

benefit they are designed, should be confined in jails so long as to incur great expense to the State, and to render their cure more difficult when they are admitted to the hospitals. The common wealth contains a considerable sum for the relief of the sick and wounded when they are admitted to the hospitals.

I recommend to you attention the defects in our militia system noticed in the report of the adjutant general. The exact strength of our militia can never be ascertained under the imperfect returns which are now made. It is of the utmost importance that the duty of enrolling and equipping our entire force accurately should be enjoined under appropriate penalties, and that our tank file should be distinctly arranged in corps according to the service for which they are destined. This is perhaps all that is attainable as to the body of our militia, in time of peace, without incurring very serious expense and inconvenience, but I regard that as indispensable. In order to form the materials for a prompt and efficient force in time of war, it is necessary either to adopt a better plan for training our officers, or to organize our volunteer corps into one or more distinct brigades, capable of taking the field on an emergency and serving as rallying points for the troops of the line.

VARIETY.

G. W. GILMER.

The Cincinnati Globe says that the negroes and many soldiers, Gen. Gaines with his family, arrived in that city from Louisiana, a few days since.

Before leaving St. Louis, Gen. Gaines delivered a lecture before the Mechanics Institute that city, upon the national defense, which was well received, and much applauded.

Col. O'Brien, of the 11th, with his husband, and after he had closed his lecture, the wife, and standing by his side, addressed the audience upon the horrors of war. Her remarks drew forth unanimous applause—she was taken by a short-hand writer, and have been published. "We give below the introduction to the remarks of the lady."

"The fact of a lady addressing a large audience in a highly respectable and文明 community, is in itself remarkable; but to those who know me, it is scarcely necessary to say, that I am quite inexperienced in the art of public speaking, and that my first attempt in that way, was made last week, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute of this city. To some it may appear strange, that a lady should be rendered much more useful than it is; but this cannot be done by complaints of her or imagined defects—but by active and persevering efforts to secure the appointment of proper agents in its administration. The extent of its usefulness depends chiefly on the school committee, and if we can ensure a general and impartial examination of the views in their spirit, it is incalculable. The public are already greatly indebted to those commissioners who have regarded their stations as they really are, as practically among the most important under our Government, and who have devoted proper attention to a service involving some trouble and difficulty. But it is equally important that the county agents should attend more strictly to these appointments, and I would recommend, that the powers of school commissioners should be enlarged, so as to authorize them to select annually from prescribed districts, a certain number of poor boys of extraordinary promise, who shall receive a more complete education at the expense of the Literary fund, and who shall be required in turn to reimburse the State, by serving for a limited time in the capacity of teachers in the primary schools. I think it important also, that the books for these schools should be selected with care. Some of those now in use are designed to create prejudices in the minds of our youth against our own institutions.

It is desirable that correct information should be possessed by each of the States as to the institutions and laws of the others, and with a view to this I would suggest the propriety of having a more general intercourse with the other States of those documents which will make us mutually better acquainted. The most judicious and extensive arrangement of our condition, and of the best effects of our scheme of public education, have been published in other States by persons whose ignorance would scarcely excuse such gross injustice from the press of the most distant nations of the earth. In 3,119 schools, we have now 26,792 poor children, at an average annual expense of \$2,61, while in 1832 only 3,205 were educated at an average of \$7.03, which shows that as the number of children deriving the benefit of the system has increased, the expense of their education have greatly diminished. The district schools which have succeeded so well elsewhere, and are so admirably adapted to a dense population, require large contributions and appropriations from the State. Where one dollar is expended on this plan from the means of the State, it has been found necessary to raise several dollars from private sources and local taxation. It nevertheless furnishes an example worthy of our attentive consideration, and perhaps the best means of securing its ultimate adoption will be the extension of our present plan, until the necessity of education is more generally felt; and private efforts shall co-operate with the public means to establish schools in every neighborhood which will be accessible to all.

Our university and colleges continue to maintain their high reputation for learning, and to dispense the blessings of scientific education, mainly to our own youth, but to those of other States.

