

Virginia Free Press

AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1830.

NO. 46.

GARLAND.
subscriptions which dropping in for the necessary to state, that has been suspended just. It will, per some future day, up enlarged scale. In tor returns his grate for the friendly re- work during its brief

3d volume, (bound,) (in sheets,) for sale at Press.

Yarn.
of Alexandria, they manufacture Oct- from \$10 to 20, which ton, and warranted to quality. They have agents for sel- who have on hand and expect to ply, which will be sold price, and if not ap-

GOODS.
now receiving a fresh

Goods.
of fancy and use- sold on such terms. It is in the pub- insurance, that desired, either as to quality SAMUEL GIBSON. 14, 1829.

NOTICE.
Notes at the sale of John Hains' heirs, as payment be made this date, and will be set to persons. *John Hains, John Hains, GUARDIANS.*

WANTED.
hands are wanted in- KANSAS. Apply to the subscri- *William Shirley.*

Look Out!
notice, that Mr. NEAT, inded our agent to pre- and is fully authorized as may be necessary to justice. *IRSON & BRIEN. Dec. 30, 1829.*

AUCTION.
will offer, on Saturday, at public auction, the following articles, to the mer- customers and friends supply themselves. A given on all sums above for that sum, the cash entry will be required. *W. A. LEWRIGHT. Dec. 30, 1829.*

For Sale.
rights to a portion of a King Materials, perfect the following: *English, G. Primer, lines Pica, 8 lines, 6 small fonts of Orna- all necessary articles, and Job Office. and Super-Royal. Have articles were pur- of putting a paper was subsequently stan- of an establishment, should make early will be sold a great bar- *W. A. VIOLETT. Dec. 30.**

AN.
very rare, at reduced and well selected assort- sisting in part of a rich Plum, *Charles Harper. Dec. 29, 1829.*

LUM SALT.
have just received their round Alum and Liver- which they invite the at- *W. RUSSELL & CO. Dec. 28.*

COAL.
a quantity of STONE all at cheap. *HARRIS HARPER. Dec. 28, 1829.*

PRESS.
WEEKLY, BY DAUGHERTY. TIONS. published weekly, at S & FIFTY CTS. NUN, advance, but Two Dollars as payment in full, if should payment be the end of the year, be invariably charged, inserted at the rate of \$1 per first insertion, and square for each sub-

Advertisements presented for in- almost forbidden, and unless special directions addressed to the

POETICAL.
THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.
BY THOMAS HAYES BATES.
To take a last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the Brook:
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear,
And the Soldier leant upon his sword,
And wiped away a tear.
Beside the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees;
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
And breathed a prayer for him,
A prayer he could not hear,
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.
He turned and left the spot,
Oh! do not deem him weak:
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go, watch the foremost rank,
In danger's dark career,
Be sure the hand most potent there
Has wiped away a tear.

MISCELLANEOUS.
YANKEE ENTERPRISE.
The inhabitants of New England are proverbial for untiring and successful enterprise. They are frightened at no rival—stopped by no obstacle—subdued by no competition. Wherever interest calls them, upon land or water, under a zone torrid or frozen, there do they go, with a determination to be successful, if success be possible. Nor is the spirit which influenced them crushed at a failure—it may be bent but it is not broken, if unsuccessful, they look for a cause, and try again, adding perseverance to the attempt.
What people are the most often to be met with on the fishing ground?—The yankees. What people in the Pacific, in pursuit of oil or furs?—The yankees. Who is he, who barter lumber and onions, with the West Indian, beads and red cloth with the Otahaitian, rank oil with the Hollander, corn with the Greek, rum, tobacco, snuff, and cast iron muskets with the Africans, cotton with the English and French, pickled fish with the Russians and Dances, flour with the South American, opium with the Chinese, and dry knocks with the Algerine? Why, the yankee. If a freight is to be carried from one foreign port to another, who takes it for a farthing less in a pound than any other man? Why, Jonathan is there, his coat is off, he is ready for a job, and his ship for a freight; so he whisks it up and is off, before the Frenchman can make a bow to the shallop, or John Bull finish his roast beef. He is every where if a prospect of hard labor is no task for him, if money is to be found at the close. What long legged brig is that? said the Captain of an English merchant man, who was entering the port of Leghorn, as he peeped over the taffrail and beheld a vessel which have in sight some twelve hours before, now close on board of him. "I don't know," replied the mate, "but the fellow must be crazy—who'd ever think of putting cloth on topkick spars with this breeze—studding sails fore and aft?" "What brig is that?" shouted the captain through his speaking trumpet. "Ten Sisters of Dennis, Shubo Nickerson's master." "Where the deuce is Dennis?" "Oh, down east." "What cargo?" "Lumber and stone ware." "Now, who but an infernal yankee would think of bringing stone ware to Leghorn," muttered the Captain as he threw down his trumpet. "And sure enough, who but a yankee would think of it. Yet these eastern vessels poke their bowsprits into almost every port in the known world, with an outward cargo that costs them nothing but the demolition of their own forests, and a freight home that builds towns and cities where those forests grew. With truth they may be called the most enterprising people. The state of Maine has, for the last fifteen years, carried on a trade with the Spanish West India Islands, to a greater extent than any nation in the world; and during the last five years, exchanged a cargo of lumber for a cargo of molasses, without the aid of a single dollar in cash. They have crossed every ocean—traversed every sea—visited every people in search of a market. And during the war their sailors were the best that could be found in the American navy. Educated in the school which is taught upon the Banks of Newfoundland, where the first lesson taught is to learn to fish three months without the value of a dry jacket, they were appalled by no danger, subdued by no hardships, intimidated by no foe, and after seeing many a brush upon the Atlantic they took their tacks on board, crossed the country to the lakes, gave Perry and M'Donough a lift, and then returned to their homes again to peddle lumber and fish and become wealthy.

