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THE NEW YEAR.
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND
TENDER their most grateful acknowledgements to their customers and the public at large, for the very liberal patronage they have received in their mercantile business since their commencement; and more particularly during the past year. It is their wish to merit a continuance of the same during the present year, by offering cheap goods to purchasers generally—to insure which they must ask the favor of those indebted to them for a part, if not convenient to pay the whole amount due at the close of the past year.—Those who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts, are hereby informed that they are ready for settlement by bond or note. The necessity of closing accounts at least once in the course of a year, is no doubt obvious to those concerned.
Jan. 6, 1830.

FOR RENT,
Two excellent and commodious Houses,
IN the town of Virginius, (the island near Harpers-Ferry) One of them, now occupied by Mr Lewis Wernwag, contains 6 or 8 excellent rooms, cellar, kitchen, and garret. There is also a good garden attached. The other, occupied by Mr J. P. Shannon, contains 4 good rooms, kitchen and cellar; and has a large garden. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
FONTAINE BECKHAM.
Jan. 20, 1830.

VALLEY BANK STOCK.
TEN SHARES of the above Stock for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.
Jan 27, 1830.

Fresh Fruit, Preserves, &c.
WE have just received, preserved Ginger, Bunch Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, fresh Scily Lemons, Anchovies, Capers, Florida and Cologne Water, and treble-distilled Lavender. All of which shall be sold on the most moderate terms, by
Jefferson & Cleveland.
Jan. 27, 1830.

WE HAVE IN STORE,
A FEW double-barrelled PERCUSSION LOCK GUNS; also, Dupont's celebrated tower proof canister POWDER; and SHOT by the bag or single pound
Jefferson & Cleveland.
Charlestown, Dec. 23.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.
IN pursuance of a Decree rendered on the 13th day of December, 1828, by the Superior Court of Chancery held at Winchester, in the suit of Buckham and others against Margaret L. Bennet and others, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder,
On Monday the 8th of March next,
at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, the tract of land lying near Shepherdstown, belonging to the devisees of Thomas S. Bennet, deceased, containing about 150 acres.
Terms of sale:—One sixth of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in three equal annual payments, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title under the control of the Court. The sale will certainly take place. JOHN S. MAGILL,
Marshal of the Court of Chancery for the Winchester District.
Feb. 3, 1830—ts

Valuable Land for Rent.
IN pursuance of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery held at Winchester, made at the last Term of the Court, in the suit of Robert Waters against William Little, Administrator of Daniel Alstadt, deceased, and others, I shall offer for rent, for the term of one year, at public auction,
On Monday the 8th day of March next,
at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, that valuable Tract of Land on which the said Daniel Alstadt resided, about four miles from Charlestown, containing 395 Acres, 277 3-4 Acres of which is cleared, and the residue is in wood. The renter must give bond with security for the payment of the rent.
JOHN S. MAGILL,
Marshal of the Winchester District.
Feb. 3, 1830.—td.

JEWELLERY AND FANCY
ARTICLES.
THE undersigned, wishing to dispose of some fine Jewellery and Fancy Articles, takes this 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, Pocket-Books, &c. &c.
All of which is offered on low terms.
ALSO,
Watches repaired and warranted for twelve months.
SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
Agent for Michael Melhorn.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan 13, 1830.

CLOVER SEED,
FOR SALE BY
HUMPHREY REVES.
Feb 3, 1830

Virginia Free Press
AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXII. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1830. NO. 51.

FREE PRESS.
PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
GALLAHER & DAUGHERTY.
CONDITIONS.
The Free Press is published weekly, at
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
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 will be inserted at the rate of $1 per square for the three first insertions, 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.
*** All communications addressed to the Editors must be post paid.

POETICAL.

GREECE. [BY WILLIS.

Land of the pencil and the lyre,
The marble and the dome!
Whose name is to the muse a fire,
Whose temples are a home!
Clime of a wealth unbought!
Where genius long enshrined
His treasury of thought,
The Peru of the mind!

Land of that unforgotten few!
The breathing rampart-rock
That towered a Pelion to the view,
When burst the battle shock!
Clime of the fair and brave!
When will the tale be o'er,
Of warriors in the grave—
Of maidens in their gore?

Land of the fettered slave!
Thy bonds shall burst asunder—
Freedom is on the wave,
Hark to her echoing thunder!
The red cross banner gleaming—
And Gallia's white field streaming—
And the black eagle screaming—
Sweep o'er th' Ægean Sea;
The Moslem horde is shrinking—
The crescent's glory sinking—
And the land of song is free!

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

John R. Cooke to his late Constituents.

CONCLUSION OF LETTER II.

But to return. I have said that the plan of representation, or distribution of power, contained in the amended constitution, is so near an approximation to the "white basis," as it is familiarly called, as to be equivalent to it, at present, in practical results. You will perceive, in the very terms of this proposition, a tacit admission that it *may not be equally favorable at some future* period. And in this *'may not'* is involved the vexed question of the probable future relative increase of population in the east and the west.—On that question I shall, by and by, say something. Suffice it to say, at present, that, conceding hypothetically, the correctness of the most sanguine calculations as to the comparatively rapid increase of western population, in future, and admitting the importance of engrafting on the constitution a plan for future apportionment, which this constitution wants, it was found, after *many* trials, *utterly impossible* to carry, in the convention, any plan of future apportionment which would not have been worse than none at all. The alternative was, of course, presented, of taking a constitution destitute of this valuable feature, or none.* I could not hesitate in my choice between these alternatives. And I do not know that I can better express my view of the subject than by adopting a familiar illustration suggested by a shrewd and sagacious friend. Suppose that, being very hungry, you were asked to partake of an excellent dinner. You reply to this inviting proposition, "Sir, I will cheerfully dine with you to-day, provided you will agree to give me as good a dinner, whenever I call on you about dinner-time, hereafter." Your host replies, "You are exceedingly welcome, sir, to partake of the dinner before you, but really I cannot undertake to bind myself as you propose."—Would it be wise in you to go away hungry, because the promise of future good cheer was withheld? I, for one, am clear for partaking of good cheer to-day. It will invigorate my system, and enable me, the better, to procure a good dinner to-morrow.

But *is* the repast you are *now* invited to partake of, really a good one? Is the proposed constitution, in its actual and present distribution of political power, such an one as you ought to accept? Is it, in practical results, nearly or quite as good, at present, as the basis of white population? Is it not, at present, *to the people of the valley*, white population in disguise? These are the questions I propose to consider.

You will perceive, at once, that these questions cannot be answered without first ascertaining what *is* the actual white population of the different sections of the State in 1830. If the census of 1820 were adopted as the standard by which to measure the fairness of the distribution of power made by the amended constitution, or, if it could be justly inferred that the rate of increase has been uniform, in the last ten years, throughout the state, the representation allotted, by the new constitution, to the country west of the Blue ridge, would be abundantly satisfactory. For, according to the relative numbers of the white people east and west of the ridge in 1820, the west is entitled to 56 members only, out of 134, on the 'white basis;' and the new constitution allows it precisely that number.† But it is admitted, on all hands, that the white population of the country west of the Blue ridge has increased faster, since 1820, than the same description of population east of the ridge. The difficulty is to ascertain *how much* faster. And this is really a question of great difficulty. But as it is impossible to arrive at a correct opinion of the merits of the new constitution without forming *some* opinion on this previous question, I will endeavor to throw on the subject all the light which I have myself been able to obtain.

It is a subject to which I have been compelled, by a sense of duty, to devote, during the last few weeks, many hours of anxious consideration, the result of which I will state to you for what it may be worth. I will premise that the public opinion has been greatly misled, as I suppose, by the auditor's report, made by order of the convention, in October last.

According to that report, The estimated white population of the country east of the ridge, in 1829, is 362,745
The estimated white population of the country west of the ridge, is 319,516
Majority east of the ridge only 43,229

The following statement will enable you to judge how far his estimate is entitled to your confidence. By a resolution adopted October 11th, the auditor was requested to 'prepare and lay before the convention a statement of the free white population of each county in 1829, so far as he could deduce the same by a comparison of the white tithables and the entire white population in the years 1800, 1810 and 1820.' In other words, the auditor having, or being supposed to have, in his office, a correct return or list of the white tithables in the respective counties in each of the years abovementioned, and having a correct return of the total white population of the counties in the same years, made by the United States officers who took the census, was requested to ascertain the proportion which the white tithables bore to the whole white population, in each of those years. And having, or being supposed to have, also, a correct return or list of the white tithables in each county in 1829, he was requested to state the white population of each county in 1829, by assuming that it bore the same proportion to the white tithables in 1829, which it did in the years when the proportion was actually ascertained by the census. It is obvious that the correctness of any estimate formed in this way, must depend on the accuracy of the returns or lists of tithables annually made to the auditor. That they were not accurate, might have been inferred, *ex priori*, from the notorious carelessness or incompetency of many of the officers on whom this duty is imposed. But, on this subject, we are not left to conjecture. For the auditor himself states, in his report, that 'the white and slave tithables have been in some instances supplied by conjecture, the returns being imperfect or altogether wanting'—and 'that there are so many probable errors in the *data* upon which the population of 1829 is estimated, that he entertains considerable doubts of its correctness.' If these doubts required any corroboration, it would be found in the fact, that Loudoun, one of the most prosperous counties in the state, ascertained by the census of 1820 to have then contained a white population of 16,144, is *estimated*, in 1829, to contain 12,990 only: and in the further fact, that the trans-Alleghany country, whose actual increase from 1790 to 1800 was 83¼ per cent., from 1800 to 1810, 47 per cent., from 1810 to 1820, 27½ per cent., and whose increase, in the same diminishing ratio, from 1820 to 1830, would be 16 1-10 per cent. only, is *estimated* by the report to have actually increased 36 1-5 per cent. in the last *nine* years, which is equivalent to about 40 per cent. in ten.

I will not weary you with further details going to shew what the auditor himself, in effect, admits, and what, I believe, was given up on all hands, before the session of the convention closed, that the 'auditor's estimate' is not in the least to be depended on, as shewing the actual white population of the several great divisions of the commonwealth, in 1829.

I presume that that intelligent and accomplished officer, if he had been left to choose for himself the principle on which the estimate should be formed, would have selected, at least in regard to three of the four great divisions of the state, that which I am about to mention. Comparing the census of 1810 with that of 1820, and ascertaining thus the actual increase of population in each division between those periods, I *assume* that they have respectively continued to increase at the same rate from 1820 to 1830. And though this is, after all, but a conjecture, it affords, I imagine, a very near approximation to the truth, in regard to the three great districts extending from the sea coast to the Alleghany mountain, whose respective increase may be supposed to have been little affected by immigration, for many years past, and affected about as much by emigration, during the last ten years, as in the preceding ten.

