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VIRGINIA
...E-ROAD LOTTERY,
CLASS VI,
...rawn in Winchester, on the 4th of March, 1830.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
...000 DOLLARS.
BRILLIANT SCHEME:
...ize of 4,000 Dolls is 4,000 Dolls
...ize of 2,000 Dolls is 2,000 Dolls
...ize of [illegible]
...zes of 500 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls
...izes of 200 Dolls is 2,000 Dolls
...izes of 100 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls
...izes of 50 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls
...izes of 20 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls
...izes of 10 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls
...izes of 5 Dolls is 1,000 Dolls
...izes of 3 Dolls is 12,000 Dolls
...zes, 27,000 Dolls
...RICE OF TICKETS.
[illegible]
75 cents,
...l in the greatest variety of Nos. at Stevenson & Points's Office, Staunton, Virginia.
...ers either by mail (post paid) or conveyance, enclosing the cash or ...ets, will meet the same prompt and attention as if on personal application ...dress to
[illegible]
...n, Jan. 20, 1830. Managers
...to be had in the above Lottery, at ...of Messrs. Joseph L. Russell & Co. ...erry; of Mr. H. B. Eaty, Smith... Messrs. Jefferson & Cleveland, ...n; of Mr. Charles Harper, Shep... and Mr Wm. Sturm, Darkesville.

...suitable for the S...
...ED BAGS, prime chewing Tobacco, ...round alum and fine Salt, Sheet ...Iron, country blister, shear, and ...teel, Nails, &c. &c. for sale by
WM. F. LOCK.
...own, Dec. 2, 1829.

WEIGHT OF PORK.
...ubscribers wish to purchase five ...and weight of Pork, for which ...llow the highest market price, ...goods, at cash prices.
...EFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

...STRAY FILLY.
...ARD of Ten Dollars will be given ...the subscriber, for restoring to ...which strayed from his farm ...irst of June last. The filly is a ...without any white or mark re... She was two years old in October ...d is rather delicately formed.
D. H. ALLEN.
...miles from Buttletown, ...y 13, 1829.

...UND ALUM SALT.
...scribers have just received their ...pply of Ground Alum and Liverpool Salt, to which they invite the attention of citizens and farmers.
J. L. RUSSELL & CO.
...erry, Nov. 18.

...of the Valley in Virginia, Jan. 1st, 1830.
...D.—The President and Directors of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia ...day declared a dividend of 3½ ...per cent. of which will be paid ...or their representatives on or ...
...ENRY M. BRENT, Cashier.
...Jan 13

...KING STOVES,
AND
...of every description, FOR CASH.
...riber has on hand for sale, ...G STOVES of the latest and ...proved... as all the cooking ...plete. He has also a great ...ves of all sizes, which will be ...n any which have ever been ... He has also several LARGE ...TTLES, manufactured at his ...ill be sold very low.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
...., Oct. 7, 1829.

...ARRELS OF CORN,
AND
...USHELS OF RYE.
...ibers wish to purchase the ...d quantity of Corn and Rye, ...will give the market price, ...ls. at cash prices.
...ERSON & CLEVELAND.

...AVE IN STORE,
...ble-barrelled PERCUSSION ...NS; also, Dupont's celebrated ...ister POWDER; and SHOT ...ngle pound.
Jefferson & Cleveland.
...Dec. 23.

...VANTED,
...Pounds Clean Linen Rags, ...at cash price will be given
...L. RUSSELL & CO.
...et Square, Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 23, 1829

...P CARPETING,
...HUMPHREY KEYES.

...E PRESS.
...HED, WEEKLY, BY
...R & DAUGHERTY.
...NDITIONS.
...s is published weekly, at
...ARS & FIFTY CTS.
...R ANNUM,
...in advance; but Two Dol... ...ved as payment in full, if ...ance. Should payment be ...ntil the end of the year, ...ill be invariably charged. ...inserted at the rate of $1 ...three first insertions, and ...er square for each subse...
...sements presented for in... ...nued until forbidden, and ...y, unless special directions ...iven.
...cations addressed to the ...t paid.

Virginia Free Press

AND

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXII. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1830. NO. 49.

POETICAL.

Allen Cunningham's Description of Burns, the Poet, as he beheld him after his decease.

He lay in a chamber still and alone,
And meet for a poet's rest;
And the flowers of Spring were lightly thrown
[illegible]

The lines of his face might still be scann'd,
If the gazer would yield the care;
They were dark and deep, for death's cold hand
Had not swept destroying there.

Silent and sad, not a sigh was heard
O'er the form that in slumber lay;
Unbroke was the gloom—by a whisper'd word,
All gazed and all past away.

His countrymen came, ten thousand strong,
To weep o'er his narrow bed;
And tears they gave to that "Child of Song,"
Who had sued to them for bread.

The earth was heap'd, the turf was strew'd,
And far fled the mournful train:
[illegible] such reward
His grovelling craft again.

[*Musical Bijou.*

THE FREE PRESS.

The following communication has been on hand for some time, but was omitted for want of room. Its views, in the conclusion, will entitle it to a perusal, even at this late day.

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors:—As the Convention is now about to adjourn, after a protracted session of three months, and, judging from the present prospects, will submit to the citizens of this State a constitution to undergo the ordeal of their sovereign opinion, to be rejected or accepted, according to the imperative expression of the will of the majority, it becomes incumbent upon every man seriously to investigate and decide upon what will hereafter affect the tranquility, peace and happiness of each of the respective portions of State. All must be familiar with one of the most incontrovertible axioms in the science of government, one so perspicuously set forth in the Bill of Rights, that "a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." With a knowledge of this truth, the people, as far back as the year 1816, began to cry out for a redress of grievances, the principal of which were the base and despotic inequality in the representation of the large and small counties, and the palpable and multiform defects in both the Judiciary and Executive departments—not ideal or imaginary, but felt like the rod of tyranny, an intolerable scourge at the very vestibules of their habitations; and what was the *malum malorum* of the whole concatenation of abuses, was the old Colonial law debarring from the right of suffrage—a right so dear to freemen—a large and respectable portion of the community, for the sole sin of not owning five and twenty acres of land, with an old cabin on it; even too if that land was on the sterile top of the Blue Ridge, or the sandy beach of the Atlantic shore. The advancement of time did not wear away the asperity of popular feeling towards the constitution, but day after day aggravated it and presented many forebodings of a revolution—not a bloody one like that which bursted asunder the fetters by which our forefathers were bound, but a peaceful one—a reform of the present state of things. Thus the glaring and manifest injustice towards one division of the State, produced more or less discontent throughout our borders: So much so, that when the voice of the freeholders was taken in 1828, a majority of *six thousand* was found to be in favor of reformation. But notwithstanding this, the *majority* for having representation based on numbers and not on wealth, in the Senate and House of Delegates, are represented by a *minority*, in the Convention. In the words of Mr. Doddridge, "we represent 402,000 white inhabitants, and you (the Eastern members) only 280,000." A vast odds, surely! Will the wish of the majority for representation to be uniform, according to the white population of the whole State, and not with regard to wealth: in other words, not for slaves, who, as property, can be considered no more than so many cattle, to give a man, where slaves are possessed, a greater preponderance in the scale of politics, than one where there is little or no slavery—is entirely subverted. I would ask, then, is this justice? Is it that pure Republicanism that shines with such effulgence in these United States? Is it in accordance with the irrefragable doctrines promulged in our Bill of Rights?

All recollect that after the first and "all-absorbing question" was taken in the convention, there was a manifest change in affairs, which prognosticated the most destructive consequences to those who contended for the equal rights of the citizens of this State, the champion of "State Rights." A compromise seemed to be the only scheme to save the ship of state from the wreck which the billows of the agitated elements threatened. To this compromise of interest, all looked as the olive branch of peace and conciliation. But alas! what was this compromise? That proposed to the West was but a mockery—a mere bait to seduce them. How did it result? Is Mr. Gordon's plan open or disguised in its professions? Has he informed us upon what principles in the text book of American doctrines it is founded? Has his plan left representation free and untrammelled, in its natural channel, or fixed and permanent for all future ages, regardless of the changes and fluctuations inseparable from the progress of time? Upon questions of such magnitude and of such vital importance to themselves and posterity, the freeholders, as arbiters of the land, have to pass the sentence of approbation or disapprobation. As it respects myself, Mr. Gordon's plan, without some provision for future apportionment, and for giving to the West what is due to the West, and to the East what is due to it, through all time to come, is extremely obnoxious. Candour, though, will compel all to confess that many salutary reforms have been introduced into the constitution, as drafted by the select committee. The reduction of the number of delegates to the general assembly, is, of itself, a subject of congratulation. The extension of the right of suffrage, and many other alterations of similar importance to the public welfare, have also met the sanction of the convention. So much so, that we are almost sufficiently compensated for the perpetuity given to the county courts, and the old mode of ap[illegible] and much good have been done by the convention, it would be precipitate in the extreme to prejudge the constitution. Every man should dispassionately weigh the two sides of the question, and draw his conclusions from the result of investigation. One thing is certain, there was no possibility of obtaining the extent of our wishes. At present, we must shut our eyes on some principles, the most odious on earth. For a government to be free from faults, human experience informs us is impossible; but that one could be framed to answer the ends desired, and to regenerate Virginia, is not to be doubted.

A COMMON MAN.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

After the new Constitution had been disposed of, by the Convention, on the 19th ult. the annexed proceedings took place:—

On motion of Mr. Stuart, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

Resolved, That the President of this Convention tender to the Pastor and trustees of the first Baptist Church, the thanks of this Convention for the use of their Church.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention tender to the Clergy of this city, the thanks of the Convention for the promptness and punctuality with which they have complied with the request of the Convention in opening its daily sessions by prayer.

Mr. Randolph, in a few eloquent words, introduced the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the impartiality and dignity with which Philip P. Barbour, Esq. hath presided over the deliberations of this House, and the distinguished ability whereby he hath facilitated the despatch of business, receive the best thanks of the Convention.

Mr. Barbour resumed the Chair, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Never in my life, did I feel such strong emotions, as those with which I now address you.

The resolution which you have just passed, expressive of your approbation of my conduct, as presiding officer of this assembly, is an evidence of your good opinion, which I shall long cherish, as one of the most pleasing recollections of my life; and for which, I have no return to make, except the expression of my sincere thanks and profound acknowledgments.