TOM PAINE.
Extract from the Notes of an Observer.
When Paine had fallen into disgrace, he was visited by a number of respectable of his friends on account of his drunken habits, he boarded in the house of one William C., a farmer. This C. and I being acquainted, I had free access to his house and frequently called to converse with Tom Paine. One evening he related the following anecdote.
During the slaughter of Robespierre, when every republican that the monster could get in his power was beheaded, Paine was cast into prison, and his name was on the list with fifteen thousand others ordered for execution next morning. It was customary for the tribunal to go round the cells at night, and put a cross with chalk on the back of the door of each of the prisoners as were ordered for the scaffold in the morning. When the executioner came with his guard to remove the victims, wherever a chalking was found, the inmate of the cell was taken forth and executed.
In these horrible shambles there was a long gallery, having a row of cells on each side. The passage was secured at each end, but the doors of the cells were left open, and sometimes the prisoners stepped into the rooms of one another for company. It happened, on the night preceding the day appointed for the doom of Paine, that he had gone to his neighbour's cell, leaving his door open with its back to the wall. Just then the chalker came past, and being probably drunk, crossed the inside of the cell door.
Next morning, when the guard came with an order to bring out the twenty victims, and finding only nineteen chalks, Paine being in bed and his door shut, they took a prisoner from the further end of the gallery, and thus made up the requisite number.
About forty-eight hours after this atrocious deed, Robespierre was overthrown, and his own head chopped off, so that Paine was set at liberty, and made the best of his way to New York. I asked him what he thought of his almost miraculous escape. He said the FATES had not ordained he was to die. Says I, "Mr. Paine, I'll tell you what—I think you have written and spoken much against what we call the religion of the bible; you have highly extolled the perfectibility of human reason when left to its own guidance, unshackled by priestcraft and superstition. The God, in whom you live, move, and have your being, has spared your life that you might give to the world a living comment on your doctrine. What would have happened if you sit, in an obscure and comfortless dwelling, stifled with snuff and stupified with brandy;—you, who were once the companion of Washington, of Jay, and of Hamilton. Every good man has deserted you; and even Deists, that have any regard for decency cross the street to avoid you."
He was then the most disgusting human being that could any where be met with. Intemperance had bloated his countenance beyond description. A few of his disciples, who stuck to him through good repute and bad reports, to hide him from the abhorrence of mankind, had him conveyed to N. Rochelle, where they supplied him with brandy until it burned up his liver. But this man, heavily as he was in appearance, and dreadful in principle, still retained something of humanity with the depravity of heart, like the gem in the head of the odious toad. The man who suffered in his stead left a widow, with two young children, in poor circumstances. Paine brought them all with him to New York, supplied them while he lived, and left them the most part of his property when he died. The widow and children lived in apartments in the city by themselves, I saw them often, but never saw Paine in their company; and I am well assured, and believe, that his conduct towards them was disinterested and honorable. [Blackwood's Magazine.]

NEW CURE FOR LOVE.—A romantic incident occurred in one of the Islands of Scotland, which became the subject of judicial investigation. A ploughman became very deeply enamored with the charms of a milkmaid, of a coarse rosy and fair daughter of a wealthy farmer. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a strong cord, went out to the barn, and tied all the cows tails together.
No religion ever appeared in the world whose natural tendency was so much directed to promote the peace and happiness of mankind as Christianity. [Bolingbroke's Essay.]

ANECDOTE.—M. Lavoisier relates the following interesting anecdote in his history of Lavoisier in America:
"I happened to be on board the steamer, to be in the steamboat that piles between New York and New Brunswick, along with Mr. Adams, when the latter was President of the U. States. The President sat, undisturbed, at the foot of the breakfast table, eating with keen appetite of the good things common to all. At the other end was a British Colonel, who was dining with our friends as many European travelers do, that the Americans, in spite of their republican institutions, are essentially aristocratic in their habits."
"What person do you suppose that he was, down next to the Captain, said a neighbor to the Colonel. "I don't know," replied the other, "he is like the rest, and seems to be making a pretty hearty meal." But I can tell you, continued the questioner, "that's the President of the United States—go and talk with him after he is done." The officer, who had landed only five days before at New York, looked confounded, rose, and went near to the President's chair, with a countenance of mingled surprise and curiosity, which amused his first auditors; and he felt still less inclined to insist on American aristocracy, after he learned that the Captain himself was unaware of the presence of Mr. Adams.
How strikingly characteristic is this anecdote of the genuine republican simplicity of the good, and patriotic John Quincy Adams. [Prov. Jour.]

ASKING A SMALL FAVOR.—A few days since, as one of the eastern steamboats was about leaving the wharf, a passenger was asked to take charge of a letter to a friend in Boston. He did so, very readily, and, after having in like favour, to ask, applied to him in their turn. In a very accommodating manner, he accepted the additional charge, and soon had his pocket filled with letters. Others, emboldened by the readiness with which he undertook these little errands, applied to him to take charge of larger and more weighty articles—such as packages of wedding cake, patterns of the newest fashions, and such like matters, which, with the greatest good nature in the world, were also taken charge of by the accommodating passenger. "Wont you be kind enough," said a gentleman, "just to put this shawl in your pocket, and leave it at Mrs. Such-a-one's, in Providence?" "Shall I trouble you," said another, "to take charge of this pine-apple, and hand it to my wife? I promised to send her one, and I wish you would be particular in doing so."
"I'm sorry to trouble you, sir, but"—He was now interrupted by a wag, who, seeing the disposition to impose upon good nature, bawled out: "Mister, I regret exceedingly to trouble you, but if your pockets are not full you would oblige me very much by taking charge of a barrel of flour." [N. Y. Con.]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
LYNCHBURG, VA. DEC. 28.
Stage Robbery.—We learn by a passenger in the last stage from Richmond, that the passengers were all robbed of their baggage in the neighborhood of Manchester. About ten miles from Richmond, the night being very dark, they were interrupted on the road by the discharge of fire arms on the way side. Two or three of the passengers got out of the stage for the purpose of taking hold of the frightened horses and remonstrating with the persons who were firing as the passengers then supposed in sport. While they were discussing the matter with some of them, however, others were behind the stage, cutting off the trunks, &c. all of which they secured, and then went off without touching the mail. The robbery was not discovered until the stage stopped next morning at the breakfasting house. Some of the passengers and the driver went back in pursuit of the robbers.
We learn by a gentleman who was a passenger on board, that the steamboat Robert Fulton arrived at Wheeling, from Cincinnati, in two days and a half, against a tide of four miles per hour, and that the passengers took the Stage from Wheeling and arrived in Baltimore in three days, making the whole passage from Cincinnati in this city in five days and a half, a distance of six hundred and sixty miles. [Baltimore Messenger.]

