

HEM YET REMAINS UNSUNG. (From the Amulet for 1836.) MOTHER.—By CHARLES S

Oh, Mother!-in that magic word

What watchings—griefs—are this Yet, never, till the hour we roam, By worldly thralls opprest, Learn we to prize that hobest home A living mother's breast.

The thousand prayers at midnight pource Beside our couch of woes; The wasting weariness endured

What filial foodness e'er repaid,
Or could repay the past?
Alas, for gratitud decayed !—
Regrets, that rarely last!
This only when the dust is thrown
Thy blessed bosom o'er,
We muse on all thy kindness shown
And wish see'd local thee more!

Tis only when thy lips are cold We mourn-with late regret,

On every land, in every clime,
'True to her sucred cause;
Filled by that allience sublime
From which her strongth she draws,
Still is the mather's heart the same;
The mother's lot as tried;
And, oh, may nations guards that name
With filial power and pride.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

DEFERRED DEBATE .- [CONTINGED.] HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Friday, Jan. 15.
ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS.
The House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the subject of Abolition, the question being on Mr. Watkins' motion to strike out the 2d resolution and insert a series of resolutions submitted by

him.

Mr. Stanard said, before he proceeded to the task he had undertaken, that of showing that by the amendment offered by the member from Goochland, the most material epinions expressed, and rights asserted by the people in their primary assemblies, were passed by, evaded, or renounced, he begged to be indulged in a few preliminary observations, on topics connected with the main one by very close affinities.

I indulge a hope, said Mr. S., that the good-humored, and indeed sportive, address of my friend from Albemarle, will in some measure have caused an abatement of the

will in some measure have caused an abatement of the excited feelings which have been exhibited in the earlier stages of this debate, so as to furnish a well-grounded expectation that a calmer judgment will be exercised on the subject now before the Itouse. I the more readily indulge this expectation, because there has been, within the last two or three days, an abatement of hostility to some of the leading propositions contained in the resolu-tions which have been offered by the majority; and mem-bers, who, from the commeacement of this debate, have most earnestly deprecated an application to the non-slave-holding States as supercrogatory and improper, now con-cur in the propriety of making the demand. I look to this fact as a good omen, as justifying the augury that we shall at last agree upon some measure which will satisfy pub-lic expectation, and to some extent avert the certain mis-chief which has been produced by the extraordinary man-ner in which this subject has hitherto been treated by the House. It is with feelings of regret, mortification and chagrin, that I have compared our proceedings in re-lation to this question, with those of the neighboring States with whom we are equally interested on this subject. Looking to the South, I see South Carolina, (which till very recently, has been the seat of the fiercest party strift that ever threatened to sever the Union,) passing the resolutions which have come to us from that quarter, with the most perfect unanimity and concord. Nullifier and Unionist, have met together and without even the shew of dissent or disagreeness. er, and, without even the shew of dissent or disagreement, have agreen upon the propositions which have been before os. Look at the State of Georgia, where the rival parties are almost Lalanced excited by a recent political struggle in which parties have been brought nearly to an equipoise; more than a moiety taken from the former majority of the dominant party, and where the dominant party is threatened with overthrow at the next election; and yet we see the Legislature of Georgia una-nimous upon this subject. Look at North Carolina, with parties arrayed and inceeled by force processor. parties arrayed and impelled by fierce, uncompromising ity on political questions connected with the Administration of the General Government, and where parties are placed in a peculiar attitude—for, while the majority in the Legislature is in favor of the Administration, the vote of the State for members of Congress shews that a majority of the people are of the opposite opinion; and yet in that State there has not been the semblance of a diversity of opinion upon the more important questions belonging to this subject. On some single question of constitutional law, like that which came op here yesterday, (the right of Congress to emancipate in the District of Columbia,) there may have been a little controversy, but upon the great and primary question of abolition, none. In all the Southern States this subject has been acted upon with unanimity and celerity, and without any development of party feeling. All seem to have concurred in sacrificing individual and party considerations in order to give force to the measures adopted upon this important matter.— Why cannot we, standing upon similar grounds, do something to mitigate the evil which our dissentions have caused? In order to do this—to discover a remedy and the best means of applying it, Mr. S. said, it would be necessary to take a review of sentiments conwould be necessary to take a review of sentiments conveyed to us by the people in their primary meetings, and of the past proceedings of the House upon this subject. Let them in the first place ascertain, strictly and accurately, the sentiments of the people in relation to this great question, and having done that, adopt such relations as most trale expressed, those sentiments. solutions as most truly expressed those sentiments— there has not been made, and objections have been raise of the people. Let them do this, and although the past to it, and these have been effectually removed, the on of the people. Let them do this, and although the past might still be a subject of regret, yet the mischief that had been done might be, by such a course, neutralized, if not entirely obviated.

This subject, continued Mr. S., was put early in the

session, into the hands of a committee. Various causes actuarded the action of that committee; but, when it brought its labors to a termination, it presented to the House a set of resolutions moulded to the expression of substituting a proposition precisely similar—for, expopular sentiment—abstaining scrapulously from all party aliasions, from every thing calculated to create dissension—presenting no extraneous question, nor deviat. House a set of resolutions moulded to the expression of popular sentiment—abstaining scrapulously from all party allusions, from every thing calculated to create dissension—presenting no extrancous question, nor deviating into any collateral topics; and so predominant was the wish to avoid all unnecessary subjects of dissension. the wish to avoid all unnecessary subjects of dissension, that a preamble was declined, because it was feared that while we might agree in our conclusions, we might differ in the process which led to them.

These resolutions were offered by a committee, the ma-

jority of which was composed of members of the domi-nant party in this house. The resolutions were placed in hands—accessible to every member of the committee before the vale, except on the two first resolutions, was taken, as so their adoption or rejection by that body.