To be the member even of such an assembly as this, imports a large and gratifying share of public confidence: to be called to preside over its deliberations, is an honor sufficient to fill the measure of a higher aspiration than I dare pretend to: to receive the unanimous testimony of its approbation, under the circumstances which attend it, inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude.

It has been said, gentlemen, that the power of legislation, is the highest trust which man can confide to his fellow-man: this is true, in those governments in which written Constitutions are unknown; but the trust which has been confided to us, is a yet higher one; for to us has been delegated the power of representing the people in their primary sovereign character; of forming a Constitution which, if ratified, will create that very legislative power, which is elsewhere deemed to be omnipotent; which will prescribe to it the law of its action, and the orbit in which alone it can rightfully move.

We have been for a long time, laboriously engaged in this great work; our labors are now at an end; the Constitution which we have formed, is now to be submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection.

In the language, substantially, of the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution, I will say—That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every portion of the Commonwealth, is not to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had its interests alone been consulted, the consequence would have been particularly disagreeable, or injurious to others. Whilst, therefore, we cannot expect that it will be considered by the people, the best form of government that could have been devised, we may indulge the hope, that as it is the best which the discordant opinions and conflicting interests of the Commonwealth enabled us to make, it will be received by them in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, and be accepted as the result of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable; more especially, as it will carry with it this weighty recommendation, that we have been aided in its formation by the experience and enlightened counsel of the patriarchs of the land; of men, whom Virginia knows to be her master workmen, in the great art of constitutional architecture.

The general course of our proceedings, gentlemen, has been characterized by the moderation and forbearance which became the dignity of the occasion, and the great questions which we have been called to decide.

If, in the collisions of discussion, an occasional spark of excitement shall have been struck out, I trust, that like that which is struck from the flint, it will have been extinguished in the moment which gave it birth; and that we shall separate from each other, with that reciprocal feeling of good will, which will constitute the strongest cement of our [illegible] come, as a people, *one and indivisible.* [illegible] this spirit, I beseech you, let us return to our constituents, resolved to cast oil upon the waters; as far as we can, to still the agitation of the public mind, and to cause it to settle down like the unruffled bosom of the ocean, into a state of calm tranquility. He who shall contribute to a consummation so devoutly to be wished, will deserve well of his country, [illegible] will assuredly receive the approbation of that country, the highest and best reward, to faithful public servants. We are now, gentlemen, upon the eve of a separation, many of us perhaps, never to meet again—may health and happiness attend you all—may you long live, to see this ancient and venerated Commonwealth, prosperous at home, respected abroad—may she be looked up to, by our sister States, as an example worthy of all imitation—may she hereafter be considered by them, as she heretofore has been, the key-stone of that arch which supports our federal union, and whose strength I hope and trust will be increased, by every increasing pressure which shall bear upon it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOQUENT AMERICANS.

Patrick Henry.—Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was a natural orator, as some gifted speakers are called whose eloquence seems spontaneous, and is impassioned and free from the trammels of rules. It is said that he was a self-educated man, whose manner was his own, and was blessed with the power of utterance beyond most of those who had been taught in the groves of the academy. He felt deeply and made others feel. His flashes of eloquence gave an electric shock to the audience; and these were managed with great skill, and repeated at will; or by some sudden transition he let down his hearers to a common tone of feeling, by the most felicitous illustrations or playful similes. He was, however, more powerful in raising apprehensions than in allaying them. His eloquence was supported by his patriotism, and what in the warmth of debate he said he would do, he followed up in the coolness of reflection; and if not as powerful, was as fearless with his sword as with his tongue. His eloquence was not elaborate, nor his speeches long. His audience easily understood him, and his speech was ended before any part of them were tired of hearing him. His patriotism and his eloquence have had ample justice done them by his learned biographer.

James Madison.—Another of the same State, Mr. Madison, exhibited a different style of eloquence. He had no passion, no majesty of tone, no vehement gestures, nothing of that war horse spirit of his coadjutor, Patrick Henry; his was the smooth, but manly current of thought. It was philosophy, reasoning upon rights, and explaining duties, and teaching his hearers how to prepare for exigencies. He saw all things in a clear light, without enthusiasm or agitation. His speaking resembled his writing; his lines were all straight, his letters uniformly made, his spelling accurate, and his punctuation perfect. He was never off his guard; but self-possessed, he spoke until he was satisfied that he was fully understood, and then he left his arguments to work out their proper effect, without showing any anxiety for himself or them; perhaps there never was a man who spoke so often that spoke so much to the purpose as Mr. Madison. His eloquence was one of those deep, silent, regular-flowing rivers, that has no narrows, shoals, or cataracts, but winds its way in peace and dignity to the ocean. He possessed such an equanimity of temper, that he was always ready for debate, and always acquitted himself well; and if he did not rise so high in his eloquence, at times, as those who wait for inspiration, he never, like them, was liable to disappoint his hearers by inane voices, when the spirit ceased to agitate them. Mr. Madison is still living, the Nestor among orators.

Alexander Hamilton.—The eloquence of Alexander Hamilton differed from the preceding orators we have named. He arose deeply impressed with his subject; and often, in the onset, seemed a little agitated, a slight tinge of modesty crossed his cheek; but it was only the fear of himself, the only fear a man of genius and learning can ever have, when master of his subject. He made as few points in his case as possible, stated these in a clear and forcible manner, and spread them before the assembly, court, or jury, with great perspicuity and elegance. He never descended below the dignity of argument to catch popular applause, nor ever suffered himself to be borne away from the course of his reasonings by irritation and passion. There was temperance, method, and judgment in all his speeches; and when he closed, there was nothing to mend, and but little to add. But the great charm of his eloquence, after all, was the conviction, in every mind, of the speaker's [illegible] breast, and all the pulses of his heart were distinctly seen, beating in the regular movements of honor. His eloquence was fascinating as well as commanding; his person was not large, but dignified and graceful. The compass of his voice was extensive; its tones were not loud nor vociferating, but his enunciation was so clear that he had the advantage over many, in the largest assemblies, whose lungs were much stronger than his. No one, whatever might be his grade of intellect, ever heard him without delight; and no good judge, without feeling that [illegible] a scholar, and a patriot, as well as an orator. He died in the prime of manhood: and the tears of his friends and political enemies trickled together on his grave as a tribute to the mighty dead.

Gouverneur Morris.—Gouverneur Morris was a splendid orator. His mind was prolific, his fancy excursive, and his information extensive. He had read books attentively, but men more thoroughly. He was well acquainted with French literature and the academicians, and had caught something of their animation and literary fervor. His figures were beautiful, his sentimental touches delicate and thrilling. No orator ever made a more successful lunge at the heart than Morris, for he pierced at will. If Hamilton was the Xenophon among our intellectual lights, as he has been called, for the neatness, purity, and perspicuity of his productions, surely his friend, Gouverneur Morris, ought to be called the Isocrates among them.—He had the same splendor of imagination, and poised his sentences with the same art that is seen in the orations of "the old man eloquent." Morris' eloquence was well suited to the deliberative assembly, and those occasions in which the heart is deeply interested. His oration over the body of Hamilton is admirable. At that moment, when the bleeding corse was before the eyes of his countrymen, and a nation's moans were wafted on every wind from north to south, from east to west, thro' the country; when almost any extravagance would have been tolerated in this paroxysm of mind; for at this event the deep lamentations of the soul were commingled with the breath of execration, and there is no wild-fire like this; yet then the pathos of the author was subdued, chastened, and harmonized to the mild and hallowed doctrines of Christianity:—such exhibitions are the triumphs of the god-like art of controlling tempers, and of conquering hearts.

He lived in republican struggles; in the sunshine of royalty; in the uproar of popular fury; and then in the calm of personal safety and national tranquility; and from all drew lessons of experience, and through all carried the sound discretion of a high minded man.

Fisher Ames.—Fisher Ames has been, perhaps, more celebrated as an orator than any other American, except Patrick Henry; but it is not our object to make comparisons between our distinguished men who have graced the annals of our eloquence. The person of Ames was tall, thin, and interesting; his face was not what might be called handsome, but agreeable, and full of soul. The style of his eloquence was flowing, warm, and copious, and certainly partook more of the Roman than of the Grecian orator. His manner was bland, but earnest, and his whole demeanor calculated to attract the attention of all eyes. His voice was musical, and he had the command of it from the highest to the lowest note, and in all its variations it was free from monotony or false tone; for a sweet voice, he had less of sibilation than most of our orators, an evil that foreigners complain of in our language. His imagination was creative, and at his bidding new scenes arose, new beings lived, increased as he chose, and faded away at his will. He struck his hands across the chords of the hearts of his audience, and all was harmonious to his touch; but the plaintive measures were most congenial to his mind; he had nothing dark or sullen in his constitution, but there was a soft and gentle gloom that often intermingled with the light of his mind, which gave the shade of the sanctuary to the outpourings of his heart. He mourned to think that he could not fully impress on the minds of others what he foreboded for his country; the common fault of a sensitive patriot. The diseases of his corporeal frame entered deeply into his mind; and amid troublesome times he mingled dark auguries for the nation. He saw, in his imagination, the myrmidons of France sweeping over his country with rapine, fire and dagger, and the conflagration of cities filled his eyes, and the screams of ravished virgins his ears. [illegible] state of amazing apathy; and he grew almost frantic at the thought; but he mistook their cool, brave and persevering character, for want of discernment and feeling. His warning appeals, as he thought them, were all wasted on the winds, although every one listened to him with profound respect and admiration. His friends and neighbors flocked around him as a being of wonderful powers and superior sagacity; but from their habits of reasoning for themselves, they thought that all these evils might not come, and they would wait the providence of God in this as in other things; but the honor and honesty of the great man they never doubted, for he was to them an angel of light; crowded with all his gloomy thoughts for his country, he sunk to the grave; but his admirers never lost one particle of their veneration for the genius and virtues of the man.

[*Knapp's Lectures on American Literature*

TICKLING OF WIVES NO NOVELTY.

