



# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Virginia Free Press.

BY GALLAHER & CO.

CHARLESTOWN.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 21, 1861.

A LITTLE TREASURY.

It is no wonder that thousands of the people of the North were willing to make a change of ruler after the mischievous policy of the South had espoused the Treasury and overwhelmed the nation, with a debt of more than forty millions. In addition to the loan of twenty-five millions recently authorized, Secretary Dix has been compelled to call upon Congress for an immediate loan of eight millions to meet existing liabilities, and those to fall due before the 4th of March. A bill has been reported to an authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to accept guarantees from any State of stock of the United States to the amount of public money deposited with such States, under the act of the 23rd June, 1833.

Virginia received of this surplus something over two millions.

The Two Presidents.

Whilst President Lincoln at the North is marking light of the impending "crisis," and says "nobody is hurt," President Davis at the South is giving notice that somebody will be hurt if they come in contact with "Southern powder and Southern steel." He also gives notice that if the Border States "join the Confederation," they must go up in the terms prescribed by the Secessionists. He declares the "separation from the old Union complete," so that Senator Mason and others who talk of "reconstruction" after a "sum up," get the "cold shoulder" from the new military President.

It is for us for the country that some men of good heads and practical common sense are yet left in the nation. We confess we cannot look to the present high "officials" North or South for guidance and support in times of peril like the present.

Officers of the Georgia Army.

Gow Brown has appointed the following gentlemen as officers of the Army of the Republic of Georgia now being organized.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs, to command the Brigade, Col. W. J. Hardee, late of the U. S. A., Colonel of the 1st Regiment, and Col. W. H. T. Walker, late of the U. S. A., Colonel of the 2d Regiment.

Charles J. Williams, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment, and Col. W. C. Chastain of Gilmer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Regiment.

Captains McLaw, W. M. Gardner, and Alfred Cumming, late of the U. S. A., Majors of the Regiments. Capt. John Jones, present State Treasurer, Quartermaster and Commissary General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The appointment of Captains and Lieutenants have been made from those late of the U. S. A., and civilians of the State. The army will consist of two regiments of Infantry of 1,000 men each.

Smart Financing.

Cards retracted from an empty Treasury to join the Secessionists in breaking up a government which could no longer appreciate his extraordinary abilities. The man allowed nearly a million of the Indian Trust Fund to be disbursed, and also hastened off to assist in the work of destruction. Lloyd insisted acceptance to favoring contractors for millions not earned by them and also made tracks South in disgust with a government that had no more money to squander. And in a banquet speech he made a merit of the fact that he had handed led the confounding old President whenever he urged him to reinforce the Southern fortresses.

It is but just to the latter Secretary to state that he has published a card in the Washington papers stating his readiness to "face the music" whenever the Court is ready to arraign him for malfeasance in office.

Senator Cameron.

This gentleman, with his colleague in the Senate from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bigler, has made commendable efforts to bring about a compromise of existing difficulties. He has more than once avowed his disposition to make any reasonable sacrifice to preserve the Union. The ultra Republicans are endeavoring to withdraw the President elect from the moderate counsels of Messrs. Seward and Cameron, and induce him to side with the non-compromisers; but the day he gives himself up to the ultra will be one of ruin to his administration, if not to the country. The friends of the Union will be greatly disappointed if Mr. Lincoln should fail to avail himself of such safe advisers as Messrs. Seward and Cameron at a crisis like the present.

The State of Kansas.

Kansas having been admitted into the Union, the officers of the State government have assumed their functions. The election of U. S. Senators, however, has been postponed until April next. The new state commences its history under the pressure of a sad calamity—the failure of crops and consequent distress among thousands. The movement of the Northern States have been controlling literally to the suffering inhabitants of Kansas yet there is still a great amount of destitution. If the white population cannot make a living in that fertile region, how would the negroes of the South have fared if introduced there under the Leavenworth Constitution?

Inquest.

An Inquest was held on Saturday last by Justice Jones F. Smith acting as Coroner over the body of a white female child found in a pool of water near the Turnpike leading from Middlebury to Lestown in this county. It is not known how long the child may have been in the pool as it was covered with ice. The following is the verdict of the jury: "That we believe the said female infant came to its death by violence committed by some person or persons unknown to us."

The Interpreter.

