

# Virginia Free Press

## FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

OL. XXII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1830.

NO. 50.

DOGS  
GAINS  
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### THE LADIES GAILAND.

In consequence of subscriptions which are now and then dropping in for the above work, it is necessary to state, that the publication of it has been suspended for more than a year past. It will, perhaps, be resumed at some future day, on an improved and enlarged scale. In the meantime, the Editor returns his grateful acknowledgments for the friendly reception given to the work during its brief career.

A few copies of the 3d volume, (bound, and some of the 4th, (in sheets,) for sale at the office of the Free Press, December 30, 1829.

### DR. W. JUDKINS' Patent Specific Ointment.

PAINS have been taken to make this supply very good. It may be had at the following places, viz: *Hampshire Keyes, Charlestown; Adam Young's, Martinsburg; E. W. Spragens's, Harpers Ferry; Toimer & Harvis, Shepherdstown.*

The above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate tumors, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White Swellings of every description, such as the Cancer, the Scirrhus, the Scurvy, the Glandular Tumors, particularly those enlarged tumors in women's breasts, which sometimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.

2d. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.

3d. Rheumatic pains of the joints.

4th. Sprains and bruises of every description, in a substance, pack, &c.

5th. Tetter of all kinds. In this complaint the patient is kept in the District, must keep the part out of water.

6th. Chilblains or parts affected by frost.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The following communication, addressed to the proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, from the Hon. John T. Jefferys, member of Congress, is highly interesting. The gratuitous manner in which it is made, exhibits feelings of no ordinary character towards suffering humanity; and is certainly well deserving of public attention.

CHARLESTOWN, JAN. 22d, 1830.

Sir—It has been my wish for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by a Mr. Judkins, and which I now understand is now sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied the Ointment during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I understand it is now sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied the Ointment during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I understand it is now sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied the Ointment during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance.

### FULTON'S ORPHANS.

The following nervous and touching lines bear such a kindred relation to the proposition of Mr. Barton, now before the Senate of the U. S., that we consider their publication at this moment peculiarly appropriate.

(Fredericksburg Herald.)

Shall free Columbia share the deep reproach  
By which ungrateful lands are stigmatized,  
Nor will her sons of genius whose bright  
Thoughts,  
And arduous toils, illumine and advance  
The human mind, be left to languish  
In the shade of a selfish world,  
Whose giant energies, with noble zeal,  
To build his country's greatness were employed,  
And while her rivers roll and ocean ebb  
Through all her cultured regions will be felt,  
In unavailing grief to the tomb he eulges,  
And left his partner, and his infant ones,  
To reap the harvest of his generous toil.  
The lowly grave that hides her broken heart,  
Those suffering, friendless orphans, tell the rest.

### THE FREE PRESS.

During the discussion of a resolution, offered by HUNT, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, for a distribution of the annual proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States, for the purposes of education and internal improvement, Mr. BURNES, of Rhode Island, made a very able speech in favor of the object, and in opposition to an amendment moved by Mr. MARSH, of South Carolina. Mr. B. is probably one of the most eloquent orators in that House, or in this country, possessing powers of delineation, and a talent for satire, of an unrivalled cast. We submit a few extracts, as specimens, and regret that we cannot treat our readers with the whole piece.

Some objections have been made to the resolution; because, as is alleged, the time for moving it has not now arrived. It is premature. These were made in aid of the amendment; and I beg to detain the House by a very short answer to some of them. We are told that public excitement is too great, too cool, and deliberate, and successful discussion. The nation has been under much excitement. The Presidential election did indeed, in all parts of the country, put into motion every element of political party. The great question, however, has been determined, and these elements have again subsided, and are now at rest. The conflict and the calm, might, not unaptly, be compared to two conditions of the ocean. Look out upon it from some promontory; when the sun goes down behind a night of clouds and storm. The tempest, in his most terrible strength and rapidly, rushes over the boiling and foaming deep. Every billow is contending which shall lift his head highest, or give the loudest roar. A single ship, the last of a mighty fleet, shows a glimpse of daylight, now her trembling side on the ridge of the surge, and now, by the shivering top of her only mast. Look again from the same point the next morning, when the young sun-beams are careering athwart the level surface of the wide and undisturbed waters. The whole bosom of

### JEWELLERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

THE undersigned, wishing to dispose of some fine Jewellery and Fancy Articles, has the opportunity of offering them to the public on low terms. The assortment is as follows:

- Fine Gold Patent Lever Watches,
- Gold plain Watches,
- First rate Lepine Watches,
- Excellent quality Silver Watches,
- Fine Gold Breast Pins and Rings of every variety,
- Gold plated Chains, Seals and Keys,
- Ear Rings handsomely ornamented,
- Silver Spoons, Bracelets,
- Patent Pencil Cases,
- Keys, Seals, Slides and Rings,
- Musical Boxes, Spectacles, &c. &c.

All of which is offered on low terms.

AT 20,  
Watches repaired and warranted for twelve months.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON,  
Harpers Ferry, Jan. 13, 1830.

### FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY GALLAHER & DAUGHTERY.

CONDITIONS.

The Free Press is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly in advance; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Should payment be wholly deferred, until the end of the year, Three Dollars will be invariably charged.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of six cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements presented for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless special directions to the contrary be given.

### POETICAL.

#### THE WORM AND THE FLOWER.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, Esq.

You're spinning for my lady, worm  
Silk garments for the fair;  
You're spinning robes for a form  
More beautiful than air,  
Then air is bright with umbrellas,  
And morning tints arise,  
From woody vales and mountain streams,  
To blue autumnal skies.

You're training for my lady, flower!  
You're opening for my love,  
Your petals for the summer breeze,  
While skylarks soar above,  
To twine her locks with rosebuds,  
Or breathe upon her breast—  
While zephyrs curl the water floods,  
And rock the balmy nest.

But oh! there is another worm  
Ere long will visit her,  
And revel on her lovely form  
In the dark sepulchre;  
From that sepulchre shall spring  
A flower as sweet as this,  
Hard by the nightingale shall sing,  
Soft winds its petals kiss.

Wail emblems of frail beauty ye!  
Its beauty who will trust,  
How all that charms the eye must be  
Committed to worms and dust;  
Let like the flower that decks her tomb,  
Her spirit shall quit the clod,  
And shine in amaranthine bloom,  
Fast by the throne of God.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

From the Winchester Republican.

J. R. Cooke to his late Constituents.—No. 2.

To the People of Frederick and Jefferson, Fellow-Citizens:—In the prefatory letter which I lately addressed to you, I reserved to myself the privilege (valuable to one who is uncertain whether he will have leisure to discuss all the topics before him, and anxious to make sure of the most important,) of reserving to myself the privilege in this manner. I shall make liberal use of the privilege in this, and in my future communications, if, indeed, there shall be any future.

It is my present purpose, after disposing of some preliminary matters, to discuss the important question, how far your rights are respected, and your interests secured by the apportionment of representation made in the new constitution.