From the following paragraph, communicated to the Philadelphia Morning Journal, it would seem that tickling of wives to death is not a new thing, but that the experiment was tried in Philadelphia, two years since:

Mr. Editor—In many great inventions which foreign nations have claimed as their own, the precedence of America has been fully established; and I now beg leave to announce that the art of tickling to death, which has been so successfully performed by the French Bluebeard, was attempted with the most flattering prospects of success in Philadelphia, about two years ago. I can attest the fact, that a man in this city at that time commenced the experiment by pinching and tickling his wife in her sides. Upon her resisting he held her violently by the ancles and tickled her feet, until her screams brought her assistance in time to prevent a catastrophe precisely similar to that recorded in the French paper.

Amusement and Literature.—The following is one of the many amusements of our country editorial friends: *The master's written instructions to John Wright, to spell write right.*—I hold a right to write to you John Wright, that you do not write *write* right, when you write it *wright.* You must not write *write* wright, neither must you write it *right*, nor even should you write it *rite.* To write *write* right, you [illegible] If you write it wright, you write *write write*, which will be right; so if you wish to write the word *rite* right, you must neither write it wright, write nor right. The sense is known by spelling right: I will give you an example John Wright: I *write*, you are *right*, he is a *wright*, we have a *right*, they have a *rite*. I have here spelt it all right. Now John Wright, write *write* right.

Passing through the market this morning, I was not a little amused at the quick reply of a huckster, to a pert young man, who inquired, 'What is the price of this cousin of your's?' (pointing to a little pig.) 'One dollar,' replied the woman, 'but here is a twin brother of your's (taking up a goose) that you may have for half the money—I do not vouch for the breed.'

[*Aurora.*

Gastronomic Joke.—A loin of mutton was on the table, and a gentleman opposite took the carving-knife in hand. 'Shall I cut it saddle-wise?' said he. 'You had better cut it bridle-wise,' said his friend, 'for then we shall stand a better chance of getting a bit in our mouths.'

Mrs. Royall writes from Washington to Major Noah—

"The Senate has adopted a rule *excluding females from the floor*, and (would you believe it?) I am included in the interdiction. I give the Senators a fair warning now of my intentions. If they don't repeal that rule—that odious law—that Gothic mandate, I mean to appeal to the people that made them, and by the blood of the Royalls, we shall unmake them—undo them—unfrock them, and unsenator them. What right have a set of musty old bachelors, as some of them are, and others merely led by their wives, to exclude from their carpet, the Madam de Stael of the age? I have got some pickle in preparation."

A man without fortitude is like an oyster without a shell—liable to be swallowed by every sprat, or washed away by every wave.

The hardest trial of the heart is whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

[illegible] lowing resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the Principal Engineer, when previous engagements will permit, to locate and lay out the road, leading from Leesburg, in the county of Loudoun, to the Southern bank of the Potomac, near Cumberland, agreeably to an act of incorporation, passed the 14th January, 1828—And that they also inquire into the propriety of recommending the subscription of two-fifths of the stock necessary to make said road, and report to the House.

[Before the resolution was agreed to, Mr. White of Rockbridge inquired whether the United States' Engineers had not already located the above road? to which Mr. Carskadon replied, that no definite location had been made.]

Mr. Faulkner presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the town of Gerardstown, and county of Berkeley, praying for the passage of a law to incorporate a Turnpike Company, with authority to raise by subscription the amount of $25,000, to construct a road from the Bloomery Gap, in Hampshire, to Smithfield, in Jefferson, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, because there was a bill already before the House on the same subject.

Mr. Faulkner presented a resolution, requesting the Board of Public Works, to enquire into the expediency of directing the Public Engineer as soon as it may be practicable, without interfering with previous engagements, to examine and survey the most practicable route for a road from Parkersburg in the county of Wood to Clarkesburg in the county of Harrison, from thence to Romney in the county of Hampshire, from thence to Martinsburg in the county of Berkeley, to Shepherdstown in the county of Jefferson, or some more convenient point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and report thereon as soon as practicable, together with the relative and respective advantages of the route by Winchester, and the route indicated by this resolution.

Mr. F. remarked, that although it was not usual, in submitting a resolution of inquiry, to support it by any remarks, yet as the resolution which he had just submitted contemplated a route differing in its eastern termination from that which was embraced in the provisions of a bill but a few days since before the House (the bill to construct a road from Parkersburg to Winchester,) he would be pardoned in accompanying it with one or two words of explanation.

It was known, that with a view to the construction of a great State Road, in that section of the Commonwealth, a survey had already been executed, from the Ohio River to Romney, and from Romney to Winchester. It was only therefore necessary, to complete the survey pointed out by his resolution, to extend that examination, from Romney through Martinsburg to Shepherdstown.

His object was, to change the eastern termination of that road. He believed, that one more desirable, could be pointed out. He wished, instead of Winchester, to substitute some point affording greater advantages and facilities, to a communication with the eastern markets.

The route pointed out by his resolution, possessed decided advantages in his opinion, over the route by Winchester. It would, he believed, be more acceptable to the people whom it was intended more immediately to benefit. It afforded the shortest and most direct line of communication with Baltimore. It besides presented at its eastern termination in Virginia, the facilities and advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—probably of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road—and certainly of one of the finest turnpike roads in the U. States, leading through Fredericktown to Baltimore.

The idea of making Winchester the proposed point of eastern termination, originated before those great enterprizes, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, had become fairly developed before the public mind. The new improvements contemplated in that section of country, must greatly modify the commercial relations of that part of the country. He thought, that sound policy required, that this road should intersect those important improvements, and no point of intersection could be designated more proper than Shepherdstown, which is nearly equi distant from Baltimore, Georgetown and Alexandria.

The resolution was agreed to.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

To the People of Frederick and Jefferson counties in Virginia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You conferred on me, a few months since, the honorable distinction of representing you, in part, in a convention for the amendment of our state constitution. Having performed, to the best of my ability, the duty which you imposed on me, and having had the singular fortune (perhaps I should say misfortune) to differ, not from my respectable colleagues only, but with the whole western delegation, on the most interesting and important question which we were called on to decide,—I deem it proper to render you an explicit account of my conduct, and of the motives, reasons and circumstances, by which my course was regulated and controlled. I am the more induced to pursue this course, because, having zealously supported, in the convention, the amended constitution now submitted to you, from a deep conviction that it was eminently calculated to promote and ensure the happiness and the prosperity of the whole people of Virginia, I feel it to be a sort of post-[illegible] to do every thing in my power to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Other motives for this address are not wanting; and I may even say, with truth, that it is scarcely a voluntary act. For since my return [illegible] have been urgently and repeatedly called on, by some of those who have done me the honor to approve of my course there, to explain to my constituents why it was that I, alone, of all the thirty-six members from the west, voted in favor of the amended constitution which has been submitted to the people of Virginia.

It will be perceived, at a glance, that the task assigned me is one of great delicacy. For, if I succeed in shewing the correctness of my own view of the *one great question* which divided me from the western delegation, I *must*, however reluctantly, convict some of my nearest and dearest friends of an error of judgment in regard to that one great question. To the purity of their motives it were superfluous in me to bear testimony. The gentlemen alluded to are too strong in the good opinion of their fellow-citizens to need the tribute of *my* praise. May I be permitted to add, that I estimate their magnanimity and their good feeling too highly to apprehend that they will take amiss any thing that I shall say, in vindicating my own course and conduct? I trust that they know me too well to entertain, for a single moment, the idea that it is any part of my purpose to assail them, or to acquire popularity at their expense. Having, myself, no views of political advancement, but entertaining, on the contrary, a fixed and rooted aversion to public life, and a firm conviction that happiness is not to be found, by me at least, in the thorny path of ambition, I seek not to acquire that sort of popularity which might secure to me suffrages which I do not want. I seek merely to shew that, in the course which I pursued in the convention, I was guided by sound and correct views of the real interests of my constituents, and of the whole people of Virginia; and that the ratification, by the people, of the amended constitution which has been submitted to them, will eminently promote, and advance the prosperity of the state.

To me this proposition seems to be so clearly inferrable from the nature and character of its provisions, that I should consider it a waste of time and labor to attempt to prove it, were I not convinced by many circumstances that the provisions themselves are misunderstood and misrepresented. One of the circumstances to which I allude is of so striking a character as to deserve a brief and passing notice. The editor of the Leesburg Washingtonian, in his paper of the 2d of January, commenting on the proceedings of the convention in regard to Gen. Gordon's resolution, which contained the plan for apportioning representation since made a part of the amended constitution, makes the following statement:

"We have already apprised our readers of the final settlement of the 'all-absorbing question' basis of representation in convention, on Saturday the 10th ult., on the basis of *white population and federal numbers; in plain words negro representation*"—"In publishing this decision in our last sheet we merely stated *the fact*, the proceedings in full, not having then arrived: but, having since seen and *examined* them, we find that three or four of the western delegation deserted their ranks, and aided in forcing upon the western portion of the state, who are contending for just and equal rights, this obnoxious, unequal, and aristocratic state of things—and reader will you believe it, among this number was one from Loudoun," &c.—"*Negro representation has prevailed*, and Mr Richard H. Henderson voted in support of it." &c.—"The interest originating from this question is such as to induce us to publish the remarks of several members on its passage, and the ayes and noes, in the preceding page, which will *enlighten the reader* on this singular state of things—the desertion from the west of several of the delegates who were viewed as uncompromising."

The ayes and noes are then given, shewing that Mr. Henderson voted for "the resolution of Mr. Gordon," which is not set forth at length, but which the editor, after an "examination" of a whole week, understands and states to be "*the basis of white population and federal numbers!*"—I need scarcely add that the whole statement is founded on a total misconception of the facts which the editor undertakes to state—that Gen. Gordon's plan, adopted on the 19th of December, and voted for by Mr Henderson and myself on that day, was the successful rival of the plan of white population and federal numbers, instead of being *the plan itself*—that "negro representation" did *not* prevail—and that Mr. Henderson and myself did *not* vote *for* it but *against* it, on that occasion.

I have perhaps attributed more importance to this particular blunder than it deserves; but I am convinced by information received from various quarters, that the public mind has been much abused,—I will not say intentionally,—in regard to the distribution of power made by, and the provisions contained in, the amended constitution. It is my purpose to address you on these topics: but, as my time is not my own, my communications will perhaps be irregular and desultory.

One remark, and one only, on the *merits* of the subject, I will make before I close this brief introductory letter. It is, that whatever may be the merits of the amended constitution, when compared with that which the western delegation, as a party, sought to obtain in lieu of it, (I mean an apportionment of representation according to white population in the house of delegates, and according to federal numbers in the senate,) there cannot be a doubt about its superiority to the old constitution. I presume I do not hazard much in saying that not a single delegate to the convention from "the valley" will vote for its rejection.