Election of Governor of Maryland.—The vote on Monday the 4th inst. in the Legislature, on joint ballot, stood thus: THOMAS KING CARROLL, (Jackson) 50 votes; DANIEL MARTIN, 43 votes. Whereupon, it was declared that Thomas King Carroll, Esq. was duly elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

The subjoined extract from Mr. Leno's speech in Convention, on the basis of representation, contains some interesting remarks and presents a picture which will be readily recognized by those who have paid attention to passing events. Office hunters are indeed the pest of every community.
"Sir, I fear we are in the habit of counting too much upon the purity and virtue of our society, as a permanent security against all political evils. I intended to open my whole mind without reserve—this is the last scene of my political life: before I came here I weeded all the hopes of ambition from my heart; and I now declare my conscientious belief, unpopular as the avowal of it may be, that from the lightning of time, never any nation made a more rapid progress in corruption, than have these United States during the last quarter of a century. I beg leave to mention a few, the most obvious of many symptoms. Even in this good Old Dominion, for one place hunter that was to be seen when I first grew up to manhood, there are ten now; yes, the number is tenfold at the least. They swarm in the country and in the city—they infest our public places—they invade our piazzas, and disturb the quiet of their industrious neighbors with their solicitations. They are themselves marketable commodities; they put up their principles, their opinions, their votes, at auction, to the highest bidder, setting the highest value upon their services, but willing to take any price they can get. Men, hardly fit for a clerkship, aspire to embassies; and men, who aspire to embassies, will descend to a clerkship; Office!—office and emolument, high or low, state or federal,—any sort of office, which will save them the pain of earning their living by honest industry. We hear a great deal about the corruption of all orders of men in Great Britain—What is it? Does any man suppose, that when Sir Robert Walpole said, that every man has his price, he was talking of a price to be sold out in guineas? No—some are to be purchased with honors—some with the power to purchase others—some with the emoluments of place. The case is exactly the same here. "Go to the hills, thou sluggard! study her ways, and be wise." There is a little white ant in the West Indies, the pest of the country; lay the smallest lump of sugar on a mahogany table, and in fifteen minutes, there will be hundreds around it tread upon a lizard in the evening, and the next morning they will present you the cleanest and most perfect skeleton of the creature."
The following curious occurrence is mentioned in the Journal de la Presse:—A short time ago a hunter, who was out sporting on the banks of the lake of Wallenstein, in Switzerland, discovered the nest of one of those destructive birds the Lammergeyer, a species of vulture. He shot the male, and made his way along a narrow projection of the rock, with a view of taking the young birds. He had raised his arm, and put his hand into the nest, when the female hovering over his head unperceived by him, pounced down upon him, fixed her talons in his arm, and her beak in his side. The sportsman, whom the slightest movement must have precipitated to the bottom of the rock, with that coolness and self-possession so peculiar to the mountaineer of that country, notwithstanding the pain he suffered, remained unmoved. Having his fowling piece in his left hand, he placed it against the face of the rock, pointed to the breast of the bird, and with his toe, (as they always go barefooted, the better to enable them to hold and climb the rocks,) he touched the trigger, and the piece went off and killed his enemy on the nest. Had the bird been any where else it must have dragged him down along with it. He procured assistance from the surgeon (or inn) hard by, and brought the two birds as trophies of his valor away with him. Some of these birds have been known to measure 27 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and are only equalled in size by the Condor of South America."

ENGLAND.—The Siamese youths, who have just arrived in London, are attracting the notice of the press, and do men in that country.
Through a private correspondent, the Times informs its readers that an effort will be made during the next session of Parliament, to emancipate the Jews.
Eric Canal.—The Albany Argus of the 1st inst. mentions it as a fact upon which it is not necessary to dwell, that the Erie Canal is now free from ice, and navigable throughout the entire line from Albany to Buffalo. The River is also stated to be clear of ice.
The Millennium.—An English paper states that a Mr. Edward Caird, of Aberdeen, has publicly announced, that the Millennium is to take place on the 29th Feb. 1832, at 55 minutes and 30 seconds past 11 P. M.!