Ample time was given for consideration. When the re-Ample time was given for consideration. When the resolution came before the committee for its final action, the first proposition was unanimously adopted. The second, after an ineffectual attempt had been made to substitute almost an equivalent, was also adopted. The fourth was likewise adopted in a similar manner. The fourth was likewise adopted in a similar manner. The fifth encountered a single objection, and that was the coupling with the request to the North, the mode (hylpesial inhibition) in which they should suppress these objectionable associations. Strike out the words "penal inhibition," and all objection to the 5th resolution vanishes. For the 6th resolution to the 5th resolution vanishes. For the 6th resolution is was proposed to substitute one nearly equivalent, taken from the set passed by the Legislature of North Carolina. This question to substitute was tried, but failed, and the resolution was then added.

The resolutions being thus passed upon scriation, an efrather to prefix to them, a presurble, which has since been presented to the House in the report of the minority; that was also decided in the negative; and hence, sir, said Mr. S., these resolutions became the final act of the committee. I beginned by the events of the last few days for whose minds having heen so inflamed, have cooled down so as to enable them inconstilled in events of the size of the citizens of the attempted to interfere any other quarter—no State, no fonctionary, either cooled down so as to enable them inconstilled in events of the size of the size of the size points they instructed their representatives. In relation to the first of these they said, that they regarded any interference of the citizens of the citizens of the color of donestic slavery here, as wholly unwarranted. For there had been no interference, sir, from any other quarter—no State, no fonctionary, either cooled down so as to enable the uniquently of the citizens of the ci cooled down so as to enable them impartially to exercise their judgment) to bear these facts in their mind. After the action which I have stated of the committee, came the report of five members of the minority, (and yet the action which I have stated of the committee, came the report of five members of the minority, (and yet these gentlemen did not objected at all to the major part of it.) I give this history, said Mr. Stanard, to show that the infusion of those prejudices which have to the headlong and intemperate hostility to the report of the committee, is referrable to some influence that disregards the merits of the report.—

and the danger arising from which, they charged us here to endeavor to avert. Now, what had been the course of gentlemen taken in connection with these sentiments of the scope of his (Mr. S. s) knowledge of legislative his tory. While the acts of the citizens of the North were the sole cause of apprehension, gentlemen came in with propositions deprecating the inteference of the States or like General Government, conting any declaration as to

That influence has had the effect of developing the That influence has had the effect of developing the strange diversity of opinion which the House has witnessed upon a subject respecting which no difference exists among the people; and of bringing into action the strongest and most embittered party feeling. In the House the first effort made against the resolutions of the committee was an attempt to supersede them entirely by the report of the minority—by taking them sp and considering them as a whole, contrary to all parliamentary practice; thus depriving members of an opportunity of placing themselves erect before the people, by giving a vote upon each proposition separately. Yes! the first effort was an attempt to cancel in omnibus—to stifle the expression of opinion contained in the report of the committee—to substitute for that report a preamble and propositions of the minority. This was a course, said, Mr. S., (and I appeal to the House whether the assertion I make is not correct,) wholly without precedent. Such an attempt was never before made, and if successful, would, as I have before said, entirely have deprived members of the opportunity of expressing their opinion in relation to the principles laid down by the people in their primary assemblies—would have evaded or slurred over the most important questions agitated in, and decided by, those assemblies. Why, sir, so strong was this feeling of passion or prejudice, (and the House will understand me as not making these allosions so much with a view of censuring what is past, as of securing some beneficial action in future,) so strong was this feeling, that even the first resolution of the committee, declaratory of the attachment of this Assembly to the Union, was involved in the general sentence of ostracism. And not only so, sir, but one gentleman has thought himself justified in casting contumely upon the committee for reporting that resolution, and has used, in relation to it, a slang proverb, taken from the stews and puritieus of the city—a proverb which, however, in accordance it might be with th

committee for reporting that resolution, and has used, in relation to it, a slang proverb, taken from the stews and puritieus of the city—a proverb which, however, in accordance it might be with the oratory of the gentleman elsewhere, was certainly out of place in the Legislature of Virginia. Yes, sir, so reckless has been the spirit of opposition upon this occasion, that the contumely cast by the gentleman from Goochland upon the first resolution of the committee, is also cast upon the resolutions of the people in their primary assemblies. For, sir, the people expressed precisely the same sentiment as that ridiculed and impugned by the gentleman in the report of the committee, and his proverb applies with equal apitude to them as to the committee. The sentiment is expressed by many of the meetings whose proceedings are before us, but I content myself with referring to the loyal countres of King William and Louisa.—So intense was this feeling of prejudice—so reckless the spirit of opposition—that the contumely uttered by its author, applies even to himself. For who is more lavish than the gentleman from Goochland of professions of love of the Union? And yet, according to the gentleman's proverb, such declarations and professions are only made by rogues, in order to cloak their hostility to the Union? So heedless, sir, was the gentleman is his denunciation of the committee, his favorite Governor Marcy, and the Resolutions of 1798, drawn by Madison, and presented by John Taylor, of Caroline—for the first resolution of the committee is in part copied from one of the memorable resolutions of 1798, prepared by Mr. Madison. Looking, then, into the past, I ask if what we there find is not sufficient to induce the belief that a fair and unclouded judgment has not heretofore been exercised in relation to this question; but that, on the contrary, counsel has been taken of passion and of party; and that thence have pro-

