

Democratic Meeting in Rockingham.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Rockingham county, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court-house in Harrisonburg, on Monday, Oct. 19th, 1857, on Motion of George E. Deneale, Nason Barr, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. McK. Wartmann and Samuel T. Walker were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Samuel T. Walker, and on his motion, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman, consisting of Messrs. S. T. Walker, Geo. E. Deneale and Jon T. Harris for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and in a short time reported the following resolutions, which, after an animated and running discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Rockingham, in reviewing the policy of the administration of James Buchanan, as developed, find everything to admire, and nothing to condemn.

Resolved, That the principles contained in the Kansas-Nebraska Act are but the sentiments and principles of the Union, State-Rights Democracy.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of a Territory, in forming a Constitution for admission into the Union, to establish such local policy as to them may seem right and proper; and they, the citizens of such Territory, in accordance with the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, have alone the right of rejection or adoption of the organic law intended for their own government.

Resolved, That Congress has no power over the question of a Constitution thus made and endorsed by the people, other than to see that it is republican in character.

Resolved, That Kansas, in forming her Constitution, ought to submit the same to the bona fide inhabitants thereof for adoption or rejection, and the failure to do so is a violation of the spirit and letter of the act creating the Territorial Government, and ought to be returned by Congress to the residents of Kansas for endorsement.

Resolved, That while we admire the talents, and appreciate the distinguished services of our Senator, R. M. T. Hunter, duty to ourselves and the National Administration, prompts us, a part of his constituency, to know whether he endorses the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, with a request that he respond to the same.

On motion of E. A. Shands, the following resolution was adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That should R. M. T. Hunter endorse the foregoing resolutions, then the Senator and Delegates in this District and county are instructed to cast their votes for him for U. S. Senator.

The debate which sprang up on the passage of the resolutions, was participated in by Messrs. Deneale, Walker, Harris and Harper, in favor of, and Messrs. Shands, Warren and Gratten in opposition to, the resolutions, and was directed principally to the three last. Upon the preceding resolutions there was no difference of opinion on the part of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of five gentlemen, consisting of Samuel T. Walker, John T. Harris, John H. Wartmann, Dr. H. M. Harris and A. E. Shands, were appointed by the Chair, to forward a copy of these resolutions to Senator Hunter.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Valley Democrat and Rockingham Register, and that the Democratic papers of Richmond be requested to copy.

NAASON BARE, Chairman, WM. MCK. WARTMANN, SAMUEL T. WALKER, Secretaries.

Letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

HARRISONBURG, Oct. 21, 1857.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER.—The undersigned have been appointed a committee, by a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Rockingham county, held in this place on Monday last, to forward to you the resolutions adopted at said meeting, and request from you a response to the same at your earliest convenience. Enclosed you will find a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, embodying the resolutions, and it will afford us pleasure to be the medium of making public your opinions in relation to the questions involved.

With sentiments of regard and esteem we remain,

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL T. WALKER, JNO. T. HARRIS, JNO. H. WARTMANN, M. H. HARRIS, E. A. SHANDS, Committee

MR. HUNTER'S REPLY.

LOYD'S ESSAY CO., Va., October 28, 1857.

ME-SAS SAM'L T. WALKER, JOHN T. HARRIS, JOHN H. WARTMANN, M. H. HARRIS, E. A. SHANDS: GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter, enclosing me the resolutions adopted by a Democratic meeting in Rockingham county, on the 19th of October, with a request that I would respond to them.