THE CONVENTION.
[From the Enquirer of Dec. 21.]
The course of the Convention, since our last paper, the Convention have gone through all the Reports of their various Committees. On Tuesday, there was a great deal of discussion on two questions: 1st, on the Independence of the Judge, as affected by the Legislative abolition or modification of his Court; and 2d, on the proposition for sweeping off all the present judges by the operation of the proposed constitution. So much of the Resolution as allows compensation to the aged and infirm Judge, &c. was stricken out, but so much as cancels their commission at the expiration of the first session of the Legislature, was adopted. Having thus gone through the Judiciary Report, the Resolution of Mr. Dodridge was accepted, for appointing a Select Committee to reduce into order all the Resolutions which had been adopted by the Convention.
Yesterday morning, the Chair named as this important committee, Messrs. Dodridge, Madison, Marshall, Johnson, Leigh of Chesterfield, Tazewell, and Cooke. Mr. Stuart's resolution respecting Duelling was then taken up and fully discussed; and the Convention determined, 1st, to authorize the Legislature to legislate upon the subject; and 2dly, to extend an amnesty, or pardon, to such persons as had heretofore violated the Anti-Duelling Law. The Resolutions from the Committee on the Bill of Rights, &c. next followed, and gave rise to such discussion. The 1st Resolution, declaring it expedient to devise some future amendment to the Constitution, called forth one of Mr. Randolph's happiest efforts in opposition. The Resolution was rejected. A resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Mason of Southampton, for instructing the Select Committee of the State, according to the numbers designated in Mr. Gordon's Resolution.
To give time for the Select Committee to perform the task assigned to them, the Convention have adjourned over till Saturday.
[From the same, of Jan. 2.]
The Convention adjourned over from Wednesday till 11 o'clock this morning. We understand the select committee organized themselves on Thursday, and that Mr. Dodridge (first named on the Committee) in consequence of his offering the resolution that was adopted, resigned the Chair in favor of Mr. Madison—that then Mr. Leigh was selected, to draft the part of the Constitution which relates to the Legislative Department; Mr. Johnson, the Executive Department; and Judge Marshall, the Judiciary Department, &c.—that they were to re-assemble yesterday morning, and put the detached parts together—and they are likely to make up their Report for the Convention this morning.
It is not, we believe, calculated that the new Constitution or the amendments to the old one (whichever shape it may assume) will be altogether accepted by the Convention. It will probably receive some modification, before it be finally acted on; much more adopted by the Convention. But sufficient for the day be the acts thereof.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.
The House proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights.
The first resolution was read as follows:
Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Constitution, as it stands, is so amended as to provide a mode in which future amendments shall be made therein.
Mr. Randolph addressed the Convention in opposition to its adoption. The question was then taken and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Smith, Miller, Baxter, Mercer, Fitzhugh, Mason of F. Naylor, Donaldson, Boyd, W. Simon, Campbell of W. Simon, Sec. Dodsage, Morgan, Campbell of Brooke, Wilson, Clayton, Saunders, Cabell, Stuart, Thompson, Joynes, Bayly, and Upshur—25.
NOES.—Messrs. Harbour, (Pres.), Leno, Leigh and Taylor of Ch., Giles, Bronnax, Bromgool, Alexander, Goode, Marshall, Tyler, Nicholas, Clopton, Anderson, Coffman, Harrison, Williamson, Baldwin, Johnson, M. Roy, Moore, Heine, Mason of S., Trevaunt, Claiborne, Greenleaf, Randolph, Leigh of H., Henderson, Osborne, Cooke, Gregg, Pendleton, George, Byars, Roane, Taylor of Car, Morris, Clay, Chapman, Mathew, Oglesby, Duncan, Laidley, Harbour of Cul, Scott, Green, Tazewell, Loyall, Prentiss, Grigsby, Campbell of Bed, Branch, Townes, Martin, Pleasants, Gordon, Hays, Bates, Neale, Roac, Colster, and Perin—60.
So the resolution was rejected, and the Convention determined that the new Constitution should contain in itself no provision for future amendments.
The residue of the Report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights, was then disposed of; the 3rd resolution being agreed to, and the residue laid upon the table. The 4th Resolution is as follows:
Resolved, That the freedom of speech and of the Press, ought to be held sacred and guaranteed by the Constitution.
After a desultory conversation, the following resolution proposed by Mr. Mason of Southampton, was agreed to: Resolved, That the select Committee be and report a new Constitution, or amendments to the existing one; be instructed to report an appointment of the representation in the Senate and House of Delegates, among the several counties, boroughs and election districts of the Commonwealth, conformably to the resolutions to them referred.
The House then adjourned to Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
MONDAY, DEC. 28.
On motion of Mr. Galt, the Committee of Roads, &c. was instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the act prescribing general regulations for the incorporating of Turnpike Companies, as to enable the Directors of any Company to correct errors in the location of their road, &c.
On motion of Mr. Rives of Campbell, the Auditor of Public Accounts was instructed to furnish an account of the sums of money paid by the Commonwealth for tobacco burnt in warehouses, &c. and the net amount, from this source, paid into the Treasury annually since the passage of the law imposing an inspection tax on tobacco exported, &c.
The same proposition before the committee of the citizens of Mason county and the ex-officio members of the Board of Public Works, in relation to the survey for the extension of the Kanawha road, &c. was received, and on Mr. White's (of R.) motion, it was referred to the Committee of Roads, &c.
An engrossed bill to revive an act incorporating Shepherdstown in the county of Jefferson, &c. was read a third time and passed.
TUESDAY, DEC. 29.
An engrossed bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the monthly courts of Jefferson county, was read a third time and passed.
On motion of Mr. James, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the several acts concerning public highways.
THURSDAY, DEC. 31.
A resolution from the committee for Courts of Justice, was read, declaring it expedient "so to amend the act concerning Executors, and for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, as to require the sheriff, sergeant, or other officer, on making sale of the effects contained in the schedule of any insolvent debtor, to make return to the clerk's office of such sale, and the sum produced thereby"—which was agreed to by the House.
Resolutions were read from the committee of Schools and Colleges, 1st. That it is inexpedient to make a further annual appropriation for the education of poor children, and for changing the time fixed by law for the meeting of the School Commissioners in each county of this Commonwealth—2d. Rejecting the memorial of Hugh P. Taylor and others, on behalf of the School Commissioners in Alleghany county, for allowing to that county its quota from the Literary Fund for the year 1827;—and 3rd. Declaring it expedient to provide by law for the accounts of the University to be accompanied with a summary statement; but recommending to the Rector and Visitors to transmit, with the detailed annual accounts of the Bazaar and Professor of that Institution, a summary account, showing in one view the whole amount received and disbursed within the year, on account of each head of receipt and expenditure.—These resolutions were agreed to by the House.