not heretofore been exercised in relation to this question; but that, on the contrary, counsel has been taken of passion and of party; and that thence have proceeded these wide divisions—these wicked dissensions—which have prevailed upon a subject in regard to which there ought to be such perfect unanimity. But, sir, I have not stated all the indications of the prevalence of this inauspicious influence during the past discussion. Much yet remains to be told. When the first resolution had been passed, and the second was propounded to the House, a proposition was made to strike out the latter; and this without the assignment of a single reason by the mover. And on reasons being called for, the only one assigned, was, that the resolution of the committee, though correct in designating any interference with our rights by the General Government or the States, as a violation of the Constitution, &c., went too far in saying, that any interference by the citizens would be such a violation of the Constitution. This was the sole objection made by the minority to the 2d resolution of the committee. And the question being put to the House whether the objection was a valid one—whether the words "citizens thereof" should be stricken out—the House decided in the negative—declared by a valid on! be stricken out—the House decided in the negative—de clared by a vote of 108 to 20 that the words should re clared by a vote of 108 to 20 that the words should remain. Subsequently, two other objections were taken to the resolution. One of which was, that the manner in which the words "citizens thereof" was used in the resolution, was ambiguous, and taken in connection with the words States and Federal Government, which preceded them, might be supposed to apply to both. That, in fact, the idea that there were citizens of the General Government, might be hidden under the language of the resolution. This objection was raised by the member from Campbell, (Mr. Daniel.) and having as he said, such objection, he could not support the resolution. Now, continued Mr. S., although all the principles of grammatical construction, and the fact that the phrase citizens of the General Government was an anomalous one, utterly repudiate the view taken by the gentleman from Campbell of this matter, we bowed to this hypercriticism of the gentleman, and removed the alleged ambiguity from the gentleman, and removed the alleged ambiguity from the resolution, by inserting the words "citizens of the other States." The remaining objection was to the concluding part of the resolution which affirms that such interference by the citizens of the other States violates their constitutional obligations; and yet we have from the very gentleman who makes this objection, the declaration, that the citizens of the Northern States are subject to constitutional obligation—Also, that it is correct doctrine to say, that the crizzens of the other States have no right to interfere with our slave property. Thus, by these two

all objections to the 2d resolution of the Committee were completely removed. The gentleman from Campbell, continued Mr. S., in The gentleman from Campbell, continued Mr. S., in the early part of the debate, announced his conviction, that it was inexpedient for the slave States to make any demand upon the North; but now, sir, (now that, as he has said, he has become acquainted with the sentiments of the people—did he not know them before, sir?) he offers an amendment which goes a bowshot beyond the resolution of the Committee. That resolution merely affirmed that any intelerence on the part of the citizens of the Northern States, would be a violation of their constitutional obligations; but the amendment of the gentleman deciares that such interference would be a violation, not only of their constitutional obligations, but of their so. only of their constitutional obligations, but of their so

manner, that the gentleman's objection is groundless and that the position of the committee is correct. Thus

you have it demonstrated in the clearest

Mr. DANIEL said, the amendment was equivalent, and only equivalent, to the resolution of the Committee. Mr. STANARD. It is equivalent to the resolution of the Committee! Then why strike out that resolution to substitute an equivalent? Now, sir, said Mr. Stan-ard, I do not take this review with a view to the gratification of any personal feeling, but to bring to the no-tice of the people and of the House, that the question to strike out the second resolution of the Committee is a question to strike out a proposition, against which by inserting the words "citizens of the States," in com-pliance with the philological views of the gentleman from Campbell—the other, by the fact that that gentle-man has offered an amendment which he declares to be an equivalent to the resolution. The question then be-fore the house is, whether they will strike out a resolution thus yindicated from all objective. amendment of the gentleman from Campbell; and the House have already passed upon that matter—sanctioning the principle laid down in relation to the citizens—by a vote of 108, over 20. Unless the House is disposed to

eat its words, that principle must be retained. Should the House adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Campbell, it will reverse its own solemn decision given by the large vote I have mentioned. Will the House do Mr. S. here made an earnest appeal to the House to of that body ___ discard party considerations in considering this question When the re- and to cast out from among their that spirit of dissen of the House, I come now to fulfil my main purpos which is, to ascertain precisely the state of feeling substitute was tried, but failed, and the resolution was then adopted. The 7th was then considered and adopted with but one dissenting voice; but immediately after the decision another member (the member from Bucklingham, Mr. Booker.) of the committee expressed some doubt of its propriets. mary meetings of the people, there were three points u fort was made to take the question upon them as a whole, but it was rejected, as being out of order. A proposition was next made to supersede the resolutions by, or

the real source of danger—nay, not only omitting, but a striving with all their might to suppress such declaration in the resolutions of the committee—a studious endeavor to avoid the reprobation of the interference of citizens of the North, and a superfluous energy in demouncing such interference on the part of the General Government or the States. I return, said Mr. S., to the position that the people have expressly directed us to demounce and arrest the interference of the citizens of the North with our slave property, and that they have invoked the action of their representatives to carry out their wishes in this particular—and now, sir, to prove the accuracy of this position, let us refer to the meetings of the people.—I here desire to perform a double duty, and cite the proceedings at these meetings, not only for the information of the House, but in order that, through the medium of the public Journals, they may be spread in an available form before the people. I wish these resolutions to stand grouped together, and I beg the stenographers will take note of the numbers of those which I will read. Those to which I now refer, sustain the first position as to the interference of citizens of other States:

The first resolution of the Augusta preciping says: "The the real source of danger-nay, not only omitting, but | tion. I speak of results and do not charge intentions.

political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our government."

The 2d resolution of Caroline says: "That the aboli-

The 2d resolution of Caroline says: "That the abolition societies of the Northern States are combinations of citizens of those States whose operations have the direct tendency to overthrow the governments of the Southern States of this confederacy, by destroying their property, breaking up their industry, and exposing their citizens to all the horrors of civil and servile war."

The 2d resolution of Charlotte: "That any interference with our slave property, by citizens of the non-slave-holding States, is alike unwarranted and unwarrantable, and cannot for a moment be tolerated by the citizens and slave-holders of the Southern country."

Elizabeth City: The first resolution declares: "That our right to exercise ownership over our slaves, is guaranteed to us by our political compact; and that any attempt to invade it by any society or association of men, will be resisted by such means as the nature of the case

will be resisted by such means as the nature of the case

will be resisted by such means as the nature of the case may require."

