitted to, can only provoke the final consummation of others yet more intolerable. The States and people of the South have, from time to time, remonstrated against the disregard, if not the absolute abrogation, of that provision of the constitution which requires the peaceful and lawful surrender of slaves absconding from their owners from one State into another. In some of the States, laws are enacted imposing heavy punishments on their citizens who may aid in the execution of this provision of the constitution—of that constitution which is the supreme law of the republic, and to whose behests all good men should yield a prompt and efficient obedience. With one of the clauses thus made inoperative, there are other measures of wrong proposed for adoption. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its interdiction by an act of Congress from the Territories, are urged with a combined force and power which may secure the success of each. Should the friends of the Union and we of the South remain passive spectators of the coming storm, until all shall be overwhelmed by its crushing violence? Among us there is no division on this interesting inquiry—none, in fact, none: all love—nay, adore—the Union. With one voice, we all say, it must be preserved. The good and wise, the old and the young—men of all parties and all conditions in life—send up the cry, Preserve the Union, for its blessings are countless; preserve it, however, in the spirit and in the form in which our fathers gave it us, and then it will be perpetual. Pervert it into an engine of wrong and injustice—use its mighty powers to work out the dark ends of fanaticism—let the unholy work be brought to our homes and firesides, and become the means of lighting up a servile war—and then we cast it from us, worthless and detestable. Such, we apprehend, is the fearful working of some disorganizers in the northern States. How are their movements to be arrested? We do not doubt the justice of our brethren in the aggregate of the non-slaveholding States. We would scorn to appeal to them by any other considerations than those of patriotism and of a high sense of justice. So far, the masses there have ever been heedful to such appeals. But to make it solemn, serious, imposing, and effectual, the time has come when this should be the appeal of the people—the whole and united people of the South. That appeal should be calm, firm, and decided. A convention, then, of the people of the South, assembled under such influences, and impelled by such considerations, would, in our judgment, be a measure highly conservative in its character. The delegates coming immediately from the people, and selected for their sagacity, prudence, and wisdom, and feeling the high responsibility of the trust bestowed on them—we believe the warning voice of such a body of men would be potential for good. It would be listened to by the people, and all the just, and good, and wise men of every part of the nation. It would, in the eloquent and impressive language of Governor Floyd, "prevent submission to this usurpation of authority, this violation of our rights, this wanton degradation." We say, with him, let us insist that the question be settled now and forever.

A few more years of acquiescence will bring about the necessity of an absolute submission to every wrong which oppression or contempt might heap on our country. Vigilance and action now, in the form suggested, may dispel the threatening cloud that darkens the present hour. Should this be accomplished, how bright and fair are our hopes for the future! Great as this republic is now, her vast and mighty march hereafter no human imagination can compass. Impelled by these views, and deeming the argument on the part of Virginia to have been exhausted by the reports of committees made to former legislatures, we recommend the reaffirmation of the resolutions first referred to, and also the adoption of a resolution declaring it expedient to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention.

The preamble and resolutions were then read, and are as follows:

Whereas the action of the general assembly, in 1847 and 1849, upon the "Wilmot Proviso and kindred subjects," confirmed by the calm approval of the people of Virginia, and sustained by the concurrent action of other southern States, has received no other response from the people of the northern States than violent denunciation and a systematic pursuance in the wrongs of which we complain:

Resolved, therefore, by the general assembly, That we feel under renewed obligations to readopt the resolutions adopted by the legislature of Virginia in 1847, and reaffirmed in 1849; and we hereby readopt the said resolutions as the act of this general assembly, and declare that Virginia is fully determined to adhere to her position then assumed.

Resolved, further, That this general assembly heartily approve the proposed convention of southern States, to be held at Nashville on the first Monday in June next; and that it will proceed on the — day of —— to the election by joint ballot of four delegates to said convention; and that the people of Virginia be requested to elect, at the next spring elections, a delegate from each congressional district, which delegates shall, jointly with those elected by the general assembly, represent this State in said convention.

Resolved, That the reasonable expenses of the said delegates be paid out of the public treasury.

Resolved, That the committee ask leave to sit again, for the purpose of preparing an address to the people of Virginia upon the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Mayo hoped that the house would act at once and together on this question, as we had this morning done with the message of the governor.