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MONDAY, DEC. 28.
On motion of Mr. Galt, the Committee of Roads, &c. was instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the act prescribing general regulations for the incorporating of Turnpike Companies, as to enable the Directors of any Company to correct errors in the location of their road, &c.
On motion of Mr. Rives of Campbell, the Auditor of Public Accounts was instructed to furnish an account of the sums of money paid by the Commonwealth for tobacco burnt in warehouses, &c. and the net amount, from this source, paid into the Treasury annually since the passage of the law imposing an inspection tax on tobacco exported, &c.
The same proposition before the committee of the citizens of Mason county and the ex-officio members of the Board of Public Works, in relation to the survey for the extension of the Kanawha road, &c. was received, and on Mr. White's (of R.) motion, it was referred to the Committee of Roads, &c.
An engrossed bill to revive an act incorporating Shepherdstown in the county of Jefferson, &c. was read a third time and passed.
TUESDAY, DEC. 29.
An engrossed bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the monthly courts of Jefferson county, was read a third time and passed.
On motion of Mr. James, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the several acts concerning public highways.
THURSDAY, DEC. 31.
A resolution from the committee for Courts of Justice, was read, declaring it expedient "so to amend the act concerning Executors, and for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, as to require the sheriff, sergeant, or other officer, on making sale of the effects contained in the schedule of any insolvent debtor, to make return to the clerk's office of such sale, and the sum produced thereby"—which was agreed to by the House.
Resolutions were read from the committee of Schools and Colleges, 1st. That it is inexpedient to make a further annual appropriation for the education of poor children, and for changing the time fixed by law for the meeting of the School Commissioners in each county of this Commonwealth—2d. Rejecting the memorial of Hugh P. Taylor and others, on behalf of the School Commissioners in Alleghany county, for allowing to that county its quota from the Literary Fund for the year 1827;—and 3rd. Declaring it expedient to provide by law for the accounts of the University to be accompanied with a summary statement; but recommending to the Rector and Visitors to transmit, with the detailed annual accounts of the Bazaar and Professor of that Institution, a summary account, showing in one view the whole amount received and disbursed within the year, on account of each head of receipt and expenditure.—These resolutions were agreed to by the House.

Election of Governor of Maryland.—The vote on Monday the 4th inst. in the Legislature, on joint ballot, stood thus: THOMAS KING CARROLL, (Jackson) 50 votes; DANIEL MARTIN, 43 votes. Whereupon, it was declared that Thomas King Carroll, Esq. was duly elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

ENGLAND.—The Siamese youths, who have just arrived in London, are attracting the notice of the press, and do men in that country.
Through a private correspondent, the Times informs its readers that an effort will be made during the next session of Parliament, to emancipate the Jews.
Eric Canal.—The Albany Argus of the 1st inst. mentions it as a fact upon which it is not necessary to dwell, that the Erie Canal is now free from ice, and navigable throughout the entire line from Albany to Buffalo. The River is also stated to be clear of ice.
The Millennium.—An English paper states that a Mr. Edward Caird, of Aberdeen, has publicly announced, that the Millennium is to take place on the 29th Feb. 1832, at 55 minutes and 30 seconds past 11 P. M.!

THE CONVENTION.
[From the Enquirer of Dec. 21.]
The course of the Convention, since our last paper, the Convention have gone through all the Reports of their various Committees. On Tuesday, there was a great deal of discussion on two questions: 1st, on the Independence of the Judge, as affected by the Legislative abolition or modification of his Court; and 2d, on the proposition for sweeping off all the present judges by the operation of the proposed constitution. So much of the Resolution as allows compensation to the aged and infirm Judge, &c. was stricken out, but so much as cancels their commission at the expiration of the first session of the Legislature, was adopted. Having thus gone through the Judiciary Report, the Resolution of Mr. Dodridge was accepted, for appointing a Select Committee to reduce into order all the Resolutions which had been adopted by the Convention.
Yesterday morning, the Chair named as this important committee, Messrs. Dodridge, Madison, Marshall, Johnson, Leigh of Chesterfield, Tazewell, and Cooke. Mr. Stuart's resolution respecting Duelling was then taken up and fully discussed; and the Convention determined, 1st, to authorize the Legislature to legislate upon the subject; and 2dly, to extend an amnesty, or pardon, to such persons as had heretofore violated the Anti-Duelling Law. The Resolutions from the Committee on the Bill of Rights, &c. next followed, and gave rise to such discussion. The 1st Resolution, declaring it expedient to devise some future amendment to the Constitution, called forth one of Mr. Randolph's happiest efforts in opposition. The Resolution was rejected. A resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Mason of Southampton, for instructing the Select Committee of the State, according to the numbers designated in Mr. Gordon's Resolution.
To give time for the Select Committee to perform the task assigned to them, the Convention have adjourned over till Saturday.
[From the same, of Jan. 2.]
The Convention adjourned over from Wednesday till 11 o'clock this morning. We understand the select committee organized themselves on Thursday, and that Mr. Dodridge (first named on the Committee) in consequence of his offering the resolution that was adopted, resigned the Chair in favor of Mr. Madison—that then Mr. Leigh was selected, to draft the part of the Constitution which relates to the Legislative Department; Mr. Johnson, the Executive Department; and Judge Marshall, the Judiciary Department, &c.—that they were to re-assemble yesterday morning, and put the detached parts together—and they are likely to make up their Report for the Convention this morning.
It is not, we believe, calculated that the new Constitution or the amendments to the old one (whichever shape it may assume) will be altogether accepted by the Convention. It will probably receive some modification, before it be finally acted on; much more adopted by the Convention. But sufficient for the day be the acts thereof.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.
The House proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights.
The first resolution was read as follows:
Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Constitution, as it stands, is so amended as to provide a mode in which future amendments shall be made therein.
Mr. Randolph addressed the Convention in opposition to its adoption. The question was then taken and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

THE CONVENTION.

The Select Committee, to which all the resolutions of the Convention had been referred, with instructions to draft a Constitution, made a report, on the 4th instant, of the following plan:

LEGISLATIVE.