The tide-water district, composed of 36 counties, contained, in 1810, of white population, 133,271
It contained, in 1820, 161,687
If it has gone on to increase at the same rate, it contains, in 1830, 170,565
The middle district, from the falls of the river to the Blue ridge, composed of 29 counties, contained, in 1810, 185,556
It contained, in 1820, 187,186
It contains, at the same rate of increase, in 1830, 189,369
Total white population east of the ridge, in 1830, 359,934
Total white population in same country, in 1820, 348,873
Increase in ten years, 11,061
The valley district, composed of 14 counties, contained, in 1810, of white population, 108,355
It contained, in 1820, 121,096
It contains, in 1830, at the same rate of increase, *135,335

There is, I think, great reason to doubt whether this mode of calculation would lead to correct results in regard to the trans-Alleghany population. In 1790 that great district contained a white population of but 38,834. It was a new country, however, and it contained *a certain portion* of as fine alluvial land as could be found in the world. The 'Kenhawa bottoms' and the 'Ohio bottoms' were almost proverbial for their fertility, though for the most part exceedingly narrow. These fertile low grounds were sought with avidity by emigrants to the west, who could go, at that time, neither beyond the Mississippi, because Louisiana belonged to Spain, nor beyond the Ohio, which was occupied by the Indian tribes. Through the combined operation of these causes, the white population of the trans-Alleghany country increased, in the ten years between 1790 and 1800, from 38,834 to 70,944—or at the rate of 83¼ per cent.

For a considerable part of the next ten years, from 1800 to 1810, the country beyond the Mississippi was still under foreign rule, and the purchases from the Indians beyond the Ohio were limited in extent. So that the trans-Alleghany country in Virginia still enjoyed the benefit of a large immigration; and it would probably have gone on to increase at nearly the same rate as in the preceding ten years, so great was the current of emigration to the west, but for the operation of two causes. One was, that the finest tracts along the rivers were, to a great extent, already occupied—the other, that emigrants began, by this time, to discover that the titles to land in that country were not so secure as beyond the Ohio and Mississippi. It nevertheless increased in white population from 70,944 to 104,371—or at the rate of 47 per cent.

From 1810 to 1820, the causes regarding its increase continued to operate, and some of them with increased force. The best lands were still nearer the point of being fully occupied, and the land-titles continued still insecure, though perhaps less so. It accordingly increased, in these ten years, but 27½ per cent., or from 104,371 to 133,112. I could not help being struck, on examining this subject, with the steadiness and regularity with which the *rate* of increase diminished from 1800 to 1820. In the first ten years of these twenty, the rate of increase, when compared with the rate of increase in the preceding ten years, is found to have diminished 43 per cent. and a fraction. In the second ten years of these twenty, the rate of increase, when compared with that of the first ten years, is found to have diminished 41 per cent. and a fraction. If the rate of increase in the *last* ten years, from 1820 to 1830, when compared with that from 1810 to 1820, has fallen off as much as the rate of increase from 1810 to 1820 did, when compared with that from 1800 to 1810, it has been, in these last ten years, but 16 1-10 per cent.

From the steadiness and uniformity with which the rate of increase diminished in the two preceding periods, it seems reasonable to infer that it has gone on diminishing in about the same proportion. And reasons in abundance present themselves to fortify this conclusion. The whole trans-Alleghany district consists of, first, a small proportion of very fine alluvial soil; second, a considerable proportion, particularly in the northern part of it, of very fine land, which is, however, very hilly; and third, a very large proportion, probably four times as extensive as both the others together, of mountain land, which will probably not be cultivated, to any great extent, for an hundred years to come. Much of it, in fact, being uncultivable, according to any American notion of cultivability. In all new countries, even of an uniform surface and quality, the rate of increase continues to sink, of course, as they approach the point of full population. But in a country like this, where each new comer is, every year, compelled to content himself with worse and worse land, the rate of increase from immigration must sink still faster. If we add to these considerations the continually increasing facility of *emigration* from that country, in consequence of the vast increase of steam navigation on the western waters, and the prodigious quantity of fertile land belonging to the United States, and always in market at a low price, in the western, south-western and north-western states and territories, we shall see still further reason for believing that the rate of increase in the trans-Alleghany country has continued to fall off, as it did in the twenty years preceding the last census.—It is one of the striking results presented by a critical examination of the tables of population, and a result which throws some light on the question of the probable future *relative* increase of population in the east and west, that while the rate of increase in the trans-Alleghany country, between 1810 and 1820, was 41 per cent. *slower* than it was between 1800 and 1810, the rate of increase in the tide-water country, between 1810 and 1820 was more than *fifteen times* as fast as it was between 1800 and 1810. But this is apart from my present purpose, which is an inquiry into the actual white population of the trans-Alleghany country in 1830.

The inference which I draw from the facts I have stated, and from others which I cannot take time to state, because I am not writing a treatise on statistics, is, that in all probability, the white population of the trans-Alleghany region has increased, in the last ten years, about 16 1-10 per cent. If this conjectural estimate be correct, and of that you can judge, from the premises stated, as well as I can, the present white population of that district is 154,543. The white population of the valley being, as before stated, 135,335, the total white population west of the ridge, in 1830, is 289,878, having increased, since 1820, by 55,670.

The white population of the four great districts, then, in 1830, will stand thus:

Trans-Alleghany country,	154,543
The valley,	135,335
Piedmont, or the middle country,	189,369
Tide-water country,	170,565
Total white population in 1830,	649,812
Total white population in 1820,	603,081
Increase in ten years,	46,731
White population east of the ridge, in 1830,	359,934
White population west of the ridge, in 1830,	289,878
Majority of white population east of the ridge, in 1830,	70,056

The number of the house of delegates, under the new constitution, being one hundred and thirty-four, the *proper* distribution thereof, among the four districts, on the true principle, the equal representation of the free white population, would be as follows:

	Members.
Trans-Alleghany country,	32
The valley,	28
Piedmont, or the middle country,	39
The tide-water country,	35
Total,	134

The *actual* distribution of the one hundred and thirty-four members among the four districts, made by the new constitution, is as follows:

Trans-Alleghany country,	31
The valley,	25
Piedmont, or the middle country,	42
The tide-water country,	36
Total,	134

The distribution of the members between the country west of the Blue ridge and the country east of it, would, according to the *white basis* of 1830, be as follows:

To the west,	56
To the east,	74
Total,	134

The actual distribution made, is as follows:

To the west,	56
To the east,	78
Total,	134

Thus, you perceive, that viewing the subject (as many choose to view it, but as I cannot, for the reasons I will presently assign,) in the light of a struggle for power between all the country west of the ridge on the one hand, and all the country east of the ridge on the other, we, of the west, have made a compromise, not being able to do better, by which we obtain within *four* members, out of 134, of the utmost amount we claimed, on our own principle of the equal representation of the free white people of the commonwealth. Now, I think, that when you consider how prodigious an increase this is, of the power which you enjoy under the old constitution; how imperfectly your numbers were represented in the convention itself; how much *more* weight you are allowed in the new government than you had in the convention; and lastly, how difficult it was to convince the eastern people, having a majority of voices in the convention, that the circumstance of their now paying three-fourths of the whole taxes of the state should count for nothing in the apportionment of representation; you will incline to consider this a more favorable compromise than might reasonably have been hoped for, under such a complication of inauspicious circumstances.

But we of the west, are left in the minority, it is said, in both of the legislative bodies. So should we have been, on the white basis itself, if you insist on considering the Blue ridge of mountains as the dividing line between the east and the west. But has it been the dividing line, even in the great political struggle which is just over? Where were Loudoun and Fairfax, and Albemarle, and Nelson, and Amherst, and Campbell, and Bedford, and Franklin, and Patrick, and Henry, and Pittsylvania, at the commencement of the struggle in the convention? Only three members out of the twenty from these districts, were opposed to us. It is true, that a movement of the whole talent and influence of the east, brought to bear on the people of two of these districts, during the sitting of the convention, wrought them up into a panic fear about the security of their slave property, which caused them to counteract the very instructions they had received, one spring before, as avowed 'white basis men.' But, instructed as they were, they secured to us, by their votes, a constitution such as I have described, and which we should have asked in vain from the east, but for their assistance.

But the struggle for power is now over. The questions which will hereafter arise between the different sections of the state will be questions of a different character. They will relate to the spirit of our legislation. The people of the valley for example, want a good system of road laws, *at home*, which under the old government they have never been able to obtain. They want paved roads to the markets of the east, which under the old government they would not have obtained for fifty, perhaps a hundred years to come.—Look at the face of the country in the first range of counties east of the ridge, and the character of the country between them and the sea-ports of the east, and then doubt, if you can, that their interests are identically with ours in these important particulars. The western part of that whole range of counties, more rough and hilly by far than the valley we inhabit, wants a good system of road laws at home even more than we do. It is, moreover, separated from market by a ridge of mountains in many places as formidable as the Blue ride itself. I allude to that ridge which in Loudoun is called the Catoctan, in Prince William, the Bull-run mountain, further to the south-west the south-west mountain, and which extends, under various names, to the line of North Carolina. Those counties are, moreover, separated from market by a district of country called in Fauquier the Black-Jack country, and elsewhere by various other names, all equally hateful to the hardy and much-enduring wagoner, because the rains and snows and frost of each successive winter convert it into one great and almost impassable slough. The paved roads which will enable the people of those counties to surmount these obstacles, and pass through this annual swamp, will be *your* roads to market likewise. You may count, then, with certainty, on a perpetual legislative alliance, as to all road questions, as to all reasonable and proper plans of internal improvement, between the people west of the Ridge and the people immediately east of it, whose united representatives will constitute a majority in both of the legislative bodies.—And what were your objects in the great struggle in which you have been engaged for fourteen years? Did you want power *purely as cis montane power*, or with the view of effecting great useful practical results? And what were the practical results you chiefly aimed at? Was not the improvement of the country by good roads the most vitally important of all? Give the farmer good roads to market, and he will grow rich apace. He will erect neat and substantial barns and houses and fences, in place of those which now deform the face of the country: he will build school-houses and churches, and subscribe liberally to the endowment of academies and colleges. In short, facility of transportion is of the essence of the prosperity of an agricultural community; and it was the neglect, by the old government, of this important branch of legislation, which, more than all other causes, wrought its downfall.

In this aspect of the case, then, your victory is complete. You have destroyed the paralytic government, not inclined to do evil, but impotent for good, which, for half a century, has benumbed the energies of the people. What more do you want?

But there is still another aspect in which this subject may be viewed, to which, if I have not already exhausted your patience, I would respectfully ask your attention. I will premise that I am fully aware that it is an *unpopular* view, and that it will tell you truths, if they *are* truths, which you will be generally predisposed to reject, with some indignation, perchance, against him who is bold enough to tell them. But how will you ever learn the truth, on subjects of this nature, if the public servants to whom you have specially committed the duty of searching it out, after laboriously performing that duty, have not courage to tell you what they believe to be the truth, because they know that it is opposed to all your preconceived notions? Popular or unpopular, here it is:—

We have been accustomed to consider our trans-Alleghany fellow-citizens as our natural allies, in contradistinction from our fellow-citizens of the middle country, in that unhappy war of sectional interests which the unequal distribution of power made by the old constitution compelled us to wage. I ask you gravely to consider, whether this was not an error in point of fact. I admit that our trans-Alleghany brethren aided us in bringing about a convention, and that, in *that* respect, they were our political friends. But as to the reality of any supposed identity of interests, in regard to the *results* of the convention, I have looked in vain for the proofs of it. I have, on the contrary, supposed it to be undeniably true, that, however friendly their *temper* and *feelings* may have been, they went into the convention with *interests* hostile to ours on the principal question which was there to be settled. They went into the convention, having 52 representatives in a house of delegates of 214, and being entitled, even on the 'white basis,' to but 47, according to the census of 1820. *We* went into the convention with 28 representatives (of the valley), being entitled to 43, according to the same census. *We*, then, were grievously under-represented, *they* were over-represented. *We* went into the convention, to obtain from *them*, and from the tide-water people, such part of their excess of representa

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* That a majority of the house could not be united in favor of *any* plan of future apportionment, was distinctly ascertained. After the rejection of *many* plans, I moved, on the 26th of December, by way of testing the sense of the House, and ascertaining whether the majority was determined to reject *all* plans for future apportionment, the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that *some* rule or principle should be adopted for the future apportionment of representation among the people and throughout the commonwealth of Virginia."