What your rights are, in regard to representation, is on this side of the mountain, and between you and me, a question which needs no discussion. I say to you, as I said on the floor of the convention, in the very act of expressing my determination to support the plan of representation since adopted, "that I entertain (in common with you,) a political creed, which all the eloquence of its opponents has not shaken, and which will continue to be my creed so long as life and consciousness remain. It is, that free-men are the sole elements out of which a republic should be formed, and that equality is the only just rule for the distribution of power among them."

This, I say, is your creed, and it is mine, in regard to our political rights. But had it been your fortune, as it

### OUR CITIES.—THE CANAL.

We have with surprise seen it remarked, lately, in a highly respectable paper in Virginia, and repeated elsewhere, that the impression is becoming almost universal, that Rail-roads, for the purposes of transportation, will altogether supersede Canals.

We suppose that the impression must prevail to a considerable extent, or we should not have found it in this form. In whatever form we have found it, or may hereafter find it, we cannot but consider it erroneous and fallacious.

A Rail-road, for distant transportation, is an experiment wholly untried in any country, and but lately begun in the instance of the Baltimore and Annapolis Rail-road. The longest Rail-road ever constructed before, or begun to be constructed, is the Manchester and Liverpool Rail-road, in England, the length of which is 95 or at most 100 miles.

And where is this Rail-road situated? It is the conduit from the great and populous cities of the North, to the great seaport of England, whence the Manufactures of this and other towns are exported to all the world. It is also connected with the great Manufacturing towns of Sheffield, Leeds, &c. and countless villages and factories. It passes over a comparatively level ground, through a country dotted with villages, and a redundant and prosperous population. There is not half a mile in the whole distance, perhaps, within which might not be found assistance and facilities to repair accidents, of any description, occurring to the cars, wagons, and steam engines. The goods to be transported on it are of great value and small bulk. This Rail-road, nevertheless, supported by all the wealth of the Merchants and Manufacturers of these towns, has had great difficulties to struggle with. The Rail-road, begun at Baltimore, in our vicinity, has to struggle against obstacles from which, as we have seen, the English Rail-road is comparatively free, and is to be ten times its length, or nearly so. We shall be glad, indeed, to see it, in good time, reach its destination, but the idea of its successfully competing with a Canal of the same length, over a rough and comparatively wild country, passes the bounds of probability.

Canals are not experimental works. They exist in every quarter of the globe. We have in our own country a finished Canal, in successful operation, so long as to prove that length constitutes no objection to the practicability of a Canal.

The first expense of the construction of a Rail-road, too, is known to be greater than that of a Canal; but the expense of a transportation upon it, after it is finished, is far greater. Something is gained, in speed upon a Rail-road for a short distance; but in that respect even there will be no advantage. In the long run, it is a Rail-road over a Canal.

These few observations, which we suppose to contain undeniable truth, are elicited by our observation of the error that seems to prevail on this subject in different parts of this country, and which, from contiguity, may, I trust, we know, affect some of our distant friends, and render them "lukewarm" (scarcely they cannot be) in respect to our own great enterprise, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Of the completion of this work of ours—yes, we will call it ours, for our cities deserve the credit of it—to the Allegheny mountains, within a few years, and at no remote period, to the Ohio River, we have ever entertained full confidence. Recent events have placed the immediate construction of the first division of it beyond the reach of doubt, and the other will follow in course.

We are not in the habit of boasting of the fair prospects of the District of Columbia. Hitherto, indeed, we have had little to boast of. But now a bright prospect opens upon us. The Canal to Cumberland is in fact made, for we have the means of making it, and

### REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The editors of the American are indebted to a commercial house in this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated "TAMPICO, 2d JAN. 1830.

An express arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico, which brought the following statement, under date the 23d ult. "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 Yago, has been appointed to remain in 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 *sague* 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.—A letter from Valparaiso, dated in October last, and addressed to the editor of the Providence Daily Advertiser, says:—On the 20th ult. about a quarter past 2, P. M. we experienced here a heavy shock of an earthquake, nearly as severe as that of 1822. 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 50 seconds.

The Evening Post publishes the annexed notice, copied, as it states, from a paper picked up at sea near Sandy Hook on the 23d inst. enclosed in a bottle. If it be not a hoax—a most cruel and reprehensible one it would be—the bottle must have drifted the almost incredible distance in three weeks or more of more than a thousand miles.

1st 37, Long 46, Jan 4, 1830.

To any person to whom this may come, I wish you would be so kind as to inform Mr. Drew, of Duxbury, Mass that his brig Alfred has been captured off Cape Hatteras, by some Spanish vessel sailing in Lisbon—no name; and that all the crew and officers were murdered except me.

JOHN DAVIS, 2d officer.

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What your rights are, in regard to representation, is on this side of the mountain, and between you and me, a question which needs no discussion. I say to you, as I said on the floor of the convention, in the very act of expressing my determination to support the plan of representation since adopted, "that I entertain (in common with you,) a political creed, which all the eloquence of its opponents has not shaken, and which will continue to be my creed so long as life and consciousness remain. It is, that free-men are the sole elements out of which a republic should be formed, and that equality is the only just rule for the distribution of power among them."

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the ocean is still, and in repose. The morning slumbers of infancy could not be more quiet. The political storm has left our country, it is devoutly to be hoped, in something like this condition. Higher claims of our nature are calling us to better, more profitable, and congenial pursuits. The every day relations of life will have fair play, and already have they brought us back to the feelings of citizenship, neighborhood, friendship, and brotherly kindness.

A great battle has, indeed, swept through the land, but it is over, and gone. The fragments of this feast of war, which were left, are nearly consumed by "the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air." The leaders and the putrescent offal of battle alone remain on the ground of conflict. The meretricious and odious followers of the camp, who have lured the living to profligacy, are now in shoals, following the footsteps of slaughter, to strip and plunder the dead. Flocks of filthy carrion crows croak in the air, and now and then alight on some yet unconsumed carcass. In one quarter, troops of gaunt and famished wolves howl at each other's eyes; in another, packs of lean and hungry dogs bark and growl over bones, already stripped to the very last fibre. All these, unless whipt and shouted away from their foul controversy, will remain and linger about the battle ground, so long as there is one rag to pillage, or one bone to gnaw.—These, what are they? Who, sir, who can call this refuse of the earth, the American people? Thank God it is not so. Like the sea weed on your shores, this mass is but manure. It is no more the people, or like the people, than the sweepings of the stable, are their homes are in different States; and become really and in fact citizens of the United States, of one great Republic. By roads, by railways, or by canals; by land or by water, the produce of any part, may, cheaply and with expedition, be placed in the market of any other.

Distribute to every State a fund for education, and it will be divided, and subdivided into streams, until it shall reach every town, every village, every plantation, farm, and family throughout the United States. Let the people once taste of these refreshing streams, and they will look up to the U. States, their beneficent source, and regard them with delight and veneration. They would then turn their thoughts to them, as the inhabitants of ancient Egypt did theirs towards the fountains of the Nile; and though not with adoration, yet surely as to the dispensers of the best blessings of Heaven.