The subject matter of these resolutions is so fully covered by my letter of the 16th of this month, to the Hon. Shelton F. Leake, which was not published at the time of your meeting, that any other answer on my part, is, perhaps, unnecessary. But as there seems to be a difference between us with regard to your fifth resolution, a farther explanation may be proper. I understand your resolutions, we agree in the principle that the people of Kansas alone have the right to form their State institutions according to their own pleasure, provided they be republican in their character. I extend, too, the limitation upon the power of Congress, in regard to the rejection to a State applying for admission, even farther than you do; for I maintain that, upon this issue it can raise no question in regard to the Constitution should it be republican in character, if the people of the new State, acting through their Convention, have made and adopted it in the manner prescribed by the act, their authorized representatives, but from your fifth resolution I dissent entirely. That the people of Kansas have

the same rights with the people of any other State in this Union, with regard to forming their State Constitution, we must all admit; that they can delegate to a Convention, called for this purpose, the same powers which may be delegated by the people of any other State, is also clear. That they might limit the power conferred on such a Convention by allowing them to form only such a Constitution to be submitted to the people afterwards, for ratification or rejection, or that they might elect a Convention with a general authority over the subject, can hardly be denied. It is for the people of the Territory, about to become a State, to say in which of these ways they will constitute their Convention. Such I understand to be the intent and purport of your third resolution, in which, with that understanding, I cordially concur. If then, the people of Kansas have these rights, the question arises as to what they intended by electing a Convention with general powers, and without any limitation imposed by themselves.

The practice of the States and the reason of the case, both prove that it is to be treated as a general delegation of their sovereignty, under which the Convention may submit the Constitution, or not, for a popular vote, according to its own view of propriety. If the people of Kansas, acting as an inchoate State, imposed no limitation on the trust, it is not for any third party, outside the Territory, to undertake to affirm it. If they can in one place, they might in all, and Congress, it seems to me, might exercise the very power which you deny to it, in your fourth resolution. As has been well said by a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, "Either this Convention is clothed with sovereign power, or it is a nullity." If it be a legitimate Convention, it is the people who speak through it; and it is for them to say what action is to be final in regard to the Constitution which it forms. To say otherwise, in my opinion, is to limit the power of the people of Kansas, whose plenary jurisdiction over this subject we all admit. But this fifth resolution does not stop with requiring the application of Kansas for admission as a State to be rejected, because the Convention did not submit the Constitution for ratification by the people—it goes much farther, and claims for Congress the power of prescribing who are to exercise the rights of suffrage, when the people pass upon the question of ratifying their own State Constitution. Here it is in totidem verbis:

"Resolved, That Kansas, in forming her Constitution, ought to submit the same to the bona fide inhabitants thereof, for adoption or rejection, and the failure to do so is a violation of the spirit and letter of the act creating her Territorial Government, and ought to be returned by Congress to the residents of Kansas, for endorsement."

Congress thus undertake to say, not only that the Constitution should be submitted for a further vote, but to whom. If then, the Convention of Kansas should submit its Constitution to a popular vote, but establishing a qualification for the right of suffrage different from that which you say Congress must require, the State must be rejected, and the Constitution although thus ratified, is to be returned to the "residents of Kansas for endorsement."

The most significant act of sovereign power is, perhaps, the regulation of the right of suffrage, and the power over this subject must be exclusive, wherever it resides. If Congress possesses it, then the people of the inchoate State cannot have it; and if the people of the new State cannot say who are to pass upon its own Constitution, then its equality with other States is disparaged and destroyed. But this is not all: if its right to equal powers and privileges with the other States be denied, and if Congress can regulate the highest of its political rights, I mean that of suffrage, what is to prevent it from regulating all the other political rights and relations of the people—slavery included? If Congress may exercise this right of sovereignty over a people in the very act of forming its State Constitution, what is to be the limit of its power? When we have admitted so much, by what arguments, so far as the constitutional power is concerned, can we resist an attempt to re-impose the Missouri restriction, which, it must be remembered, goes much farther than the Wilmot Proviso; for the latter applies only to the people in a Territorial condition, whilst the other is extended over them when they are acting as the people of a State. And what sort of suffrage is Congress required to exercise for the good people of Kansas? It is "to be returned to the residents of Kansas for endorsement." Who are the "residents of Kansas?" May not Aliens, Indians and negroes be included in that denomination? How, too, can this resolution be consistent with the third, which preceded it in the series? If Congress may prescribe the right of suffrage for a people acting in their highest capacity of sovereignty, that of forming a State Constitution, and say who shall pass upon it, how can "we recognize the right of the people of a Territory, in forming a Constitution for admission into the Union, to establish such local policy as to them may seem right and proper." Surely we do not confound the power of Congress to prescribe the right of suffrage for a people acting in a Territorial capacity, with the power of Congress to prescribe that right for those who are acting as the people of a State, in the formation of a Constitution.