This resolution was rejected, in effect, by laying it on the table, by a vote of 51 to 45.

† Total white population in 1820 603,081
White population east of the Blue ridge, 348,873
White population west of the Blue ridge, 254,208
Majority of white population east of the ridge 94,665

* The estimate made in my remarks addressed to the convention, before alluded to, was formed on the same principles, but is slightly variant from this, in its result, in consequence of my having relied on the erroneous tables of population printed in Niles' Register.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

tion as would place us on fair and equal grounds. *They* went into the convention, interested in retaining what they had, on the score of representation, and obtaining what they could, in respect to other matters.

And, however true and faithful they may have been, in *feeling* and in *fact*, to the white basis, and to our interests, at the commencement of the session, it cannot be denied that, when the white basis had received its death-blow, they pretty clearly indicated that they were neither ignorant nor regardless of the advantages which they enjoyed, under the old constitution, on the score of representation. I do not know that we have any right to *censure* them for doing what men have, in all ages, been prone to do—I mean, for taking care of themselves, and leaving us to take care of *ourselves*. But it cannot be denied that they did, in fact, pursue this old and beaten road. I will not say that they *deserted* us. But, after fighting by our sides, during the greater part of the session, they certainly made a proposition, [illegible] which, had it proved successful, would have kept us, and perhaps our children after us, in a state of political vassalage. I allude to a proposition made by judge Summers, a prominent trans-Alleghany delegate, on the 8th of January, to leave the distribution of power among the people of Virginia as it stands, with the exception of some trivial modifications, which the resolution itself will show.* This resolution, on the very face of it, was a proposition made by the extreme west, having 52 members, to the extreme east, having 70, to *unite*, in the future government of the commonwealth, *against* the midland and valley districts, containing *one half* of the white population of the state, and having, both together, but 86 members. It was a proposition to perpetuate this inequality:—a proposition, tempting to the eastern people, but odious and hateful to us of the valley, and equally so to our neighbors at the eastern foot of the Ridge. But the people of the east were either too *just* to accede to a proposition so fatal to our just pretensions, or too *wise* to adopt a course of policy, which would have convulsed the state, from the falls of the rivers to the base of the Alleghany. The proposition, though sustained by a plausible and ingenious argument, was therefore rejected. You cannot fail to perceive, in this *memorable fact* alone, abundant evidence, that on the great and principal question of a new distribution of political power, the people of the middle country were our natural allies.

But the war of political interests is happily at an end, and I, for one, am heartily disposed to forget this little political *faux pas* of our trans-Alleghany fellow-citizens, and to greet them as friends and brethren. They will not, however, have any right to complain, if we, of the valley, draw an inference of practical wisdom from the transaction alluded to. And it is this: that in making our calculations, in future, as to the probability of obtaining assistance, in the prosecution of our views, from this or that quarter of the state, we should never forget to inquire *which section is likely to have the greatest interest in promoting them*. A proper application of this maxim may throw some light on the inquiry at which I have already glanced, who are likely to be our staunchest friends and supporters in the legislative bodies, on those particular questions of internal improvement in which we shall be most immediately and deeply interested.

We are separated from our trans-Alleghany brethren by a wide extent of sterile and mountainous country: we do not trade with them: we do not pass through their country to *our* market, and *vice versa*, they do not pass through our country to *theirs*. There is, therefore, and it is much to be lamented, little identity of interest between us.

The contrary is the fact, in all these particulars, in regard to our eastern neighbors, inhabiting the region between the falls of the rivers and the Blue ridge of mountains. They are connected with us by proximity, by family alliances, by constant trade and intercourse, by a great common want, the want of good roads to market—*their* road to the seaboard being *ours*. The rivers which gush from our mountains wind their way through the hills of that region, which I have ventured, on the authority of one of its talented sons, to call Piedmont, or 'the country at the foot of the mountain.' They point out the course of trade, and are the ligaments that connect us with the east.

If it be true, then, that the middle region is more intimately connected with us, in interest, than that beyond the Alleghany, why should we, in estimating the power which we acquire, under the new constitution, count our delegation with that of the trans-Alleghany region, and say that 'the west' has this or that number of votes in the House of Delegates or the Senate?—Why not count our votes with those of the middle region, if we would ascertain, correctly, the strength we are likely to have, in any emergency, in the legislative bodies?

These calculations, I repeat, are not pleasant, and I trust that a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, rather than one of sectional combination, will rule the future counsels of Virginia. But, if these sectional calculations are made against the new constitution, it is fair that they should be made *in its favor*. And if they *must* be made, I, for one, am thoroughly persuaded that the view I have just taken is sound and correct.

How, then, does the question stand in this new aspect of the case? What amount of representation has this *united middle country* in the legislature, under the new or amended constitution? The answer is, the same quantity of power which would have been assigned to it by the 'white basis' *co nomine*. By the white basis, not of 1820, but of 1830. The proof consists in the mere collation of a few figures.

The white population of the state in 1830, I have estimated at	649,816
The half of the white population is therefore	324,908

The *united middle country* contains just one-half, as thus:

The valley contains, in 1830,	135,335
Piedmont, or the middle country,	189,369
Amount of both	324,704

The united middle country is therefore entitled, on the principle of the equal representation of the free white people, to one-half of the representation in the House of Delegates, or sixty-seven members. And it has what it is entitled to—thus:

The new constitution assigns to the valley	25
To Piedmont, or the middle country,	42
Amount of both	67

I owe you an apology for the prolixity of this letter. The subject is a copious one, and fraught with great interest to you as well as myself.

January 31, 1830. JOHN R. COOKE.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention, January 8, 1830.

"Mr. Summers then moved to strike out the third section," (of the draft of a constitution, as reported by the select committee) "and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

"One of which shall be called the House of Delegates, and shall consist of *one delegate* to be chosen annually, for and by *each of the counties* of the commonwealth; one delegate to be chosen for and by the city of Richmond; one delegate to be chosen for and by the borough of Norfolk; and one delegate to be chosen for and by each of the towns of Petersburg, Lynchburg, Winchester and Wheeling. That whenever the general assembly shall create a new county, such county shall elect and choose one delegate; but no new county shall be hereafter created of less territorial extent than 500 square miles, or of less population than 1500 persons."

The question was not taken directly on this resolution, the House having refused to *strike out* the third section to make way for it. It is proper to add, by way of explanation, that many of the gentlemen who voted *in favor* of striking out the third section, or Gen. Gordon's apportionment, voted in that manner, *not* with a view of inserting in lieu of it Judge Summer's plan, but one which they thought preferable to Gen. Gordon's.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

In the Senate, Mr. Rowan concluded his remarks in reply to Messrs. Webster and Sprague, upon Mr. Foot's resolution. Mr. Holmes obtained the floor for to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gurley, of Louisiana, had leave of absence for the remainder of the session. The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, proposing [illegible] modifications of the Tariff, was laid upon the table, without allowing a second reading—ayes 107, noes 79.—The Census bill was passed to a third reading, and several private bills, in different stages, were acted upon by the House.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

In the Senate, a report was received from the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution during the year 1829. A memorial was communicated from a deputation of the Creek nation of Indians, complaining of certain acts of the State of Alabama, as violating the rights and immunities granted to their nation by treaty stipulations, and praying for relief. A bill was reported from the committee on the judiciary, to re-organize the establishment of the Attorney General, and erect it into an Executive Department. The consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, was resumed, the debate upon which continued until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dorsey, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen, officers and marines, of the sloop of war Hornet; which was, at the request of the committee, made the order of the day for next Wednesday. Mr. Ingersoll, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill regulating sales at auction, for the further protection of the revenue. The bill for the relief of Benj. W. Hopkins was read a third time and passed. The house, in committee of the whole, then took up the appropriation bill for the year 1830.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States, for the interest of their advances during the late war, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The following petition was presented and referred, viz: By Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from a number of merchants of Baltimore, asking that a law be passed, refunding to the importers of merchandise purchased or contracted for in foreign countries, before the tariff act of 1828 was known in such countries, the extra duties paid by them on such merchandise, over that to which it would have been subject had the same arrived in the United States before the 30th June following. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Census Bill and the several appropriation Bills passed to a third reading. The discussion of amendments to the latter occupied the House until a late hour.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

In the Senate, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Foot, was adopted, instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire and report whether and what further provision may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands belonging to, or in possession of, any Indians or Indian tribes, whether guaranteed to them by treaty, or in which the Indian title may not have been extinguished. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, in relation to future sales of the public lands, when Mr. Barton concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, several bills, heretofore matured, passed.—Pending the passage of the general appropriation bill to its third reading, a little debate arose upon some comparison drawn by Mr. Verplanck, between the expenses for foreign intercourse during the two first years of Mr. Adams' term, and the probable expense during the same period of the present administration.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain states for interest on their advances during the late war, was read the third time and passed. Some time was spent in Executive business. The Senate adjourned on Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the annual appropriation bill passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of sundry Revolutionary and other pensioners, was considered in committee of the whole, and some debate arose on various modifications. The bill was finally matured for its third reading, and the committee rose and reported it to the house.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Mr. Bryce called up the engrossed bill "concerning lands returned delinquent and forfeited for non-payment of taxes."

On taking the question, it was decided by Ayes and Nays, as follows—Ayes 138, Noes 56.

Col. Benjamin W. S. Cabell was elected on the second ballot Brigadier-General, in place of Tho's H. Clarke, dec'd. The vote stood—W. S. Cabell, 100—Charles Woodson, 87.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Gilmer submitted the following resolutions:

"Whereas a resolution has been heretofore adopted by the General Assembly requesting the Executive to prepare and transmit to the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress, a statement shewing the amount of unsatisfied claims for lands belonging to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the Virginia State line, during the Revolution, and such statement has been accordingly prepared and transmitted—*therefore*,

Resolved unanimously, by the General Assembly, That the Senators representing this State in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives from this State be earnestly requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law providing for the satisfaction of the said claims, in such mode as may be deemed most expedient and proper.

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to procure and to lay before the next session of the General Assembly, all the information which may be acquired in relation to the unsatisfied claims of the officers and soldiers and seamen of the Virginia State line during the Revolution to military bounty lands within the State of Kentucky; and to ascertain as far as practicable the present condition of these lands, and the portion thereof which remains unlocated."

On Mr. Gilmer's motion, the word "Unanimously," was attached to the Resolution, and in this shape it passed.

The House then proceeded to execute the order of the day—and resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bills re-chartering the Banks of Virginia and the Valley—Mr. Miller in the Chair.

The Bill "Further to extend the Charter of the Bank of Virginia and for other purposes," was taken up—and the Chair proceeded to read the bill, section by section.

Various amendments were offered—some of them adopted, and some of them rejected—for a notice of which we have not room.

