

# Virginia Free Press

## AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1831.

NO. 7.

### POETICAL.

**FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND BURYING-GROUND.**  
**HOME.**  
 In early days, when Childhood's charm  
 Hangs sweetly round our happy hours,  
 When Love's sweetest is wild and warm,  
 And pure the joy that life imparts;  
 When home is home, and friends, though few,  
 Watch o'er our weal with anxious eye—  
 'Tis then life seems its brightest day,  
 And memory takes its deepest dye.

Long years may lift their leaden tramp,  
 And chequer life with hopes and fears,  
 Misfortune light her lurid lamp,  
 And feed its flame with anguish and tears;  
 Or friendship's bliss, or fortune's smile,  
 Or pleasure's bliss, when we are young,  
 Still will memory of beguile  
 From each, from all, a thought of Home.

'Tis there our sun of being roves,  
 And there we find our life's true home,  
 There many a shroud and flower grows  
 With dew of dawn, that lingers yet,  
 Like mid-day drops its brightness,  
 By yew-tree's bough or poplar shaded,  
 Or like some wild autumn rose,  
 Freshest when all around is faded.

I would not that a stranger land  
 Should hold for me the dreamless pillow,  
 I would not that a stranger hand  
 Should plant o'er me the weeping willow—  
 The soil is often lightly pressed,  
 Would on my bosom press most lightly,  
 The stars that have my childhood blessed,  
 Would o'er my slumber beam most brightly.

O may the breeze that kissed my brow,  
 Ere life had known a stain of sorrow,  
 Breathe on the war-torned requiem low,  
 For sleep that knows no dawning morrow—  
 And when the sun is 'neath the wave,  
 And faintly breathes the star of even,  
 Then lead me to my sea-grave,  
 And let a prayer ascend to Heaven.

**FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.**  
**THE FARMER'S VERNAL ODE.**  
 The farmer's joyous season,  
 Comes tripping gently on,  
 His heralds are the gentle air,  
 Warned by a gentle rain,  
 And now he wends his o'er each field,  
 Each hedge and fence along,  
 And through the groves and o'er the hills,  
 His gladdened herds among.

And joyously he views them all,  
 From drowsy winter sleep;  
 And feels as doth the martinet,  
 Just from the botanist's pen,  
 Though herbage rare and leafless boughs,  
 Arrest the careless view;  
 He sees the living germ that peep,  
 Their winter shelters through.

And gladsomely he greets them all,  
 Those little buds of hope;  
 Which soon will 'neath the genial sun,  
 Their fragrant flowers open;  
 From which shall come the future fruit,  
 To charge and ripen the future year,  
 And these the farmer's store of joy—  
 Of hope the promised boon.

Of deem not name such pleasures,  
 As come with spring's return,  
 To fill the farmer's bosom,  
 Nor yet this offering spare.  
 O'er all of earth the sweetest,  
 The purest joys we find,  
 Are those the farmer feels,  
 On the return of spring.

### POPULAR TALES.

**THE HAPPY MATCH.**  
 BY HARRY HEMPHILL.

"Now," said Harry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to house-keeping, "it's my business to bring money into the house, and yours to see that none goes foolishly out of it." This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first, because he loved her; and in the second place, because he knew she was sensible, economical, and industrious; just the reasons which should influence every sensible man in his choice now. And he thought it best that each should have a distinct sphere of action. Their interests were one and indivisible; consequently, each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his whole attention; he wished, therefore, to pursue it undisturbed by other cares. For himself, he looked for happiness only at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants; and he was, of course, not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to enjoy in the bosom of his own family.

Her duties being all domestic, she was able to compass them the better by turning her whole attention to them. Her husband's business, doing habits, his temperate and correct life, had all the power of example—increasing her esteem, and doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They had married without waiting to get rich. They neither distrusted Providence nor each other. With little besides health, and a disposition to improve it, they nevertheless had that strong confidence of final success which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them. Thus they began the world.