JOHN R. COOKE.

January 27, 1830.

From the Genius of Liberty.

The labours of the Convention have at length terminated, and an amended constitution for the government of this state, adopted by that body, will be found in our present number. In laying this instrument before our readers, we would willingly waive all expression of sentiment with regard to its desert; but, whatever diffidence may be entertained on the occasion, we are aware of the situation of an editor, which not unfrequently subjects him to the illiberal imputation, or unjust suspicion, of a temporizing course.—We have, it is true, during the protracted discussion in the convention, and even anterior to its session, calculated but little on any signal reform as likely to result from its labours; and, when we witnessed, as we conceived, its want of magnanimity, with the instability that pre-eminently distinguished its decisions, owing to the difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests, we are free to declare, that we were rather inspired with disgust at the detail of its proceedings, than with respect for the body. Those collisions of interest have now ceased in their more odious and striking exhibition, and a constitution is, (or will be,) submitted to the people, which, in its compromise features, is, probably, the only one that could possibly have obtained the sanction of a majority of the convention. Under such circumstances it is easy to conceive that, if the newly formed constitution be rigidly regarded with a view to abstract principles of right, it will scarcely be accepted by the people. On the other hand, however, it is quite apparent that the exigency of [illegible] ters into the calculation, and it be relatively estimated with that under which the state is now governed, it will most certainly be ratified. A more liberal constitution at this time, must, beyond all doubt, depend upon a division of the state, and probably have its foundation laid in the blood of our citizens. Without presuming to dictate, or to prescribe the course of others, these remarks, conceived in candour, are expressed with entire frankness, and the utmost sincerity.

From the Sentinel of the Valley.

Looking to the general welfare, and influenced by a spirit of conciliation and compromise, the body to whose wisdom the task of remodelling our present form of government had been submitted, has offered to their constituents a system worthy, in our opinion, of all favor and acceptation, when compared with that under which we now live, and under which it must be confessed we have enjoyed happiness, prosperity, and protection for upwards of fifty years. It is not to be denied that there are some features in the new, which formed the principal causes of objection to the old Constitution; but we think we have abundant reason to be thankful that our political condition is greatly improved, our weight in the legislative department of the government increased, and the expense of the Commonwealth considerably diminished. While, therefore, the old sores of the present Constitution have been partially healed in the redress of some of our grievances, and a general amelioration of its defects also accomplished for the demands of the various parts of the state, we have the satisfaction of knowing that if *all* our claims have not been listened to with the respect which we conceived they merited, and awarded with the readiness we had anticipated, the Constitution still retains vestiges of the disorder, which must break out afresh at some future day, and ultimately result in the complete eradication of every symptom inconsistent with the pure principles of republicanism.

We are not of those who believe it a sacrifice of principle to adopt the amended Constitution. Demagogues and others who would fain be the People's *servants*—and these guardians of the People are as plenty as blackberries, now a days—may preach up the doctrine that it is a voluntary surrender of principle for the west to acquiesce in the decision of the majority; but we are inclined to the opinion that the People are old enough and intelligent enough to act for themselves in this matter, and that their own discretion will point out the proper course for them to pursue without the advice or instruction of these would-be very humble servants.

It was one of the earliest impressions we received, and experience has strengthened and confirmed it, that the People are governed by their *servants;* and that in every community power is lodged in the hands of a few individuals, whose will and opinions, however irreconcilable with policy and justice, are the rule of action for all within the sphere of their influence. We hope, therefore, in passing upon the Constitution which we this day lay before them, they will bear in mind that it is the work of the combined wisdom of the state; and if it does not contain every thing they desired, it at least extenuates some of the most objectionable features of the present one. Let them be carefully compared; and if it shall appear the amended Constitution is preferable to the one under which they at present live, we earnestly entreat them to throw all sectional feelings aside, to forget the bickerings and prejudices the agitation of the subject has given birth to, and for the sake of that peace and harmony which it should be the duty of all to cherish and promote throughout the good old Commonwealth, to go forth to the polls when it shall be submitted for their rejection or adoption, and declare their preference; unbiassed by the opinions of those whose interest it is in some measure, to keep alive the spirit of discontent; and uninfluenced by any other advice than that of their own calm and sober reflection.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

In the Senate, among the various petitions and memorials presented, were two from the State of Maine, by Messrs. Holmes and Sprague, and one from New York, by Mr. Dudley, remonstrating against the transmission and opening of the mail on the Sabbath, and one by Mr. Bibb, from the Trustees of the Transylvania University, praying for a grant of lands in aid of that Institution. The resolution of Mr. Foot, proposing to institute an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of Surveyor General, and of suspending the surveys of the Public Lands was again resumed, as the unfinished business; when Mr. Hayne, in an argument of great length, concluded his reply to the Speech of Mr. Webster on Wednesday last.—The question, which is now on the motion of Mr. Webster for an indefinite postponement of the resolution, was not taken, when the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was occupied in petitions and resolutions, during the first two hours of its session. Among the petitions presented, were several against the transportation of the mail on Sunday, and several against any interference with the subject by Congress. Some petitions were also presented by Mr. Buchanan, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Mercer also presented various petitions from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the subject of an extension of the Canal to Alexandria, and to the Navy Yard; also, one praying for an alteration in the charter.—Several resolutions were offered and adopted; and among the resolutions, was one by Mr. Dorsey referring to the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of making some provision for the families of the officers and men who were lost in the Hornet. The House subsequently took up, in Committee of the whole, the subject of the contested election in Maine, when Mr. Tucker of South Carolina, and Mr. Anderson of Maine, addressed the Committee against the petitioner, in favor of the sitting member, and Mr. Pearce obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Rowan offered a bill to authorize a subscription for one thousand shares of Stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, which was passed to a second reading. Mr. Barton reported, without amendment, the bill to continue in force an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, when Mr. Webster took the floor. Before he concluded, the Senate adjourned, so that he will continue his reply tomorrow.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported by Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, authorizing the Post Master General to employ additional Clerks. The clerks thus authorized, exclusive of a third Assistant Postmaster General, are ten, two to receive salaries of 1600, two of 1400, and six of 1200 dollars per annum.—The bill from the Senate to alter the Bridge and Draw over the Potomac, was reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, the principal one of which is to authorize the Corporation of Washington to alter the Draw over the Eastern Channel, in like manner with that over the Western. A number of resolutions were introduced, and the House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on Elections, on the petition of Reuel Washburn, contesting the right of James W. Ripley, of Maine, the sitting member, to his seat in the House. Without coming to any result, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

In the Senate, the whole of the day was occupied in the debate on the Public Lands—Mr. Webster having concluded his speech, and Mr. Hayne having spoken in reply. The Senate did not adjourn till half past four o'clock.

The House was chiefly occupied in the adoption of Resolutions, and on the Maine Election, on which the House came to no decision. A Message was received from the President, on the subject of the condition of the Patent Office, and another recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of the expenditures in the department of our foreign intercourse. Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill [illegible] the Tariff. Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on the Census, reported a bill to determine and fix the ratio of Representation after the twenty-second Congress. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, also reported, from the Committee on the Militia, a bill to establish an uniform Militia System. Mr. Drayton offered sundry declaratory resolutions on the subject of the Tariff on Wool, which were referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, was read a third time and passed. The bill to authorize the reconveyance of a lot of land (the North Battery) to the city of New York, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill for the further regulation of vessels bound up James River, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, and after some time was spent in debate, adjourned.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Webster rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: A newspaper has been put into my hands this morning, purporting to be published by Duff Green, who is Printer to [illegible] In this paper I find an article referring to the debate of yesterday, and in that article, I find it said, among other things equally false, that "Mr. Webster contended that the National Government was established by the People, *who had imported to it unlimited powers over the States and the Constitution.*"

I am of opinion, sir, that we ought either to leave our seats here altogether, or to protect ourselves while in them from such wilful and atrocious calumnies by those who are admitted on our floor, and who receive through our hands large disbursements of the public money. It becomes us, sir, either to go home, and yield up our places to men of a better spirit than ourselves, or else to show that we will not be either bullied or slandered, by persons circumstanced like this publisher, out of the free exercise of the right of discussion.

I rise, therefore, sir, to give notice, that, on the next similar occurrence, which, judging from the past, may be daily expected, I shall make it the subject of a specific motion to the Senate. I should do so now, sir, if I followed the inclination of my own judgment; but it is thought by others, to whom I defer, that the course which I have thus adopted, may, on the whole, be more advisable.

[*Journal.*

A bill was reported, in the House of Representatives, entitled "a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department," the object of which is to re-organize the board of Commissioners of the Navy. Three Commissioners of the Navy are to be appointed, who are to have each separate duties apportioned to him, viz: One to have charge of building, equipping, arming, and repairing Ships; another, of the establishment and construction of Navy Yards, Docks, Storehouses, &c.; and a third, of the making of contracts for supplies. Other duties not enumerated to be apportioned to them, as the Secretary of the Navy may think proper. The said three Commissioners are, besides, whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall think proper, to be convened *as a Board*, for the consideration of such subjects, connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States, as may be submitted to them.

[*Intelligencer.*

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the 4th day of February next, proceed to the choice of a Printer to the Senate.

The day was principally occupied by discussions on the resolution to subscribe for copies of the compilation of Public Documents proposed to be published by Gales & Seaton: the resolution was passed, ayes 21, noes 16. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. Grundy, directing the Secretary to postpone the subscription, on the part of the Senate, until an appropriation was made by Congress for that purpose. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, several bills were reported, and forwarded. A great number of resolutions were then presented and adopted. On motion of Mr. Storrs, of New York, the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The House then, after rejecting one or two applications to make particular bills special orders for specified days, resumed the consideration of the question concerning the contested election in the State of Maine. Mr. A. Smyth, Mr. Howard, Mr. Bouldin, and Mr. Sutherland, successively occupied the floor, and Mr. Sutherland, in the midst of his observations, was interrupted by a successful motion to adjourn. The House then adjourned till Monday.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

On motion of Mr. White, of Rockbridge, the House came to the resolution, *that when this House adjourns, on the sixth day of February next, they will adjourn to the 31st day of March next.*—This resolution was carried, without debate, by a vote of 72 to 58.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Cumberland, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, that the Board of Public Works be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the Principal Engineer, when he shall have completed the survey of a route for a road from Parkersburg, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, by way of Clarksburg, Romney, and Martinsburg, to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac river, or some other point of intersection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals, to survey a route for a road from Romney, one of the points in said route, in the most convenient and practicable direction to Harpers-Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, and to report the probable expense of a road from Parkersburgh to that place."