After a long debate upon the subject, a motion was made for the Committee to rise, in consequence of the fateness of the hour—which was agreed to, and the Committee rose accordingly, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Mason of Frederick, submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Courts of Justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act, entitled "An act to amend an act reducing into one the several acts for the better securing the payment of rents, and preventing the fraudulent practices of tenants, and to regulate the practice of suing out and prosecuting writs of replevin," as more effectually to confine the issue, in actions of replevin, to the question whether the rent claimed in any distress, be due or not," &c.

Mr. Mason explained the object of the resolution and the reasons of the delay in bringing it forward, but the House rejected it.

On Mr. McIlhaney's motion, the engrossed bill "To amend the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by authorizing the commencement of the Western section of the canal," was taken up—read a third time, and passed.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the bill for appropriating a sum of money to Hampden Sydney College, and with the Bank Bills.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

A communication was received from the Senate, stating that they had *agreed* to the Resolution relative to the claims of the officers, soldiers and seamen of the Virginia State Line during the Revolution—and also that they had *postponed indefinitely* the bill "Releasing certain sureties of John Preston, late Treasurer of the Commonwealth, from the further operation of a judgment rendered against them."

Mr. Scott submitted the following Resolution, which he wished to lay on the table:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Literary Fund, and fund for internal improvement."

After some discussion, the question was [illegible] laying on the table, and lost—And the question then came on, upon a motion of Mr. Watts, for its indefinite postponement, and carried—Ayes 172, Noes 10.

The bill appropriating a sum of money to Hampden Sydney College was indefinitely postponed, and the remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the Bank Bills.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Kanawha, the resolution from the Militia Committee was taken up. This committee reported upon the resolution from the House instructing them to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of annual musters of each company, and [illegible] regiment and battalion musters. The committee reported that it was inexpedient at this time to alter the law in relation to these subjects. Mr. Smith moved to reverse the decision of the Committee; and then Mr. Atkinson of Isle of Wight moved its indefinite postponement, which was carried.

[illegible] out of part of the counties of Harrison and Monongalia," was read the 1st time, when Mr. Crockett moved its indefinite postponement—Mr. Williams of Harrison was opposing the motion, when Mr. C. withdrew it. The House, however, refused to send the bill to its 2d reading; that is, rejected it.

The Penitentiary Committee made a report, recommending John Suder, a convict in the penitentiary, to be pardoned and discharged. It appears that this convict has already been confined ten years, is a very old man, and during his confinement has behaved himself in a most exemplary manner.

The same committee also recommend that a pardon be granted to Sarah Taylor, the only *white female convict* in the penitentiary.

The House directed bills to be bro't in, in conformity with these recommendations.

The House then went into the consideration of the bill for rechartering the Bank of Virginia, and was occupied therewith until the adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

A communication was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed with amendments, the bill "To incorporate the Petersburg Rail Road Company," and also with amendments the "Act to amend an act entitled An act to *organize a Convention*."

The amendments to the Petersburg Rail Road bill were not material—and they were agreed to by the House.

The amendments to the Convention bill are very numerous and important, and were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House took up resolutions from several committees, and after spending some time therewith, went into the consideration of the bill for re-chartering the Bank of Virginia. After adopting an amendment offered by Mr. Goode, the House adjourned.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

City of Mexico, Dec. 16.—President Guerrero left the city, to-day, to march against the army of reserve which has pronounced itself in Jalapa, in favor of a central government. Bocanegra will act as President during his absence.—The American Minister, Mr. Poinsett, begged an audience in order to leave the republic. The comisario Valdes has resigned, and the army of reserve is now at Pueblo de-los-Angeles.

Extract of a letter from Curacoa, dated 4th January, 1830, received by the Gen Paez, at New York.

"The Government of VENEZUELA, GUAYAMA, and CUMANA, have declared against Monarchy, and ordered 5000 men under General MARION to march against BOLIVAR; consequently, a great deal of bloodshed is to be expected."

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople are to the 27th of November. A grand ball had been given by the French Ambassador, at which all the Turkish great men and ministers were present. "On this occasion, however, they did not mix, as at the ball given by the English Ambassador, indiscriminately with the other guests; and they were not asked to drink wine;—sherbet was offered to them, and every respect was paid to their customs and prejudices, as it appears that the Turks who visited the British Ambassador, had made too free with the cheer provided for them, and had become as jolly as their entertainers. Indeed, we find that on the present occasion the Turkish guests were not much disposed to respect the orders of Mahomet, for we are told that, when offered sherbet, some of them preferred champaigne. The Sultan, however, is, in his turn, to give a party, at which he is to judge by the demeanor of his European guests how far their customs and habits may be adopted without endangering the morality of his subjects."

Adrianople was evacuated on the 20th of November by the Russians. It is said that the Russian head quarters will be for the winter at Bourgas. Adrianople is to be occupied by regular troops, under Alesh Pacha, the Pacha of Scutari, with his Albanians, being ordered by the Sultan immediately to return home.

Sudden Death by drawing the Cork of a Bottle.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Chevell, the Coroner, was sent for to hold an inquest at the Hoop Inn, Cambridge, on view of the body of Mr. Wm. Fuller, the head waiter there (and who had filled that situation for a period of about twenty-nine years) whose death was occasioned by the following melancholy circumstance:—The deceased had gone into the wine cellar with the decanter in order to fill it there, to prevent its being cloudy; and it appeared from the evidence that whilst in the act of drawing the cork, the bottle broke between his thighs, and the lower part of the bottle falling, the neck, with a splinter of the shoulder remained, and from the consequent pressure between the two thighs, the splinter of the bottle entered his left thigh, and caused a wound through the femoral artery, which was followed by an immediate loss of a large quantity of blood. The deceased walked from the further end to the steps of the cellar, and there called out "Mrs. Bird, I am dying!" A waiter heard him call out, and ran down the stairs instantly, but the unfortunate man died from the loss of blood before he could get him up stairs. Mr. Abbott, the surgeon, was in immediate attendance, but the wound was of such a shocking and fatal description, that life was extinct. The jury returned their verdict—"That he died in consequence of a wound in the thigh from the accidental breaking of the neck of a bottle in drawing a cork." Thus we find a fellow creature in good health, wounded by accident, immediate death ensuing; and an inquest held on his body, in the short space of an hour. It is a remarkable fact, as connected with this unfortunate event, that the deceased had on several occasions expressed an earnest wish that whenever his death did occur it might be of a sudden nature; and also that he might terminate his life upon premises of the Inn, at which he had so many years been a faithful servant.—[*Cambridge (England) Chronicle.*

From Colombia.—NEW YORK, FEB. 6.

The packet brig Montilla, Captain Beekman, arrived last evening from Carthagena, having left that port the 9th ult.

Gen. HARRISON, late Minister of the United States to Colombia, his son, and his Secretary, Mr. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Col. Torrens, late Charge des Affaires of Mexico to the same Government, have arrived in the Montilla.

The address of Gen. Harrison, to the executive of the Colombian government, on the occasion of presenting his successor and taking leave, together with the reply of Castillo, the president of the Council, are published in the N. York papers. The reply of the president is couched in very handsome terms, both as regards Gen. Harrison, and the country which he represented. Speaking of Gen. H. president Castillo says: "the hopes formed by Colombia, when the appointment was announced of so distinguished a general, and one of the most eminent citizens of the free-born of America, have been realised by your residence in this capital as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government, and therefore it is highly satisfactory to me to show the high esteem which your personal qualities have inspired."

We learn from the Mercantile that up to the hour in which Gen. Harrison was succeeded by Mr. Moore, the conduct of the authorites, from the highest to the lowest was altogether friendly. Yet no sooner did his diplomatic functions cease, than his life became endangered, as is alleged, on vague and unfounded charges of interference with the internal affairs of that country.

We presume the U. S. Government will feel itself called upon to inquire into this affair, and learn what justification is urged as an excuse for conduct towards one of its agents, which nothing can in fact justify.

[*Balt. Pat.*

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Natchez.—Our correspondents of the Norfolk Beacon (says the Baltimore American) inform us that the U. S. Ship Natchez, Capt. Alexander Claxton, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Jno. Orde Creighton, late Commander in Chief of the Naval Force on the Brazilian station, arrived in Hampton Roads on the night of the 3d inst. The Natchez sailed from Bahia 7th December, and had a passage of 22 days from Curacoa, where she put in, in the expectation of finding Gen. W. H. Harrison, late Minister to Colombia, to bring him to the United States—but hearing nothing from him, she sailed immediately afterwards.

Flour was selling at Bahia at 23 milreas when the Natchez left there.

We learn that the officers and crew of the Natchez, as well as those of the Hudson, Com. Cassin, and Vandalia, Capt. Gallagher, are all well.

The recent heavy fall of snow afforded an excellent opportunity of trying an interesting experiment on the Rail-road. Although the snow was in some places eighteen inches deep, the whole of it was speedily and effectually removed from the track as far as the Carrollton viaduct by a machine of simple construction, drawn by one horse, to which was also attached a passenger car, in which were seated several strangers who happened to be present. The experiment was conclusive and highly satisfactory, and proved that we need not apprehend the smallest delay or inconvenience from the deepest snows which are ever likely to occur.—[*Balt. American, Feb. 9.*

A paragraph in the Liverpool Mercury of the 25th December, shews that *great economy*, as well as *great speed*, is attained by means of Rail-road transportation. To carry a load at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and at the cost of less than one-fifth of a cent per ton per mile, is performing every thing that could be *reasonably* desired.

[*Ibid.*

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 5.

"*Railway.*—The alterations of the Novelty having been completed, she has been exercising at Rainhill, during part of last week, but without any load until it was ascertained that the cause of her late failures were obviated.—When loaded, she drew thirty-one tons gross, at the rate of twelve miles per hour, [illegible] moving power for the thirty miles, per ton of goods, is less than one penny, and the whole cost will not exceed three pence per ton"—in other words, being rather less than *one fifth of a cent* per ton per mile for the whole cost of the moving power!"

Sailing on Land.—A number of respectable strangers being anxious to witness the experiments on the Rail Road, the sailing car METEOR, and two other cars, were taken out yesterday for the purpose of gratifying them. The wind being strong from S. W. the sailing car came in with great rapidity. We understand the experiments were highly satisfactory to such of the company as had not before an opportunity of witnessing them.—[*Balt. Pat. 13th.*

The Dismal Swamp Canal has opened an easy communication between Norfolk and an extensive region of country to the south and west of it.—A hogshead of Tobacco was lately received at Norfolk which had been transported from the head of Staunton river, (a branch of the Roanoke) a distance of 160 miles. As active a business is expected to be soon done there in Tobacco, as is now transacted in Cotton.