Congress can make the organic act for the people of a Territory, but it has no such power in regard to the people of a new, or inchoate State. It may prescribe the qualifications of the electors of the Territorial legislature, which calls the Convention to form a State Constitution; but when that Convention is assembled, having been legally elected and constituted, it must be treated either as the representative of the sovereignty of the people, so far as the formation and adoption of a Constitution is concerned, unless the people themselves have prescribed otherwise in the act creating it, or it must be treated as a nullity. We must take the one horn or the other of this dilemma, as it seems to me.

It may be said that no such conclusions are intended as these which I have drawn from the fifth resolution. I have no doubt that there was any such design, but in my opinion these inferences are to be deduced from it, not only fairly, but necessarily. That it was the opinion of your

meeting that the people of Kansas ought themselves to do the things recommended in that resolution, I do not doubt; but there is a wide difference between what the people of a State, new or old, should do, and what Congress can constrain them to do. The people of Virginia, doubtless, ought to do many things which Congress cannot force them to do. But even if the fifth resolution had been confined to a recommendation to Congress to reject the application of the State for admission on the ground that the Convention had not submitted the Constitution for ratification to the people, the matter would not have been much helped; for, after all, the two resolutions would have been nearly identical in principle.

Suppose that the people of Kansas had elected a Convention which the authority expressly delegated to them to form and adopt a Constitution; suppose farther, that Congress, in the spirit of these resolutions, had rejected the applications for admission, and sent back the Constitution, because it had not been ratified by a final vote of the people. Might not the people of Kansas well say, "You have rejected our Constitution because it was not ratified as you affirm, by the people; now, as you claim to be the judges in this matter, you must designate whom you mean by the people, whose ratification, by a farther vote, is to be the condition of our admission?" But if Congress undertook to prescribe who should vote it would claim this very power of regulating the right of suffrage for the people of a new State, of which I have been speaking, and as it seems to me, all the consequences would flow from that assumption of power which I have already depicted. If we permit Congress to control the Convention in the exercise of its delegated powers in one respect, it will be hard to resist its interference in another. It is far safer to leave the whole matter, as your third resolution seems to design, to the people of the new or inchoate State themselves, for otherwise we shall be embarrassed by difficulties at every step that we take. If we begin to make such retrograde movements as these, must we not prepare our minds to lose all that has been gained for the Constitution and the South by the Kansas-Nebraska act?

I have given you my opinions, in this letter and that addressed to the Hon. Shelton F. Leake, upon the subjects of your resolutions, because they were asked, and I express myself freely but with great respect for those who may differ from me. But it seems to be the sentiment of the Democratic party of the State, if I may judge by the general tone of its press, that they ought not to divide upon these recent Kansas issues, they probably will be temporary, and it is uncertain whether they will ever become practical in their character. In this, as it appears to me, they were wise. When the Democratic party established the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and obtained common ground upon which all its members might stand in regard to a disturbing question, it overcame the greatest difficulty. Its success in this respect encourages the hope that when the time for action arises, and its representatives get together, they will be able to reconcile satisfactorily any differences which may have arisen in regard to the application of their principles. I say this for the good of the party and the country, but not for myself. So far as I am personally concerned, I shun none of the responsibility which attaches to me individually for the opinions which I have expressed.