1. The right of suffrage shall continue to be exercised by all who now enjoy it under the existing Constitution, and shall be extended, 1st, to every free white male citizen of the commonwealth, resident therein, above the age of twenty-one years, who owns and occupies for six months, or who has acquired by marriage, descent, or devise, a freehold estate, assessed to the value of not less than twenty-five dollars, for the payment of taxes, if such assessment shall be required by law; 2d, or who shall own a vested estate in fee, in remainder or reversion, in land, the assessed value of which shall be fifty dollars, if such assessment shall be required by law; 3d, or who shall own and occupy in actual occupation a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recorded, of a term originally not less than five years, or the annual value or rent of twenty dollars; 4th, or who for twelve months next preceding, has been a house-keeper and head of a family, within the county, city, borough or election district, where he may offer to vote, and who shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth, within the preceding year, and actually paid the same; provided, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of un sound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, in the service of the United States, nor by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

2. No person shall be elected a member of the Senate of this State, who is not at least thirty years of age.

3. No person shall be elected a member of the house of delegates of this State, who is not at least twenty-five years of age.

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

5. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry, whatsoever; nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

The legislature shall have no power to prescribe any religious test whatever, nor to establish by law any subordination or preference between different sects or denominations, nor confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any one sect or denomination, over others; nor pass any law, requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this commonwealth, to levy on themselves or repair of any house for public worship, or the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select whom he pleases as his religious instructor, and to make for his support, such private contract as he pleases; provided, however, that the foregoing clause shall not be so construed, as to permit any minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination, to be eligible to either house of the general assembly.

6. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

7. Private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation.

8. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no law increasing the compensation of members of the legislature shall take effect until the end of the next annual session after the said law may have been enacted.

9. No senator or delegate shall, during the term of which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

10. The representation in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, shall be apportioned as follows: There shall be 13 senators west of the Blue Ridge of mountains, and nineteen east of those mountains.

There shall be in the house of delegates one hundred and twenty-seven members; of whom twenty-nine shall be elected from the district west of the Alleghany mountains; twenty-four from the valley between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge; forty from the Blue Ridge to the head of tide water, and thirty-four thence below.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The chief executive office of this commonwealth shall be vested in a governor, to be elected by the qualified voters of the most numerous branch of the legislature, for three years, and ineligible for three years thereafter. His term of office shall commence on the first day of January succeeding his

election, or on such other day as the Legislature may from time to time designate.

4. In case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties and powers of his office, the said powers and duties shall devolve upon such person as the general assembly shall by law have provided.

7. The mode of appointing militia officers shall be provided for by law; provided, nevertheless, that no officer below the grade of a brigadier general, shall be appointed by the general assembly.

9. The governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters of this State, who have been citizens of the State during the five years immediately preceding his election.

10. The governor shall receive for his services a compensation to be determined by law, and to be neither increased nor diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and he shall be liable to be impeached and removed from office, for treason, bribery, or other crimes of misdemeanor.

11. It shall be the duty of the governor to execute, or cause to be executed, all the laws of the commonwealth, to communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and to recommend to their consideration, such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall also be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State; shall have power to convene the legislature, when in his opinion the interests of the State may require it, or on application of a majority of the members of the house of delegates; to appoint persons to fill vacancies occurring during the recess of the legislature, in offices, the appointment to which is vested in the legislative body; provided, that such persons, unless re-appointed, shall continue in office only until the end of the next succeeding session of the general assembly; to grant reprieves, and pardons except where the prosecution shall have been carried on by the house of delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; and to conduct, either in person, or by such agent as the legislature may designate, all negotiations or correspondence with other or foreign States.

JUDICIAL.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, in such inferior courts as the legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish, in the county courts, and in the justices of the peace who shall compose the said courts. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary, in corporation courts, and in the magistrates who may belong to the corporate body. The jurisdiction of these tribunals shall be regulated by law. The judges of the court of appeals, and of the inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this constitution; and shall, at the same time,

be removed from office. And any judge so impeached shall be suspended from exercising the functions of his office until his acquittal, or until the impeachment shall be discontinued or withdrawn.

3. Judges may be removed from office by a vote of the general assembly; but two-thirds of the whole number of each house must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journals of each. The judge against whom the legislature is about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the general assembly shall act thereon.

4. The freedom of speech, and of the press, shall be held sacred and guaranteed by the Constitution.

Miscellaneous Resolutions adopted. Resolved, That the legislature have power to provide by law, that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, under the authority of this State, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or the death of which, or who might be the death of the challenger, or who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having heretofore fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been second in such duel, or been the bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

Resolved, That the select committee raised to prepare and report a new Constitution, or amendments to the existing one, be instructed to report an appointment of the representation in the Senate and House of Delegates, among the several counties, boroughs and election districts of the commonwealth, conformably to the resolutions to them referred.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Enquirer, Jan. 5.

The signs have varied so much in the course of the two last weeks, that they seem to have puzzled the most sagacious observer to read them aright. We suspect, however, that they are assuming a more definite character; and the general opinion now appears to be, that the Convention will not adjourn, without submitting a Constitution to the People. Such is our own opinion. We confess that we shall hail the termination of their labours with some satisfaction. The members are harassed and jaded beyond description by the protraction of their proceedings, and the anxious suspense which they have encountered. The People must be nearly satiated with debates; and, as for ourselves, we confess we shall be delighted, when the storm of discussion has gone by, and when some peace shall be restored to the agitated people of the Commonwealth.

Several members of the Convention are of opinion, that the Body will be able to complete its labours during the present week; and we should think that with due diligence, it may be done. It is probable that the Constitution now laid before our readers, will receive some modification, in one or two respects, before it will be finally adopted.

From the Richmond Telegraph, Jan. 5.

Several amendments were proposed on Tuesday. The number 127 was stricken out of the 3d article, with the view of satisfying several counties who are aggrieved by the present apportionment.

On Wednesday, the Convention proceeded in the work of amendment; but no very important changes were made.