[*Balt. American.*

The attempted abduction of Miss Gordon.—This affair is yet involved in mystery, and whether that mystery will ever be solved, is matter of doubt. The following is an extract from a letter upon the subject, written in this city, and published in the Rochester Morning Courier. Whether it is any thing more than mere idle and officious gossip, we know not.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv. Feb. 4.*

"It seems, or rather it is said, that one of the men concerned was a suitor of the young lady against the advice and consent of her friends, and that it was he who met her, and conveyed her to the carriage, under the pretence that her father (who he said was dying) had sent for her. [I never knew a young lady's father to die, when she wanted to marry, and he was averse to the match.] Well, who do you think was inside of the carriage? A parson, by all that's canonical—prepared to *tie the knot*, although he did *not tie* it. There he sat, the demure codger—smiling in the dark at the prospect of his ten dollar fee, and determined upon working the rule of arithmetic, which says *one* and *one* make *one*.—However, the twain did not become one flesh—the lover had been too rash in his measures, and the lady's motto was 'men not measures' instead of 'measures not men.' She did not like the Napoleon style of *doing* things, and so the whole thing was *undone*. The lady lost her self possession, the parson lost his ten dollars, and the swain lost his wife that might have been. She burst from the carriage—the lover burst into tears, and the parson burst into a passion. Of a truth—no blame can be attached to the young lady—and not much to the young man—he is not the first who attempted to run away with a beauty, and she is not the first fair dame that did not choose to be run away with."

Affair of Honor!—A duel was, we have learned, (says the Baltimore Gazette,) about to be fought on Friday in the neighborhood of New York, between two gentlemen, one of whom is a native of Rhode Island, the other of that State. The affair originated in some difference of opinion *respecting the doctrines taught by Miss Wright*, but by the interference of the gentlemen called on for seconds, the quarrel was amicably adjusted.

A felon recently condemned to the guillotine, at Chalon, in France, when brought to the block, offered some resistance to the functionary of the law, and during the struggle the axe descended, depriving the criminal of his head, and the executioner of an arm.

[*Balt. Ga-*

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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[*N. Y. Com. Adv. Feb.* 4.

"It seems, or rather it is said, that one of the men concerned was a suitor of the young lady against the advice and consent of her friends, and that it was he who met her, and conveyed her to the carriage, under the pretence that her father (who he said was dying) had sent for her. [I never knew a young lady's father to die, when she wanted to marry, and he was averse to the match.] Well, who do you think was inside of the carriage? A parson, by all that's canonical—prepared to *tie the knot*, although he did *not tie* it. There he sat, the demure codger—smiling in the dark at the prospect of his ten dollar fee, and determined upon working the rule of arithmetic, which says *one* and *one* make *one*.—However, the twain did not become one flesh—the lover had been too rash in his measures, and the lady's motto was 'men not measures' instead of 'measures not men.' She did not like the Napoleon style of *doing* things, and so the whole thing was *undone*. The lady lost her self possession, the parson lost his ten dollars, and the swain lost his wife that might have been. She burst from the carriage—the lover burst into tears, and the parson burst into a passion. Of a truth—no blame can be attached to the young lady—and not much to the *young man*—he is not the first who attempted to run away with a beauty, and she is not the first fair dame that did not choose to be *run away with.*"

Affair of Honor!—A duel was, we have learned, (says the Baltimore Gazette,) about to be fought on Friday in the neighborhood of New York, between two gentlemen, one of whom is a native of Rhode Island, the other of that State. The affair originated in some difference of opinion *respecting the doctrines taught by Miss Wright*, but by the interference of the gentlemen called on for seconds, the quarrel was amicably adjusted.

A felon recently condemned to the guillotine, at Chalon, in France, when brought to the block, offered some resistance to the functionary of the law, and during the struggle the axe descended, depriving the criminal of his head, and the executioner of an arm.

[*Balt. Gaz.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1830

The New Constitution.—We think that this instrument will not meet with such general favor in the Valley as we at first supposed. We never reckoned for a moment upon the unqualified approbation of even a majority of the voters, but we did suppose that its superiority over the old system was so apparent, that its ratification would not be seriously opposed *any where*, except in the small counties both of the East and West, which will lose by the change the power to which they have so long unjustly clung. Our latest information, however, induces the belief that many of the people of Frederick and Augusta will go against it, because it does not give to the West all to which we were justly entitled. Most heartily would we join in the opposition, could we have any solid hope of a better to rest upon. But as matters now stand, we are astonished at the opposition manifested by part of the Valley.

We venture to predict that the people of Jefferson will vote for its ratification almost unanimously.

In Frederick county, several candidates for the spring canvass have already taken the field. Our Jefferson aspirants are not [illegible] because the course is not so extensive.

An election will take place under the old constitution, as usual; but, should the new be adopted, it will all go for nothing, and another poll will be taken in October. We presume, therefore, that those who walk over the track successfully in the first instance, will feel some assurance of victory in the second. But many new voters will by that time be admitted, and lots may be differently cast. "Popularity," it has been well remarked, "is a thing often gained without merit, and sometimes lost without fault." To-day, the sun of public favor may shine brightly—tomorrow, the lowering cloud of popular displeasure may overshadow the fairest prospects, and blast the modest schemes of the embryo legislator.

We really think the Executive of this state has pursued rather a niggardly policy, in reference to the promulgation of the New Constitution. Its publication has been ordered in perhaps fifteen or twenty papers, at public expense, while many sections of the State must get it as they can—dependent upon the courtesy of the printers in their neighborhood. In a matter of such great importance to the whole people, the paltry consideration of a few hundred dollars should not operate for an instant.—Every paper in the state should be authorised to promulgate it "by authority."—The adoption of the New Constitution will save probably $50,000 per annum; and yet, to obviate the payment of a pitiful sum, the people of many parts of the state are entirely overlooked. Shame on such economy!

We verily believe many of our town's folks are not aware that the glorious Sun makes his appearance as early as half past six in the morning, having prepared his way by previously driving back the sable curtains of night. We have not merely the authority of the Almanacs, but of our own senses upon several occasions, when (perhaps by accident) we saw the "morn in russet mantle clad." People can do as they please in these matters, but Doctor Franklin says "Time is Money."

Lectures on Astronomy—Lectures on this interesting science have been delivered in this town, and will be repeated this evening, and to-morrow, in Shepherdstown. The lectures are elucidated by several diagrams of the planetary system, and thus the mind is saved the labor of forming imaginary worlds. To those who take an interest in what may justly be termed the most elevated of the sciences, these lectures will afford a high degree of satisfaction. Other exhibitions—of mechanical skill and amusing illusions—give variety to the entertainment.

A Microscope of immense powers will also be exhibited at the same place.

The trial of *Ebenezer Cox*, accused of the murder of THOMAS B. DUNN, Esq. late Superintendent of the Harpers-Ferry Armory, came on before the examining court on Monday last. The accused was adjudged guilty, and remanded to jail to await his final trial before the Superior Court of law to be held for this county in July next.

Another person who had been committed for want of sureties for his good behaviour, and who was suspected of being an accessary, was acquitted.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of Monday week, that Congress is not disposed to touch the general Tariff law at the present session. We hope our Southern brethren will bear another year with patience, the imaginary evils which have haunted them for two years past.

On the 3d inst. the General Assembly proceeded to ballot for members of the Board of Public Works, and the following gentlemen were elected:

For *the District west of the Allegheny mountain.*—Peter Scales of Cabell, John McCoy of Tyler, and Andrew Russell of Washington.

For *the District between the Allegheny and the Blue Ridge.*—Robert White of Rockbridge, and Hierome L. Opie of Jefferson.

For the District between the Blue Ridge and the head of tide-water.—Joseph Watkins of Goochland, Samuel Pannill of Campbell, and John Gibson of Prince William.

For *the District below the head of tide-water.*—Philip Aylett of King William, and William Parham.

A General Naval Court Martial assembled in Washington city on Monday week, for the trial of such officers as may be brought before it. The Court is composed as follows:

Captain Charles G. Ridgely, President,
Captain Joseph I. Nicholson,
Captain Edmund P. Kennedy,
Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones,
Master Commandant William B. Shubrick,
Master Commandant [illegible]
Master Commandant Beverly Kennon,
Lieutenant Isaac McKeever,
Lieutenant Charles S. McCauley,
Henry M. Morfitt, Esq. Judge Advocate.

We are much concerned to hear, that a considerable number of officers, of the higher ranks of the service—a larger number, we believe, than has often occurred at any time before—are [illegible] receive their trials by the Court now convened.—[*Nat. Int.*

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last, namely:

[*Nat. Int.*

Louis McLane, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.

Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.

Charles C. Carroll, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.

William P. Preble, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.

Augustus Davezac, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Minister to Spain.

J. C. Pickett, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia.

James Duncan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi.

William J. Duane, of Philadelphia, and James Campbell, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

The Georgetown Gazette of Friday last, says:—We understand, on good authority, that the Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of Henry Lee, as Consul General to Algiers. We hope they will put their veto upon others equally obnoxious.

The next Census.—The committee of the House of Representatives estimate the population of 1830, as follows: Free population, 10,650,000; slaves, 1,950,000; total, 12,600,000. They recommend a ratio of 50,000 for the representation in the House of Representatives, which they believe, will not increase that body beyond the number of 225 members.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

New Jersey.—The two important bills which have engaged the attention of the Legislature of this State for several sessions past, have at length passed both Houses. The bill to authorize a Canal to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan, and the bill to authorize a Rail Road from Camden to South Amboy, have become laws of the State.—[*Nat. Int.*

The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, speaking of one of the first men of the age, remarks:—

"It must give every American pleasure to witness the voluntary homage that is paid to virtue, patriotism and talents, in the person of Chief Justice Marshal. This eminent man has the singular felicity of having passed thro' a long public life blameless and unreproached. No whisper is ever heard against a single action of his life, and there is no other man in the nation who enjoys to such an extent its confidence. His words are considered almost the oracles of wisdom, and long before his death his statue has been erected in the temple of Fame.

"May he live
Longer than I have time to tell his years,
Ever beloved and loving!
And when old Time shall lead him to his end,
Goodness and he fill up one monument."

A short time since, while the officers of a congregation in Philadelphia city were making the usual collection, a man was seen to thrust his hand into the purse when presented to him, and abstract some of the contents. He was at once charged with the offence, but stated that he was a stranger, and that it was the practice in his own place when a person had no small change, to throw a piece of money into the bag, and take from it at random as much as might be supposed to be the proper change; that he had on this occasion deposited a half dollar, and taken a few pieces for change. The time and place not permitting further investigation, he was allowed to retain the money, but upon the dismissal of the congregation no half dollar was found in the purse.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL,

Amendatory of the Act to organize a Convention, &c.

[This act requires the polls for ratification to be kept open three days successively—to be conducted by the sheriff or other officer conducting the polls, the clerk or deputy clerk, and the commissioners of revenue—within ten days after the polls are closed, these officers are to assemble at the clerk's office, the day to be appointed and made known to them by the sheriff—there to examine the polls, and having stricken from them the names of all persons not in the opinion of a majority of them entitled to vote, make out two copies of the same, subscribed in their names, certify one copy to the executive, and deposit the other in the clerk's office—and all this to be done under oath.

The 3d section allows the clerks so employed, two dollars per diem.

The 4th section repeals so much of the act to organize a convention, as requires the executive [illegible] general assembly for carrying the constitution into operation.

The 5th section requires the governor and council, if, upon examination of the votes, it shall appear to them that a majority is for ratifying the constitution, forthwith to issue a proclamation announcing the same:—To certify the [illegible] mayors, and ser- [illegible] not be ratified, that too to be proclaimed.—If, from any cause, a doubt shall arise in the minds of the governor and a majority of the council, whether the constitution has been ratified, then, and in that event, the cause of such doubt shall be entered upon the journals of the executive, and the executive shall immediately convene the general assembly.