The Annual Communication from the Board of Public Works, was received from Governor Giles, as President of the Board. It comprises a very interesting Report of the Board themselves; accompanied by the Report of Capt. Crozat, the Principal Engineer, and the Reports from the 27 Chartered Companies, to whose Capital Stock the Commonwealth had subscribed.—The Board estimate the probable *Receipts* for the present year, at $124,656 03

And the probable disbursements, at 98,073 83

Probable balance, on 1st Dec. 1830, 26,582 20

The Board sketches a very cheerful picture of the condition of the Fund for Internal Improvement, and the encouraging prospects it holds out upon this most interesting object of Internal Improvement. They state, that "The preceding Expose of the state of the Fund, is calculated to awaken new hopes in the friends of Internal Improvement, and to infuse additional confidence in the sufficiency of the Fund, for the accomplishment of the liberal and benign purposes of its Institution. The receipts during the past year, exceed those of the present year, by the sum of $6,581 55, and if the whole amount due, upon the 30th of November last, had then, as it has since, been paid into the Treasury, the excess would be $16,006 86.—These receipts, too, exceed the estimated probable amount, by $5,103 25. Every engagement has been met during the year, and a balance is remaining in the Treasury of $14,269 62. If, from this sum, there be subtracted the sum of $1,088 92, the deficit of the late Treasurer, and yet unaccounted for, the certain available balance, is 13,180 70. But, while the existing state of the Fund, notwithstanding the heavy embarrassments under which it is made to labour, is a source of so much gratification, the prospective estimates are still more so."

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That 20,000 copies of the amended Constitution be printed for distribution among the people of this Commonwealth, by the members of the General Assembly.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Rutherford, from the Committee to whom were referred the memorials of the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia, of the Bank of the Valley, and of the President, Directors and Stockholders of the North Western Bank of Virginia, praying a renewal of their respective charters; reported resolutions declaring all these memorials "reasonable."

Mr. Mason of F. presented a supplementary bill from the Committee of Courts of Justice, "Further to amend an act, entitled an act to organize a Convention"—which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, committed to the Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

[This bill provides the means for sifting the votes which are given for or against the Constitution, and makes precautions against any irregularities in the exercise of the new suffrage which is established. It commits the power of counting the votes and declaring the result to the Executive.—Should any doubt exist on comparing the votes, whether the majority is for or against the Constitution, the Governor is to announce the fact by proclamation, and the Legislature is to be forthwith summoned. This law supersedes the summer session of the Legislature, for putting the new government into operation, as was provided by the original Convention law. If a majority of the people should satify the Constitution, the election for Senators and Delegates is to take place on the respective court days in October next; and the new Legislature is to meet on the first Monday in December next, &c. &c.]

The House then adjourned till Monday 12 o'clock.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Courier of the 22d ult. contains a full report of the trial of Fisher and others, proprietors and publishers of the Morning Journal, for a libel on the Lord Chancellor.—They were found guilty. (The libel consisted in an assertion that the Lord Chancellor, in consideration of receiving £30,000 from Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, procured him to be appointed Solicitor General.)

The U. S. Gazette details another fatal instance of parental negligence: a mother leaving her child (aged about 2 years) alone in the house, for a short time, found on her return, that by approaching the hearth, its clothes had taken fire and were nearly burnt off. The poor child was so dreadfully injur[illegible] it should be impressed upon the minds of all who have the care of children, that when the principal articles of clothing are of *cotton*, there is no safety in leaving them *even for a moment*, by themselves, in any apartment where they can have access to a fire.

A lady in Montreal was lately most shockingly burnt, owing to the bed clothes taking fire. She had been reading in bed with a candle by her side, and fell asleep without extinguishing it. A little girl, not two years old, who was in bed with her, crept out as the fire approached her, and escaped uninjured. This practice of reading in bed is exceedingly dangerous, and not unfrequently attended by fatal consequences.

Ohio Canals.—The Commissioners of Canals in Ohio have made a report, by which it appears that 190 miles from the Lake at Cleaveland have been nearly completed—82 miles have already been navigated. The residue of the line, 119 miles, together with a feeder of 11 miles, is under contract, to be finished at different periods previous to the first of June, 1831.

The total cost of the Ohio Canal is estimated at 3,584,367 96; that of the Miami Canal at 759,666 48.

The tolls received on the northern section of the Ohio Canal, are estimated at $7,000,000.

And on the Miami Canal, at 20,941 dollars 36 cents.

The cost of repairs and additional work on the Miami Canal, during the year 1829, was 11,334 dollars 83 cts.

[*Balt. Gazette.*

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Times of the 21st inst. says: We expect in 1836, if we should live so long, to see gentlemen and ladies who had breakfasted in Baltimore, on the same day at evening, snugly sipping their tea in the cabin of a steamboat on the Ohio river.

Mr. Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, we are glad to learn, has so far recovered his strength since his arrival in this city on his way home, that he was able to leave this city yesterday for his residence in Loudoun county, Virginia.—[*Nat. Int. Jan.* 21.

Death of the Seneca Chief Red Jacket.—The Buffalo Journal informs us of the death, at his residence in the Indian village near that place, of the noted Seneca Chief, Sa-gu-yu-wha-ha, (*Keeper Awake,*) so long known to the whites by the appellation of *Red Jacket*, aged eighty years.

Receipt of a gentleman who cured himself of the Dyspepsia.—Last summer I was severely attacked by the scourge of every one who trifles with his stomach for the pleasure of gratifying his palate: when I found it absolutely necessary to change my manner of living entirely. Instead of remaining idle at my store or house, I obliged myself to get up every morning with the sun, and *exercise* myself in some way for at least *one hour* before breakfast, after having washed abundantly in *cold water*. I then ate *one* slice of a small loaf, with one cup of warmed milk, water and salt, after which I abstained from eating any thing more until dinner, which was ready about half past one o'clock—taking as much exercise as I could conveniently in the meantime. For dinner, I ate something of an opening nature, such as sago, rye and Indian or milk porridge, for a number of days in every week for a month or two, when I gradually left off my puddings and gruel, and was able to bear two or three *vegetables*, with a small piece of beefsteak or chicken. Fifteen minutes after dinner I commenced my afternoon exercise, which was a brisk walk for an hour or two, (which I consider the best exercise in use) or rode for a few miles on horseback (which is the next best, provided you can get a good trotting horse.) I never allowed myself to desire anything *more to eat after dinner* except half a slice of dry toast, with a cup of milk, water and sugar, until the next morning at breakfast; and following this plan up very strictly, I now enjoy an uninterrupted state of good health.

I forgot to mention I indulged myself in all kinds of fruit of an opening nature, such as pears, oranges, &c. about an hour before dinner, and drank *new* cider only with my dinner, and never wine.—[*Boston Palladium.*

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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Mr. Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, we are glad to learn, has so far recovered his strength since his arrival in this city on his way home, that he was able to leave this city yesterday for his residence in Loudoun county, Virginia.—[*Nat. Int. Jan.* 21.

Death of the Seneca Chief Red Jacket.—The Buffalo Journal informs us of the death, at his residence in the Indian village near that place, of the noted Seneca Chief, Sa-gu-yu-wha-ha, (*Keeper Awake,*) so long known to the whites by the appellation of *Red Jacket*, aged eighty years.

Receipt of a gentleman, who cured himself of the Dyspepsia.—Last summer I was severely attacked by the scourge of every one who trifles with his stomach for the pleasure of gratifying his palate: when I found it absolutely necessary to change my manner of living entirely. Instead of remaining idle at my store or house, I obliged myself to get up every morning with the sun, and *exercise* myself in some way for at least *one hour* before breakfast, after having washed abundantly in *cold water*. I then ate *one* slice of a small loaf, with one cup of warmed milk, water and salt, after which I abstained from eating any thing more until dinner, which was ready about half past one o'clock—taking as much exercise as I could conveniently in the meantime. For dinner, I ate something of an opening nature, such as sago, rye and Indian or milk porridge, for a number of days in every week for a month or two, when I gradually left off my puddings and gruel, and was able to bear two or three *vegetables*, with a small piece of beefsteak or chicken. Fifteen minutes after dinner I commenced my afternoon exercise, which was a brisk walk for an hour or two, (which I consider the best exercise in use) or rode for a few miles on horseback (which is the next best, provided you can get a good frotting horse.) I never allowed myself to desire any thing *more to eat after dinner* except half a slice of dry toast, with a cup of milk, water and sugar, until the next morning at breakfast; and following this plan up very strictly, I now enjoy an uninterrupted state of good health.

I forgot to mention I indulged myself in all kinds of fruit of an opening nature, such as pears, oranges, &c. about an hour before dinner, and drank *new* cider only with my dinner, and never wine.—[*Boston Palladium.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1830.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION!

A murder was perpetrated at Harpers Ferry on Friday last, which has thrown a gloom over the place, and created a greater sensation in our community, than any event which has occurred within our recollection. We venture to affirm that a more daring, deliberate and unprovoked homicide was never committed in this or any other country.—Thomas B. Dunn, Esq. Superintendent of the United States Armory, was shot through the heart, while sitting in his office in open day! It appeared, from the great size of the wound, and, that the murderer had placed the muzzle of the gun within a few inches of his victim. Instant death was the consequence. That an outrage so flagrant should have been committed at such an hour, in the broad glare of day-light, when the street was filled with persons pursuing their ordinary avocations, [illegible] it appears utterly incredible that the assassin could escape detection, exhibits a depravity of heart and a recklessness of purpose without parallel in civilized society. It seems not to have [illegible] the result of hidden excitement, but an absolute surrender to the dictates of a fiendish malignity.

The deed is rendered doubly appalling, by the fact, that it was committed within the hearing of Mrs. Dunn, who was confined to her room, opposite the superintendent's office, and who recognized, in the dread report [illegible] deprived her of a most devoted and beloved husband! Her agony of soul is intense; her claim to universal sympathy irresistible.

A coroner's inquest, held the same evening, returned a verdict of wilful and deliberate murder by Ebenezer Cox.

