

make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

12. The Legislature may provide by law that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, Legislative, Executive or Judicial, under the Government of this Commonwealth, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be a second to either party, or who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the betrayer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having heretofore fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been second in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

13. The Governor, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Courts, and all others offending against the State either by mal-administration, corruption, neglect of duty, or any other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates; such impeachment to be prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose the Senate shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate: Judgment, in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

14. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged twenty-one years and upwards, being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws; and every such citizen, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold, in land of the value of twenty-five dollars; and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen, being possessed, as tenant in common, joint tenant or partner, of an interest in, or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or lives, in land of the value of fifty dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen, unless his title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage settlement, having been so possessed or entitled for six months; and every such citizen, who shall own and be himself, in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years, of the annual value or rent of twenty dollars; and every such citizen, who for twelve months next preceding has been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the Commonwealth revenue within the preceding year, and actually paid the same—and no other person—shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town or borough, respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live. And in case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants, or partners, in possession, reversion, or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote; they shall together have as many votes as the value of the land shall entitle them to; and the Legislature shall by law provide the mode in which their vote or votes shall in such case be given; Provided nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

15. In all elections in this Commonwealth, to any office or place of trust, honor or profit, the votes shall be given openly, or viva voce, and not by ballot.

ART. IV.—1. The chief Executive power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in a Governor, to be elected by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. He shall hold his office during the term of three years, to commence on the first day of January next succeeding his election, or on such other day, as may from time to time be prescribed by law; and he shall be ineligible to that office, for three years next after his term of service shall have expired. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years; shall be a native citizen of the United States, or shall have been a citizen thereof at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and shall have been a citizen of this Common-

wealth for five years next preceding his election. 3. The Governor shall receive for his services, a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall be neither increased, nor diminished, during his continuance in office. 4. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall have power to embody the militia, when in his opinion the public safety shall require it; to convene the Legislature, on application of a majority of the members of the House of Delegates, or when, in his opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require it; to grant reprieves and pardons, except where the prosecution, shall have been carried on by the House of Delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; to conduct, either in person, or in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other and foreign States; and during the recess of the Legislature, to fill *pro tempore*, all vacancies in those offices, which, it may be the duty of the Legislature to fill permanently: Provided, that his appointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions to expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

5. There shall be a Council of State, to consist of three members, any one or more of whom may act. They shall be elected by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, and remain in office three years. But of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for one year only, another, to be designated in like manner, shall remain in office for two years only. Vacancies occurring by expiration of the term of service, or otherwise, shall be supplied by elections made in like manner. The Governor shall, before he exercises any discretionary power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws, require the advice of the Council of State, which advice shall be registered in books kept for that purpose, signed by the members present and consenting thereto, and laid before the General Assembly when called for by them. The Council shall appoint their own Clerk, who shall take an oath to keep secret such matters as he shall be ordered by the Board to conceal. The Senior Councilor shall be Lieutenant Governor, and in case of the death, resignation, inability or absence, of the Governor from the seat of government, shall act as Governor. 6. The manner of appointing militia officers, shall be provided for by law—but no officer below the rank of a Brigadier General shall be elected by the Assembly. 7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and bear test by the Governor, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed. ART. V.—1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Appeals, in such Superior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time ordain and establish, and the Judges thereof, in the County Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Corporation Courts, and in the Magistrates who may belong to the corporate body. The jurisdiction of these tribunals, and of the Judges thereof, shall be regulated by law. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts, shall hold their offices, during good behaviour, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution; and shall, at the same time, hold no other office, appointment or public trust; and the acceptance thereof, by either of them shall vacate his judicial office. No law abolishing any Court shall be construed to deprive a Judge thereof of his office, unless two-thirds of the members of each House present concur in the passing thereof; but the Legislature may assign other Judicial duties to the Judges of Courts abolished by any law enacted by less than two-thirds of the members of each House present. 3. The present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of the General Court, and of the Superior Courts of Chancery, shall remain in office until the termination of the session of the first Legislature elected under this Constitution, and no longer. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts, shall be elected by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. 5. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts, shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly; but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journals of each. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

ART. VI. A Treasurer shall be appointed annually by joint vote of both Houses. ART. VII. The Executive Department of the Government shall remain as at present organized, and the Governor and Privy Counsellors shall continue in office, till a Gov. elected under this Constitution, shall come into office; and all other persons in office when this Constitution shall be adopted, except as is herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office, till successors shall be appointed, or the law shall otherwise provide; and all the Courts of Justice now existing shall continue with their present jurisdiction, until and except so far as the judicial system may or shall be hereafter otherwise organized by the Legislature.

BEDFORD BROWN, Esq. lately elected Senator of the U. S. by the Legislature of N. C. is a gentleman of liberal education, affable and agreeable manners, unblemished and unexceptionable private character, respectable natural abilities, and a Republican of the Jefferson School. *Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.*

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, 26th ult. On motion of Mr. Dudley, of North Carolina. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House the report of the Engineer charged with the superintendence of the works on the River Cape Fear.