The Town of Fredericksburg is next in order. And here let me premise that I recollect having been informed through the public press, (for I was far distant at the time)—that I saw it recorded in the organ of a certain party in this city—that the resolutions were from the pen of the Hon. John M. Patton, and the announcement was accompanied with a flourish of approbation. The 1st resolution says: "That we entertain the opinion, in common with the whole of the slave-holding States, that the subject of slavery, as it exists in the slave-holding States of this Union, is in all its aspects, a domestic States of this Union, is in all its aspects, a domestic question—belonging exclusively to the citizens of these States, and that the people of no other State have any right to attempt to change the relation therein existing between master and slave, and that no such interference

Grouesster declares the same sentiment in the 2d resolution: "That for the people of any foreign government unrestrainedly to adopt and persevere in a systematic course of measures calculated to place in jeopardy the peace and tranquillity of any State of this Union, would furnish, not only to the State thus threatened, but to the United States, cause of the most serious complaint; and this remark loses none of its force as between the several States of this Union in regard to each other; on the contrary, the fact of their union renders it imperative on each and all to secure against the machinations of any portion of their citizens, the undisturbed tranquillity of each and all."

Greensville passed no detailed resolutions; but adopted,

Greensville passed no detailed resolutions; but adopted, with unqualified approbation, the resolutions of the meeting in the City of Richmond.

The first resolution of the City of Richmond is as follows: And here I may say that the resolutions of that meeting were digested by an assemblage formed of all parties, and, so far as I am informed, had the support of all:

"That we shall hold any attempt to impair the rights of property in our slaves, as guaranteed by the Constitution, by the abolition of slavery by Congress in any of the States, or any of the Territories or Districts where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State to another, as a wanton violation of our political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our Government."

Louisa speaks thus in her 2d and 3d resolutions:

"That we view with indignation and horror the course

"That we view with indignation and horror the course of the Northern Abolitionists, which is calculated, with unerring certainty, if not speedily checked, to result in disunion and the awful calamities of civil and servile war-That this unholy interference between master and slave, by a portion of the people of the North, is a direct violation of the Federal Constitution, and cannot and will not be tolerated by us; and further, that we recog-nize no better right in them to interfere with our domestics, than they have to preach up doctrines of rebellion and bloodshed among the white slaves of Great Britain, Ireland, or any other foreign country, we being to them, as respects the abolition operation. as respects the abolition question, a foreign nation to

all intents and purposes. Observe, sir, that this unholy interference is the in-terference of citizens and not of States.

The town of Lynchburg declares:
"That the discussion of the question of slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, with reference to its pros-pective or immediate abolition by the citizens of the non-slaveholding States, either as individuals, or as legislative bodies, is an inpertinent interference with the rights of the South, as recognized by the Federal Constitution, and will not be submitted to. The first resolution of the county of Mecklenburg says:

"That we cordially respond to the sentiments and re-solutions of our fellow-citizens of Richmond, expressed by a public meeting in that city of the 4th instant, and that we firmly co-operate with them, and with our fellow-citizens of the South generally, in such measures as may secure the undisturbed enjoyment of our common roots.

rights.
Middlesex does the same. Northampton thus expresses her views :- "That the relation subsisting between the several States, and the duties and obligations which spring from that relation, require that each State shall prevent its own citizens from attempting to injure the Governments or People of the other States; that a State which refuses or voluntarily neglects to perform its duty in this respect, violates its constitutional obligation, and places itself in the attitude of an enemy to the other States; that the antislavery societies, organized in New York and other Northern States, are combinations of citizens of those States, with the express view of overturning the Governments of the Southern States, by destroying their the other States; that a State which refuses or voluntavernments of the Southern States, by destroying their property, breaking up their industry, and exposing their citizens to all the horrors of civil and servile war."

Nottoway declares-"That we view the combinations of persons which have at any time been formed in this Union for the purpose, in any way whatever, of inter-meddling with our slaves, or of affecting the legal state of slavery as established among us, as direct invasions of our rights, and settled conspiracies to encourage rebellion and murder."

The 4th resolution of the Pittsylvania meeting is as follows:—"That we regard the present movements of a portion of the people of the Northern States, on the subportion of the people of the Northern States, on the sub-ject of slavery in the South, as a wilful, deliberate, open and dangerous attempt at a violation of both the Federal and State Constitutions."

Powhatan says:—"That we consider the existence of

slavery amongst us as a subject for our own peculiar and exclusive consideration, and one with which we cannot and will not permit the interference, directly or indirectly,

of any person or persons whatsoever."
You perceive that the interference of any "person or persons whatever, is denounced—and all interference is repelled—not merely the printing and circulating of in-

The resolutions of Prince George are equivalent to Now this review has shewn the House that one of the

Now this review has snewn the clouse that one of the prominent and leading subjects of reproduction among the people, was the interference of the citizens of the Northern States with our slave property. I have said that there were three points upon which the people have distinctly declared their sentiments. I think I have

the prevention of the Richmond meeting, is not merely a right to demand the suppression of incendiary publications, but the prevention of all interference. I beg gentlemen to give me their attention on this point. I conjure them not to neglect the mandate of the people, so plainly expressed. I do not charge them with harboring such an intended.

ask every member as he wishes our actions here to be the reflex of the people's sentiments, not to forget the distinction between an assertion of the right to call for the suppression and to prescribe the mode of suppression—and the total surrender of those rights, which charac-

-and the total surrender of those rights, which characterizes the substitute. But to return—the 2d resolution of the Richmond meeting is as follows:

"2d. Resolved, That we have a just claim on all the non-slaveholding States for the enactment of suitable and efficient laws, to repress and put down by adequate penalties, all inceediar. or seditious associations, whose avowed purpose is, to disturb our peace and excite insurrection among our slaves, and we confidently rely on the wisdom and firmness of the General Assembly, by a proper appeal to those States, to procure the passage of such laws."

Here, sir, is no evasion or equivocation. No ground

duly, and cite the proceedings at these meetings, not only for the information of the House, but in order that, through the medium of the public Journals, they may be spread in an available form before the people; a wish these resolutions to stand grouped together, and I beg the stenographers will take note of the numbers of those which I will read. Those to which I now reier, sustain the first position as to the interference of citizens of other States.