The 6th section provides that the first election for members of the general assembly shall be held at the October county and corporation courts next, under the same regulations and penalties now provided for similar elections. The 7th section designates the points in each senatorial district, at which the sheriffs shall meet to compare polls, &c. The 8th section provides that the sheriffs of the counties thrown together, shall meet at the court-house of the county first named to compare polls, &c.

The 9th section requires the county courts to appoint commissioners at their August and September terms, to superintend precinct elections.

The 10th section provides that, after the elections thus held, the elections under the old constitution to be holden in April next, shall be deemed void and of no effect—and all senators previously elected, shall no longer be members of the senate.

The 11th section requires parties to contested elections to proceed as they are now required, under the general election laws.

The 12th, that the first meeting of the general assembly under the new constitution, shall be on the first Monday in December.]

Gen. O'LEARY, an Irishman by birth, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of Independence, and commanded the late expedition against the insurgents of Antioquia, has been appointed Minister of Colombia near the government of the United States, and will probably arrive in the next vessel from Carthagena.

Tight Lacing.—The evils of this habit are becoming so common and apparent, that it is the duty of the press to notice them. It is hoped our fair readers will seriously consider the following melancholy example:—Dr. H. Alden, of Chatauque county, N. Y. has made a public statement, that the death of Miss Minerva W***** lately, in that county, was occasioned by very tight lacing. On examining the dead body, the heart, lungs, liver, &c. were found crowded out of their natural places, which produced a disease of these parts, and finally occasioned death. Dr. Ryan, an attendant physician in this case, has added the following to Dr. Alden's statement.

I concur in the above statement, and from an acquaintance of several years with the subject of the narrative, I am convinced that the cause of her death was wholly produced by tight lacing.

Ripley, Jan. 5, 1830. A. RYAN.

There is a trait in our nature which seems to be oftner exemplified in courts of justice, than elsewhere, and particularly in large capitals. We allude to the concourse of persons passing their days in listening to trials, civil or criminal, in which they have properly no concern, and taking a deep interest in the issue, as it may affect others—entire strangers to them—while their own affairs are falling behind hand, or hastening to ruin, through inattention.—Hours, all precious for important purposes, are thus strangely wasted; as they frequently are in the perusal of romances, of which the fictitious heroes engross a sensibility and time, due, and even indispensable to the business and families of the readers.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

In a recent notice of Denmark, it is stated that at Copenhagen, translations from English books are in every stall. Scott seems to bear the palm of celebrity, and Cooper (whose sea scenery and sea scenes have all the recommendation of truth and vigour) has greatly approved himself to the minds of this maritime people.

Horrid Fanaticism!—A neighbor who was in Exeter (Otsego county) last week, informs us, that on the 27th ult. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Henry Herkimer, put an end to the existence of her child, three months old, by cutting its throat with a razor, in such an effectual manner as almost to sever the head from the body! She has been deranged at intervals for nearly a year past; and her partial insanity is reported to have proceeded from a gloomy and despondent state of mind occasioned by imagining herself a *reprobate*, and the sentence of perdition stamped on her eternal destiny.—[*Little Falls' People's Friend.*

MARRIED,

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bruner, Mr. CONRAD BILLMIRT, of Jefferson, to Miss MARY MARTIN, of Berkeley county.

DIED,

On Saturday the 13th instant, after an illness of two weeks, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS W. DAVIS, of this county, a highly respectable citizen.

At his residence in Baltimore county, Md. on Friday the 5th inst. Col. PETER LITTLE, for many years past (until this session) a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and a most faithful and useful one.—Elected to Congress from his work shop, from [illegible] highly useful public man. When his country became involved in a war of which he had been in Congress the advocate, he entered her military service, and discharged his duty respectably. On the return of peace, he retired to the shades of rural life, whence he was again called to the Halls of Congress, and faithfully discharged his duty there for many years. His old associates in arms, and in the duties of civil life, will lament his death.

WILLIS, the famous bugleman and leader of the West Point band, died at that post on Monday, and was buried with the honors of war.

In New Haven, Connecticut, on the 3d inst. Col. JARED MANSFIELD, LL. D. aged 71, for several years Surveyor General of the U. States, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point. He was born in New Haven, and was educated at Yale College. He belonged to the class of 1777, and received the degree of A. M. in 1787.

☞ The Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTON will preach in Smithfield (if the weather be favorable) on next Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Preaching may also be expected in the Methodist Church, in Charlestown, as usual.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.

Flour from wagons	4 25	
Wheat	0 65 a 0 80	
Corn	42 a 45	
Rye	46 a 48	
Whiskey	0 24 a 25	
Clover Seed	0 00 a 5 00	

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 12.

Flour (new)	4 12 a 4 14
Wheat	0 70 a 0 85
Corn	0 35 a 0 39
Rye	0 45 a 0 48
Timothy Seed	1 50 a 0 00
Whiskey	0 23 a 0 25

VALUABLE TAN YARD
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Jefferson, in chancery, will be disposed of, at public sale, *on Saturday the 27th of March next*, before the door of Mr. Joseph Worley's tavern, in Shepherdstown, a valuable Tan Yard, situated in said town, Jefferson county, Va. This property embraces between FOUR AND FIVE LOTS, and is situated in an agreeable part of the town, and was formerly the property of the late Mr. John Kearsley, dec'd. The Yard contains

A large number of Vats,

Most of which are in good order, and has every necessary building and apparatus connected with Tanning,—deriving an abundant and *never failing* supply of water from a stream, passing through the yard. There is on the premises, a large and commodious and well-finished DWELLING HOUSE, together with a Kitchen, a good brick Smoke-House, a Dairy, and a well of excellent and *never failing* water. On one of the lots contiguous to the dwelling house, there is a Barn and Stable.

Terms of sale—one fourth in cash, balance in three equal annual payments with interest, satisfactorily secured. Shepherdstown, in which the above property is situated, is a prosperous town, contiguous to the proposed track of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. There is also a turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Winchester passing through Shepherdstown.

JOHN R. FLAGG, } *Com'rs.*
I. R. DOUGLASS, }

☞ The Baltimore Patriot, National Intelligencer, Chambersburg Repository, Frederick Citizen, Hagerstown Torch Light, Potomac Pioneer, and Winchester Virginian, will publish the above, 5 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

February 17, 1830.—ts.

MORGAN RATTLER.

THIS beautiful thorough bred horse will have two stands in Frederick county the ensuing season—one in Millwood, or near it, and the other about *midway between* Battletown and Charlestown. In point of blood, form, and action, he will bear comparison with any horse whatever. The season will *commence* about the 15th of March, and terminate on the 1st of July next.

Pedigree, and other particulars, will be published in hand-bills before the season commences. JOS. LEWIS.

Clifton, Feb. 17, 1830.—3t.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of the late Thomas Keyes, dec'd, are informed that the sale notes are placed for collection in the hands of I. R. Douglass Attorney at Law, to whom payment is requested. MARGARET KEYES, *Ex'rx.*

Feb. 17, 1830.

TO RENT,

FOR one year from the 1st of April next, the Farm occupied for some years past by Mr. Thomas W. Davis. Apply to

JOHN YATES,
Guardian of the heirs of Richard Baylor, Esq. dec'd.

ALSO,

The brick house at the flowing spring mill. Apply to JOHN YATES.

Feb 17, 1830.

Valuable Land for Sale
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 4th day of March next, on the premises, a valuable Tract of Land,

Consisting of 212 Acres.

It is situated in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of George I. Pulse, Anthony Seckman, and others, on the main road from Smithfield to Bunkers-Hill. It is of the best quality of slate land, 80 acres in timber, with three or four never-failing springs of water. The improvements are a comfortable stone and frame dwelling, a barn, stable, outhouses, &c. Sale to commence about 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARTIN HOUSEMAN.

Feb. 17, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 5th of March, at the residence of Michael Shaull, Jefferson county, Virginia, between Leetown and Smithfield,

The following Property:

Grain in the ground, Milch Cows, Stock Cattle, Colts, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one eight-day Clock, Bacon, one Wheat Fan, one Cutting-box, and one good plantation Wagon. [illegible] sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; under five dollars, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given by

MICHAEL SHAULL.

Feb. 17, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber being about to remove from Mills Grove, will offer for sale, on Friday the 19th day of March next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, two good work horses, four milch cows, hogs, sheep, &c. one cart, household and kitchen furniture, two stills, apple or cider mill, &c. and a number of articles too tedious to mention.—Sale to commence early in the day.

Feb. 17.—3t. S. W. BEELER.

N. B.—All those persons having claims against the subscriber, will please present them for settlement—and all those indebted in any wise, must make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given. This notice will be deemed sufficient, as I expect to leave Mills Grove on the 1st of April next.

S. W. B.

JOHN W. BENNER,
TAILOR,
Late from Washington City,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, and on the most reasonable terms, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Allison, where he expects to meet with a share of the public patronage, as his work will be done with neatness and despatch.

N. B. The subscriber has contracted to receive the fashions regularly from the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

JOHN W. BENNER.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 17, 1830.

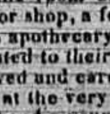
TURNING,
IN WOOD, IRON, BRASS, &C.

THE undersigned is now prepared, at Mr. Wenweg's saw mill, adjoining Harpers-Ferry, to execute all kinds of TURNING, in wood, iron, brass, &c. He will also make or repair any kind of Machinery which may be wanted, strictly according to direction, turning lathes, &c. &c. He will be thankful for any orders in his line of business, and hopes to render himself useful to the public in that way.

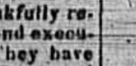
CHARLES H. MILLS.

Feb. 17, 1830.

SMITH & ANDERS,



BOOT
AND
Shoe Makers,



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public in general, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, on Potomac street, in the room adjoining Mr. N. O. Allison's tailor shop, a few doors west of Mr. Springer's apothecary shop, where all business entrusted to their care will be thankfully received and carefully attended to and executed at the very shortest notice. They have on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes for gentlemen and ladies. Prunelle Shoes of all colours. All of which will be sold at very low prices for cash.

February 17, 1830.

LAST NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Henry & Oliver Sloan, is now positively dissolved. We wish now to be particular, as a former notice of this kind appeared some time since which was not attended to. All those indebted to the subscribers will come forward and close their accounts with Henry Sloan before the first of March next—he being authorised to settle them—as no longer indulgence can be given. They wish to inform those to whom they are indebted, that as soon as the debts are collected, they shall be paid.

Henry Sloan returns his sincere thanks to the public, and especially the customers of the old firm, and wishes to inform them that he still continues the Cabinet business at the old stand, and will be happy to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

HENRY SLOAN,
OLIVER SLOAN.

Charlestown, Feb. 10.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE notes given at the sale of the personal estate of Elizabeth D. Moore, dec'd, will be due on the 23d of this month. For the convenience of those living near Mr. Cyrus Kearney's tavern, I shall attend there on that day. Those having claims against the above estate, will please to present them, legally attested, for settlement.

WM. HURST.

Feb. 10. *Ex'r of E. D. Moore, dec'd.*

Office of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 20, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 12th instalment,) on every share of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 3d day of April next; and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 13th instalment,) on the 3d day of May 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 Patriotic Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, 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.*

Feb. 3, 1830.—wt3M.