Mr. Pannil showed why the resolutions should be printed.

Mr. Segar thought, with Mr. Mayo, that we should act promptly and at once. The house was now in tune, and would, he hoped, act unitedly, as they had just done.

Mr. Ferguson said he had been informed by members that they had not made up their minds, and desired time to deliberate. Mr. F. thought we should gain friends by giving them time.

Mr. Shephard did not believe that any gentleman, unless he was prepared now, would be induced by any deliberation to vote for the report.

Mr. Conway thought it most important that the report should be acted on promptly, and to-day. Now was the accepted time, and prompt action would exert a great moral influence in preserving the Union. Mr. C. could not bring himself to believe that any members would take the responsibility, and divide the councils of Virginia by opposing the resolutions. The subject had been fully discussed, and the house was prepared to act at once. Mr. C. warmly and strongly sustained the Southern Convention, as calculated to secure the Union.

Mr. Stovall hoped the resolutions would be printed. While he was prepared to do everything to sustain the rights of the South, and to reaffirm the resolutions of 1847 and 1849, he was not prepared, and his people were not prepared, as yet to sanction a Southern Convention. Mr. S. thought we should wait until the North struck the blow. He was not now prepared to sanction this convention, which might decree a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Harvie was utterly astonished to hear a single member here, who was prepared to stand by the resolutions of 1847 and 1849, refuse to sustain the proposition for a Southern Convention. Mr. Harvie, however, had no objection to the printing of the resolutions, so as to allow members time to examine the subject.

Mr. Townes would not act rashly on this subject. The resolutions were not understood by the house, and it was proper that members should calmly deliberate on this question. At the proper time he would be ready to stand by the South.

Mr. Claiborne read the resolutions calling the Nashville convention, to show the conservative character of that body. He cited the instances of Virginia sending commissioners to Kentucky and Mr. Leigh to South Carolina, and paying their expenses, as showing to the gentleman from Halifax that the proposed convention involved no violation of the constitution. Mr. C. warmly defended the proposition, and was ready for gentlemen to take the responsibility of refusing to stand on southern ground. Nine-tenths of his constituents were not slaveholders, yet they were ready to sanction this Southern Convention.

Mr. Ferguson desired unanimous action, if possible, and he appealed to the majority of the House to respect the rights of the minority. By giving time, he hoped that we might secure the vote of the gentleman from Halifax, at whose hostile indications he expressed himself perfectly surprised. For himself, he was prepared to act at once, and it was well known that he would go to the furthest extent.

Mr. Harvie had the best reason to believe that nothing could be done by delay to effect unanimity. He knew that all efforts had been made, and that unanimity could not be obtained, unless Virginia is made to recede from the attitude she had taken. Mr. H. believed that nothing but this movement, to array the South in one solid phalanx, would now save the Union. We had tried the action of individual States without avail. It was only the Union of the South that would convince our opponents that we are in earnest, and that would be done by sending delegates to Nashville and paying their expenses. Unless gentlemen inform us that they would probably be ready to vote for the Southern Convention, he hoped that the majority of the House would act at once.

[After further debate, in which Messrs. Worthington, Conway, Claiborne, Harvie, Ferguson, Perrow, Pannil, Segar, Sheffie, and Syme participated, on Mr. Pendleton's motion, the previous question was sustained, and Mr. Sheffie's amendment, making the resolutions the order of the day for Thursday week, was adopted.]

GRAND BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.—The Franklin Fire Company take pleasure in announcing to the public that they will give their Sixth Annual Birth-Night Ball on Thursday evening, January 17, 1850, at Jackson Hall, where they will be pleased to see as many of their friends and fellow-citizens as may honor them with their company. Neither time nor expense will be spared to make this one of the most brilliant balls ever given by the "Old Franklin."
Tickets, $1; to be had at Sothoron's drug-store, Georgetown; J. T. Mechlon's, First Ward; Butt's drug-store, Second Ward; Patterson's drug-store, and Edwin McCubbin's, Third Ward; J. E. Powers, W. H. Winter, tobacconists, and Benter's refectory, Fourth Ward; Casparis's, Capitol Hill; D. E. Kelly, Navy