In the House of Representatives, January 27th, Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from the Select Committee appointed on so much of the President's Message as relates to the organization and discipline of the Militia, made a report accompanied by a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof; which was read a first and second time, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire in to the expediency of placing on the pension roll the name of William Gad, of N. Carolina, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and that his papers accompanying the resolution, presented last session in his favor, be referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Drayton introduced the following resolutions, which were read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Resolved, That all duties upon Imports which operate oppressively upon the great body of the people, or unequally upon certain portions of them, ought to be repealed or modified.

Resolved, That the importation of coarse wool, the prime cost of which does not exceed ten cents per pound, ought to be admitted without being subject to the payment of any duty; and that the duties on all other kinds of wool ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the drawbacks which existed upon the exportation of Spirits distilled from Molasses, before the Act of the 19th of May, 1828, ought to be again allowed; and that the duties upon Molasses, Cotton Bagging, Salt, Duck, and unmanufactured Iron, Hemp and Flax ought to be reduced.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

A letter from Mexico, dated the 23d Dec received at Baltimore, says: "Last night a *grito* was given in this City, in favor of Bustamante's plan, which has proved most decidedly successful. The government was obliged to surrender the palace at about 6 o'clock this morning and is completely overthrown. A commission, consisting of three persons, Louis Quintana, Lucas Aleman, and Velez, are named to exercise the executive power until the arrival of Bustamante from Puebla. The Ministers will be immediately named, but it is not yet known who they will be. The revolution was effected without any of the violent excesses of last year; some attempts at a *saque* were made by the *Leperos*, but were immediately prevented by the good behaviour of the troops. This morning the Capital is in perfect tranquility and good order. The President Guerrero is with a body of troops (3000 men) at some distance, and will, we suppose, be compelled to retire towards the coast, as no hopes now remain for his party. Santa Anna has gone to Vera Cruz, and assumed the command of the troops there. The views and intentions of this chief do not appear to be well understood; but it is generally believed that they are in favor of Bustamante."

Earthquake in Chile.—On 26th Sept. last, 3 o'clock P. M. the City of Valparaiso, in Chile, was visited by a heavy shock of an Earthquake. Very few houses have escaped injury, and some have been entirely ruined. Had the shock continued with equal violence for half a minute longer, I apprehend that hardly a house would have been left standing. The duration of the shock was about 30 seconds.

The *Hornet*.—Of the afflictive loss of the ill-fated *Hoop* of war *Hornet*, and her gallant and accomplished officers and crew, there can no longer be any doubt. The *N. York Journal of Commerce* says this ship was built at Baltimore in 1803, and was the oldest vessel of her class in the Navy. There were but five older of any description, viz: the United States, 44; Constitution, 44; Constellation 36, all built in 1797, and the Congress, 36, and John Adams, 24, built in 1799. She was rated at 18 guns, but mounted 20.—Though a small ship, she was honorably distinguished in the last war, having captured or sunk in different engagements, the British brig of war *Peacock* and *Porpoise*, of about equal size with herself, and another brig of ten guns; having on board upwards of \$20,000 in specie. Her great age, notwithstanding repairs, must have rendered her unfit to encounter a heavy, and least of all such a gale as that which was experienced on the 10th of September. The loss of the ship, however, is not worthy to be named in comparison with the "hearts of oak" that perished with her, for these, though their grave is the ocean, a monument will be raised more durable than marble, in the hearts of their countrymen.

U. States and Brazil.—The U. States Telegraph of the 26th ult. says: "Official information has been received at the Department of State from Mr. Wm. Tudor, Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Brazil, that the subject of the Claims of the citizens of the United States, for losses sustained by them by the authority of that Government, has been brought to a final conclusion, and that bonds, for the amount of indemnities awarded, have been issued by the Imperial Treasury, at Rio de Janeiro, payable to the Legation of the United States; in three instalments: the first on the 28th February, the second on the 28th August, 1830, and the third on the 28th February, 1831. The list of cases in which awards have been made, includes the vessels *Tell Tale*, *Pioneer*, *Sarah George*, *Kio*, *Panther*, *Hero*, *Nimble*, *Budger*, *Hannah*, *Spermo*, *Hussar*, *Amity* and *Ruth*. The total amount of the bonds given, is 363,267,346 rics.

Letter Writers.—The following notice of the coalition letter writers is a merited rebuke upon that portion of the American press which is so degraded as to circulate the gross libels of an English mendicant, for the worst of party purposes.

Letters from Washington.—There is a most degraded Englishman, at Washington, who obtains a livelihood from the editors opposed to the Administration, by writing slanderous letters against the President, the Cabinet, and our public men generally. These letters, filled with the most consummate falsehoods, but put together in a tolerable style, are circulated through the federal papers. Is it not disgraceful to see Americans fostering this British libeller, and circulating his falsehoods? Mortifying as the fact is, it is not less strange than true, and scarcely an opposition paper can be opened, without seeing, in staring capitals some of his falsehoods, under the caption of "correspondence from Washington," &c.

Hartford Times.