Cox is a young man who had worked in the armory, and had been discharged, before Mr Dunn came into office; and it is said that he made many unsuccessful applications to the Superintendent for employment. But we forbear at present to detail the circumstances which go to criminate him, not only because we have learned them imperfectly, but because they will be judicially investigated by an examining court to be held on Friday next; Cox having been arrested and committed to jail.

Mr. Dunn had been lately appointed, upon the resignation of Mr. Stubblefield, to the office of Superintendent, and was in the bloom of life and usefulness. He has left an interesting young family to lament his untimely and melancholy end.

The remains of Mr. Dunn were, on Sunday last, conveyed to Sharpsburg, followed by an immense concourse of sympathising friends, and interred with masonic honors.

The citizens of Harpers-Ferry held a meeting on Saturday evening, at Capt. Thompson's Hotel, and adopted resolutions expressive of their sincere condolence and deep affliction at the untimely event. It was also resolved to wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days. Mingled feelings, of horror at the bloody deed, and heart-felt sympathy with the immediate objects of the harrowing bereavement, pervade every bosom.

We give further extracts, to-day, from the newspapers of this State, upon the subject of [illegible] readers may observe the popular sentiment, so far as the press may be considered its index. For Mr Cooke's expositions, we need not ask an attentive perusal. The public will, we doubt not, calmly and candidly examine his views.

We believe we may safely aver, that the New Constitution, though by no means such as could have been desired, will, when tested with the old, receive the approbation of a large majority of the voters of our county.

The extension of suffrage by the New Constitution, is not so great as many may, at the first sight, have supposed; particularly among the class of house-keepers. Upon a close examination, it will be seen, that none but such house-keepers or heads of familes as have paid a *State tax*, (that is to say, upon carriages, slaves, horses, &c. &c.) will be allowed a voice in the adoption of the new Constitution, or in the choice of political servants under it.

It may not be amiss to mention, that the tax commonly denominated a *poll* tax, is wholly a *county* affair, and not revenue accruing to the *state*; and that the assessment or payment of such tax will not entitle any person to a vote.

We recommend a careful examination of that article, with a view to its perfect understanding before the election, as such an examination may prevent unpleasant disappointments at the polls. We shall take occasion to re-publish the clause relating to the exercise of suffrage.

A feeling of distrust has been excited amongst some of our citizens, in reference to the New Constitution, by the circumstance of that instrument meeting the support of nearly all the Eastern members, and the opposition of most of the Western delegation. But this feeling of jealousy should be banished, when it is recollected that the Eastern delegates, in giving it their sanction, were making (what they considered) the best of a bad bargain. They knew they must swallow the pill of reform, and they thought it was presented to them in the least objectionable shape possible. We should not, therefore, on this account, forego a *present certain good*, (which the new will present,) under the delusive hope of future contingent advantages from another Convention. A majority of the people will not, for many years to come, sanction the assemblage of another college of political physicians.

We learn, by the Baltimore American, that on the 22d ult. fifteen members of Congress left Washington after breakfast, and arrived in Baltimore in about five hours. After dinner, they, in company with some of the Directors of the Rail Road, took an excursion to the Carrollton Viaduct, at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. In the mean time a train of *four carriages* had been filled with passengers, the total number of whom, as nearly as could be ascertained, was little, if any, short of *one hundred and fifty!* This load, estimated to weigh, carriages and passengers, *fifteen tons*, was drawn by a *single horse*, at the rate of six miles an hour!

Sailing on Land!—Another experiment was made on the Rail-road yesterday, says the American, with the carriage propelled by a sail. The gentlemen who were seated in it, was Dr. Witt Clinton, Civil Engineer, of New York. The management of the sail during the excursion, was confided to a ship master of great experience, and on the return of the carriage before the wind, it was propelled at the astonishing rate of *full twenty miles an hour!* Although the brake was freely used, and an anchor was struck, the impetus was so great that the carriage could with difficulty be brought up.—[*Balt. Patriot of Jan.* 28.

Rail-Road from Jersey City to Washington.—We are credibly informed, says the Jersey City Gazette, that stock has been subscribed for a rail-road from Jersey City to Washington. Two public spirited gentlemen, who are likewise considerable capitalists, are said to be the prime movers and directors of this undertaking, which only waits the sanction of the legislature, to be prosecuted with vigor.

We observe, by the Baltimore papers, that several Members of Congress have visited that city on successive Saturdays, attracted by curiosity to see a sample of the Rail-Road, of which over a mile in length is completed, in that vicinity. Our friends at Baltimore may have the compliment returned, by paying us a visit in a month or so from this time, when we will shew them a beautiful piece of our Canal, into which the water is shortly to be let, in order that the river navigation (which has been suspended for some time during the work) may be resumed. We do not know the exact length of it, but it is the piece from the dam above the Little Falls to the site of the locks of the old Potomac Company's Canal.

We are glad to hear, by the way, from one of the Directors of the Canal Company, who has just returned from a ride *on the line*, that the work is going on briskly, efficiently, and upon the whole, very satisfactorily, especially in the sections of difficult work near the Great Falls of Potomac.

[*Nat. Intel. Jan.* 26.

The Tariff.—Contrary to the indications hitherto held out by the proceedings in Congress, it appears that the subject of a revision of the Tariff will be seriously agitated at the present session of Congress. A bill for that purpose has been reported in the Senate, by Gen. Smith, the chairman of the committee of finance, of a very important character, if it is likely to pass, of which likelihood we can form no opinion. The bill proposes to modify, from and after the 30th day of June next, the duties on Iron, in bolts, Hemp, Molasses, Sail-duck, Manufactures of Wool, all Cotton Cloths whatsoever, Wool unmanufactured, Clothing ready made, Cotton bagging, Coffee, Teas, Woollen carpeting, Shot, Flax, Salt, and some other articles.—It proposes to abolish, from and after the passing of the act, all duties on Iron, in bars, prepared for Railways; and, from and after the 30th day of June, 1832, to admit, *free of duty*, Wines of all kinds, Teas of all kinds, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, various Fruits, Silks, China, Laces, Tin, Salt, Canton Crapes, Linen Cambrics, Lawns, Gauze, and a variety of other articles.

This bill proposes measures of the deepest consequence; and, if seriously acted upon, will lead to great debates.

[*Nat. Int.*

The Salem Gazette cautions the public against the careless or imprudent use of charcoal in close rooms. A man in that town a few days since was nearly suffocated by the deleterious coal vapour; and a short time previously the pupils in the High School were so affected by it as to be quite stupified. When the the door of the school rooms was opened, (which by a fortunate accident was done before much time elapsed,) some of them were unable to stand; and others reeled to and fro like drunken men. Fresh air and proper attention soon recovered them.—But a little longer, and it would have been too late.

Richard Rush, Esq. has arrived in the packet ship Canada, at New York. He is now in Washington.

A most atrocious and daring attempt was made, yesterday morning, to rob the early Union Line Stage from Baltimore for this city. A little before day-break, the Stage was beset, on the road, between Baltimore and the first turnpike gate, by six ruffians, who attempted to stop the horses, and in the attempt fired two pistols, by one of which the driver was shot in the thigh, whilst the bullet from the other passed near his head. With courage and firmness, however, he maintained his seat, kept the horses at speed, until he reached the turnpike gate, leaving the villains behind, the passengers not being aware of his situation till some time after he received the wound.

[*Nat. Int. Jan.* 23.

Attempt at assassination.—A most daring attempt at assassination was made in Baltimore, on Friday evening the 22d ult., upon one of the deputy keepers of the Maryland Penitentiary. He was approached by two persons as he came up to the gate from the vacant ground in front of the buildings, one of whom advanced within eight or ten feet of the keeper and discharged a pistol, the ball of which passed through the top of his hat less than an inch above the top of his head. A reward of *five hundred dollars* is offered for their detection.—[*Fred. Citizen.*

BALTIMORE, JAN. 26.

Murder.—A murder of a most atrocious character was perpetrated on Thursday night last, on the Frederick road, on the body of negro *Harry*, formerly the slave of George Howard, Esq. of Elkridge. *Harry* was seen at about 7 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, at Stone's Tavern, about three miles on the Frederick road, on his way to Capt. Deshon's, where he had lived for some time past. His body was found on Friday morning, about three hundred yards above Stone's Tavern, nearly stripped of its clothing; his shirt much torn and bloody, and pantaloons, old hat and shoes, were the only articles left. A short distance from the body, two shirts marked with blood were discovered, one under a stone and the other under a bush—both were filthy with vermin, and it is supposed they were the property of the murderer or murderers of Harry. Three men and a woman, in filthy clothing, and intoxicated, were seen passing Catonsville, on the Frederick road, above the place where the murder was committed, begging in a rude manner from all they met, and insulting those who refused to give them any thing. The woman carried a tin coffee pot with whiskey in it. As these people were passing in the direction of the place where the murder was committed, in connexion with the other circumstances mentioned, a strong suspicion rests on them.

So open and daring an outrage certainly calls for serious investigation—it is the case of negro Harry now, but it may be the case of one of our most valuable citizens. Upon a proper exhibition of the facts, we think it presents a proper case for the interference of the Executive of the State.

We are authorized to offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above inhuman murder.—[*Chronicle.*

BALTIMORE, JAN. 27.

Our readers will no doubt be much gratified to learn that the persons supposed to have been concerned in the attempt to rob the Washington stage on Monday morning last, have been apprehended. The circumstances, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows. On Monday, a man was arrested near the city on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, last week, of Mr. George Howard's negro man. Upon being taken before a justice of the peace, he denied the charge, and alledged his ability to prove an *alibi* by three persons who were then in the city. He was accordingly permitted to go in search of them, under charge of constables, whom he led to a house in Ruxton Lane. Two men having been pointed out as those who could furnish the desired proof, they were taken before the magistrate. In the course of a minute investigation, one of these men was discovered to be *Abraham Poteet*, a most desperate offender against the laws, who had made his escape from the Maryland Penitentiary on the 20th June last, by forcing himself through an aperture in the wall of his cell of only nine inches square. In searching his person a pair of first rate pistols was found on him. From the character of this man there is strong ground for suspicion that it was he who fired at the deputy keeper of the Penitentiary on Friday night last, and that he was one of the persons who fired at and wounded the driver of the Washington stage on Monday morning. He was immediately taken to the Penitentiary. The person first arrested, and the man summoned by him, have both been placed in safe keeping.