In this connection, too, I must return to you and those whom you represent my thanks for so much good will and confidence which relate to myself personally. To win fairly and justly the trust and confidence of the people of Virginia, has been the highest object of my political aspirations. There is none other which I place in competition with it. But it is their trust and confidence, and not the office, that I value. If I have not the first, I do not desire the latter. Office, unless it be bestowed in that spirit, can have no attractions for me. Entertaining these sentiments, I have been reluctant to appear before the public in any communication which might wear the air of solicitation, or place me in the apparent position of advocating my own claims and interests. I hold no such position—I prefer no claims—I make no solicitations. If my past course has failed to sow the seeds of confidence in the public mind of Virginia, it is my misfortune, perhaps, my fault. Nor are the people to be blamed for the fact, or for exercising their undoubted right and duty in bestowing their offices where they place their trust. Assuredly, they will not be disturbed by me, either with solicitations before their decision is made, or by complaints to be uttered afterwards because of the manner in which they may have exercised their powers, according to their own sense of duty. Neither do I purpose to trouble them farther by any public communication in regard to my sentiments and opinions, as I have answered as fully as I am capable of doing, upon all the various subjects of inquiry. I will not conclude, however, without venturing the prediction that, if any serious attempt should be made in Congress to reject the application of Kansas for admission as a State into the Union, because the Convention did not submit the Constitution for a farther ratification by the people, it will only occur in the adoption of a pro-slavery organic law.

Is Virginia, then, prepared to reject the applications of a sister slave State to be received into the Union, merely because its Convention has exercised its undoubted powers in the same manner with many other States, which have acted similarly, without prejudice to their claims for admission into the Confederacy? I do not believe it for a moment, and I am sure that in such a contingency, the gallant Democracy of the time-honored Tenth Legion, which has never yet hung fire, nor asked even for time to "peck the flint and try it again," will be amongst the first to cry out, "Never! no, never!"

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
R. M. T. HUNTER.

We return our thanks to Hon. Z. Kidwell for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1856, and a copy of the Reports of the alleged Corrupt Combinations of members of Congress, with the statements of the parties implicated.

There is safety in doing good.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register



"Equal Laws and Equal Rights!"
CLARKSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1857.

Envy.

"Envy robs Upon a ravenous wolf, and still did claw Between his cankered teeth, a venomous load; That all the poison ran about his jaw; But inwardly he chawed his own mad At neighbors' wealth that made him ever sad, For death it was when any good he saw; And wept, that cause of weeping none he had; And when he heard of harm he waxed wondrous glad."

We never saw a more perfect specimen of the blind madness of jealous envy than is contained in the following communication which we find in the last "Barbour Jeffersonian." The editor of that paper, who was formerly a citizen of this town, in his apology for publishing the article, pays our place and people a high compliment. It is unnecessary for us to draw a comparison between the relative merits of the statements of the editor of a respectable paper, and those of an irresponsible scribbler. This article, we suppose, is what the writer regards as a specimen of gentility and good breeding.

We publish the following communication, not because we endorse its sentiments—for that we cannot do—but because we know that Clarksburg has champions able and willing to defend her. Clarksburg has given to Western Virginia some great and distinguished characters; her people have long been noted for that high-toned feeling, and generous hospitality which has always distinguished Virginians; her bar is celebrated for talent and legal knowledge; and her editor is conspicuous for his open frankness, hilarity of feeling and goodness of heart, that has won for him friends wherever he is known.

Mr. Edron: It has been notorious in the history of our young county, that the germ of Clarksburg, consisting of a swarm of politicians, lawyers, judges and blackguards, when they happen among us, usually put on airs, which, when properly interpreted seem to proclaim:—"Ho, all ye ends of the earth! We come to you from Clarksburg; therefore, make your paths straight before us! Oh, yes! Oh, yes! Oh, yes! Gather near, all ye people! Give us offices! Give us fees! Give us judgeships! Give us whiskey! For such is the tribute you owe to the Casars who demand it!"