The university and the great universities of education, however, have sustained a very serious and melancholy loss by the death of Professor Bonnycastle and Davis. The latter gentleman has left an unfriendly and tragic end, which deeply grieved his State of most friends and the old citizen, and society of george and valued friend. Suitable arrangements are about to be made, it is believed, by the visitors for conducting the regular exercises in the classes left vacant by these and dispensations.

The number of our academies for the instruction of both sexes is increasing, and the standard of education has improved with the supply of competent teachers.

The institution for the education of the deaf and dumb blind at St. Albans, has admitted a number of pupils during the past year, and I find derived from my own observation that the tuition and offerings apart no pains to fulfil the munificence of the founders of that school.

Our seminary for the instruction of young ladies has been commenced on a scale commensurate with the character of an institution liberally endowed for such purposes.

I submit the report of the visitors of the Virginia military institute, and after a personal inspection, I feel it to be my duty to recommend this institution to your very favorable consideration. As officers and instructors seem to be peculiarly qualified for their stations. The school combines the method and discipline of the camp with the advantages of the lecture room. It is emphatically a State institution, where on very moderate terms, the benefits of a scientific and practical military education are imparted to the cadets of the Commonwealth, and to a number of young men who deify their own expenses. I found the public mind at the school in excellent order. The cadets from this institution will annually be enrolled in our militia, and will contribute essentially to improve the pre-arranged organization and discipline of this most natural and safe defence of a free

country. I commend to you the suggestions of the liberator in his annual report on the subject of a suitable library for this institution.

Yours,

T. W. GILMER.

Three struggles, and the cheerful defiance with which the will of the majority is acknowledged and acquiesced in, furnish the most encouraging omens to the friends of human liberty, and exhibit the majority of the people in an aspect which abounds the world over, who still claim the right in other countries to govern the many. A victory gained by the suffrages of a free people over countrymen who have differed from the majority about their common interests, is indeed an occasion of mere trifling, but for the united efforts of all men and all parties who desire to reform what is wrong, and to perpetuate what is valuable in our government.

Yours,

T. W. GILMER.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, December 10.

A JOURNALIST.

I wanted at the Office of the Virginia Free Press. A sober, steady, and good workman will meet with a desirable situation and liberal wages, if application be made without delay.

YOURS,

CHARLES STONE.

From our Washington Correspondent.

On Tuesday the members both Houses of the General Assembly convened, in anticipation of the regular day, the meeting of the Electors of President and Vice-President being fixed for the first Wednesday of the month. One hundred and twenty-seven members were present in the House, and the Senate were in attendance.

In the Senate, JOHN W. NASH, Esq. of Powhatan, was re-elected Speaker, without opposition, and ANTHONY HARRISON was re-elected Clerk. The former Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeepers were also re-elected. The Governor's Message was received and read, and with the accompanying address.

HOUSES OF DELEGATES.

At 1 P.M. the House of Delegates called

the members to order, and nominated GEORGE W. MURKIN, Esq. for election as Clerk—Mr. MURKIN, however, declined, and was succeeded by COLONEL JAMES COOPER, of Dinwiddie, who was chosen Clerk. Mr. COOPER, of Dinwiddie, was chosen Speaker, and John W. McFADEN, of Frederick, was chosen Vice-Speaker.

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From the Winchester Republican.

PROCEEDINGS AT NEWTON.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Virginia Association, held at the house of Mr. John Newman, in Newtonton, on Wednesday, the 26th ult., in accordance with a resolution passed on the 20th of October, where a very handsome entertainment had been prepared for the occasion, Dr. W. Garrison, Esq., was invited to preside, at the table, assisted by James C. Clark, and F. D. C. Gray. After the cloth was removed, the chairman proposed a toast, not with Champagne, but with good cider, accompanied by song, speeches, and festivities. The meeting broke up about 10 o'clock, without the occurrence of a single circumstance to disturb the good order or mar the enjoyments of the company.

By R. W. Garrison. While we rejoice at the overthrow of a corrupt administration, let us judge of no dangerous exultation over the victory of the Whig party in the country, who are honest and patriotic, however mistaken, as we think them to be.