When this system shall have gone into full operation over all the land, and but one generation has been cultivated and grown up under its fertilizing nature, no Demagogue will ever rise up in our country hardy and desperate enough to divert or obstruct the current of its progress. Should a man, in after time, on this floor, move to appropriate a single dollar of this fund to any other purpose, he would be hissed through the country by one united cry of abhorrence from every man, woman, and child in the nation.

If, therefore, the United States would make the inhabitants of every distinct district of our territory one people, a nation, united, great, wealthy, and prosperous, let them provide, and put into successful operation in every State, appropriate funds for internal improvement. If our country would render her union and existence perpetual; if she would place deep and broad the foundations of her prosperity; if she would distinguish herself eminently above all other nations of this or any other time; then let her draw high example from Divine benignity, call little children around her, take them in her arms, and bless them with the lessons of pure, early, and efficient instruction.

Some further experiments were made on Saturday last (30th ult.) upon the Rail Road, which were highly satisfactory. Although the day was unusually cold, a considerable number of citizens and several strangers of distinction were present, among whom were His Excellency the Baron de Knyazev, Minister from the Court of St. Petersburg, the Hon. Mr. Letcher of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and the Hon. Richard Spencer, Member of Congress from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. After the return of the party from the Carrollton Viaduct, the Russian Minister made an excursion in the "Meteor" Sailing Car, with the performance of which he expressed himself highly gratified. The car came in in fine style, gliding beautifully along at the rate of from fifteen to

nothing else was wanting. The result of the construction of it to Cumberland, will insure the construction of the residue. Our friends have said, all along it is a noble undertaking, if it should succeed. Our cities have said, it shall succeed; and it has succeeded. Every part of our District, united in the object, will participate in the advantages of success, not only remotely, but even immediately, from the expenditure of money employed in its construction.

Their Rail-roads; but let us also hold on to our Canal, which is to be the channel of the wealth of the West, and the source of almost inconceivable prosperity, not to us, perhaps, who are now on the stage of life, but certainly to the District of Columbia, — we hope our sister Baltimore, who, either by her Rail-road, or by a lateral Canal, will doubtless obtain her share of the vast commerce which will be carried on, in no long time to come, between the West and the East, through the tunnel of the Allegheny.—[Nat. Int.]

Manchester, to the greatest seaport of England, whence the Manufactures of this and other towns are exported to all the world. It is also connected with the great Manufacturing towns of Sheffield, Leeds, &c. and countless villages and factories. It passes over a comparatively level ground, through a country dotted with villages, and a redundant and prosperous population. There is not half a mile in the whole distance, perhaps, within which might not be found assistance and facilities to repair accidents, of any description, occurring to the cars, wagons, and steam engines. The goods to be transported on it are of great value and small bulk. This Rail-road, nevertheless, supported by all the wealth of the Merchants and Manufacturers of these towns, has had great difficulties to struggle with. The Rail-road, begun at Baltimore, in our vicinity, has to struggle against obstacles from which, as we have seen, the English Rail-road is comparatively free, and is to be ten times its length, or nearly so. We shall be glad, indeed, to see it, in good time, reach its destination, but the idea of its successfully competing with a Canal of the same length, over a rough and comparatively wild country, passes the bounds of probability.

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1st 37, Long 46, Jan 4, 1830.

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JOHN DAVIS, 2d officer.

the splendid effusions of eastern eloquence, you might perhaps have been led to doubt whether you had any rights at all. You might have been half persuaded to believe that the noble and elevating theory of the natural rights of men, promulgated in the 17th century by Locke and his enlightened cotemporaries, adopted in Virginia at the era of the revolution, and consecrated by the blood of our fathers poured out in its defence, was, after all, a gorgeous fabric of the imagination, a splendid illusion, which, having lived to its fated day, was destined now to be dispelled by the effluence of the new lights of the 19th century.

In a convention of Virginia statesmen, were found men of undoubted patriotism and distinguished ability, who, dazzled and misled by the brilliancy of their own thoughts, and bewildered in the mazes of their own ingenuity, failed in question after question, of the principles of the very axioms of political science. Making a *tabula rasa* of the political chart by which we steered through, and weathered, the storm of the revolution, they contended that there are no original principles of government whatever.

That the original and natural freedom and equality of men is a mere abstraction.

That the doctrine of the right of the majority to govern is a vulgar fallacy.

That a government controlled by "mere numbers," or, in other words, by the people, is a system of legalized rapine.

That every question about the distribution of political power, in the organic law of a country, must be decided by an untraged experience, and without any reference to principles or supposed natural rights.

Where, or in whom the power rightfully existed any where; of deciding how much power it was expedient to bestow on this or that section of the commonwealth, or how many classes of the community it was expedient to admit to a share in the government, they did not undertake to inform us. By failing to do which, they tacitly admitted, as I humbly conceive, the necessity of resorting to some original principle, without which the new patent engine, "expediency," could not be set in motion. And if I might be permitted, with all deference, to hazard the idea, I would say that their argument forcibly reminded me of the supposed oriental theory that the world rests on the back of a huge turtle; the said theory being silent as to the question, on what does the turtle rest?

And here I will take occasion to say, that whatever doubts I may have heretofore entertained about the expediency of annexing a "declaration of rights" to every organic law, founded on the idea that the expression of some rights might be misconstrued into the negation of others not expressed, I am now thoroughly convinced of the great practical utility of such solemn declarations. For I now know by experience, that such is the audacity of the human

nothing else was wanting. The result of the construction of it to Cumberland, will insure the construction of the residue. Our friends have said, all along it is a noble undertaking, if it should succeed. Our cities have said, it shall succeed; and it has succeeded. Every part of our District, united in the object, will participate in the advantages of success, not only remotely, but even immediately, from the expenditure of money employed in its construction.

Their Rail-roads; but let us also hold on to our Canal, which is to be the channel of the wealth of the West, and the source of almost inconceivable prosperity, not to us, perhaps, who are now on the stage of life, but certainly to the District of Columbia, — we hope our sister Baltimore, who, either by her Rail-road, or by a lateral Canal, will doubtless obtain her share of the vast commerce which will be carried on, in no long time to come, between the West and the East, through the tunnel of the Allegheny.—[Nat. Int.]

Manchester, to the greatest seaport of England, whence the Manufactures of this and other towns are exported to all the world. It is also connected with the great Manufacturing towns of Sheffield, Leeds, &c. and countless villages and factories. It passes over a comparatively level ground, through a country dotted with villages, and a redundant and prosperous population. There is not half a mile in the whole distance, perhaps, within which might not be found assistance and facilities to repair accidents, of any description, occurring to the cars, wagons, and steam engines. The goods to be transported on it are of great value and small bulk. This Rail-road, nevertheless, supported by all the wealth of the Merchants and Manufacturers of these towns, has had great difficulties to struggle with. The Rail-road, begun at Baltimore, in our vicinity, has to struggle against obstacles from which, as we have seen, the English Rail-road is comparatively free, and is to be ten times its length, or nearly so. We shall be glad, indeed, to see it, in good time, reach its destination, but the idea of its successfully competing with a Canal of the same length, over a rough and comparatively wild country, passes the bounds of probability.