To attach a man to his home, it is necessary that that home should have attractions. Harry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day; and there he found it. When perplexed and low spirited, he retired thither, and amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness of the world, and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him, he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that in the domestic circle, beamed upon him, and chased every cloud from his brow. However others treated him, there all was kindness, and confidence, and esteem. If these deceived him, and hypocrisy, with its shameless face, smiled on him to delude and injure him—there all was sincerity; that sincerity of the heart, which makes amends for suffering, and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good wife, a good house-keeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well directed industry which thrives and gives strong promise that her care and prudence will have a profitable issue. And Harry Hemphill had this token and this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and untiring zeal. He obtained credit, by his plain and honest dealing; custom, by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends, by his obliging deportment and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village. None were ever deceived who trusted to his work. He always drove his business a little before hand.

Apple Butter, is a most excellent cure for a burn or scald. Apply it immediately to the part burnt or scalded, it will draw out the fire and prevent the inflammation. It is the best ointment for the cure of the highest pain.

It balks the mind of children, to punish them for crimes they have not really committed, or to be severe with them for light offences; they know exactly, and better than any one, what they deserve, and deserve seldom but what they fear; they know when they are chastised, if it is with or without reason, and indiscreet punishments do them more harm than impunity.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

**FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.**  
 RICHMOND, APRIL 2.

The business of the session, but for the pendency of one important subject, (the Judiciary,) might be deemed near a close. On Thursday, in the House of Delegates, a good deal was done, in debate upon the bill for branching the Court of Appeals. The bill authorizing a re-examination of the James River and its branches, was passed. An additional engineer is to be employed, and the report is to be made to the next session. This is to be the case also with the Shenandoah Valley; so that the argument used by many of the opponents of internal improvement, (that the State had not accurate information as to the proper mode of improvement,) will "vanish into thin air." If the people arouse and unite, the march of improvement will be next year irresistible. The citizens of the Valley now find, for the first time, that their claims to legislative patronage are acknowledged. If they apply their energies to the object, and unite upon any grand scheme, they will receive at least half a million from the coffers of the state. Can they now hesitate? Will they suffer the approaching summer to pass over in listlessness and inaction? Surely not. The high price of prosperity is within their reach. They are now the acknowledged children of the commonwealth, and though long neglected and outcast, their claims have been placed upon a basis from which they can never be dislodged.

The Senate have amended the election bill, by substituting June for August, as the proper period of holding the elections this year; and they have stricken out the section imposing fines upon apurious voters. The important land bill has become a law.

On Friday, the Judiciary Bill was before the Senate a few minutes. That body instructed their committee to arrange the state into eight districts, each comprising two circuits (with 16 judges). The bill was then recommitted.

In the House, many bills for internal improvement passed—amongst these, one authorizing a subscription of \$30,000 to the stock of the Rivanna Navigation company—and one, authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Jackson's River Turnpike Company. The bill regulating sheriffs' commissions, was again up, and another effort made to postpone it indefinitely; but the house determined, by a sweeping vote, that the subject was worthy of serious and patient deliberation. An amendment was adopted, restricting the commission upon a forfeited forthcoming bond to 21 per cent, instead of 5, as now charged. Mr. Brodnax also moved an important section, providing for a judgment in the clerk's office, instead of the present costly method in court—reserving, however, to the obligors in the bond the right to move the subsequent court to quash the bond for good cause, &c. The bill and amendments were then laid upon the table.

A bill, of great interest to a large portion of the West, was yesterday passed, after much discussion; the bill for branching the Court of Appeals. The relative merits of the Warm Springs, (in Bath county,) Staunton, Lewisburg, Lexington, and Harrisonburg, were set forth by several gentlemen; but the motion to fill the blank with Lewisburg, in Greenbrier, prevailed. The first term of the Court in Richmond, is to be held ten days after the adjournment of the Assembly, and the Richmond term are to last 160 days, unless the business be sooner despatched. The term at Lewisburg, is to commence on the first Monday in July, and to embrace 90 days, unless the business be sooner disposed of. By the concurrence of the delegates from those counties, Mr. Mason of Frederick offered a rider, (the Blue Ridge being the dividing line,) to attach Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Shenandoah, Page, and Frederick, to the Eastern district. The bill passed by the overwhelming and unexpected vote of 96 to 17.