But, sir, the time has come when we can inform the unmannerly vociferators that we can live, breathe and retain our being, even if the brass and impudence (so consequent upon their native arrogance and ill-breeding,) which they invariably display is withdrawn from our midst. If we, of Philippi, are not as widely known as they of Clarksburg, in consequence of not being able to wind our own trumpets, we may at least console ourselves in not having so far "o'erstepped the modesty of nature," and indulge in that firm self-reliance which they have not, since these patent braggarts are, for the most part, latent cowards. It seems that since the establishment of the "Bank of Philippi" and the Jeffersonian press at this place, we have in a special manner attracted the attention of the fancy swell mob of Clarksburg.

We heard one of its citizens who recently proposed to purchase our bank at seventy-five cents, but not having the purchase money with him, except in (what seems to be a lawful tender in Clarksburg) an abundant supply of lead and brass; and having never known the enjoyment of a credit so large an extent, that gentleman was unable to back his proposition, and the negotiation fell through, exactly as the late bank fell through, over which so much of the legitimate braggartism of Clarksburg recently evaporated.

To conclude with this part of our subject, we would simply add, the "Bank of Philippi" is one of the most responsible banking institutions of the State; and though not at present largely endowed, is a growing concern, strong in its capacities to meet its liabilities, and in the ability and integrity of those who manage it; and who will establish for it such a reputation as no institution of a like kind ever had or will have at Clarksburg. We vouch that it will not be likely to tread in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor, the old Saline Bank at Clarksburg.

But we have heard this envious tribe aforesaid, jibe and jeer at the Jeffersonian; and in this connection, these crowing cocks refer to the "Register," of their own dung-hill, as an immaculate sample of what a country newspaper might be, when located at their sine qua non, Clarksburg.

Now, we like Cooper. We rejoice that he has been elected clerk of the old county of Harrison; though our joy is a good deal tempered by the melancholy reflection that he will be compelled to expend much of the profits of his office in procuring from Barbour, or elsewhere abroad, a competent deputy, so as to render his records legible. Still we rejoice with great joy. Cooper shall have our hearts and hands, and many of our citizens will take occasion to enjoy the smile of boon companionship with him whenever they meet. Yet, after all, we must say that the most marked specimens of ability we have yet seen in him, are to be found in his extraordinary versatile puffs of Col. —, who doubtless has well deserved the ovation. En passant, we would suggest to the Col., that he can doubtless secure a Yankee champion of as much ability in the person of James Gordon Bennett, provided he has already learned to submit to the requisite levies of "black mail" without wincing. However, with all thy faults, Cooper, we love thee still; and thy Register shall still be welcome among us, and we are fain to hope that it shall fare no worse a fate than the young and thriving Jeffersonian. It is true, that when we cast our eyes over the broad and monotonous surface of the

former, we are, as to the matter thereof, invariably reminded of the poet's "linked sweetness long drawn out," and we usually find that the sweetness alluded to has indeed been "long drawn out" infinitesimally through the press at large, before the drops fell into the sewer. "But fare thee well! a long and sad farewell."

In conclusion, we would say to these ephemera of Clarksburg, that we are disfranchised from them; that we despise their persons and pretensions; that we hold them up to the world as morally and intellectually, and in breeding and good manners, our inferiors; and we recommend to them, when they visit us hereafter, to do what they have not always done heretofore, "put money enough in their purses" at the start to discharge their tavern and liquor bills here, without resorting to their accustomed fastidious exploits to raise the wind out of us. And then, when they have collapsed into their proper size and stature, and have reformed their minds, morals and manners so as to be rendered susceptible of becoming gentlemen, we shall, without doubt, be disposed to admit them among us, free to take their position as such upon terms of equality; though we still doubt but that we shall find them deficient in those ennobling intellectual qualities which distinguish many gentlemen of our acquaintance in the counties of Barbour, Lewis, Marion and other counties in North-Western Virginia. VINDICATORS.