The first resolution of the Augusta meeting says: "That the institution of slavery, as it exists is the Southern States, is exclusively domestic in its character, and the sole right of modifying or abolishing it, belongs to the several States in which it exists, and every attempt by the citizens or Legislatures of any State, or by the Congress of the United States, to interfere with the subject in any other State, should be looked upon as an unconstitutional and invasion of the rights of such state."

Here it will be perceived that every attempt (not alone the acts of printing and circulating paniphlets) is declared unconstitutional, &c.

The county of Suckingham say in their first resolution of slavery; that is a question for each State holding slaves to decide for itself; and that they will not permit any people to interfere between them and their slaves.

The first resolution of the county of Camphell is as following—(it does not specify the acts of citizens; but it will be found in the body of the resolutions that it is against the citizens of the North that the indignant language of the resolution of the resolution of our powernment."

The 22 product of the Constitution, by the abolition of slavery by Congress in any of the States, or any of the States,

USIC STORE.—The sobscriber has just unpacked at his Music Store and Piano Forte Warehouse, opposite the Virginia Bauk, Main Street, an elegant Plaso Forte, from the unrivalled manufactory of Nunns, Clark & Co., of New York, where an assortment of Piano Fortes from the same manufactory is constantly on hand. Also, one of the best of Chickering, of Boston—and the beautiful oak Instrument, made by Loud, which took the premium in 1833, at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. All sorts of Music, of the first composers, and Instruments of the best makers. posers, and INSTRUMENTS of the best makers.
Feb. 9. [88-wtf \(\text{Fh} \)] P. H. TAYLOR.

THE IMPORTED BLACK ARABIAN .- This THE IMPORTED BLACK ARABIAN.—This beautiful jet black Arabian has commenced his second season at Thomas Flournoy's, in Prince Edward county, 11 miles south of the Court-House, 12 miles east of Chartotte Court-House, 18 via Keysville from Lunenburg Court-House, at \$35 the season, which may be discharged by the payment of \$30, if paid by the 20th of July, at which time the season ends; \$50 to insure a mare, payable when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with; \$1 to the Groom for each mare. Mares that failed last season, will be insured this, at the season price. season price.

season price.
Good pasturage for mares left with the horse, gratis, and well fed, if required, at twenty-five cents per day. Great personal attention will be given by Thomas Flournoy, but no liability for accidents or escapes.
Black Arabian was presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the U. States Consul at Tangiers, doubtless as a marked evidence of his friendly feelings to our Government, and was sold by order of Congress, at public auction, Feb. 28th, 1835.
The public may be aware of the fact that it is extragence.

ment, and was soid by order of Congress, at public auction, Feb. 28th, 1835.

The public may be aware of the fact, that it is extremely difficult to purchase the full-blooded Arabian; and no doubt the Emperor of Morocco would have been highly insulted at an offer to purchase Black Arabian, even at an extravagant price. Many good judges have pronounced him in all respects the finest horse they ever saw. He is eight years old this Spring—full five feet high (tall for an Arabian)—of great muscular powers—smooth, graceful action—and commanding in his general appearance. He exhibits all the traits in character and form of the genuine Arabian. He has proved himself to be an uncommonly sure foal-getter. We refer the public to the perfect cross which is presented, as an inducement to breed from this horse. We consider him the cheapest horse in this country, and well calculated the cheapest horse in this country, and well calculated to improve the delicate, long-legged horses of the present day.

THOMAS FLOURNOY, JOHN F. EDMONDS.

Feb. 11. 89—2tF.w3tM.w3tA

Esq., will make his next season at Thomas Harvey & Co.'s store in the county of Charlotte, and at Walker's Church in the county of Prince Edward. Particulars and terms will appear in due season.
THOS. R. MARSHALL.

BYLOCK, formerly the property of Thomas Steger

Peb. 13. 90—w3w*

DUNAWAY.—Was committed to the custody of the Jailor of Halifax county, Virginia, a Negro boy named Rybaura—who states that he is the property of Or. Benj. Johnson, late of the county of King George, Va., who has recently removed to West Florida. The said boy is apparently about 20 years of age, dark complexion, of low stature, and a remarkably awkward, decrepid appearance—had on when committed a roundabout coat and pantaloons of mixed homespun, and no hat. The owner is requested to come forward and committed. The owner is requested to come forward and com-

ply with the requirements of the law, otherwise the will be complied with on the part of JAMES MEDLEY, D. S., Jan. 30. [84-w6w] Jailor of Hatifuz.

Court, October the 6th, 1835:
Armistead A. Green, administrator of John L. Cocke, deceased, and administrator with the will annexed of James Cocke, deceased, against William Browne, Branch T. Archer, William Crump,

Sheriff of Powhatan and administrator of Peter F. Archer, deceased, Joseph A. Royall and Mary B. his wife, Henry Anderson and John W. Nash, Defts.

On the motion of the defendant Anderson, and for reasons appearing to the Court, it is ordered, that unless the plantiff shell marter than the court of the court of the court. plaintiff shall mature this cause so as to have it ready for trial at the next term of this Court, the bill of the for trial at the next term of this Court, the bill of the plaintiff shall stand dismissed, with costs, as an act of this day: And the defendant, Branch T. Archer, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered, that the said Branch T. Archer do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and give security for performing such degrees as the Court give security for performing such decree as the Court may make herein; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the City of Richmond, and continued for two months successive ly; and that another copy be posted at the front door of this county. A Copy—Teste,

WM S. DANCE, Clk.