Since writing the foregoing, a fourth person has been arrested by Mr. Jeffries, one of the police officers. Upon being seized, he immediately produced a pistol, which was with some difficulty taken from him. We are informed by an officer who assisted in their arrest, that one of them has made a full confession, in which he implicates all the rest, and confirms the above suspicions.—[*American.*

SUPREME COURT U. S.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, having moved the Court, in pursuance of the 4th resolve contained in the subjoined proceedings of the bar and officers of this Court, to have said proceedings entered on the records of this Court, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall remarked as follows, viz:

The sentiments of respect and affection, which the gentlemen of the bar and the officers of the Court have expressed for the loss of our deceased brother, are most grateful to me, and I can say, with confidence, to all my brethren. No man knew his worth better, or deplores his death more than myself; and this sentiment, I am certain, is common to his former associates. I am very sure, I may say for my brethren as well as for myself, that the application is most gratifying to us all; and that, in ordering the resolution to be entered on the minutes of our proceedings, we indulge our own feelings not less than the feelings of those who make the application. Accordingly, it is considered and ordered by this Court, that the said proceedings of the bar and officers be entered upon the minutes; which proceedings are as follow, viz:

At a meeting of the gentlemen of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the officers of the Court, at the Court Room, in the Capitol, on Saturday, January 23d, 1830, Mr. Wirt, in the absence of the Attorney General of the United States, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. [illegible] secretary.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr Webster, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bar and officers of this Court feel, with deep sensibility, the loss which the Court and the community have sustained in the death of the late Hon. Bushrod Washington, Senior Associate Justice of the Court.

Resolved, That we cherish the highest respect for the professional learning of the deceased, for the purity and uprightness of his official character, and for the amiable and excellent qualities belonging to him as a man.

Resolved, That to testify these sentiments, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the residue of the term.

Resolved, That the Attorney General do move the Court that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of their proceedings.

Among the resolutions adopted at the late meeting of the American Colonization Society, was the following, moved by Geo. Walter Jones:

Resolved, That this Society entertain a deep sense of the loss which it has sustained by the decease of its venerable President, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, and that it will cherish an affectionate remembrance of his intellectual and moral worth.

Snag Breaker.—Capt. Shreve has been engaged, under a contract with the government, in clearing the current of the Mississippi of snags. He operates with a steam boat built for the purpose. The boat is double, having a large piece of timber, faced with iron, fastened to the two bows. This machine is made to strike the largest snags with such force as invariably breaks them off. Three hundred miles of the Mississippi are said to have been rendered "as harmless as a mill pond."

[*Wheeling Compiler.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD,

For a Mail Robber.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to offer a reward of 50 dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the robber who, about sunrise on the morning of the 31st of December, (the morning being dark and foggy,) as the mail carrier was passing a large tree in the woods, near the post road from Warrenton to Dumfries, knocked him off his horse, and carried off the United States' Mail entrusted to him, which Mail, nor any part thereof, has as yet been recovered.

WM. MURRAY, P. M.

Warrenton, Jan 23, 1830.

The Austrian papers allege that the political affairs of Greece are about to be settled. The terms will not be promulgated until they have been submitted to the Sultan, and obtained his sanction, which is confidently anticipated.

The Caledonian Mercury says:—We learn, on authority which never yet deceived us, that Prince Leopold is the person who unites the greatest chances in favor of being appointed to the sovereignty of Greece. He is supported both by England and France, and not opposed by Russia. His English pension will enable him to acquire that influence among a poor and needy people, which will be necessary to conciliate their dispositions in the commencement.

Debates of the Convention.—We shall publish early in the Spring, our volume of the Debates of the Convention—We have struck off nearly 200 pages, 8vo. close print—and it will probably make at least 600 pages.—We hope it will prove a valuable offering to the public, as well from the ability with which the fundamental principles are discussed, as the eloquence which it displays. We throw this hasty line into our columns, to gratify the curiosity of the public. The demand for the work is great, and the subscription is nearly, if not quite, equal to the impression of 2500 copies which we are striking off.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.

Flour from wagons	4 25
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Corn	38 a 00
Rye	46 a 48
Whiskey	0 19 a 22
Clover Seed	4 12 a 5 00
Flax seed	1 06 a 1 12
Timothy seed	2 50

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 27.

Flour (new)	4 15 a 0 00
Wheat	0 70 a 0 85
Corn	0 32 a 0 34
Rye	0 40 a 0 45
Timothy Seed	1 50 a 0 00
Whiskey	0 24 a 0 25
Bacon	7 00 a 7 50

The Second Methodist Episcopal congregation in Albany, of which the Rev. Mr. Matthias is pastor, have purchased the 'Albany Circus,' which is to be fitted up for divine service immediately.

Rules for the Weather.—A wet summer is always followed by a frosty winter, but it happens occasionally that the cold extends no farther. Two remarkable instances of this occurred in 1807-8 and 1813-14. With these exceptions every frosty winter has been followed by a cold summer. The true cause of cold, or rather the direct cause, is to be found in the winter excess of west wind, every winter with excess of west wind being followed by a cold summer; and if there is no cold before, or during a first excess, then a second excess of west wind in winter occasions a still colder summer than the first. It also appears, by repeated experience, that cold does not extend to more than two years, at a time. Again, if the winter excess of the east wind be great, in the first instance, the winters will be mild, and followed by mild summers; while the summer excess of east winds is itself, in the first instance, always mild; but uniformly followed by cold winters and cold summers, which continue, more or less, for one or two years, according to circumstances.

[*Magazine of Natural History.*

Extraordinary Recovery of Sight.—A man named Thomas Wilson, living in Langholm, Near Dumfries, who had been stone blind for sixteen years, was, on the 28th ult. siezed with a violent pain in his head and temples, accompanied by a copious discharge from the eyes; but, at the end of two days, the pain and running both ceased, and the film was gradually removed that had so long shut out the external world. The man who has thus so extraordinarily recovered his sight is 72 years of age.—[*Liv. Albion.*

He who would mount in the world, should imitate a man climbing up a ladder. He should look up. They who look down, get dizzy and fall; and the danger of this is always greater, the higher they have climbed.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, Mr. Thornton C. Dunham, merchant, to Miss Louisa Worley, daughter of Mr. Joseph Worley, all of Shepherdstown.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Mr Paul B. Washburn of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robert [illegible], of Warren.

At Martinsburg, on Thursday last, Mr. Wm. S. Morrison of Williams Port, Md. to Miss Virginia H. Baker, of the former place.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

THE County Court of Jefferson, at its last Term, made the following order:

"Ordered, that notice be given in the Free Press, that the Court will, at the February Court next, dispose of all cases on the monthly Docket, ready for trial."

A Copy.—Teste,

Feb. 3. S. J. CRAMER, c. c.

ADJOURNED SESSION

OF JEFFERSON SUPERIOR COURT

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned session of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Jefferson, will be held by the Hon. Richard E. Parker, to commence on Tuesday the 9th day of February next.

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

Jan. 27, 1830.

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 Beckham and others against Margaret L. Bonnet 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.

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.

TIMOTHY HERINGTON.

Feb. 3, 1830.—3t.

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.—w3M.

Valuable Land for Rent.

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 393 Acres, 2 r. 34 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.

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.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES,

Feb. 3, 1830.

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore*, January 27th, 1830.

REPORT OF THE DRAWING of the *Maryland State Lottery*, No. 1, for 1830.

7963 (odd number) the capital prize,	$8,000
4480 a prize of	1,000
2548 a prize of	500
4394 a prize of	400
247, prizes of	200
799, 2269, 4030, 5006, 5667, 296, 1819, 1112, 3170, 3492, 4068, 4478, 6549, 7322, 7833, prizes of	100
20 prizes of $20; 100 of $8; 100 of $5; and 5000 prizes of $4 each.	50

NO. 7963, (AN ODD NUMBER,) having drawn the capital of Eight Thousand Dollars, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the *Odd Numbers*, being those ending with either

1 3 5 7 OR 9

are each entitled to a prize of Four Dollars, and in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

☞ The holders of the prizes are respectfully requested to present them for payment, as soon as it may suit their convenience.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

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		32,000 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.

PUBLIC SALE,

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

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

SAMUEL M'PHERSON,
Adm'r for the estate of John A. M'Pherson.

Jan. 27, 1830.

BLANK DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

AMUSEMENT.

From the Liverpool Courier, December 16.

QUADRILLING.

At the London Court of Requests, last week, Mr. Nicholas Tubbs appeared before the commissioners upon a summons to show cause why he refused or neglected to pay the sum of 1l. 17s. 6d., being the balance of an account alleged to be due from him to Miss Julia Slattery, of which account the following is a true copy, as it was handed into court on behalf of the plaintiff:

"Mr. Tubbs toe Miss Slattery.
1829 Jenwary toe Joon six munth
in Struction toe Miss Tubbs 6 0 0
Dedukt cash and od thing 4 2 0

balans still doo 1 17 6

The court taking the singular orthography of Miss Slattery's account into its consideration, asked her what kind of 'instruction' she had given Miss Tubbs?

'Oh dear!, said Miss Slattery—'*finishing* instruction of course. I am peculiar sorry to say that Miss Tubb's education had been neglected shamful through the perspicuity of her father, Mr. Tubbs here, and by her mama's desire I gave her the *coo de grace*.'

The Court—That was *finishing* her with a vengeance! You dont mean to say you killed her.

'Heavens above! what an orrible idea!' shrieked Miss Slattery. '*Me* kill her! Oh dear! No indeed, I never *gesticulated* such a thing.'

The Court—Then what did you mean, Madam, by saying you had given her the *coup de grace?*

'Why, of course, I gave her the grace!' replied Miss Slattery. 'All the grace she has, she got from me; for Miss Tubbs, poor thing! had been so shameful put about that she noo nothing. But by my superior intuitions, and being herself extreme seditious in learning, she is now fit for any company; for I have gave her a grace in the bearing herself in the *ke-drille;* (query *quadrille?*) and in the *resusciation* of her *fingerings* and in'—

The Court—Well, Mr. Tubbs, you hear what the lady says—and perhaps you understand her better than we do. What have you to say why we should not order you to pay her claim?

Mr. Tubbs—Why, I've got to say as this. Who employed she to be meddling and making with my darter?