An amendment was adopted, on Thursday, to the 14th section, which restores the election of the Governor to the Legislature, by adding after the words, "The chief Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor;" these words: "He shall be elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal, Jan. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to revive and continue in force to the 31st of July, 1832, the provisions of the several acts providing for the extinguishment of the debt for the public lands; the bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands; and the bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, were ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported, authorizing the state of Illinois to surrender a township of land granted to that state for a seminary of learning. Notice was given by Mr. Hayne, that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of South Carolina; and by Mr. Silsbee, that he would ask leave to bring in a bill for paying the claim of Massachusetts for militia services. Some time was spent in Executive business before the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a considerable number of petitions were presented. About sixteen bills, the majority of them of a public character, were reported, and forwarded. Among these were the following bills from the committee on military affairs: a bill for the gradual increase of the engineer corps; a bill for the organization of the topographical engineers; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of Congress passed the 24th of April, 1816, entitled "an act for organizing the

general staff, and making further provision for organizing the army of the United States; a bill for the regulation of the pay and emoluments of the officers in the army of the United States; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of 16th March, 1802, entitled "an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States;" a bill making appropriations for the protection of the western frontiers of the United States; a bill to increase the pay of the master armorer in the service of the United States; a bill for the erection of a national armory on the western waters; and a bill for the payment of the unsatisfied claims of the militia of the state of Georgia, who were rendered in the years 1792, '93, and '94. A report in part was also made of that part of the President's message which was referred to that committee. A report was made by Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on the judiciary, on the subject of the documents to be printed in the case of the contested election between Arnold and Lea, by which the printed reports were excluded from publication.

Various communications were presented from the chair, and among them a letter from Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, praying for the privilege of franking packages of vaccine matter by mail, which was referred, on motion of Mr. Howard, to a select committee of five members.

On the 2d of January, the Senate introduced a bill to authorize the payment of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for certain militia services during the late war, which was read and passed to a second reading. The bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands was passed. The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Elijah Carr, was passed. A Report was received from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, showing the amount expended during the last year. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives were engaged yesterday in the resolution of Mr. Hunt, when Mr. Clay and Mr. Hunt addressed the Chair. The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Elections was postponed till to-morrow. The House was then occupied in the discussion of private bills.

On Wednesday, January 6, in the Senate, Mr. Holmes presented the petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill authorizing the retrocession, on the part of the State of Illinois, of a township of land, granted by the United States, for literary purposes, and the location of other lands in lieu thereof, was passed. The bill for the more distinct demarcation of the Northern Boundary Line of the State of Missouri, and for the division among the half-breeds of the Sacs and Fox tribes of Indians of the reservation of land within that State; and the bill allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Louisville, St. Louis, and other places on the Western Waters, to be secured and paid at

the same rate as those on goods imported after being amended, to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, sundry petitions were presented, and a great many resolutions offered. After the hour appointed had expired, a number of resolutions were presented on leave, so that the hour for considering resolutions expired before the House called up the unfinished business of yesterday: the Resolution of Mr. Hunt, and the amendment of Mr. Martin. Mr. Hunt has the floor for to-morrow in continuation of his speech of Tuesday.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, on the contested election between Thomas D. Arnold and Pryor Lea. Mr. Arnold addressed the House in support of his claim, until the hour of adjournment. He resumes to-morrow.

On Thursday, Jan. 7, in the Senate, Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to continue in force the act allowing a drawback on brandy imported in casks of not less than fifteen gallons; a bill to alter the terms of credit on bonds given for goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States; and a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States; which were severally passed to a second reading. A bill to cause the northern and western boundary lines of the State of Missouri to be more distinctly defined, and for the division of certain lands among the half breeds of the Sacs and Fox Indians; a bill allowing the duties upon goods imported into Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places; a bill to increase the pension of Charles Larabee; and a bill for the relief of the Mayor and city of Baltimore, were severally read a 3d time and passed. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt on the subject of the Public Lands, was again discussed, but no question was taken. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Potter of North Carolina, and Mr. Lewis of Alabama, having addressed the House on the subject. The question of the contested

election in Tennessee was then taken up as the unfinished business, when Mr. Arnold concluded his argument; and after a few explanatory remarks from Messrs. Standiford, Buchanan and Polk, Mr. Lea obtained the floor, and on his motion the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The section of the Law of Tennessee which Mr. Arnold had relied on, was then ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor.

The reader will see, by the minutes of proceedings in the House of Representatives, that a bill was yesterday reported in that body by the Committee on Internal Improvement, of great importance, probably, than any that will come under consideration of the House at the present session. We refer to the bill for the construction of a road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, passing by this city, to New Orleans. In this noble project, the whole Union has an interest, and several of the States so immediate and deep a concern, that we do not doubt of its ultimate success.

On Friday, Jan. 8, the Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, in reference to the Public Lands, was resumed, when Mr. Burges addressed the House, but before he had concluded his remarks, they were interrupted by the expiration of the hour. Several bills were reported, among which was one by Mr. Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the report of the Committee of Elections on the petition of Thomas D. Arnold, when Mr. Lea took the floor, and addressed the Committee, in reply to Mr. Arnold.

On the 1st instant, a company of thirty-two, twenty-five of whom are manumitted slaves, sailed from Washington for Norfolk, to embark on the brig Liberia, about to sail for the American Colony. They were under the protection of two gentlemen, who communicated the following facts to the Washington City Chronicle:

"Major Robert Braden, of Waterford, Loudoun county, Va. anxious to emancipate his slaves, yet convinced that in this country they could never enjoy the privileges and immunities of citizens, directed by his will that all of them should be liberated, on the express condition that they should, with their own consent, be transported either to Liberia or Hayti. To their removal to Hayti there were strong objections, arising from the wide difference between the habits, manners, and language of that island and those prevailing in our land; and from the dissimilar and (as it was thought) hostile character of the government, and consequently, every arrangement has been made to induce those servants to emigrate to Liberia. Their ignorance, attachment to the family of their late master, apprehensions of danger, a partiality for the place of their birth, have rendered them for some time reluctant to accept the privilege secured to them by the benevolence of their late proprietor.

John Braden, Esq. (the brother of Major Robert Braden) impelled by a sincere desire to confer blessings on those entrusted to his care; has imitated the noble example of his brother, and given freedom to five slaves, that they might accompany their friends and relatives to Liberia.