We ask the attention of our readers to the first of a series of essays under the above title in another column. The writer we understand is a native Virginian—well versed in experience of more than a third of a century with the very delicate, vital and practical subject which he proposes to discuss.

Working Men's Convention.

At a meeting of the working men of Harper's Ferry on Monday night last, T. A. Garrison, Esq., was appointed a delegate to attend the working men's convention which is to meet shortly in Philadelphia.

We want about 1000 Oak Shingles.

—Corn and Oats also wanted.

But more especially do we want Money.

## Presidential Speeches.

## THE PEACE CONVENTION.

### THE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1861.

The Peace Congress assembled at 12 o'clock to-day, and the Committee on a Plan of Settlement reported as follows:

Article 1. In all the territory of the United States not embraced within the limits of the Cherokee treaty, grant, north of a line drawn east to west, to the point where the Ohio river debouches into the Mississippi, involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited; whilst it shall be under a territorial government; and in all the territory South of said line and within the limits of the original states, the status of persons owing service or labor as it now exists shall be maintained by the laws of the several states, and no law shall be passed by any territorial government, and neither Congress nor the territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent the taking to said territory of persons bound to labor or involuntary service within the United States, according to the laws of any state, or to prohibit any person from taking, nor to impair the right of citizens to sue judicially, which shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts according to the common law; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may establish, shall have a population equal to a majority of a number of states according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States, with or without voluntary service or labor, as the constitution of the State may provide.

Article 2. Territories shall not be acquired by the United States unless by treaty, nor, except for naval and commercial stations and depots, unless all such territory shall be ratified by four-fifths of all the members of the Senate.

Article 3. Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereto shall be construed to give Congress power to abolish or control within any State or Territory the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service, therein, or to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in any manner, or to prohibit any territory from establishing a government, and notwithstanding the present position,

Article 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States by appropriate legislation, and through the medium of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Article 5. The foreign slave trade, and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, shall be prohibited by the present laws, and making an appropriation to meet the expenses incurred by holding the present session of the General Assembly and State Convention.

Mr. Kaufman obtained leave to withdraw the petition of the citizen of the Valley of Virginia praying for a charter to extend the Potomac and Winchester Railroad from Winchester to Strasburg.

A resolution of inquiry was adopted extending the time of the payment of the revenue by the Sheriffs of the State, due the 15th of March.

In the Senate on Friday, the House bill for the relief of the Banks was called up and discussed, and certain amendments being offered, it was made the order for Saturday. A resolution was offered for repealing so much of the law as imposes penalties upon Sheriffs for failing to pay into the Treasury money received by them for the State. In the House of Delegates, a bill was reported to incorporate a company to favoring contractors for millions not earned by them and also made tracks South in disgust with a government that had no more money to squander. And in a banquet speech he made a merit of the fact that he had handed led the confounding old President whenever he urged him to reinforce the Southern fortresses.

It is but just to the latter Secretary to state that he has published a card in the Washington papers stating his readiness to "face the music" whenever the Court is ready to arraign him for malfeasance in office.

The Great Fraud.

The Baltimore American referring to the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the late fraudulent abstraction of the securities held in trust for the Indiana, in the Department of the Interior, says:

"The 'Great Fraud' grows up into astonishing proportions, cohobers somewhat perhaps by the political feelings of the investigating Committee, but still pregnant with disgraceful facts, which are alike beyond palliation or denial—The Government has not only been robed of nearly \$100,000,000, but the public confidence of private individuals have been defrauded to an extent that sinks this robbery into comparative insignificance. Acceptances endorsed by Secretary Floyd, and obtaining a negotiable currency in virtue of his position as Secretary of War, are acknowledged to have been issued by the Government for the sum of \$100,000,000. The Committee believe the true amount to be nearly seven millions, of which from five to four million still remain in the hands of innocent holders, but perfectly and entirely worthless unless the Government shall assume a responsibility for the acts of its officers."

The Committee, in examining the question, "what were Bailey's motives for abstracting the bonds?" say:

"Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses, stated that his design was to protect the character of Governor Floyd, and to

protect and defend the Union.

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse the public mind that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the scheme now partially exposed."

The Committee offer no recommendations in reference to the particular case, but close as follows:

"As one of the results of the examination made by the Committee, it appears that the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also exemplary of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1851, entitled 'An act more effectively to enforce the attendance of witnesses on process to testify in trials of crimes,' the action taken by the Committee to disabuse