Miss Slattery—Who *employed* me; I was not emploied—I was *engaged*, Tubbs; and as I was engaged by your wife, who has more sense in her thumbnail than you have in your whole body, Tubbs!

Mr. Tubbs—Very good, and now your worships I'll just take and tell you all about it. My wife says to me, Tubbs, says she, what do you think? I don't know, says I. Why, says she, there's a nice old lady up in Mrs. Davis's two pair front, wot's took a notion to our Bridget—that's my darter, your worships. Well, says I, and what of that? for I keeps a *cool shed*, your worships, and does a trifle in salt fish and green grocery besides. Why, says my wife, says she, you know, Tubbs, Bridget's a big wench now; and if you'll let the old lady finish her up a bit in dancing and pannyforting, she'll take it out in coals and weigytybles; says my wife to me—just so. And with that, I says to my wife, says I,—Shut your patatoe trap, Mrs. Tubbs, says I, and you mind your business, and let Bridget mind the shop; for I'll have no such tithery humming and gallivanting. I can and do assure you, Mrs. Tubbs, says I.

No, but Tubbs, says she. Don't Tubbs me, says I; I'll have no more words about it—and with that I thought it were all dropped; till one morning as I were getting out of bed, I sees my wife's pocket hanging out from under her end of the bolster, and out of the slit of the pocket this here note were sticking:—[Note handed into court and read by the clerk:] 'Miss J. Slattery's compliments to Mrs. and Miss Tubbses, and requests the honor of their company to a *quadrill party* on Friday evening.'

Mr. Tubbs, in continuance—Blow me! your worships, if you might'nt have knocked me down with a feather, you might indeed. So I crumples up the note, and I drops it into my wife's mouth—for she had got an ugly knack of sleeping with her mouth wide open, you'll understand; and I whips on my things, and down stairs I creeps, leaving her fast asleep with the note in her mouth; and off I goes to market to buy my green stuff and six sacks of white-eye potatoes—

Here the Court cut short Mr. Tubbs's narrative by peremptorily ordering him to state why he objected to pay.

'Why, because I laid a *nemburgo* upon it!' replied Mr. Tubbs. 'I sent her word time after time, if she quadrilled my Bridget, I would'nt be answerable; I quarrelled with Mrs. Tubbs; and I, were everlasting blowing up Bridget. But what can one do agen three women? It were all of no use; say what I would, do what I could, my coals, cash, and turnips were *clandestineated* out of my house to pay for the *quadrilling* and I verily believe they'd have drilled me into a *quod*, if I had not put a stop to it by packing Bridget off to her uncle's at Northampton.'

Evidence was then called to prove that he had repeatedly given Miss Slattery notice that he would not be answerable; and of course she was nonsuited.

An Answer.—A pedagogue, in Berkshire, not long since, inquired of a boy, 'what part of speech is Oh, and Ah! or, 'what is an interjection?' The lad not knowing, the knight of the rod attempted to illustrate by again asking, 'what should you say if a man seized you violently by the arm?' 'Why I should tell him to let me alone, tarnation quick!'

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE reasons to believe that efforts have been made for some time past, to destroy my character and particularly my reputation as a miller. Among many base and foul slanders that have been put into circulation, well calculated (if believed) to effect that object, is one but recently made known to me, but which, it appears, has been secretly circulated through the county since last November and before that too; and most industriously circulated too, just at the season of the year when my friends and customers might be expected to renew their engagements with me for the current year. The nature and character of that calumny will appear by a perusal of the subjoined certificates; and I will barely remark to those who do not know Mr. Thomas Cockrell, that no one surpasses him for sterling integrity; and that the same remark will apply with equal truth to Mr. Austin.

The slander alluded to, and disclosed by these certificates, is incredible. No unprejudiced mind can believe, that the intelligent Farmers of Jefferson, and the adjoining counties, would not detect me, or any other miller, in defrauding them out of three bushels in every load of sixty-five bushels of Wheat, by any device whatever. I make this statement in discharge of what I conceive to be due to the public, to myself, and above all, to my posterity.

DANIEL SNYDER.

Jefferson county, Va. Jan. 20.

I, Thomas Cockrell, of the county of Jefferson and commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby most solemnly certify, that a young man of the county and commonwealth aforesaid, known by the name of Joseph S. Clayton, came to my house some time about the 1st of November last, on some business for Mr. John Myers of this county, who at that time was his employer, when in a voluntary conversation (on his part) he enquired of me how Newcomer and Snyder were getting along, and asked particularly how Snyder's Flour passed the inspection. I told him that I could not say as I had not boat for Mr Snyder, but I believed it passed as well as Newcomer's. He then observed that he believed Snyder was making more money than any other miller in the county; and it was in this way: That he had a secret weight of fourteen pounds attached to his wheat scales, in his river mill, by which operation he produced a clear gain of that much wheat in each and every draught he received in the mill. Clayton also took particular pains to explain to me the manner in which the weight was made to operate, and said that it was attached to the bottom of the scale (holding the weight) by a strap or string which passed through the floor into the wheat sink, which concealed it from public view. He further stated that he knew it to be the case during his stay with the said Snyder as an assistant miller in the said mill, and when he quit that he left it in the same way.

I must here acknowledge that I was greatly surprised on hearing this tale, as it differs so much from the general character of Mr. Snyder, and without any hesitation I pronounced the assertion false, and believed it as such, not only from the character of Mr Snyder, but the inconsistency of the tale within itself, for it is impossible, and out of all reason, that such could be the case without being detected; and I firmly believe that the said Clayton propagated it from some prejudice which he owed to Mr Snyder. It however happened, that in a short time after Clayton told me, I was in company with several persons, when I mentioned what I had heard, which I done in order that it could be communicated to Mr. Snyder, as soon as possible, as I myself thought the task a very delicate one, and knowing Mr. Snyder had many friends, I thought it my duty to have it communicated as soon as possible. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1830.

THOMAS COCKRELL.

Teste—DAVID H. SNYDER.

MARTINSBURG, DECEMBER 21ST, 1829.

I, Levi Austin, Jr. of Berkeley county, Virginia, do hereby certify, that I have lived with Daniel Snyder of Jefferson county and State aforesaid, in the capacity of a miller, at three different times since the year 1821; the whole of which time amounts to upwards of two years, part of which time I was employed in his Charlestown mill, and the balance of the time in his river mill, and during my stay with the said Snyder, I further certify that I never in my life, neither before nor since I left him, have seen any man who conducts his mill with more honesty, integrity, and justice to his customers, than the said Snyder does—Moreover, his orders to his millers have always been to do justice to his customers in every instance; and I firmly believe his principle an honest and just one beyond all doubt. In the summer of 1828, I was employed by the said Snyder to render services in his river mill for one year. I accordingly commenced in July, but after the lapse of two months or upwards, I was taken sick and had to quit work, for which I was truly sorry, as I done nothing more for several months. During my stay at this time with the said Snyder, he had employed a certain Joseph S Clayton of Jefferson county, as an assistant miller in the said mill. His stay was about two months, as I suppose, he having quit Mr. Snyder a few days before I did. Since we quit, it appears that the said Joseph S. Clayton has made assertions to the public respecting the dishonesty of the said Snyder, in these words: That he, the said Snyder, had (during our stay with him) a secret weight of fourteen pounds attached to his Wheat scales, by which operation he was cheating and robbing his customers of that much weight of Wheat in each draught received in the said mill, which assertion, if made by the said Joseph S Clayton, or any other person or persons whatsoever, I hereby pronounce a base and malicious lie, without the slightest foundation for the propagation of the same. Given under my hand the day and year first aforesaid.

LEVI AUSTIN.

Berkeley County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Johnston Magowen, one of the Justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, in the commonwealth of Virginia, the above named Levi Austin, and made oath that the foregoing writing, purporting to be a certificate, and signed by him, is true in each and every part thereof, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1829.

JOHNSTON MAGOWEN.

BULLSKIN, DEC. 11, 1829

I, Joseph S. Clayton, do certify, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, that I have never made any statement or statements, either directly or indirectly, to any person or persons, respecting a secret weight being attached to the wheat scales in Mr Daniel Snyder's river mill, of fourteen pounds or any other weight by which operation said Snyder was robbing his customers of that much weight of wheat in each draught received in said mill; and I do hereby further certify that I lived with the said Daniel Snyder, in the capacity of an assistant miller in said river mill, for about two months in the year 1828, during the busy part of the season for receiving wheat. During my stay with said Snyder, I frequently received and weighed wheat for his customers, and do most solemnly state that all the weighing operations both as to wheat or any thing else, was at all times perfectly fair and honorable; and I do hereby pronounce any statement to the contrary, a base and malicious lie, without the slightest foundation for the propagation of any such statement; and I do hereby further certify, that I never had any conversation with Thomas Cockrell of this county, respecting the honesty or dishonesty of said Snyder; but in a conversation with said Cockrell he informed me that he had understood that said Snyder had some such secret weight attached to his wheat scales.

JOSEPH S. CLAYTON.

The above statement was made in presence of

John Myers.
Wm Cleveland, and
David H. Snyder.

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 further 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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,
Carpetting, 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 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.

STRAY FILLY.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars will be given by the subscriber, for restoring to him a filly which strayed from his farm about the first of June last. The filly is a bright bay, without any white or mark recollected. She was two years old in October last, and is rather delicately formed.

D. H. ALLEN.

Clifton, 4 miles from Battletown,
January 13, 1830.—4t.

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.

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. 1, 1829.

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 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 Corner," that they can now supply themselves with real good bargains. We have received within the last few days, and shall continue to receive, considerable accessions to our former very extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. The stock now on hand is very extensive, embracing every article in general use, for the present or approaching season; we therefore respectfully invite all who may be desirous of getting Goods cheaper than they have been in the habit of paying for them in this section of country, to call at CHEAPSIDE, where they shall be supplied with Goods so very low, as to astonish the most credulous.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 16.

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.

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.

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 labor 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.

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

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.

WANTED,

20,000 Pounds Clean Linen Rags, for which Goods at cash price will be given

J. L. RUSSELL & CO.
Market Square, Harpers-Ferry

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 23, 1829.

CHEAP CARPETING,

FOR sale by

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Jan. 6, 1830.

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.

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.

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.

3d. Schirrus or Glandular 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 a 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 physicians, 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 HERBERT, 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.

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.

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