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Lynch.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 1	5 58	7 2	*For July, 1836.*
Saturday, 2	5 59	7 1	h. m. s.
Sunday, 3	6 0	7 0	Last 5 12 24 aft'n.
Monday, 4	6 0	7 0	New 13 3 21 aft'n.
Tuesday, 5	1 6	59	First 21 9 8 morn'n.
Wednesday 6	2 6	58	Full 28 12 25 morn.
Thursday, 7	3 6	57	

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

SHALL WE SUPPORT VAN BUREN?

Will the South support a man, for the highest office in the gift of the people, who, in 1820, endeavored to compel Missouri to prohibit Slavery within her limits, as a condition of her admission into the Union—for the purpose mainly of increasing the power of the non slave-holding States?

Who, in 1821, voted in the New York Convention, for placing free negroes on an equality with the white man, by conferring upon them the right of suffrage?

Who, in 1822, voted in favor of restricting the introduction of Slaves into Florida?

Who, in 1812, supported the Declaration of War, and afterwards, in the midst of the calamities, which, in its early stages, threw a gloom over the country, and disheartened its firmest patriots, *deserted* to the Hartford Conventionists, and brought out Dewitt Clinton as a candidate for the Presidency, against James Madison?

Who, pretending to Southern Senators that he was opposed to protecting duties, voted in 1828, for the "bill of abominations?"

Who, pretending to be against recognizing the jurisdiction of the general government over the subject of Internal Improvements, voted for the erection of gates on the Cumberland Road, therefore affirming that power in the most objectionable shape?

Who, pretending to be in favor of a hard-money currency, has sustained the most extensive and closely compacted league of Banks that ever existed in any country?—

Who, pretending to regard the United States Bank as a "monster" of impurity, proposed that one or more of its branches should be located in New York?—

Who denounced Gen. Jackson in 1824, when he was out of power, and when there was little expectation that he would ever be elected, with a bitterness only surpassed by the enmity which he displayed towards him in 1828, when he had become the "Idolon of honor?"

Who, by treme, eulogized and denounced, flattered, and betrayed Dewitt Clinton?

Who, true to nothing but his own interest, would desert to-morrow the very principles which he would avouch to-day, and leave his friends who had stood by him in prosperous service and support, if it were important and politic so to do?

"Let us each man be trusted."

MARTIN VAN BUREN AND SLAVERY.

Is he sound on that point? Then on that.

Mr. White in his speech thus refutes the assertion that Congress to abolish slavery in the District:—

In closing this, I shall not address myself to Senators coming from either the East or the West, the North or the South in particular, but to the Senate, the whole Senate, if it is desired, as I believe it is, that we should remain together as one prosperous, happy and contented people, every section of the country, every section of the country, every section of the country, this agitation and excitement must cease.

What then ought we to do, as most effectually to put an end to those angry feelings which now prevail?

I say, sir, we should refuse to receive those petitions. It is a mere question of expediency what disposition we shall make of them. All who have yet spoken of it agree that Congress has *no power whatever* over slavery in the respective *States*. *It is* a fact. Whether slavery is right or wrong, we have now no power to consider or discuss. Suppose, then, a petition were presented, to abolish slavery in the States, what would we do with it? Assuredly we ought to reject it, as asking us to act upon a matter on which we have no power. Suppose it were a petition to Congress to abolish slavery in this District. Have we the power? I think we have. I consider the argument of the Honorable Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) on that point, conclusive. It has not been answered, and I think it cannot be. Slaves are property in this District—Congress cannot touch property, except for *public use*, making just compensation to the owner. We have been pressed by the Constitution, pay for slaves which may be emancipated, and the Constitution never gives Congress the power to do it upon any subject, without, at the same time, furnishing the *means* for its accomplishment. To liberate slaves is not taking them for public use. It is declaring that neither individuals, nor the public shall use them. I will not weaken the honorable member's argument by going over it.

"Again, the right of property in slaves in the States is sacred and beyond the power of Congress to interfere, with it in any respect; yet if it be conceded that we have the power to liberate them in the District, we can as effectually ruin the owners as if we had the power to liberate slaves in the States. By abolishing slavery here, we not only make a place of refuge for runaways, but we produce a spirit of discontent and rebellion in the mind of Slaves in the neighboring States, which will soon spread over all, and which cannot fail to compel owners to *destroy* their own slaves to preserve their own lives, and those of their wives and children. I beseech gentlemen to look at this matter as it is. Take for illustration the case of a small planter in Mississippi, living on his land, with thirty slaves to cultivate it. Suddenly it is discovered that one half of them is concerned in a plot to destroy the lives of their master, his family, and neighbors, with a view to procure their freedom, and immediately with or without law, they are tucked up and hanged. The man is thus deprived of his property without any chance for an indemnity, besides the disquiet and anxiety of mind occasioned by a loss of confidence in his remaining slaves. It cannot have been intended that Congress, by acting on this subject, should have a power thus to occasion a destruction of slave property.

"To me it seems that we ought to treat these petitions precisely as we would do, if they prayed us to abolish slavery in *one of the States*. We have no more power to abolish it here than we have there."

"I think in either case we ought to receive them. I hold that if the petitioners ask us to do that which we have no power to do, or to do that which will be predictive of a great and lasting mischief, we not only have the *right*, but that it is our *duty* to refuse to receive them."