A SMALL FARM
In Jefferson County, Va. FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, a small *unimproved* farm, situated in Jefferson county, Va. about 4 miles from Charlestown, adjoining the lands of Mr. Hugh M'Donald and others, and part of that well-known tract of land called Shannon-Hill,

Containing 126 Acres,

About *forty* of which is clothed in first-rate [illegible] of which have lain idle for more than 2 years.

My terms will be moderate—I will sell for cash or on credit, as may best suit purchasers. Should the purchaser wish to move upon the land, I will furnish materials for a snug frame or log building, on very moderate terms. JAMES L. RANSON.

P. S. As some may doubt the title to this land, I will give any indemnity that may reasonably be required. J. L. R.

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. }
February 10, 1830.—w2wen. }

THE NEXT SCHEME.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1830,

To be drawn under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council,

On Wednesday the 24th February.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	8,000 Dollars is	8,000 Dollars
1 prize of	1000 Dollars is	1000 Dollars
1 prize of	500 Dollars is	500 Dollars
1 prize of	400 Dollars is	400 Dollars
2 prizes of	200 Dollars is	400 Dollars
5 prizes of	100 Dollars is	500 Dollars
10 prizes of	50 Dollars is	500 Dollars
20 prizes of	20 Dollars is	400 Dollars
100 prizes of	8 Dollars is	800 Dollars
100 prizes of	5 Dollars is	500 Dollars
5000 prizes of	4 Dollars is	20,000 Dollars

5241 prizes amounting to 33,000 Dollars

☞ More prizes than blanks; the scheme containing only Ten Thousand Tickets, and being arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, the holder of two tickets or two shares is certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE and may draw THREE! and in proportion for any greater quantity.

Tickets	$4 00	*Quarters*	$1 00
Halves	$2 00	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, (ODD AND EVEN,) at

COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114, Market St. Baltimore.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 3, 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 Dolls is	4,000 Dolls
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls is	2,000 Dolls
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
2 prizes of	500 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
10 prizes of	200 Dolls is	2,000 Dolls
10 prizes of	100 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
20 prizes of	50 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
50 prizes of	20 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
100 prizes of	10 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
200 prizes of	5 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
4,000 prizes of	3 Dolls is	12,000 Dolls

4,395 prizes, 27,000 Dolls

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $3—*Halves* $1 50—*Quarters* 75 *cents.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Stevenson & Points's Office,
Staunton, Virginia.

*** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

STEVENSON & POINTS,
Staunton, Jan. 20, 1830. *Managers.*

Tickets to be had in the above Lottery, at the Stores of Messrs. Joseph L. Russell & Co. Harpers-Ferry; of Mr. H. B. Eaty, Smithfield; of Messrs. Jefferson & Cleveland, Charlestown; of Mr. Charles Harper, Shepherdstown; and Mr. Wm. Sturm, Darkesville.

CHEAP CARPETING,

FOR sale by HUMPHREY KEYES.

Jan. 6, 1830.

WANTED,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 11 or 12 years old, will be taken for the ensuing year and clothed and fed for her services. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 13, 1830.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

TEMPERANCE.

LINES,

Written by N. P. Willis, for the Temperance Society in Wareham, Mass. and sung at their meeting, January [illegible], 1830.

"Look not upon the wine when it is red."
PROVERBS.

Look not upon the wine when it
Is red within the cup!
Stay not for Pleasure when she fills
Her tempting beaker up!
Tho' clear its depths, and rich its glow,
A spell of madness lurks below.

They say tis pleasant on the lip,
And merry on the brain,
They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
And dulls the tooth of pain.
Ay—but within its glowing deeps
A stinging serpent, unseen sleeps.

Its rosy light will turn to fire,
Its coolness change to thirst,
And by its mirth, within the brain
A sleepless worm is nurs'd.
There's not a bubble at the brim
That does not carry food for him.

Then dash the brimming cup aside,
And spill its purple wine,
Take not its madness to thy lip,
Let fiend's curse be thine.
[illegible]—but grief and wo
Are hid those rosy depths below.

[Communicated.

O thou hydra-headed Monster,
INTEMPERANCE!
THOU ART

An abominable, atrocious, absurd, accursed *Aggressor;*
A [illegible], bestial, [illegible] *Bear;*
A churlish, cross, cruel, criminal *Cheat;*
A deluded, destitute, daring, despicable, drunken *Dotard;*
An envious, evil-minded, erraneous, egregious *Elf;*
A frothy, frivolous, foolish, flattering, false *Fiend;*
A gambling, grog-drinking, greedy, gadding, good-for-nothing *Goose;*
A harsh, horrible, hellish, hateful *Hog;*
An injurious, ill-natured, ignorant, impure, ignoble, impudent, infernal *Imp;*
A kidnapping *Knave;*
A lounging, lazy, loathsome, lousy, lying, liver-swoln *Lubbard;*
A mopish, mulish, melancholy, mad, mean, miserable *Monster;*
A nauseous, nasty, niggardly *Numskull;*
An odious, obstinate *Ox;*
A poor, pitiful, pestiferous, petulant *Puppy;*
A roguish, ravenous, rakish, rough, rude *Rascal;*
A sly, silly, sottish, stupid, spluttering, swaggering, spendthrift *Scoundrel;*
A [illegible], tattling, tale-bearing, tippling, testy, trifling, two-legged *Toad;*
An ugly, unmannerly, uncouth, uncivil, unworthy *Upstart;*
A vile, venal, vicious, vulgar, vociferous, venomous *Vulture;*
A waggish, wanton, wasteful, wayward, wild, waspish, woful, wicked *Wretch;*
A *Xiphias* thou, and *Xyster* too;
A *yawning pit;* all which is true;
Of zigzag-form, a biting asp, a stinging worm.

From A to Z, no epithet can fully tell,
The nature of this monstrous brat of Hell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBERT NEWSAM,
The Deaf and Dumb Orphan Boy.

Soon after the establishment of the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb, in Philadelphia, in 1820, information was communicated to the gentlemen most active in its concerns, that two *mutes* had arrived in this city, whose condition entitled them to notice and assistance.

They were accordingly sought for, and found at, an obscure inn on the wharf, near Market street; one of these strangers was an adult, the other a boy about ten years old.

Some surprise was excited by the ability of the man to write, but as he represented that he had been taught in the school of the Abbe Sicard at Paris, and as his style of writing was marked by the peculiarities of the deaf and dumb in the earlier stages of their education; and as, moreover, every attempt to throw him off his guard, by sudden questions or loud and unexpected noises, failed of their object, suspicion was completely lulled. The natural privations of his artless companion, whom he represented to be his brother, could not for a moment be questioned; and after some persuasion he consented to leave the boy at the institution until his return from Richmond, in Virginia, where he pretended to be going, in order to recover a sum of money due to the estate of their father. He was furnished with a complete suit of clothes, and with means to defray his travelling expenses, and took his departure for Richmond, leaving the boy behind him; since then nothing has been heard of his movements, though circumstances have transpired which leave no doubt of his being an impostor.

The subject of this notice became an object of deeper sympathy and interest when it was discovered that he had been the associate, and probably the dupe of so unprincipled an individual, and every effort was therefore made to trace his real history. It was long, however, before his mind could be reached by questions, or his ideas become so far developed as to enable him satisfactorily to reply. His first communication, as to his former residence, was a rude drawing representing a town on the margin of a river, which, after many unsuccessful efforts to determine the original, was recognized by an accidental visiter, to be Steubenville in Ohio. Soon after the discovery a gentleman from that place was taken to the institution, and immediately designated the boy as Albert Newsam, the son of a boatman on the Ohio, who had been drowned. Of his other relations he could give no account, nor has any information been subsequently obtained. From Albert, himself, it has been ascertained that the person in whose company he first appeared, was not a relative, but had enticed him from his home, probably with a view to aid him in imposing on the charitable and benevolent.

Albert passed through a regular course of education at the Pennsylvania Institution, and made respectable progress in all the branches of learning to which his attention was directed.—The evidences he furnished of natural talent for copying, attracted the notice of Mr. Childs the engraver, who generously offered to receive him as a pupil. For more than two years time he has almost exclusively been devoted to drawing, under Mr. Childs' direction, with a success not merely extraordinary in one so young, and labouring under such serious disadvantages, but which entitle him to high rank in the art. A considerable number of his drawings have been purchased by gentlemen of the greatest taste and judgment both in Europe and this country.

[*Baltimore Sporting Mag.*

The United States Gazette gives the following humorous account of the effects of the late sleet in Philadelphia.

"It has rarely happened that the Spanish salutation '*como esta,*'—'how do you stand?'—could be deemed more appropriate to the time and place, than yesterday in our goodly city.

"Shortly after midnight it commenced raining, and the water chilled at once upon the pavement of the street and sidewalk, making the whole as slippery as a new frozen pond; and during the morning it was marvellous to behold the quaint devices into which men and boys threw their legs and bodies in order to maintain their standing. The torrents of rain had only served to give additional smoothness to the ice and wash off the coal ashes that had here and there been strewn with parsimonious hand.

Men lapped flannel about their boots, and lifted their feet high, so as to obtain a firm stepping. Yet ever and anon, some unlucky one was seen dragging his drenched garment from a puddle in which he had been immersed by a *faux pas.* Little girls who had gone forth to visit the corner for milk, were seen mourning over their broken pitchers and dropping tears upon the 'milky way,' that marked the gutter current for more than a square. One poor man had made shipwreck of his bottle; and as its blessed contents mingled with the less etherial liquid, he looked down upon the stream, like a Bramin to the Ganges, as if it was worthy adoration.

"An honest soap-fat collector helped up an old lady from the pavement, and with a tone of sympathy that did honor to his Hibernian heart, kindly asked—'Faith ma'am, but how did you *stand* that *fall?*'

"Two or three young females came under our cognizance, as they somewhat ungracefully sprawled towards the pavement, and while we helped them up, and cautioned them against future slips, our heart smote us that there was too much of the world in the caution. How many of us look out upon the high way of life, and if, indeed, we reach forth a hand to help up her that has fallen, we only add a cold monition to avoid another slip, and altogether neglect the fact that the way in which she is to tread is no safer than that in which she fell; and her garments are soiled by her first mis-step. He who would make his advice available, and show it sincere, should lift the unfortunate from the slippery places upon which she now stands and has fallen; withdraw her from the jeers of those who witnessed the mis-step, clear her garments from the stain they have contracted, warm her into confidence—and when the danger that waited her steps shall have passed away, and those who witnessed her fall shall have gone onward, then, with a caution that shall be a lamp to the feet, bid her go and fall no more."

The Farmer and the Beggar.—A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and, in the usual language of his race, asked for 'cold victuals and old clothes.' 'You appear to be a stout hearty looking man,' said the farmer, 'what do you do for a living?' 'Why, not much,' replied the fellow, 'except travelling about from one place to another.' 'Travelling about, ha?' rejoined the farmer; 'can you travel pretty well?' 'O yes,' returned the sturdy beggar, '*I'm* pretty good at that.' 'Well, then,' said the farmer, coolly opening the door, '*let's see you travel.*'—[*N. Y. Constellation.*

A Frenchman, upon hearing a recipe for the preservation of sweet potatoes, was somewhat puzzled upon finding the following note appended.—'The dryer the sand, the more effectual will be the salvation of your potatoes.'