By Joseph Neil. Wm. H. Garrison—May his country continue to realize in this modern Cincinnati, what some found in the ancient—themselves a hero in war, a statesman and civilian in peace.

By James Chipley. The Whig Party—Now is the winter of our discontent, and long summer by this sun of York.

To Kinderhook.

By W. D. Clark. The Whigs have

done well in the conduct of their rulers, that their judgment is O. K.

By W. M. Duncan. The American People.

Down with party parties—we are all Federalists, we are all Republicans.

By James Brown. William C. Rives—The able and independent Conservative of America will be sure to be frightened by the noise of the whistlers, and to be compelled to withdraw from the field of politics.

By Robert Miller. Dr. Garrison—May his medicines operate well in curing the fits of his diseased enemies.

By Thomas Nolen. Virginia—Sold to the Dutch by the Dutch—thinks to millions of enlightened, unbought freemen, she is vainglorious.

By A. B. Davis. Gen. W. H. Harrison.

The President of the United States, not the President of a party.

By the President of the New-York Club.

The Great T'ip Club.—This is a time which tried men's souls, and are not absent from our hearts now, in the hour of victory.

By Robert L. Denby. Richard W. Garrison—A good neighbor is an upright citizen in the private walks of life; a fearless, independent, patriotic, and incorruptible man.

By John H. Christian. Richard W. Garrison—Our talented friend and fellow-citizen. He has cheered and sustained us throughout the contest, which resulted in the success of Garrison, may we give him a cordial support in the coming Congressional canvas.

To those toasts Mr. Garrison responded at some length, amid the cheers and plaudits of the company.]

By Miss M. Gibson. Garrison our President, may Henry Clay be my next.

By the same. The Conservative Party—The people can never be grateful to them.

By W. D. Clark. Wm. H. Garrison and Gen. Pease—Friends—Friends for a Standing Army of 200,000 men to shoot down.

By George A. Lamb. To the memory of George Washington, the first Whig President, though not the last.

By E. P. Bassett.

Friends to the Washington of all the West,

As we are to the Washington of the people beat.

By Wm. H. Garrison. Through the fast fam has been tarnished, by a mean-spirited, divided party, who will ere long wipe the slate and prove to the world, that though sometimes wrong she wished to be right.

By Wm. H. Garrison. Our Country—She has faced every trial and tribulation. Our children see her in the bloom of her youth.

By Robert Denby. Virginia—Alas for such a virgin I seduced by the wiles of a treacherous party, let her mourn in sackcloth and ashes until she recovers her public virtue.

By Robert L. Miller. Virginia—As for such a virgin, in 1840 it is inwards of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND.

Some deduction, however, is to be made from this for the vote of South Carolina. Perhaps Gen. Garrison's majority may be fairly put down at 135,000.

We find prepared to our hands in the New-York Journal of Commerce (says the Baltimore American) the annexed statement of the official vote of 16 States for Presidential Electors, and the approximate majorities in the remaining 10, except South Carolina, where electors are chosen by the Legislature. The two last columns exhibit the Electoral vote of 1836. The increased vote of 1840 above that of 1836 is a little remarkable. In 1830, the number of votes polled throughout the Union was 1,495,865. The whole

number polled at the recent election is about 2,000,000—showing an increase in four years of about 500,000. Is it the 16 States of which we have full returns, the aggregate number of votes is greater by 500,000 than in 1836, and 300,000 greater than the whole number of votes then polled throughout the Union, which was 1,495,865.

The Vote of 1836 was as follows:

For Van Buren—Maine 10, New

Hampshire 7, Rhode Island 4, Connec-

ticut 8, New York 42, Pennsylvania 30,

Virginia 22, North Carolina 15, Alabama

11, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 3, Ten-

sas 17.

For Garrison—Vermont 7, New Jer-

sey 8, Delaware 3, Maryland 10, Indiana

9, Kentucky 16, Ohio 21—Total 73.

For Hugh L. White—Tennessee 15

Georgia 11—Total 26.

For Daniel Webster—Massachusetts

14, Connecticut 11.