We are exceedingly sorry that the pettifogging Shylock who wrote this article should have lost a case or two (and thereby by the fees) by the attendance of some of our Clarksburg lawyers who had business at the late session of the Barbour Circuit Court; and we are also sorry that Judge Camden could not indulge him in his errors and extortions, and thereby have palliated his ire. We shall tell the Judge how he will be spoken of, and have no doubt that he will feel as sorry as Napoleon Bonaparte did when informed that a washer-woman thought him a tyrant. We hope that "Bank" will do a thriving business, and that "Vindicators" will not be as successful in finding from it as he has been from certain private individuals who might be named. The "Jeffersonian," we have no doubt, will flourish finely in the fertile Democratic soil of Barbour, as it deserves to. In regard to ourself, if we have ever trodden upon the dog's tail, as this howl would seem to indicate, we beg his owner's pardon, and hope we shall not be indicted under the statute against cruelty to animals, when we go over to Philippi, as we hope to be able to do soon, and enjoy the hearty hospitality of the whole-souled citizens of Barbour.

Query.—Is it not strange that there is found a thorn to every rose, and a black sheep in every flock?

MORE MOLASSES FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

—We have been sent two specimens of Syrup manufactured from Chinese Sugar Cane, by Mr. Jacob Bowman, near Lumberport, in this county. He raised 170 hills, containing from one to four stalks each, cultivated it the same as corn, and obtained from them ten gallons of Molasses. He thought fifteen gallons could have been easily obtained by the application of proper machinery for expressing the juice. One bottle of the specimen sent us was made from cane cut before frost, and the other from cane cut afterwards. That made from the cane cut before the frost is decidedly the best. The following is Mr. Bowman's description of the manner in which he extracted the juice:

"I sawed off two 10 inch logs, 8 feet long. These I set 4 feet in the ground, and 4 feet apart, making them firm by stones filled in. Two feet from the ground I sawed a notch, half way through each log on the inside, and fitted in a plank 3 inches thick, and 13 inches wide. In this bottom piece I made two holes for the lower ends of the rollers, which were made of smooth hickory logs, trimmed round and smooth with a draw-shave. The lower end of each was fitted into the lower holes, with a gudgeon.—Two feet from this, I cut a collar, or rather neck, in the roller, the lower end of which corresponded with the upper end of the upright logs. I next fitted two pieces of plank 6 inches wide, to the top of the posts, cutting out semi circles on the inside of each, to fit into the necks of the rollers. These upper planks are spiked down upon the top ends of the logs, and hold the rollers in place. One of the rollers projects above the upper beam about 2 feet, and into this is fitted a long lever, the outer end slanting down. To this I attach a horse, though a man can easily turn it."

We are gratified to announce to our readers a Cathartic Pill, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trust worthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Recine Com. Adv.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. HUNTER.—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has written a letter in reply to the committee appointed to forward to him certain resolutions adopted by a Democratic meeting held in Rockingham county. We publish to-day the proceedings of this meeting, as well as Mr. Hunter's letter, that all the facts may be before our readers. The positions taken by Mr. Hunter in regard to Kansas affairs are undoubtedly the correct ones, but why does he pass entirely over the first resolution of the meeting, expressing a confidence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan? We fear his silence upon this question is ominous.—People do not usually conceal opinions that are thought to meet the approbation of the public.

"THE EAGLE'S PLUME."—This notice is written with the quill of an eagle recently killed near Weston, and sent us by our young friend, Mr. E. Ralston. The noble bird measured seven feet and two inches across the wings, and this quill is "a head and shoulders above" anything of the kind we ever saw produced by a goose. The donor, in sending it to us, suggests that if any one wants to be "buried with the eagle," now is the time.—We intend to give the quill to Jenkins to write his first big speech in Congress with.