Martin VanBuren in his late letter, claims the right for Congress as follows:

Mr. Van Buren's opinion. Judge White's Opinion.

"I have considered that "Congress sits here as the Legislature of the District, as it does at the seat of Government, with a concurrent power over all subjects upon which a State Legislature can act within its jurisdiction. Its power, however, is not absolute, but is subject to the Constitution of the United States. Now if we were in form, as well as in substance, a local Legislature when acting on the question, which, gentlemen say is to effect emancipation in the District, and no where else, would we be bound to receive these petitions? No more than we are bound to receive petitions from Frederick Germany. Would gentlemen, if sitting as members of the Legislature of Alabama, feel bound to receive petitions from the citizens of Maine or Pennsylvania to emancipate their slaves in their own State? Assuredly not. If that be so, is it not most reasonable, when we are called upon to pass an act confined exclusively to this District, that we should conduct towards the people here, as if in this matter they were our constituents?"

Choose between them!

The true Issue.—The political canvass which is now going on, will determine questions vitally important to our destinies as Freemen. It will settle the questions,

Whether a President of the United States has the power to designate his successor?

Whether a band of Office holders, eating the bread of dependence, in subjection to the will of their leaders, can control the free expression of the people's will by Caucuses and Conventions?

Whether the power and patronage of the Executive Government, operating with the money of the people, can be employed to rule the people, first by corrupting them, and then by reducing them to a state of dependence?—*Raleigh Register.*

"A *Bad Box.*"—The Alexandria Gazette states on good authority, that, when Mr. Talliaferro cut loose from "the party," and voted and spoke for the deposite bill, Mr. Van Buren remarked to one of his friends, "we are in a bad box here." Mr. V. B., doubtless, considers every "box" a bad one for the keeping of the public money, except that to which he carries the key.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of 1 per cent for the last six months.

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 30, 1836.

SENATE.—The Vice President announced that he should not resume the Chair, during the present session, after this day.

A message was received from the President, communicating a treaty of peace, &c. with the Republic of Venezuela, signed in January last.

Expunging Resolution.—Mr. Benton, in reference to the house which prevented him from calling up the expunging resolution yesterday, said he left it to the Senate to act in reference to it as they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Preston, Clay, and Benton, the subject was dropped.

[The remarks of Mr. Clay were as follows:

Mr. Clay said that he would take the opportunity of saying that it had been his fixed purpose, considering the relation in which he stood to the resolution of March, 1834, and to the Senate, as having offered it, to address the Senate on the subject of it. He was particularly desirous to have vindicated the resolution in the assertion which it contained of the exercise of Executive power in derogation from the Constitution and laws of the United States. After the fullest reflection, his judgment remained unchanged, that it was an exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power, and dangerous to the liberties of the People of this country. And, if he could have seen a suitable occasion, after hearing all that could be urged against the resolution, he should have endeavored to maintain, by argument, that proposition. But it has been so treated, from time to time, taken up and laid upon the table, the last time to afford an opportunity to the present Chief Magistrate of an Eastern State to deliver his sentiments upon it, when he [Mr. C.] was detained from the Senate by the illness of a member of his family, that he has not seen a fit moment, when he could, according to his sense of propriety, address the Senate. It is now, as every Senator must feel, entirely too late in the session, when important public business was pressing upon both Houses, to protract the discussion upon this resolution. Mr. Clay was anxious to have brought forward, from the present democratic fountain in this country, a precedent, on all substantial points directly applicable, against the process of mutilating and expunging the journals of the Senate. But, solicitous as he was to discuss the particular topic, and to express to have the Senate the precedent to which he referred, he could not think of trespassing on the time of the Senate during the precious moments that remain. With respect to the final disposition to be made of the resolution, he was content to acquiesce in any decision the Senate might think proper to make. If it be its pleasure to take up the resolution and act upon it, without further debate, he would be satisfied.]

The Bill from the House to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress was taken up, and indefinitely postponed—yeas 24.

Death of James Madison.—A message was received from the President, communicating the death of James Madison, ex-President of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President—I feel that it would be an act of sacrilegious temerity were I to attempt to add to the eulogy pronounced on the unmeasurably intelligence just announced to us by the President of the United States, by any thing in the way of eulogy on the character of the great man whose decease he has announced to us. The eulogy of Mr. Madison is written in every page of the history of his country; in no sense can his whole life was devoted, and with every great event in whose annals his name stands conspicuously and enduringly identified. Public, however, as his life was, there is a chapter in it, which, with lessons of patriotism and sublime wisdom, there is one great work of his which must ever recur prominently to the grateful memory of his country. He was, in an eminent manner, the founder and author of that glorious Constitution which is the bond of our Union and the charter of our liberties; and it was graciously vouchsafed to him, in the order of Providence, to witness, for a longer period than any other, the fruits of his patriotic toiling, the results flowing from it have reached from its establishment. He was the last surviving signer of that sacred instrument. Amid the general grief which pervades the nation, may we not indulge ourselves in the hope that his death, at such a time, and in such a manner, will contribute the world to his own fame and glory, which from now, can receive the world to his own fame and glory, which from now, can receive the world to his own fame and glory, which from now, can receive