Dr. Aibert Heaton and Mr. Townsend Heaton each cheerfully emancipated a valuable servant, (one of which was the husband of a female in the company) that they might be spared a separation from their friends, and be delivered from the darkness and degradation of slavery. With similar generous views, a man servant was liberated by Samuel B. Harris.

Various useful articles were contributed by the liberal citizens of Loudoun who were acquainted with these people, and they are well supplied with clothing for many months after their arrival. The whole company are highly recommended for their industrious and correct moral habits, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the colony."

The annexed bulletin is going the "grand rounds" of the newspapers:

A CARD.—The production of some letter writer from Washington is gaining the rounds of the opposition press, implying the undersigned in regard to a supposed defalcation of Purser Timberlake's account. A liberal public cannot expect that the anonymous imputation of the character of rascality and venality, in the shape of letters from Washington, should have a more particular notice from those who are intended to be affected by them, than is done in the present instance, which is to say, that whenever a responsible name is vaunted, in support of the charges referred to, measures will be forthwith taken to unveil the conspiracies by which they have been produced, and to prove that the author is a base calumniator. J. H. EATON.

January 4, 1830.

Judge Williams acquitted.—After an arduous and it may be presumed anxious trial, before the Senate of Tennessee, Judge Williams has been acquitted on all the articles charged against him in the impeachment. On the 1st article, (charging him with failing to hold a Court,) he was pronounced not guilty unanimously. The 2d (sleeping on the bench) was withdrawn by the managers. On the 3d, (charging him with partiality in his decisions,) the vote on the 1st specification was guilty; 15 not guilty; and on the 2d specification, 3 guilty and 14 not guilty. Articles 4, 5, and 6, were based on one alleged offence, that of taking an acknowledgment of a deed out of Court. On this the vote was closer; but the constitutional number of two-thirds not declaring him guilty, he was of course acquitted.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELAWARE. The U. S. ship Delaware, of 74 guns, (late of the Mediterranean squadron,) Com. William M. Crane, anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday, after 47 days passage from Port Mahon; and we have the pleasure to state, (says the Norfolk Beacon,) her officers and crew all in good health. Left U. S. ship Lexington, Capt. Hunter, from Smyrna, (the only U. S. vessel there) well.

The U. S. Ship Fairfield, Captain Parker, relieved the Lexington, at Smyrna, and was left there on the 21st of Oct. all well.

We learn from an officer of the Lexington, who arrived in the Delaware, that the Russian squadron, under the command of Commodore Bredow, consisting of four line of battle ships, 1 frigate and 2 sloops of war, (one of which was captured from the Turks) of the English squadron, 4 line of battle ships, 1 frigate; and the French squadron, 4 line of battle ships, 2 frigates and 2 Brigs, were at Vourna, in the Gulf of Smyrna, when the Lexington sailed from that port.

Constantinople 16th Oct. with all her armament on board, a courtesy not heretofore accorded to any armed ship.

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The U. S. Ship Fairfield, Captain Parker, relieved the Lexington, at Smyrna, and was left there on the 21st of Oct. all well.

We learn from an officer of the Lexington, who arrived in the Delaware, that the Russian squadron, under the command of Commodore Bredow, consisting of four line of battle ships, 1 frigate and 2 sloops of war, (one of which was captured from the Turks) of the English squadron, 4 line of battle ships, 1 frigate; and the French squadron, 4 line of battle ships, 2 frigates and 2 Brigs, were at Vourna, in the Gulf of Smyrna, when the Lexington sailed from that port.

Constantinople 16th Oct. with all her armament on board, a courtesy not heretofore accorded to any armed ship.

THE BALTIMORE CANAL. The success of the Baltimore Canal, for the improvement of the spring feelings, and magnitude, more benefit, prize, and object, than for any fore-congratulatory agricultural New Year.

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LIGHT READING.

[From Hood's Comic Annual.] It's very hard and so it is. To live in such a row. And witness this that every miss...

THE ADVENTURES OF A WOODEN LEG.

Before you had those timber toes. Your love I did allow. But then you know you stand upon another footing now.

kicked by a horse on my factitious limb, and to the astonishment of every body walked home after it, without so much inconvenience as a sprained ankle.

habbleton's servant, as no questions were asked, and my stray appendage was brought to me without any discovery being made.

MORE NEW GOODS

Just ready for Sale! FROM indignation 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.

WE HAVE IN STORE,

A FEW double-barrelled PERCUSSION LOCK GUNS; also, Dupont's celebrated lower-power conister POWDER; and SHOT by the bag or single-pound.

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

The Subscriber is now receiving a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE GOODS.

GROUND ALUM SAULT,

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

DR. W. JUDKINS

Patent Specific Ointment. PAINS have been taken to make this supply very good.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following communication, addressed to the proprietor of Judkins Ointment, from the Hon. John Taliferro, member of Congress, is highly interesting.

More Auction Bargains!

AT OHEAPSIDE! QUARTHS OF CASH is yet in market, and is being sold cheaper than ever.

GORN 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 portable Corn Shelling Machine.

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.

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

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 of cash price.

COOKING STOVES,

AND Stoves of every description, FOR CASH. THE subscriber has on hand for sale most approved patterns, with all the cooking apparatus complete.

GROUND ALUM SAULT,

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

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

TO THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

WHEREAS, Richard White, Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Jefferson, has failed, in consequence of sickness, for two successive terms, to hold a Court for the said county—

NEGROES,

And other Personal Property. IS now receiving and opening a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

NEW STORE,

In Charlestown. IS now receiving and opening a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

WANTED,

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

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO.

WE have just received, from Richmond, a supply of old and new tobacco, which we are offering at the reduced price of 25 cents per pound.

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.

STONE COAL.

I HAVE on hand a quantity of STONE COAL, which I will sell cheap.

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY GALLAHER & DAUGHERTY.

CONDITIONS.

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

COOKING STOVES,

AND Stoves of every description, FOR CASH.

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