Canals are not experimental works. They exist in every quarter of the globe. We have in our own country a finished Canal, in successful operation, so long as to prove that length constitutes no objection to the practicability of a Canal.

The first expense of the construction of a Rail-road, too, is known to be greater than that of a Canal; but the expense of a transportation upon it, after it is finished, is far greater. Something is gained, in speed upon a Rail-road for a short distance; but in that respect even there will be no advantage. In the long run, it is a Rail-road over a Canal.

These few observations, which we suppose to contain undeniable truth, are elicited by our observation of the error that seems to prevail on this subject in different parts of this country, and which, from contiguity, may, I trust, we know, affect some of our distant friends, and render them "lukewarm" (scarcely they cannot be) in respect to our own great enterprise, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Of the completion of this work of ours—yes, we will call it ours, for our cities deserve the credit of it—to the Allegheny mountains, within a few years, and at no remote period, to the Ohio River, we have ever entertained full confidence. Recent events have placed the immediate construction of the first division of it beyond the reach of doubt, and the other will follow in course.

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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 *sague* 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.—A letter from Valparaiso, dated in October last, and addressed to the editor of the Providence Daily Advertiser, says:—On the 20th ult. about a quarter past 2, P. M. we experienced here a heavy shock of an earthquake, nearly as severe as that of 1822. 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 50 seconds.

The Evening Post publishes the annexed notice, copied, as it states, from a paper picked up at sea near Sandy Hook on the 23d inst. enclosed in a bottle. If it be not a hoax—a most cruel and reprehensible one it would be—the bottle must have drifted the almost incredible distance in three weeks or more of more than a thousand miles.

1st 37, Long 46, Jan 4, 1830.

To any person to whom this may come, I wish you would be so kind as to inform Mr. Drew, of Duxbury, Mass that his brig Alfred has been captured off Cape Hatteras, by some Spanish vessel sailing in Lisbon—no name; and that all the crew and officers were murdered except me.

JOHN DAVIS, 2d officer.

the splendid effusions of eastern eloquence, you might perhaps have been led to doubt whether you had any rights at all. You might have been half persuaded to believe that the noble and elevating theory of the natural rights of men, promulgated in the 17th century by Locke and his enlightened cotemporaries, adopted in Virginia at the era of the revolution, and consecrated by the blood of our fathers poured out in its defence, was, after all, a gorgeous fabric of the imagination, a splendid illusion, which, having lived to its fated day, was destined now to be dispelled by the effluence of the new lights of the 19th century.

In a convention of Virginia statesmen, were found men of undoubted patriotism and distinguished ability, who, dazzled and misled by the brilliancy of their own thoughts, and bewildered in the mazes of their own ingenuity, failed in question after question, of the principles of the very axioms of political science. Making a *tabula rasa* of the political chart by which we steered through, and weathered, the storm of the revolution, they contended that there are no original principles of government whatever.

That the original and natural freedom and equality of men is a mere abstraction.

That the doctrine of the right of the majority to govern is a vulgar fallacy.

That a government controlled by "mere numbers," or, in other words, by the people, is a system of legalized rapine.

That every question about the distribution of political power, in the organic law of a country, must be decided by an untraged experience, and without any reference to principles or supposed natural rights.

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intellect, rioting in its strength, and impotent of the restraint of established principles, that it delights to call in question all established truths, human and divine. The fundamental and essential principles of all free institutions might have received their death-wound, in the convention of Virginia, from the hands of daring innovators, but for the factious aid they derived from the solemn announcement that was made of those principles in the 'declaration of rights,' an instrument endeared to the people of Virginia by its association with all their glowing recollections of revolutionary glory. No candid man, who was a member of that body, will deny that the declaration of rights was a stumbling-block in the way of the real innovators to whom I have alluded. They could not openly assail it, because it was embalm'd in the affections of the people; neither could they, on the other hand, entirely conceal it—what shall I say?—almost contempt with which they regarded it. It was, undeniably, an admirable instrument—a very able paper, containing very correct principles—very—

Under these circumstances the alternative was presented to the friends of reform, on the one hand, of abandoning the contest, and dissolving the assembly, without forming any constitution; or, on the other, of endeavoring to effect something like a fair compromise, on the great question of the basis of representation. I saw, on the one hand, the continuance, for an indefinite period, of that gross inequality of representation which has kept Virginia for thirteen years, in a state of turmoil and confusion: I saw the hopes of my disfranchised fellow-citizens blasted, and their passions aroused and excited—I knew that a large majority of the people of Virginia considered themselves indignantly held in a state of political bondage: I knew that there had been uttered, within the last eighteen months—not loud and brazen menaces, but threats, which by the manner in which they were uttered, manifested a cool, stern, deep and determined purpose—threats, that if the non-freemen did not obtain justice, in the convention then anticipated, they would no longer submit to be the subjects of the constituted authorities; that they would refuse to labor on the soil (a rank and palatable grievance)—that they would refuse to pay county levies and taxes, and to perform militia duty; that, if the constituted authorities attempted to enforce the payment of the taxes, levies, fines and penalties, they would resist force with force: I knew, by the result of a private census, that in the county of Frederick alone, there were no less than two thousand two hundred of these disfranchised citizens—men of full age—and that they bore to the freemen the proportion of nearly nine to five.

I shuddered at the probable result of a conflict, begun by a stubborn refusal to obey the constituted authorities, and ending in an attempt, by those authorities, to enforce obedience by the posse comitatus—then a turbulent and lawless militia—a military array for its suppression—the passions of the oppressed and disfranchised classes at length aroused to frenzy—and then a civil war with all its concomitant horrors—houses, villages and towns reduced to ashes, and many a wretched field strewn with mangled corpses of our citizens, and drenched with the best blood of Virginia.

Believe me, sir, this is no rhetorical flourish, begun by a stubborn refusal to obey the constituted authorities, and ending in an attempt, by those authorities, to enforce obedience by the posse comitatus—then a turbulent and lawless militia—a military array for its suppression—the passions of the oppressed and disfranchised classes at length aroused to frenzy—and then a civil war with all its concomitant horrors—houses, villages and towns reduced to ashes, and many a wretched field strewn with mangled corpses of our citizens, and drenched with the best blood of Virginia.

This, Mr. President, was one of the alternatives, carried out to its result, presented by the refusal of a majority of the assembly to recognize the right of the non-freemen to representation in the legislative bodies. The other, as I have said, was the abandonment of long cherished hopes—the sacrifice of a great principle—a principle coeval with the republic itself, and endeared to us by its association with all those early feelings of enthusiasm inspired by the story of the revolution. But in abandoning those hopes, we did but bow to the supreme law of necessity—in sacrificing that principle, we offered it up on the altar of the public safety. The choice was painful, but not difficult.