The following deserved compliment to the talented and eloquent McDuffie, is from the Alexandria Phenix, an ably edited paper, but a determined and sometimes violent opposer of the present Administration. High, indeed, must be the deserts of him who can extort such confessions from his enemies: Mr. McDuffie. In the course of the interesting debate between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, the former gentleman paid a handsome, and we think, deserved, compliment to Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina. This compliment was cordially responded to by Mr. Hayne. The course which Mr. McDuffie has (especially lately) pursued, is calculated to "win him golden opinions" of the people. It has been dignified and independent. In the constant and laborious discharge of his important duties as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is unostentatiously serving his country. A bright path of fame is before him, which, if pursued, may lead to the esteem and honor of the whole nation.

First settlement of the Colonies.

The following is one of the useful memorandas, found in the new American Almanac. Virginia was settled in 1607—New York 1614—Massachusetts, 1630—New Hampshire, 1623—New Jersey, 1624—Delaware, 1627—Maine, 1630—Maryland, 1633—Connecticut, 1636—Rhode Island, 1639—North Carolina, 1650—South Carolina, 1670—Pennsylvania, 1682—Georgia, 1733.

"Come tell me where the maid is found, Whose heart can love without deceit; And I will range the world around, To sigh one moment at her feet."—*Moore*

National and State Feudalism.—The States Telegraph, of the 26th ult. speaking of the debate in the U. S. on Mr. Foot's resolutions to survey the public lands, remarks: "Webster concluded his remarks, day, and Mr. Hayne replied, and backed the argument to the original positions; which have resolved the issue in issue to the great question of National and State powers; that formed the dividing line between the parties of the must ever divide them under the Government.—Mr. Webster contended for the National Government, as established by the People, who had conferred unlimited powers over the States on the Constitution; (See *Hayne*, on the 15th hand, as did Mr. Madison and Mr. Son in 98, contending that the Government is derivative with limitations, restricted by the express provisions of the Constitution. Here the discussion rests at present. To say that the was ably conducted on both sides, and do justice to the talents of either of gentlemen; but no republican can be loss to determine which had the better of the argument. The doctrine contended for by General Hayne is, too well understood, and too firmly established as essential and fundamental distinctions between the parties of this country, to be shaken by the concentrated talents of those who advocate a government of limited powers in time of war, and a government of unlimited powers in time of peace. For the gratification of the admirer of the great man of the East, we will give the following extracts from a eulogium on his speech, by the Alexandria Gazette:—For two days, Mr. Webster entertained a numerous audience; no weariness or satiety was felt; but every man listened with pleasure and delight, and every tone of his voice, unconscious of the progress of time. He was calm, collected and dignified.—He showed that the of his antagonist had fallen harmless at his feet. At times he was serene and sarcastic. His irony, pointed and delicate, penetrated at every thrust. The very weapons that had been used against him, were seized, and turned into instruments of attack upon his assailant. On the second day, in his argument upon the constitutional power of a State to nullify an act of Congress, he was eminent and great. To use a figure of Mr. Hayne, he bore off upon his shoulders the weight of the temple of ignorance and prejudice; and let the light of reason in upon worshippers there. The peroration of his speech, was more than eloquent; his speech was sublime. The breathless attention of the audience, while it lasted, was a murmur of applause that involuntarily broke from almost every Spectator, witness to the orator's power. His opponents ceased for the moment to retain a hand thought against him; and he to the majesty of mind. In the course of Mr. Webster's speech, with magnanimity which redounds to his credit, he complimented the distinguished sons of Virginia, and yielded his tribute of admiration to that patriotic State. A true American in principle and feeling, he did not know no sectional feelings which induce him to withhold praise from Virginia, wherever it might be found.

The Tariff.—In the House of Representatives, 27th ult. Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a Bill to amend an act in alteration of the duties imposing duties on imports; providing for the mode of appraising the value of woollen goods imported into the United States, and for the collection of the thereon. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the 28th of the Union.

In the Senate, Mr. Smith of Maryland has introduced a Bill making some important alterations in the Tariff of This Bill and Col. Drayton's Resolution in the House, give note, that the effect of the Tariff will undergo direct at the present session of Congress.

General Smith's bill proposes, after June next, the duties imposed by the present Tariff on Iron Bolts, Hammers, Duck, Woollen Manufactures, Cotton Cloths, Wool unmanufactured, Clothing of all kinds, Cotton Bagging, Coffee, Teas, Blankets, Worsted Carpets, Lead, Shot, Reef and Lead, Shot, Red and White Lead, unmanufactured Flax, Quilted Baites, Sugar, Indigo, shall be materially lessened from the passage of the bill, Iron and Steel for Rail Ways, be free of all duty after June, 1832; the duties imposed on the following articles, be discontinued and the same be admitted free of duty, to wit: Wines, Teas, Spices, Cocoa, Fruits, Champagne, Cork, printed previous to 1775, Brandy, Gums, Olive Oil, Silks, China, Wax, Pearl and precious stones, Lacquer, than Coach Laces, Tin, Bolted Cottons, Cambricks, Lawns, Gauze, Cast Shawls, Canton Crapes, Salt, and a variety of Medicinal and other articles; and after June, 1833, the duties on Linen all kinds, shall be 15 per cent. adorem.

Gen. Morazan is said to have several Bishops and 90 Clergymen friars from the Republic of Guatemala.