CHANGE OF MAIL.—BAD ARRANGEMENT.—By a change made in the time of running the mail train, our mail from the east does not now arrive here until 3 o'clock, P. M. This arrangement detains the mail from the people on the whole line of the N. W. Va. Railroad nine hours later than there is any necessity for, while it throws the people of Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer and a portion of Upshur twenty-four hours behind. We hope the Postmaster General will speedily correct the mistake that has been made.

HAY SCALES.—The Point Pleasant Republican is rejoicing over the fact that they have Hay Scales in that town. We wish we could do as much for Clarksburg. To our shame be it said, we have no Hay Scales, Pavements, Market house, Fire Company, Corporate Authorities or anything else calculated to promote the convenience or interests of our citizens or the prosperity of our town. How much longer is this state of affairs to last?

For the Register. Obituary.

At a special meeting of Columbia Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., Nov. 9th, 1857, the death of our lamented and much beloved brother, George F. Cooper, was reported, whereupon, the Lodge unanimously passed the following Resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this earthly tabernacle our worthy and highly esteemed brother, George F. Cooper, a member of this Lodge, therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely and deeply lament the death of our late companion, friend and brother, George F. Cooper.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the remembrance of our deceased brother, and as a token of our sorrow, this Lodge will wear the insignia of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a good man, a useful citizen and a worthy brother Odd Fellow has been taken away from the community, subjecting us to an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, mourn with them in their bereavement, and can only solace them with that which solaces us; we believing that he was prepared by Divine grace for the last great conflict, and that he now enjoys the reward of the just and good in the sanctuary of our Father in Heaven.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the widow, mother and sisters of the deceased brother, and published in the Weston Herald and Clarksburg Register.

J. D. RAPP, Secretary, pro tem. Staunton papers please copy.

The Richmond Examiner makes the following sensible remarks: The Next Senatorship. We have not desired to say one word on this subject, directly or indirectly; because, first, we are willing to leave any contest between distinguished Democrats for position, to be decided by the Democratic members of the body on which the Constitution devolves the duty of electing federal senators; second, we are sure any other, would only result in embittering the feeling which we fear has already arisen between the friends of the gentleman mentioned for the position, and in impairing the Democracy of Virginia; and, third, because we are known to be opposed by early committal and emphatic protests, to elections of federal senators two years in advance of actual service.

Our programme for the term of the present administration is, to battle for the faithful execution of the principles of the Cincinnati schedule, and for the harmony of the Democratic party on the basis of those principles. Above all, we are intent upon preserving the integrity, unity, and harmony of the Democratic party of Virginia; well assured, that united Virginia Democracy can save the national Democratic organization and save the Union. Intent upon these aims and views, we do not mean to take part in any personal contest for positions within the gift of the Democracy, until the clear and decided treason to the Democratic principles of any contestant, shall make it our duty to assail his pretensions.

The Examiner makes the following further remarks concerning Gov. Floyd: Our purpose in alluding to this subject now is, to notice a report intimating that Gov. Floyd's name may be brought forward for the Senatorship. We have not exchanged a word with that gentleman on

the subject, and repudiate with disdain any imputation of being his or any person's organ; but we are confident that we do not misrepresent him when we say that he not only does not desire or expect his name to be mentioned for nomination to any office within the gift of the Democracy of the country, during the term of the present administration, but that he earnestly objects to it. Indeed we are sure we speak the sentiment of every member of Mr. Buchanan's administration; when we allege that they are extremely repugnant to their names being used for any office whatever. They desire with strict reference to principles, not men, to conduct the administration on the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and to administer their high offices in the same lofty spirit of independence and disinterestedness which animates the President himself in fulfilling the last commission he will ever hold from his country. No one, therefore, is authorized to place them, especially the Secretary from Virginia, in the category of desiring or of expecting or being willing to receive any other position from the party than that which they hold. We are very sure that no real friend of Gov. Floyd, who knows his feelings will countenance the use of his name in any connection of the sort.