In conformity with the views expressed in this extract, the whole western delegation determined to accept a reasonable compromise basis, if such could be obtained, in lieu of the 'white basis' in both houses of the legislature. I will not repeat here, in detail, the history I have given elsewhere, of the events of the three weeks which followed this resolution. Suffice it to say, that all the compromise plans, and that there were several, offered by the eastern members, were successively withdrawn or rejected—that it soon became obvious that the choice must be made between the plan recommended, in the first instance, by Governor Pleasants, which made white population the basis of representation in the house of delegates, and federal numbers the basis in the senate, and that recommended by Gen. Gordon, and forming at present a part of the amended constitution—that there was, at first, considerable difference of opinion among the forty-nine, as to the relative merits of those plans—that, on the 28th of November, all the members of the forty-nine, residing east of the Blue ridge, (except Col. Monroe, whose opinion was not known) concurred in formally recommending to the thirty-six western members a plan of representation essentially the same with Gen. Gordon's—that the western members generally rejected the recommendation, and expressed their preference for Gov. Pleasants' plan—that the greater part of the eastern members, of the forty-nine, thereupon expressed their willingness to unite with the west in support of that plan—that Mr. Henderson and myself expressed our preference for the plan recommended by the eastern members, or Gen. Gordon's, but promised to vote for the other, as a compromise plan which we hoped would unite all parties—that the western plan was four times offered to the house, in one shape or other, from the 30th of November to the 19th December inclusive—that it was each time rejected, though Mr. Henderson and myself each time voted for it—and lastly, that on the 19th of December, immediately after its fourth rejection, Mr. Henderson and myself, Gen. Gordon's plan being then under consideration, signified in the house our individual preference of the last-mentioned plan, explained the reasons which had till that time induced us to vote against it, and voted for it. It was carried by a vote of 55 to 41, and finally became a part of the constitution now submitted to your consideration. From the 10th of December till the final vote on the 14th of January, I zealously supported, as I have already told you, the constitution containing this compromise plan of representation. I alone, of the 36 members west of the ridge, voted for its final adoption; Mr. Johnson, who had, on the 10th of December, signified his intention to give a reluctant vote in its favor, having been finally deterred from that determination by his disapprobation, as it was said, of the article respecting the right of suffrage.

My reason for zealously supporting, and finally voting for, the amended constitution, may be stated in a few words. Finding that the true principle of representation could not be obtained, I voted for, and supported, the plan of representation now submitted to you, because I thought it the nearest approximation to the 'white basis' which could possibly be obtained, and so near an approximation as to be equivalent to it, for the present, in practical results.

I shall attempt to show you, fellow-citizens, that these views were sound and correct. And if, in making the attempt, I shall develop advantages in the proposed plan of representation which I did not disclose while supporting that plan in the convention, and it shall occur to any one to ask me why I, a zealous friend of the compromise, did not there disclose them, I will frankly answer, that I thought the compromise so favorable to the western interests, that it might well be pretended that a full discussion of its merits would make it distasteful to some of the eastern delegates. For let me tell you, that whatever some of you may think of this compromise, it was regarded, by some of the most ardent of the eastern and southern delegation, as one eminently unfavorable to their sections of the state—that not a few of them who voted for it, on the 19th of December, when the question was between it and the western plan, were, at that time, fully determined to vote against its final adoption—that, in altering that determination, which they did slowly, with many misgivings, and bitter reluctance, they were mainly actuated by a generous and patriotic desire to restore peace and harmony to a distracted commonwealth—and, that they were so equally balanced between respecting and rejecting the plan of representation proposed, that a feather would have turned the scale, and caused them to reject it.

[Conclusion of Letter II in our next.]

CONGRESS. MONDAY, FEB. 1. In the Senate, Mr. Marks submitted resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approving the Tariff of 1828. The resolution offered by Mr. Webster, that the Senate would elect a printer on the 4th inst. was decided to be out of order; and Mr. Webster said he would modify his resolution, so as to read that "the Senate would remove its present printer." The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, on Friday, withholding the subscription to Gates & Seaton's compilation of Documents, was considered and laid upon the table. Mr. Foot's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Benton took the floor, in continuation of his remarks upon Mr. Webster's late speech. He went into an elaborate examination of the Slavery Question, intending to prove, as was understood, the propriety and justice of holding slaves, from the examples of Jesus Christ and St. Paul. He said the question was, whether the North, East, or the South, had shown the most friendship for the West; and, upon this question, continued his remarks until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the presentation of petitions occupied nearly an hour and a half; after which, a great many resolutions were offered. Mr. Coulter, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish brevet rank in the Army of the United States, and also to abolish brevet rank in the Marine Corps. Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a joint resolution on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution. The House subsequently resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the Report of the Committee on Elections on the petition of Reuel Washburn. The debate on this subject was continued by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Coke; and, on motion of Mr. Mercer, the House then adjourned. [Nat. Jour.] TUESDAY, FEB. 2. In the Senate, Mr. Ruggles presented a memorial of the Society of Friends,

praying that Congress would pass some law protecting the southern Indians. A number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a second time and referred to the appropriate Committees. Mr. Foot's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Benton continued his remarks upon Mr. Webster's last speech upon the questions of the Tariff and Internal Improvements. After Mr. Benton concluded, Mr. Sprague motioned his reply, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore. The several resolutions offered on the preceding day, were taken up and adopted; and several new resolutions were adopted. On a motion of Mr. Conner, to consider a resolution offered by him some time since, relative to a reduction of the duty on salt, and on the reference of some resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote for such a reduction, some discussion took place.

The House then went into the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the petition of Reuel Washburn, of Maine, on which some discussion took place. Messrs. Coke of Virginia, Goodnow of Ohio, and Spencer of New York, speaking in favor of the petitioner and against the report of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. P. P. Barbour taking the opposite side. After which, Mr. Miller asked for the previous question; and the demand being seconded, the question was taken on concurring in the report of the Committee on Elections, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 111, Noes 79.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3. In the Senate, Mr. Hendricks reported a bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. After an hour spent in the consideration of Executive business, Mr. Foot's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Sprague concluded his remarks in reply to Messrs. Benton and Haynes; and in defence of New-England-men; measures, and character.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of the reduction of the duty on Salt, were, after a brief discussion, laid on the table. Mr. McDuffie having stated that the Committee of Ways and Means would today report a bill on the subject. The House then took up the bill to provide for taking the Fifth Census, being a special order of the day. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, sundry amendments were made, after which the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4. In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, request the Senate to dispense with the orders of the day, after the morning business, for the purpose of acting upon private bills. The Senate then took up Mr. Foot's resolution, and Mr. Rowan entered into an argument upon the Constitutional existence of the States, as States, contending that they were sovereigns, independent of the Federal Government.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications of Fort Washington. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce, making an appropriation for building a Marine Hospital, at or near Charleston, S. C. The resolutions offered by Mr. Wickliffe, on Monday, which were under consideration on the preceding day, were adopted—the amendment proposed by Mr. Dorsey having been rejected. The House then took up, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the Census bill, and various amendments were proposed and rejected or adopted. These propositions occupied the committee until 4 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5. In the Senate, the resolution offered last week by Mr. Grundy, (which suspends the subscription to Gates & Seaton's documents) was referred to the Library Committee—ayes 20, noes 18. The day was occupied in the consideration of bills of a private character.