Whereupon taking up an English Dictionary and turning to the word *salvation,* that which perplexed him most; 'Ah, ha!' quoth he, 'I see it is the saving of the potatoe from endless misery, and make him, ver happy for all de time. *Diable!* So he no boil de pot den, and he no be better for me all de trouble. *Parbleu.* I keep my potatoe without de ver dry sant.'

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 Patriotic Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, 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 Com.*
Nov. 18, 1829.—wt20F.

THE NEW YEAR.
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND

TENDER their most grateful acknowledgements to their customers and the public at large, for the very liberal patronage they have received in their mercantile business since their commencement; and more particularly during the past year. It is their wish to merit a continuance of the same during the present year, by offering cheap goods to purchasers generally—to insure which they must ask the favor of those indebted to them for a part, if not convenient to pay the whole amount due at the close of the past year.—Those who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts, are hereby informed that they are ready for settlement by bond or note. The necessity of closing accounts at least once in the course of a year, is no doubt obvious to those concerned.
Jan. 6, 1830.

FOR RENT,
Two excellent and commodious Houses,

IN the town of Virginius, (the island near Harpers-Ferry.) One of them, now occupied by Mr. Lewis Wernwag, contains 6 or 8 excellent rooms, cellar, kitchen, and garret. There is also a good garden attached. The other, occupied by Mr. J. P. Shannon, contains 4 good rooms, kitchen and cellar; and has a large garden. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
FONTAINE BECKHAM.
Jan. 20, 1830.

Fresh Fruit, Preserves, &c.

WE have just received, preserved Ginger, Bunch Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, fresh Scilly Lemons, Anchovies, Capers, Florida and Cologne Water, and treble-distilled Lavender. All of which shall be sold on the most moderate terms, by
Jefferson & Cleveland.
Jan. 27, 1830.

WE HAVE IN STORE,

A FEW double-barrelled PERCUSSION LOCK GUNS; also, Dupont's celebrated tower-proof canister POWDER, and SHOT by the bag or single pound.
Jefferson & Cleveland.
Charlestown, Dec. 23

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree rendered on the [illegible] of December, 1829, [illegible] Superior Court of Chancery held at Winchester, in the suit of Beckham and others against Margaret L. Bennet and others, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 8th of March next,

at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, the tract of land lying near Shepherdstown, belonging to the devisees of Thomas S. Bennet, deceased, containing about 150 acres.

Terms of sale:—One sixth of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in three equal annual payments, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title under the control of the Court. The sale will certainly take place.
JOHN S. MAGILL,
Marshal of the Court of Chancery for the Winchester District.
Feb. 3, 1830.—ts.

Valuable Land for Rent.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery held at Winchester, made at the last Term of the Court, in the suit of Robert Waters against William Little, Administrator of Daniel Alstadt, deceased, and others, I shall offer for rent, for the term of one year, at public auction,

On Monday the 8th day of March next,

at Daniel Entler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, that valuable Tract of Land on which the said Daniel Alstadt resided, about four miles from Charlestown, containing 395 Acres, 277 3-4 Acres of which is cleared, and the residue is in wood. The renter must give bond with security for the payment of the rent.
JOHN S. MAGILL,
Marshal of the Winchester District.
Feb. 3, 1830.—td.

CORN SHELLERS FOR $1 25.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Jefferson county, that he has purchased the right for said county, of a patent Corn Shelling Machine, the cheapness and simple structure of which, (having no machinery liable to disorder,) renders it an object worthy of examination. The mode of shelling is so simple, and the labour so slight, that a boy of 10 years may shell with this machine as much corn as a man. They may be seen at his Store in Charlestown, at Mr. I. N. Carter's at Harpers-Ferry, or at Mr. T. B. Talbot's, Shepherdstown.
GEO. W. HAMMOND.
Who will take in exchange for Goods at cash prices, *WHEAT, RYE, CORN, WOOL, or SOLVENT PAPER.* Dec. 16, 1829.

1000 BARRELS OF CORN,
AND
1000 BUSHELS OF RYE.

THE subscribers wish to purchase the above named quantity of Corn and Rye, for which they will give the market price, payable in goods, at cash prices.
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.
Dec. 9.

THE LADIES' GARLAND.

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.

Goods suitable for the Season.

TWILLED BAGS, prime chewing Tobacco, ground alum and fine Salt, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron, country blister, shear, and Crowley Steel, Nails, &c. &c. for sale by
WM. F. LOCK.
Charlestown, Dec. 2, 1829.

5000 WEIGHT OF PORK.

THE subscribers wish to purchase five thousand weight of Pork, for which they will allow the highest market price, payable in goods, at cash prices.
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.
Dec. 9.

MORE AUCTION GOODS,
Purchased at Knock-down Prices!

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are again receiving an additional supply of

CHEAP GOODS,

Purchased by one of our firm within the last ten days, who has been in market attending the auctions. We can, therefore, insure astonishing bargains to all who may favour us with a call.
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.
Charlestown, Dec. 9.

GROUND ALUM SALT.

THE subscribers have just received their usual supply of Ground Alum and Liverpool Blown Salt, to which they invite the attention of citizens and farmers.
J. L. RUSSELL & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18.

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscribers have just received a large quantity of well selected, new and fashionable Piano Music, consisting of songs, waltzes, marches, cotillions, &c very cheap.
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.
Jan. 6, 1830.

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

The Subscriber is now receiving

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS.
HUMPHREY KEYES.
Dec. 23, 1829.

GROUND ALUM SALT,

Liverpool do.
Polished Wagon Boxes,
Nails—Twilled Bags,
Grapes, Raisins, and Almonds,

FOR SALE BY
HUMPHREY KEYES.
Dec. 23, 1829.

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND again announce to their friends and the public generally, that one of their firm has just returned from Market, and they are now opening a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Their customers and purchasers generally are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. Jan. 20, 1830.

A COOPER WANTED.

I WISH to employ a Cooper to make flour casks. I will give good wages and constant work to a single man of good habits.

FOR SALE,
A good broad-wheel ROAD WAGON.
JOHN YATES.
Jan. 20, 1830.

COOKING STOVES,
AND
Stoves of every description.
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber has on hand for sale, COOKING STOVES of the latest and most approved patterns, with all the cooking apparatus complete. He has also a great variety of Stoves of all sizes, which will be sold lower than any which have ever been in this market. He has also several LARGE COPPER KETTLES, manufactured at his shop, which will be sold very low.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Oct. 7, 1829.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Either to Hire or Purchase,

A FEMALE SERVANT, that is fond of and capable of taking care of children. Any person having such an one, will hear of a situation by enquiring of
Jan. 27, 1830. THE PRINTER.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, within the county, a stout, healthy NEGRO GIRL, about the age of seventeen, on moderate terms. Enquire of the Printer. Jan. 27, 1830.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving a fresh supply of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing every variety of fancy and useful articles, which will be sold on such terms as will certainly please. He invites public attention, under the assurance that dealers will not be disappointed, either as to quality or price.
SAMUEL GIBSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 14, 1829.

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.

JEFFERSON COUNTY LAND
FOR SALE.

A FARM containing about 75 acres of LIMESTONE LAND, situated about 6 miles from Shepherdstown and 5 from Charlestown, adjoining the lands of William Grove, James L. Ranson, and Lewis Neill—all cleared and under good fencing. Improvements: a frame house, and a never failing well of excellent water. If not sold before the 1st day of March Court, it will then be offered, to the highest bidder, before the door of the Court House, in Charlestown. Mr McGarry, living on the land, will shew it to any person disposed to 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.—ts.

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 "Lane's [illegible]," 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 Keyes', Charlestown.
Adam Young's, Martinsburg.
F. W. Sprenger's, Harpers Ferry.
Towner & Harris', Shepherdstown.

☞ The above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of 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 [illegible] tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situate.
7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient, in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.
8th Chilblains or parts affected by frost.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following communication, addressed to the proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, from the Hon. *John Taliaferro,* 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.

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 Mr. Judkins, and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. 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. It may be proper to add that the cure of a tumour called White Swelling, given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was under my immediate notice effected by the use of Judkins' Ointment, and the patient is in fine 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 dreadfully ulcerated 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 of ulcers. I have experienced as decidedly, the good effect of this remedy in the 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 this valuable remedy.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOHN TALIAFERRO.
To Mr. CHARLES HERSTONE, Proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, near Fredericktown, Maryland.
May 4.

I hereby certify, that I was for many months afflicted most grievously with the tetter upon both of my heels, causing openings large enough to admit a person's finger. I tried various remedies in vain, when I was induced to try Judkins' ointment, and was cured by the use of a single box. I am anxious that others, similarly afflicted, may avail themselves of so valuable a remedy.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, Dec. 16, 1829.

THE
Life of Arthur Lee, LL. D.

JUST received, and for sale, at the Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store, the Life of Arthur Lee, LL. D. joint commissioner of the United States to the court of France, and sole commissioner to the courts of Spain and Prussia, during the Revolutionary War, with his political and literary correspondence and his papers on diplomatic and political subjects, and the affairs of the United States during the same period, by Richard Henry Lee, A. M., H. A. M. author of the life of Richard Henry Lee, in two volumes.
Feb. 10, 1830. JAMES BROWN.

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, claret, olive and steel-mixed CLOTHS
Cassimeres, Cassinetts,
Rose, Whitney and Point Blankets,
Flannels, Merino Cloth,
Merino Circassian, Camblet, Plaid,
Black, scarlet, and white Merino Shawls, with Merino borders,
Carpeting, splendid Rugs, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, *Fenders* and Umbrellas.
ALL of which he respectfully invites his customers and the public generally to call and examine.
Nov. 25

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,* making, 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—puff or "no puff."
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 4.

New Shoe, Hat,

AND
FANCY STORE.

N. BUCKMASTER respectfully announces to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the community generally, that he has opened a Store of the above description, where every thing connected with such an establishment may be found and can be had on the very best terms, for CASH. In addition to his stock of Baltimore and Northern made Shoes and Boots, he will keep on hand work of his own manufacture, which will be found in point of appearance and durability inferior to *none.* Boots and Shoes made to order in the most expeditious and elegant style. He will keep on hand a good and a general assortment of Hats of all prices. And lastly, a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
Comprising almost every thing to be found under that head.

He deems particularizing as a stale and useless practice, and shall conclude with an invitation to *all* who feel disposed, to call and examine for themselves.

☞ The Store will be found one door west of Maslin & McKim's, and adjoining the dwelling of P. C. McCabe, Esq.
February 10, 1830.

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 *JUNIATA IRON*—Also, 3-8 inch English rolled Iron, for carryall tire. Also, Crowley, Shear, English, Country, Blister, and Cast STEEL, and SHEET BRASS, for gunsmiths. T. C. L. & CO.
Shepherdstown, Dec. 16.

FOR RENT OR SALE,

THE House and Store occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Buckmaster. Possession may be had on the first of April. Apply to
Feb. 3. P. DAUGHERTY.

FOR RENT,

A THREE story stone house now in the occupancy of Gould Johnson as a tavern, on the Shenandoah street near Capt John H. Hall's Rifle Factory. The house is convenient for two families, and will accommodate a merchant or tavern keeper. Also, a small dwelling house, at present occupied by Anthony French, on the same lot as above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry. Possession to be given on the first of April next.
TIMOTHY HERINGTON.
Feb. 3, 1830.—3t.

VALLEY BANK STOCK.

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