For Willis P. Mangum—South Caro-

lina 11.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

By inspecting the popular vote it will appear that Mr. Van Buren's majority in 1836 throughout the United States was something over twenty-five thousand.

Gen. Garrison's majority in 1840 is inwards of ONE HUNDRED AND FO-

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The meeting then proceeded to the election of President of the Club. Dr. W. Garrison having previously withdrawn his official connexion with the same, for reasons of delicacy urged by him in a short address, when James Chipley, W. P. was elected President by acclamation, and Dr. C. G. as Vice-President.

Mr. Garrison having retired, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, debated, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, After an unresisted struggle against power and the patronage of a corrupt government, we deem it important, in order to preserve the unity and integrity of our party, to nominate a candidate for Vice-President, who, in the opinion of the people truly and faithfully, and who have good reason to believe that, from the experience and intelligence of R. W. Garrison, Esq., his zeal, his fidelity, his consistent and persevering course in a minority—the seceders he is made to the country and to the Whig party—will be a safe and reliable guide to us, and taking his seat a re-assurance to us, we believe, had a majority of the legal voters of the District which majority would have availed him no protection, and that he would have been compelled to leave the country, and that we, in the opinion of the people, give him a strong claim to the party of the District. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will do our strongly recom-

mended friends and neighbors in the State of Virginia, the favorable consideration of our friends in other States, as a candidate for next Congress; and for ourselves we pledge ourself, cordial and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we invite our friends in other parts of the District, as unite with us in patriotic expression of their opinions respecting the same.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with a brother of the Winchester Republican Association, in their resolve to give a cordial welcome to Gen. Garrison on his passing through this country, and that the members of this Club will, in so far, give to the hero and patriot an old-fashioned, Virginia grip of the hand.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal and Secretary, and the Whig Edition throughout this District be requested to publish them.

JAMES CHIPLEY, President.

E. P. BREWER, Secretary.

The Winchester Republican states that

the Virginia Association of Cedar Creek, No.

Federal county, recommends H. W. Bar-

ron, Esq. as a candidate for Congress at the approaching election.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The verdict of a free People.
All the States have been heard from, and here is
THE COMPLETE—THE GREAT, AND GRAND RESULT.

FOR VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK	42	New Hampshire	7
Ohio	21	Virginia	23
Pennsylvania	30	Missouri	4
Tennessee	15	Illinois	5
Maine	10	Arkansas	7
North Carolina	15	Alabama	11
Georgia	11	South Carolina	11
Massachusetts	14		
Kentucky	15		
Maryland	10		
Connecticut	8		
Rhode Island	4		
Indiana	9		
Delaware	3		
Michigan	3		
Vermont	7		
Louisiana	5		
Mississippi	4		
Electoral Votes	234	Electoral Votes	60

Gen. H's. maj.

174

In 1836, Mr. VAN BUREN, aided by the influence of General Jackson, who brought the power of the Government and his own popularity into the contest, obtained 170 electoral votes. In 1840, with all the power and patronage of the Government still on his side, he was able to get only **sixty out of two hundred and ninety-four**. Gen. Garrison's majority is greater by four votes than the entire vote which elected Mr. Van Buren in 1836. **SURELY IT WAS NOT FOR LIGHT AND TRIVIAL CAUSES THIS GREAT CHANGE WAS MADE.**

The Vote of 1836 was as follows: For Van Buren—Maine 10, New Hampshire 7, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, New York 42, Pennsylvania 30, Virginia 22, North Carolina 15, Alabama 11, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 3, Tennessee 15, Ohio 21—Total 73.

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Resolved, That we will do our strongly recom-

mended friends and neighbors in the State of Virginia, the favorable consideration of our friends in other States, as a candidate for next Congress; and for ourselves we pledge ourself, cordial and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we invite our friends in other parts of the District, as unite with us in patriotic expression of their opinions respecting the same.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with a brother of the Winchester Republican Association,

and Vice-President, and the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to give a cordial welcome to Gen. Garrison on his passing through this country, and that the members of this Club will, in so far, give to the hero and patriot an old-fashioned, Virginia grip of the hand.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal and Secretary, and the Whig Edition throughout this District be requested to publish them.</p