In the House of Representatives, various Bills were reported. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill to alter and amend the organization of the Corps of Marines. Mr. McDuffie reported a Bill to reduce the duties on coffee and tea, from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. McDuffie also reported, from the same Committee, a Bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses. When this bill was about to be read a second time, Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, moved its postponement till the 4th day of July, but withdrew his motion, and the ayes and noes were asked by Mr. Martindale, and ordered on the second reading of

the bill. A discussion then arose which threatened much warmth and protracted debate, when Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, then moved a call of the House, which was agreed to, ayes 99, noes 66. The House was then called, when there appeared above 100 members present. The further proceedings under the call were then dispensed with, but the hour allotted to the consideration of reports and resolutions having expired, the subject was laid over before any vote was taken.

The report of the Committee on Elections, on the petition of Silas Wright, jun. of the State of New York, contesting the right of George Fisher to his seat in the House, was then considered; and the resolution which declares Silas Wright to be entitled to the seat, instead of George Fisher, was concurred in, without discussion or division. The House then proceeded to the consideration of Private Bills, a few of which were passed in Committee, and reported to the House. The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 6. The bill imposing taxes for the support of Government, was taken up. After the Revenue Bill was gone through, the Appropriation bill was taken up, and read, by Mr. B. C. Burleigh. On Mr. Bryce's motion, an item was introduced, "for the purchase of furniture for the Governor's House." The following resolution, agreed to in Committee, was accepted, viz:—Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient to make a moderate reduction in the tax on the sale of real estate.

Mr. Miller moved to disagree to this amendment of the Committee, respecting "mechanics, milliners, &c." which motion prevailed. And then the Revenue Bill was ordered to be engrossed—and the Appropriation Bill was ordered to be laid on the table.

On Mr. McIlhenny's motion, the bill "To amend the Charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company by authorizing the Commencement of the Western Section of the road," was read the 1st and 2d times and committed. The House adjourned.

[This bill makes similar provisions to the one for re-chartering the Bank of Virginia—respecting the purchase of stocks by the President and Cashier, the payment of its notes for taxes, &c.] The joint order of the day, for proceeding to the election of a general agent or store-keeper, and a superintendent of the Penitentiary Institution, was taken up—when Mr. Rutherford nominated Samuel P. Parsons, as the Superintendent. The result of the ballot was, Parsons 123, scattering 8. Mr. Rutherford then nominated Thomas Nelson, as general agent or store-keeper. The result was, for Nelson 123, scattering 11.

Mr. Goode reported a bill "re-modelling the Board of Public Works." It abolishes the present Board, and transfers all the duties heretofore devolving on the Board, to the Ex-Officio members thereof, with certain exceptions.

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[From the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday.] THE LEGISLATURE. The Bill for re-modelling the Board of Public Works, has been rejected—and the Report on Revolutionary Claims, to be disposed of—and the bill for the establishment of the Randolph Macon College, has been passed. No measure of any very general character is pending, except the Convention bill, (which will in all probability dispend with the Extra Session of the Legislature); and the Bank bills, which will probably come up to-day. The Session is expected to terminate early in the week after the next.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Senator from Mississippi.—We understand that G. W. Adams has been appointed a Senator in Congress; in the place of Mr. Reed, deceased, and that he has proceeded to Washington to take his seat.

We do not know when we have ever heard of a more distressing occurrence than is related in a letter received from Nashville in Tennessee. Mr. Thomas A. Duncan (brother of Gen. Joseph Duncan, the Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois) left Nashville for New Orleans early in December with the intention to settle in the former place. Having made his arrangements there, he was returning to Nashville, but, being ill health and somewhat delirious from fever, he was landed at Iberville, and was received with kindness at Mr. Robert Bell's, of that place, a connexion of his wife. On the 27th December, being left in charge of two men, they were overtaken by sleep, and, just before day-light, Mr. Duncan rose, got out of the house, and it is supposed waded into the river until the cold drove him from it; when, endeavoring to find Mr. Bell's house, (the houses being much alike) he mistook for it another, occupied as a store by a Frenchman. This person came to the door when Mr. D. knocked at it—closed the door on seeing him, went back and got a sword, and, on returning, stabbed him to the heart! Mr. D. was about 27 years of age, much beloved by his friends, and has left a wife and two children to lament his death. [Nat. Int.]

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[This bill makes similar provisions to the one for re-chartering the Bank of Virginia—respecting the purchase of stocks by the President and Cashier, the payment of its notes for taxes, &c.] The joint order of the day, for proceeding to the election of a general agent or store-keeper, and a superintendent of the Penitentiary Institution, was taken up—when Mr. Rutherford nominated Samuel P. Parsons, as the Superintendent. The result of the ballot was, Parsons 123, scattering 8. Mr. Rutherford then nominated Thomas Nelson, as general agent or store-keeper. The result was, for Nelson 123, scattering 11.

Mr. Goode reported a bill "re-modelling the Board of Public Works." It abolishes the present Board, and transfers all the duties heretofore devolving on the Board, to the Ex-Officio members thereof, with certain exceptions.

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[From the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday.] THE LEGISLATURE. The Bill for re-modelling the Board of Public Works, has been rejected—and the Report on Revolutionary Claims, to be disposed of—and the bill for the establishment of the Randolph Macon College, has been passed. No measure of any very general character is pending, except the Convention bill, (which will in all probability dispend with the Extra Session of the Legislature); and the Bank bills, which will probably come up to-day. The Session is expected to terminate early in the week after the next.

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FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

What is a man's most deadly foe— What leaps on him the greatest foe— And fits him for the pit below?

What strews with filth the path of life— What scatters seeds and kills the strife— Between the husband and his wife?

What proclaims his guilt and shame— What picks his pocket, steals his name— And blasts his prospects and his fame?

What clothes his body all in rage— What makes him totter on his legs— And throws him into filth and drag?

What blows his face and swells his tongue— What drives him into vice head-long— And keeps him ever in the wrong?

What drowns his reason—drowns his sight— What makes him (like the swine of night)— Recede to meet the rays of light?

What wrecks his mind and makes him rave— And madly death and ruin crave— What brings him to an early grave?

What sinks him to the pit of Hell— In endless torment there to dwell— To gnash his teeth and curse and yell?

Alas! and is not all this true— Of ruin, and gin and brandy too— What in the end will open do?

Then look not on it—sparkling bright— But from it flee with all thy might, Or it will surely catch thee.

And stretch thee, And pound thee, And wound thee, And dell thee, And kill thee, And damn thee, And damn thee, Forever and ever!

Speech of the President of the Cold-Water Society. A PARODY.

Topers, drunkards, and swaggers— hear us for your sakes and lay aside your tankards that you may hear; believe us for your welfare, and have respect for your welfare, that you may believe; and be sober that you may believe the better judge.