Jan. 28. ASHIONABLE VA. CLOTHING STORE, near ly opposite the Bell Tavern.—The subscribers re-spectfully inform their friends and the public generally spectrary into their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and intend keeping, a large and extensive assortment of ready made fashionable clothing, consisting in part of the following articles:
Blue, black, olive, and other shades of dress and frock

coats, Brown, olive, mixed and drab over coats, Petersham and flushing, do. do. Mixed, olive and brown cloth and cassinet coatees, Blue, black, drab and other shades cloth and cassimer

Blue, brown, mixed, plain and striped cassinet do. Beaverteen Pantaloons, Jackets assorted, Black and fig'd silk velvet Vests, Thibet and Valencia, do., Cloth and cassimere, Satin and bombazin Gentlemen's cloth and camlet Cloaks. Merino Shirts and Drawers,

Irish linen Shirts, plain and plaited muslin do., Voollen and cotton flannel Shirts and Drawers, Shams, Collars, Cravats, Silk and cotton Pocket Hdkfs., uspenders, Hosiery, 'ennant's celebrated Stocks,

Negro Clothing, &c., &c.
Also on hand, a very superior stock of Cloths, Cassi meres and Vestings, purchased from the latest importa-tions, which they will make up to order, on the shortest notice and most approved style and newest fashion. All of which they will sell, wholesale and retail, on as accommodating terms as articles of the same description can be purchased in any of the Northern cities. Country Merchants and others will find it to their ad-

vantage to give them a call, as they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Dec. 12. [64-w10w] HOOPER & GRAFF.

that there were three points upon which the people have distinctly declared their sentiments. I think I have proved the truth of my assertion as regards one of these points. Let us now proceed to another—let us proceed to answer the enquiry whether the people have authorised as to call upon the Northern States to suppress this interference of her citizens, by legal enactments—Upon this point the people have been even more unanimous than upon that to which I last adverted. They come to two distinct propositions—first, that this State has a right to demand of the Northern States the suppression of the interference of their citizens in this question—and secondly, they point out the mode by which this end is to be attained.

Now, sir, as the exponent of the proceedings of the meeting in Mecklenburg and many other counties, let us refer to the Richmond resolutions, which they adopt. We shall find that the right asserted in the second resolution of the Richmond neeting, is not merely a right to demand the suppression of preseducions.

WM. B. HAMLIN, (late of Va.,) ATTORNEY AND

Court of Law and Chancery, held for James City ounty and City of Williamsburg, the 30th of October,

John Marshall, Daniel Call, and George Fisher, Exagainst eujanin Harrison, Richard Auderson, Robert Star

ecutors of John Buchanan, dec d, Plaintiffs, against
Beujannin Harrison, Richard Anderson, Robert Stanard, Nath'l Nelson, Thomas M. Nelson, John Minge, Collier H. Minge, and Wm. Minge, Executors of John Minge, dec'd, Mary W. Nelson, and others. Dets.

The death of the plaintiff, John Marshall, is suggested, also as to the defendant, Wm. Alben, by his death, and of the defendant, Wm. B. Page, in his own right, and as Executor of Wm. Byrd, dec'd; and it appears that the same has been duly revived againt Grifin Orgain, Executor of William Alben, dec'd, and against John E. Page, one of the Executors of Wm. Byrd Page, and Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Wm. Byrd, dec'd; and it appearing that the subpanna awarded in this cause has been executed on all the defendants, except those hereinafter mentioned, to have filed answers more than four months since the said subpage and Administrator. On motion of the plaintiffs, their bill is taken for contessed, against the said defendants; and thereupon. the cause came on to be heard on the bill, answers of the defendants, Benjamin Harrison, Richard Anderson, Robert Stanard, the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, Abby Nelson, Ann R. Nelson, Mary, Richard, and Wm. Allen, replications thereto, and exhibits—was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Nathaniel Nelson, Thomas M. Nelson, surviving Trustees under the deed of the 18th day of May, 1828, or such of them as may be now living, be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners, who are directed to advertise, and sell at public sale, for cash, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on sixty days' previous notice, in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, the two lots of Land, in the bill and proceedings mentioned, belonging to Benjamin Harrison; also, at the same time and place, and on the same notice, all the Lands of the said Benjamin Harrison, in the counties of Kanawha and Mason, mentioned in the ci of the 17th August, 1825, are directed to sell the real and personal Estate, conveyed by that deed, or such portions thereof as may be necessary, on the terms prescribed by the said deed; and out of the proceeds there of, pay to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, the balance of their debt and interest, secured by the said deed, and which may remain unpaid; and that they then pay to the plaintiffs, out of the proceeds of the property so directed to be sold, the balance of their debt, interest, and costs, after deducting the nett proceeds of what may be applied to that ducting the nett proceeds of what may be applied to that debt, under the first sale hereby directed; and that they report to this Court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste, JAMES CABANISS, c. c.

Pursuant to the directions of the foregoing decree, we the undersigned Commissioners, will, on the 18th day of February, 1836, before the front door of the Eagle Hotel, February, 1836, before the front door of the Eagle Hotel, in the city of Richmond, proceed to sell at public auction, for ready money, the two Lots of Land lying in the city of Richmond, mentioned in the above decree, the location, boundaries and description of which will be more particularly given upon the day of, and at the time of, sale: And also at the same time and place, and upon the same terms, we shall proceed to sell all the Lands of the aforesaid Benjamin Harrison, lying in the counties of Mason and Kanhawa, mentioned in the above decree, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the sum mentioned in the decree. These lands are supposed to contain 5000 acres or upwards thereof, and are believed to be very valuable, and will be more particularly described upon the day of the sale thereof.

NATHANIEL NELSON, Commissioners.

Dec. 16.

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—In Goochland County
Court, 18th January, 1836:
Meshack Hicks, Nancy Carrol, Sally Hicks, Richard
Taylor and Suckey, his wife, and John W. Ford and
Eliza, his wife, formerly Eliza Hicks, Devisees of Meshack Hicks, dec'd.,
Pitifs.

against
Josiah Leake, Executor of Meshack Hicks, dec'd.,
Elizabeth Hicks, the widow, and Thomas Bernard and
Polly, his wife, formerly Polly Hicks, Isham Clements
and Cary, his wife, formerly Cary Hicks, Patsey Byrd,
formerly Patsey Hicks, and Henry Hall and Lucy, his
wife, formerly Lucy Hicks, Devisees of said Meshack
Hicks, dec'd.,

The Bill of the plaintiffs being filed, and the defendants,
Thomas Bernard and Polly his wife, and the defendants,

82-w8w N CHANCERY-Vinginia.—At a Court held for Buckingham, the 9th day of Nov., 1835: Hannah Stinson, Pluff.