Senatorial Election.

We gave in our last issue the letter of Senator Hunter to the Hon. Shelton F. Leake. We should have preferred somewhat of a different letter on the part of Mr. Hunter. His excuse for not sooner defining his position, is not, to our mind, satisfactory. He hopes, however, to be "able to support the Administration;" but asserts his unqualified dissent to the course pursued by Walker in Kansas, while he neglects to say whether, in his opinion, the Administration is to be held responsible for the same. We, however, for the present, feel disposed to permit the somewhat equivocal letter of Mr. Hunter to pass without much comment, as we feel we are in advance of the main question—it not being regarded as a settled fact, that the election of a Senator is to come off during the approaching session of the Legislature. There is a difference of opinion on this point, and we fully agree with a number of our cotemporaries, that there should be no election during the coming winter, as the present term of Mr. Hunter does not expire until March, 1859. But, we are told, there would be an interregnum; yet, at the same time there will be no session of Congress. Moreover, we are opposed to the election of Mr. Hunter, or any other man, so long in advance of vacancy; as we regard it one of the greatest safeguards of our country to keep the Representatives of the people under the immediate control of the sovereign power of the State, and a departure from this, may not, at some day give to the constituent body of the country, that satisfaction which they may expect from their representative.

Again we are told that this delay is but to enable the opposition to mature their plans of operation; this we think would not be the case. Should Mr. Hunter give the present Administration the same support which he has given former Democratic Administrations, we know of no man in the State we would prefer to him. The course of Mr. Hunter will during the next session of Congress, dispel, we hope, all doubts of his opposition, as should he but represent, not only the Democracy of Virginia but that of the Union, it will, at least, have the effect of quieting the distrust which now prevails.

Mr. Hunter intimates that his former conduct should at least be some guarantee to his future course. This, undoubtedly, would have been the case had not Mr. Hunter been the cause of creating this suspicion under which he now stands before the Democratic party; and we feel convinced that that party will not be satisfied with Mr. Hunter's "hope," or "expectation." Nothing but a cordial support of Mr. Buchanan's Administration will give to the Democratic party entire satisfaction. [Barbour Jeffersonian]

Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

We fully and heartily endorse every word of the following paragraph, which we copy from the Richmond Equivocal: "The Administration is preeminently national in its construction and in its character. The President is a Northern man by birth and education, but his enlightened intellect, liberal views and impartial patriotism have always held him above all sectional prejudices in his political course. The Constitution is the chart to which he looks for guidance. And in that he recognizes no authority in the Federal Government to interfere in anywise with the institution of Slavery in the States, or to extend or prohibit it in the territories. In that same sacred compact between the sovereign States of this Union, he discovers an equal acknowledgment of the respective rights of each and all of them. Vermont and Massachusetts have the exclusive control of their own domestic institutions, and so with Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"The one great object of his Administration is to calm the angry elements of sectional strife, which have been so long and are now seriously threatening the disruption of the Union. The influence and ability of his Administration are relied upon to buffet fanaticism in the north and to bring the republic back to the peace and quiet of its earlier and better days. It is not to be expected that its policy will please the ultraists of either section.

"No Democrat can break with the Administration; so far as its policy has been developed, without incurring the charge of grossest inconsistency. Up to this time, Mr. Buchanan has represented the Democratic party nobly and proudly; and that he will continue to do so to the end, we can discover not the remotest reason to doubt.

"That the Administration will be assailed within the next four months, we have but little doubt. And if there is a representative elect of any portion of the people of Virginia, either in the State Legislature or in Congress, who contemplates co-operating in the assault, we warn him to beware of the taletalkers of an outraged constituency.

Age is not so much the snow that have whitened our heads, as the sorrow that have fallen upon our hearts.