If there be any within this village, any dear lover of ardent spirits, who is not less than his, if then that loved demerit, why we rose against ardent spirits, this is our answer, not that we loved the ardent less, but that we loved health and sound constitution more.

Had you rather that ardent spirits were ruling, and die all run-burnt knaves than that the ardent were condemned, to live stout, hardy, honest christians? As the ardent were pleasant, we tasted them, as they recruited our spirits, we drank them, but as they were ruinous, we spurned them.

There are tastes for pleasantness, sips for their exhilaration, drams for their recruiting power, but banishment and detestation for their ruinous tendency.

Who is here so brutal that he would be a drunkard? If any get drunk, recede for him have we offended. Who is here so foolish as would be a swaggerer? If any brawl, for him have we offended.

Who is here so mad that will not mind health? If any, let fever speak his burning rage—for him have we offended. We pause for a reply. None? then none have we offended.

We have done no more to the ardent than you should do to us. The act of their banishment is recorded on the private pages of the Corporation Journal, their usefulness not extinguished, wherein they were worthy; nor their injurious tendency enforced for which they are banished.

Here comes the dealer of ardent spirits, mourning over a broken bottle, who, though he had no hand in its destruction, shall reap advantage from the loss—a piece of silver in its stead; as which of you will not? With this we depart, for the good of our village, we have reserved the same punishment for ourselves whenever it shall please you to inflict it.

Treatment of Horses.—The learned and benevolent Herbequius, who was Ambassador at Constantinople in the 17th century, gives the following account of the Turkish horses.

Our grooms, and their masters too, may learn a lesson of wisdom and humanity from his words: There is no creature so gentle as a Turkish horse, nor more respectful to his master or the groom that dresses him.

The reason is, because they treat their horses with great lenity. This makes them great lovers of mankind; and they are so far from kicking, wincing, or growing untractable by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find a masterless horse amongst them.

But, alas! our Christian grooms' horses go to another rate! They never think them rightly curried till they thunder at them with their voices, and let their clubs or whips, as it were, dwell on their sides.

This makes some horses even tremble when their keepers come into the stable—so that they hate and fear them too. But the Turks love to have their horses so gentle, that at the word of command they may fall on their knees, and in this position receive their riders.

They will take up a staff or club upon the road with their teeth which their rider has let fall, and hold it up to him again. I saw some horses, when their master was fallen from the saddle,

die, stand stock still, without wagging a foot till he got up again. Once I saw some horses, when their master was at dinner with me, prick up their ears to hear his voice; and when they did so, they neighed for joy.

Library of Useful Knowledge. Remarkable sagacity of a dog.—We have often witnessed the sagacity of the Newfoundland dogs, and have not been surprised at the many instances of their saving children from drowning, because water is the element in which they delight to sport.

The following, which took place in our neighborhood, we consider as one of the most extraordinary cases within our knowledge, and should hardly have credited the story, had it not been communicated by a gentleman in whose veracity we have perfect confidence.

Enter small children of his family, the smallest not being able to creep, were seated around the fire, when a large stick fell and scattered around a great quantity of burning coals.

A large dog, which was in the room, immediately ran up, and with his fore feet drew the infant from the hearth, and thus rescued it from the danger which its helplessness could not otherwise have escaped.

[Norwich (Ct.) Spectator. Sharp-eyed Legislator.—A few days since one of the Honorable Reps. from the western part of Massachusetts,

whose business it is to speak if he can present more orders than any one else, and read written speeches louder than all the rest of the brotherhood,

presented an order to have an enquiry instituted into the manner of picking mackerel, and the necessity of further laws to regulate the same.

He made an explanation of the meaning of the order. He said he had been credibly informed that in a great many cases, mackerel were pickled with the heads on, and as no body ever ate the heads, he considered it an imposition;

for, sir, we are compelled to pay for a great many pounds of mackerel that we don't buy. Some other gentleman, whose eyes are more accustomed, probably, to the complexion of pickled fish, asked the close calculating legislator, if he would not amend his order, so as to have the tails cut off, and the backbone taken out, for, as we never eat

have them sold to us. The fact is, some sly wog has been tampering with the credulity of the good honest man, and in the eagerness of making as many laws as possible, he sat to work—like a fish going tail foremost.—[Boston Bulletin.

We find the following report courteous in the Harrisburg Intelligencer. It is part of a legislative debate.

Mr. Craft, a young man of considerable promise from Allegany county, having thought proper to answer Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia county, on the subject of connecting an important subject with party feeling, Mr. Martin thought proper to answer Mr. Craft, by saying that he would quote the following poetry for the gentleman's instruction:

"Large vessels can—may venture more, But little Craft must keep the shore."

Mr. Craft, replied, "The gentleman offered argument, he would condescend to answer him; but as he had been pleased to amuse the house with poetry, he would add the remainder of the couplet:

"The noble swallow seeks the sky, But foolish Martin can but fly."

Anecdote.—Colonel (the late General) Kenyon, of the 40th regiment, was remarkable for the studied pomposity of his diction. One day observing that one of the men in the ranks had a particular dirty face, which appeared not to have been washed for a twelve-month, he was exceedingly indignant at such gross violation of military propriety.

"Take him," said he, to the Corporal, who was an Irishman, "Take this man and have (wash) him in the water of Guadiana." After some time, the Corporal returned, "What have you done with the man I sent with you?" inquired the Colonel. Up flew the Corporal's right hand across the peak of his cap, "Sure no! please y'r honor, and didn't y'r honor tell me to have him in the river? and sure enough, I left him in the river, and there he is now, according to y'r honor's orders."

The bystanders and even the Colonel himself, could hardly repress a smile at the facetious mistake of the honest Corporal, who took innocence itself, and wondered what there should be to laugh at.

PUBLIC SALE. On Saturday the 13th February, 1830, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A timber belonging to the estate of John A. McPherson, dec'd, was bought for the use of the estate, with the hope that the timber would be better. A credit is lost, but will be a sufficiency of timber, as Doct John H. Lewis will, to build a saw mill and a merchant mill, 40 feet square, 3 stories high. The timber is of the first quality, part sawn; a number of logs lying on the river bank, the balance standing near the river, convenient to be rafted. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars—five dollars and under, cash will be required. The purchaser will be required to give approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attended by SAMUEL McPHERSON, Jan. 27, 1830.

Office of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. Washington, Nov. 11, 1829. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share (being the 10th instalment) on every share of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 20th day of January next, and a further sum of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share (being the 11th instalment) on the 20th day of February next—which instalments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the Cashier or other officer of either of the following Banks, viz:—

The Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington; The Bank of Washington, at Washington; The Bank of the Metropolis, do. The Bank of the Mechanics, do. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank, at Georgetown. The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria. The Bank of Potomac, do. The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do. The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md. And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charlestown, Va.

By order of the President and Directors: JOHN P. INGLE, Clerk. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co. Nov. 13, 1829.