Nancy G. Stinson, Elvira Stinson Elizabeth C. Stinson, James C. Stinson, John H. Stinson, Virginia D. Stinson, America A. Stinson, George M. Stinson and Stinson, America A. Stinson, James Baird, and Susan his wife, formerly Stinson, Defendants.

The defendants, James Baird and Susan his wife and The defendants, James Baird and Susan his wife and Win. Stinson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country:

It is ordered. That the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of the next March term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order he forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this country.

R. ELDRIDGE, C. B. C.

Jan. 5.

phen Bryant, and Wm. G. Bryant, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the plaintiff, by Samuel Taylor, Esq., his Attorney, It is ordered, That the said James Martin and Jane his wife, Stephen Bryant, and Wm. G. Bryant, do appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, at the court-house of said county, on the first day of Assi Texas. of said county, on the first day of April Term next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and give security for performing such decree as the Court may make he a copy of this order be forth with inserted in some news paper published in the city of Richmond, and continued for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

Fcb. 6. [87—wsw] R. F. GRAVES, p. c. N CHANCERY - Vincinia. - At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Buckingham, the 4th day of January, 1836: Samuel Sanders,

mas Sanders, executor of Samuel Sanders, dec'd, and in his own right, Francis Sanders, William Sanders, James M. Sanders, Win. Purcell and Mary his wife, for-merly Mary Sanders, Calvin Sanders, Samuel Sanders, Siephen Sanders, Elizabeth Sanders, James Hooper and Judith his wife, and Wm. Winston and Sally his wife, James Sanders, Thomas Sanders, and Join Sanders,

The plaintiff being dead, and the defendants, James M. Sanders, William Purcell and Mary his wife, Calvin Sanders, Samuel Sanders, Stephen Sanders, Elizabeth Sanders, James Hooper and Judith his wife, and William Winston and Sally his wife, James Sanders, Thomas Sanders, and John Sanders, not being inhabitants of this country, and having no agent or attorney in feet homes. country, and having no agent or attorney in fact, knewn within the same—On the motion of James Anderson, administrator of the plaintiff, h is ordered. That the said absent defendants dosppear here on the first day of April Term next, to show, if any thing for themselves they have, or can say, why the suit aforessid should not, in all things, be in the same plight and condition as it was at the time of the decease of the said Samuel Sanders, and be proceeded tea final decree against them, in the name of James Anderson, administrator of the said Samuel Sanders, the plaintiff aforesaid—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for four weeks successful. essively, and posted at the front door of the court-house this county. A Capy-Teste, Feb. 9. [88-w4w] R. ELDRIDGE, c. n. c.

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- At a Circuit Superior | FTO THE MERCHANTS OF VIRGINIA .- The subscriber having been amongst the sufferers in the great conflagration of the 16th and 17th of December, and lost his entire stock of goods, begs leave to inform his customers and purchasers generally, that he has made immediate preparations to get up a fresh supply, and now has the pleasure of acquainting them that he is daily receiving from his manufactory the various articles in his line, embracing a first rate assortment, viz. Stocks. Shirts, Shirtt Callars, Bosoms, Suspenders, &c., and earnestly solicits a continuance of their tayors at 13, Cedar street.—
He would here remark to those merchants, with whom he has not had the pleasure of dealing, that for many years he has paid particular attention to the manufactory of such goods in his line, as are well calculated for the Southern and Western trade, and feels confidence in assoring purchasers that he will be enabled to supply them on such terms as will give entire satisfaction.

In addition to his severe loss in the destruction of his property, he had the misfortune to lose all his Books and Papers, and consequently has to rely upon those who are indebted to him to furnish statements of their accounts, and such as can make it convenient to pay in a short time, will confer a particular obligation.

WARREN CARTER,

WARREN CARTER,
Manufacturer of Stocks, Shirt Collars, &c.,
13, Cedar street, late 130 Pearl.
New York, 25th January, 1836.
85-3m

TIMBER! Timber!!—The highest prices will be given for good, seasoned wheel spokes and fellows, deliverable at the Penitentiary. Immediate delivery is solicited. For information respecting them, apply either to Col. Charles S. Morgan, Superintendent, or to THOS. G. MONCURE, G. A.

THE Ware-house of the undersigned having been consumed in the great conflagration which occurred on the night of the 16th December, they have removed their stock of Dry Goods (which was preserved) to the Store, No. 237, Pearl Street, a little above Maiden

They will be constantly receiving Fresh Goods as they arrive in port, and tender their friends in Virginia, the usual facilities offered them at their new location.

WRIGHT, WINSTON & STEBBINS.

New York, Jan. 2d, 1836.

75—24t

THE CELEBRATED GETTER OF RACERS.

ECLIPSE.—This distinguished Stallion, who now looks and feels like a four year old, will stand this season, (1836) at my son Edward's, in the county of Diswiddie, immediately on the old stage road from Petersburg to Warrenton, N. C., 28 miles south of Petersburg, and 17 north of Brunswick Court-honse. He is now at his stand, ready to serve mares at \$100 the season, payable at its expiration, on the 15th July next, and \$150 to insure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal, or parted with. Servants sent with mares, boarded gratis, and mares fed without limit at 25 cents a day—Very fine and extensive pasturage, with the greatest care to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for any that may happen. Eclipse and his get are too well known from their characters and performances, to say more.