VIRGINIA FREE-ROAD LOTTERY, CLASS VI. To be drawn in Winchester, on the 4th of March, 1830.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 4,000 DOLLARS. BRILLIANT SCHEME: 1 prize of 4,000 Dollars is 4,000 Dollars 1 prize of 2,000 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars 1 prize of 1,000 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 2 prizes of 600 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 10 prizes of 100 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 80 prizes of 50 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 100 prizes of 20 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 100 prizes of 10 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 200 prizes of 5 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars 4,000 prizes of 5 Dollars is 20,000 Dollars

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets \$3—Halves \$1 50—Quarters 75 cents. To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at Stevenson & Point's Office, Staunton, Virginia.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or private tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to STEVENSON & POINTS, No. 20, N. 2d St. Tickets to be had in the above Lottery, at the Stores of Messrs. Joseph L. Russell & Co. Harpers-Ferry; of Mr. H. B. Eay, Smithfield; of Messrs. Jefferson & Cleveland, Charlestown; of Mr. Charles Harper, Shepherdstown; and Mr. Wm. Sturm, Darkesville.

GEO. W. HAMMOND AT HIS NEW STORE, In Charlestown. IS now receiving and opening a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, (having just returned from Baltimore), among which are to be found—Super blue, black, and olive drab, steel and mixed COLORED CLOTHS, Castimores, Cassimere, Rose, Whitney and Point Blankets, Flannels, Merino Cloth, Merino Cheesings, Gambler, Plaid, Buck, scarlet, and white Merino Shawls, with Merino handkerchiefs, Brass Andirons, Showels and Tongs, Pickers and Umbrellas, &c. &c. which he respectfully invites his customers and the public generally to call and examine. Nov. 22

MORE NEW GOODS Just ready for Sale! FROM indisposition and the press of business, the subscriber has not been able to get all his NEW GOODS open and ready for sale until the present. They are all now in order. He deems a catalogue unnecessary. His assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Glass, China, Hardware, and Cutlery will be found complete, and will be sold unusually cheap, on accommodating terms, for cash or on credit. WM. F. LOCK, Charlestown, Dec. 2, 1829.

MORE FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOSEPH L. RUSSELL & CO. HAVE just received an additional supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including, with previous receipts, a very full assortment of DRY GOODS, Hard Ware, Queens and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c. which will be sold as low as can be purchased at any other establishment in the county—put off or no put off. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 4.

BOLTING CLOTHS. THE subscribers have on hand, and are offering very cheap, Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 8 inclusive, of the most improved stamp and quality. Also, No. 8 SCREEN WIRE, adapted for Millers' use. THOMAS C. LANE & CO. N. B. We have on hand POLISHED WAGON BOXES of the best quality; and have just received a supply of the highly celebrated JONATHAN—Also, 3 inch English rolled iron, for carriage tires. Also, Crowley, Shear, English, Country, Blister, and Cast STEEL, and SHEET BLASS, for gunsmiths. T. C. L. & CO. Shepherdstown, Dec. 16.

WANTED, 20,000 Pounds Clean Linen Rags, for which Goods at cash price will be given. J. L. RUSSELL & CO. Market Square, Harpers Ferry, Harpers Ferry, Sept. 23, 1829.

CHEAP CARPETING, FOR sale by HUMPHREY KEYS, Jan. 6, 1830.

THE LADIES' JARLAND. IN consequence of subscriptions which are now and then dropping in for the above work, it is necessary to state, that the publication of it has been suspended for more than a year past. It will, perhaps, be resumed at some future day, upon an improved and enlarged scale. In the meantime, the Editor returns his grateful acknowledgments for the friendly reception given to the work during its brief career.

A few copies of the 3d volume, (bound), and some of the 4th, (in sheets,) for sale at the office of the Free Press, December 30, 1829.

JEFFERSON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE. A FARM containing about 75 acres of LIMESTONE LAND, situated about 6 miles from Shepherdstown, and 2 from Charlestown, adjoining the lands of William Grove, James L. Hanson, and Lewis Nell—all cleared and under good farming improvement; a frame house, and a new well, falling well of excellent water. If not sold before the 1st day of March Court, it will be offered, to the highest bidder, before the door of the Court House, in Charlestown. Mr. McGarry, living on the land, will show the premises, and receive purchase. For terms apply to W. T. Compton, of Martinsburg, or to either of the subscribers. VIRGINIA H. BAKER, Martinsburg, Va. CORBAN BAKER, Frederick Co. Md. Nov. 25, 1829—14.

MORE AUCTION BARGAINS AT CHEAPSIDE! OUR THOMAS C. LANE is yet in market, sending in Goods cheaper than ever, from the Auction Rooms, which affords us the pleasure of informing the old friends and customers of "Laur's Corner," that they can now supply themselves with real good bargains. We have received within the last few days, and shall continue to receive, considerable accessions to our former very extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. The stock now on hand is very extensive, embracing every article in general use, for the present or approaching season; we therefore respectfully invite all who may be desirous of getting Goods cheaper than they have been in the habit of paying for them in this section of country, to call at CHEAPSIDE, where they shall be served with Goods so very low, as to astonish the most credulous.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO. Shepherdstown, Dec. 16.

DR. W. JUDKINS' Patent Specific Ointment. PAINS have been taken to make this supply very good. It may be had at the following places, viz: Humphrey Keys, Charlestown. Adam Young's, Martinsburg. F. W. Spranger's, Harpers Ferry. Towner & Harris', Shepherdstown.

The above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate and chronic diseases, which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White Swellings of every description. 2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing. 3d. Schirrus or Granular tumours, particularly those having their origin in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in cancerous ulcers. 4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrh, of every description. 5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints. 6th. Sprains and Swellings of every description. 7th. Burns and Scalds of every kind. 8th. Fetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.

TO THE PUBLIC. The following communication, addressed to the proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, from the Hon. John Talliferro, member of Congress, is highly interesting. The gratuitous manner in which it is made, exhibits feelings of an ordinary character towards suffering humanity, which certainly well deserve of public attention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22d, 1829. Sir—It has been my wish for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by a Mr. Judkins, and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by himself. I have applied this ointment during the last three years, to every species of tumour and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy in all cases of tumour, be the cause what it may; and I have found nothing so good for wounds of any description, as this ointment. I have experienced as decided a cure of Felons, and of every species of fresh wound. It seems to me that any one who will observe the operation of this Ointment, must be satisfied as to its beneficial effect. I can with the utmost confidence recommend the use of Judkins' Ointment, and the patient in one health; his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness. Also, that the leg of an aged man, which had been wounded, and exhibited one drearily intererated surface from the knee to the foot, and which, for more than two years, had been considered incurable, was effectually cured by the application of Judkins' Ointment. I mention these two cases, which fell under my immediate notice and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of tumour and ulcers. I have experienced as decided a cure of Felons, and of every species of fresh wound. It seems to me that any one who will observe the operation of this Ointment, must be satisfied as to its beneficial effect. I can with the utmost confidence recommend the use of Judkins' Ointment, and the patient in one health; his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness. 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