STAR, whose colts are just coming on the turf, having none more than four years old, only six of which have been trained, and five of them have been winners from one to four mile heats—his colts are large, strong and handsome, some of them have been sold very high—ho handsome, some of them have been sold very high—howill stand this season (1836) at my son George's, in the county of Chesterfield, about twenty miles from Richmond and Petersburg, within one mile of Moody's tavern, and is now at his stable ready to serve mares at \$50 the season, payable at its expiration, on the 15th July next, and \$100 the insurance, payable as soon as the mare is known to be in foal, or parted with, one dollar cash to the groom. Servants sent with mares, boarded without charge, and mares fed as desired at 25 cents per day—Very excellent and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, with fine water.—The greatest care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. Star's character, blood and performances, as well as the performances of his colts, are so fully mentioned in Skinner's Turf Register, as to render it unnecessary for more ner's Turf Register, as to render it unnecessary for more

MONSIEUR TONSON will stand this season (1836) MONSIEUR TONSON will stand this season (1830) at my stable, at Halifax Court House, Va., and is now at his stand, in fine order and condition, ready for mares, at \$60 the season, and \$100 insurance. For further and other particulars, see handbills. &c. W. W. HURT, Halifax Court House, Va. February 13.

ENRY, full brother of Monsieur Tonson, will stand ENRY, full brother of Monsieur Tonson, will stand the ensuing season (1836) in the vicinity of Halifax, North Carolina, at fifty dollars the season, and seventy-five dollars to insure. From his great size, superior bone and finish, his Citizen and Medley blood, it is believed that no stallion is better adapted to the Archy and double-Archy mares, (which abound in Halifax and Northampton.) as a cross, both in form and blood, than is Henry. For his Memoir and Engraving, (an Engraving which by no means does justice to the horse,) see the March No., 1835, of the American Turf Register. He will be under the control of Mr. R. S. Wooding. will be under the control of Mr. R. S. Wooding.
BALIE PEYTON.

wife, formerly Lucy Hicks, Devisees of said Meshack
Hicks, dec'd.

Defts.

The Bill of the plaintiffs being filed, and the defendants,
Thomas Bernard and Polly his wife, and Patsey Byrd,
formerly Patsey Hicks, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants
of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the plaintiffs
by counsel: R is ordered, That the said Thomas Bernard
and Polly his wife, and Patsey Byrd, do appear here on
the first day of April Court next and answer the plaintiffs' Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond
for two months successively, and posted at the front door
of the Court-house of this county. A Copy—Teste,
NAR. W. MILLER, D. C. G. C.

January 26.

BALIE PEYTON.

NVIL, by Monsieur Tonson—dam, Isabella—will
House, Va., at thirty dellars the season, and forty-five
dollars to insure. His performances are too well known
m Virginia to require comment. That he was a racehorse of the first class, at all distances, was manifested in
his contests with Trifle, Medoc, Muckle-John, Jessup,
Hanslap, &c., &c. His sire was unrivalled as a racehorse, and his dams were runners to the latest generations. He has grown and spread very much, and is in
form a most striking likeness of the Godolphin Arabian.
As to his pedigree, it is without a blemish, and will be
given with his performance in due time. He will be
under the direction of Mr. Robert S. Wooding.

January 14. [78—18t] BALIE PEYTON.

M. S. HANSELL, No. 28, Market st., south side M. S. HANSELL, No. 28, Market st., south side above Front st., Philadelphia, icforms merchants visiting the North, and others, that he has in store, a large and general assortment of saddlery, consisting of saddles of every description, bridle leather, martingales, saddle-bags, trunks, collars, whips, &c., &a., which will be disposed of upon satisfactory terms. Orders forwarded by mail as above, will meet with punctual attention. Feb. 6.

Feb. 6. 87—2aw6w

EMOVAL.—Suydams & York, take this method of informing their costomers, that in consequence of their Store and Goods having been destroyed by the late fire, they have removed to No. 17, Broad Street, where they will open an entirely new Stock of British and Domestic Dry Goods, which they will offer at wholesale at the lowest market prices. They assure their friends that the assortment of goods in the Market generally, this Spring, will be as complete as formerly, and no effort will be wanting on the part of the New York Merchants to deserve that patronage which they have berelofter so extensively enjoyed. have heretofore so extensively enjoyed. New York, Feb 1, 1836.

New York, Feb. 1, 1836.

Index of the circuit super on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and between Fredericksburg and the Potomac Rail Rod. They will be employed between Fieldenack and Federicksburg, and Federicksburg and t

Hopkins, Assistant Engineer.

JOS. M. SHEPPARD, Agent for the R. F. & P. R. R. Company. INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.-The

undersigned having been appointed Agents of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, are now prepared to make permanent or limited insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on property of every description, in town and country, on terms as favorable to the assured, as any similar institution. This Company have been in operation for more than thenty years, and during that period, have paid all their losses without subjecting the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice.

HUBBARD & GARDNER, Agents.

Richmond, Feb. 6, 1836.

RKANSAS LANDY

RKANSAS LANDS.—I will purchase Military Patents for lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

Jan. 9. [75—121] GEO. L. SAMPSON.

TEACHER WANTED .- I wish to employ in my family, a Lady qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. Any communication to me on the subject, must be directed to Buckingham C. H., Va. January 19. [79-121] J. W. GANTT.

ITTLE, SHAW & Co.—(late No. 132, Pearl at.,
New York)—now, No. 47, Liberty street, near the
corner of Nassau street and opposite the Middle Datch
Church, in the vicinity also of the City, Congress Hall

Little, Shaw & Co., having by the destructive fire of Little, Shaw & Co., having by the destructive fire of 16th December, lost their entire stock of goods and store, take great pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that they have for the present, zemoved to the above mentioned commodious and newly built store, where they are now opening an entirely new stock of Fancy and Staple Silk Goods, umberstas, parasols, stocks, English and German hosiery, &c., with a variety of other new and desirable articles, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices, for approved passes or sale sale at the lowest prices, for approved paper or cash,

THE fine and thorough beed horse MINOR, from Virginia, will make his first season in the vicinity of Milledgeville, Georgia, this Spring, 1836. Further par-

January 23.

St. The Georgie Journal is requested to insert the above twice a rock for four weeks, and send their account to this office for collected for four weeks, and send their account to this office for collected for four weeks, and send their account to this office for collected for four weeks, and send their account to this office for collected for four weeks, and send their account to this office for collected for the four forms of the forms of the four forms of the four forms of the forms of the forms of the four forms