On Saturday, the Senate passed the bill re-organizing the Board of Public Works. The Judiciary Bill is still before the committee of the Senate. It is now three weeks since the bill was sent to that body. The continuance of the session exists solely on that account. Every thing else can be despatched in two days. The bill will probably be returned to the House of Delegates on Tuesday. What will be the result of the disagreement, is almost impossible to predict. Any scheme will be better than the present; and although the majority in the house for the two judge system was overwhelm-

ly her superior in rank. Acquaintance gave birth to attachment, and the difficulties which prevented their union heightened that feeling into the most ardent love. Her lover's family contemplated the possibility of such an event with dread; but her father encouraged their intercourse, and the plighted couple met every evening under the shade of the garden fig-tree, and exchanged vows of eternal fidelity. The impetuous but resolute attachment of her young admirer at length appeared to overcome the opposition of his family, and he arrived one evening at the trusting place in high spirits, and entertaining sanguine hopes. They spent a few delightful hours in the full enjoyment of reciprocal confidence, and separated with the belief that they would be speedily united to part no more; but from that hour they never met again, either in sorrow or in joy. Her lover's father, anxious to avert from his family the disgrace of an unequal alliance, had appeared to relent, for the purpose of executing his design with greater facility. He had already conferred with the civil authorities, and that very night his son was arrested and conveyed to a place of strict confinement. There he was seized with an infectious fever, of which he died in a few days, in spite of every exertion to save him.

She married two years afterwards, and confessed to me that she was perfectly happy. A prior attachment sometimes continues to exist in a woman's mind long after her marriage; but, except in persons of deeply rooted affections, rarely survives the birth of a child—from that hour the current of her thoughts becomes changed; new duties, new feelings, new hopes arise to banish former regrets, and

### HAIDEE.

**A TALE OF THE SOUTH.**

A brooded cap was on her brow, beneath  
 Her parted hair in rich profusion fell  
 Over a neck of snow. The orient pearls,  
 Pure emblem of her spotless mind, the flowers,  
 Bright symbol of her joyous path, were twined  
 Amid those flowing tresses. Night and morn  
 Seem'd mingling there, so able were her locks,  
 So pale her marble brow. How fair she was!  
 How curv'd and how rich—Rich in the gifts  
 That are fields not, that gold can never buy,  
 Rich in the faultless features of her race,  
 Rich, in the fervent love of faithful friends  
 Could make her wealthy! On that heavenly brow  
 The high born child-fair ture'd his rapturous gaze;  
 The traveller felt the sunshine of her smile,  
 Light up his weary way; and, as he pass'd,  
 The lowly hind forgot his wretched lot,  
 To greet her with his humble benison.

Such was the beautiful object which called forth this hasty effusion, as I saw her for the first time by the light of a glorious Southern sun, on the 4th of September, 1827. I met her shortly after my departure from Ovar; she was journeying towards Oporto, attended by three servants. I greeted her according to the custom of the country, and, as we were travelling on the same road, we naturally fell into a conversation, which she kept up with liveli-

ness. She was dressed in the most elegant and becoming manner; her hair was bare-footed; they wore a red sash, a laced jacket with rich silver buttons, a large hat, and ear-rings of solid gold. The curious mixture of familiar dialogue, and good-natured authority which appeared in her intercourse with them, excited classical associations, illustrated the simple manners of an earlier age, and seemed to realize the descriptions of the Grecian dames amid their hand maids: Other circumstances contributed to keep up the illusion. Her regular and noble features reminded me of those beautiful models of ancient art, with which no modern sculpture can bear competition. She was herself probably aware of the peculiar style of her beauty; her costume might in some degree be considered classical, and unlike that usually worn in her country. It was most admirably adapted to set forth the faultless outline of her face. She stopped at a friend's house near Oporto, and we separated; but we afterwards renewed our acquaintance, and I heard from her own lips the story of her life—a simple but romantic tale. It is but short, for she was still very young.

She became acquainted, at the early age of sixteen, with a young man, only a few years her senior; but great

ly her superior in rank. Acquaintance gave birth to attachment, and the difficulties which prevented their union heightened that feeling into the most ardent love. Her lover's family contemplated the possibility of such an event with dread; but her father encouraged their intercourse, and the plighted couple met every evening under the shade of the garden fig-tree, and exchanged vows of eternal fidelity. The impetuous but resolute attachment of her young admirer at length appeared to overcome the opposition of his family, and he arrived one evening at the trusting place in high spirits, and entertaining sanguine hopes. They spent a few delightful hours in the full enjoyment of reciprocal confidence, and separated with the belief that they would be speedily united to part no more; but from that hour they never met again, either in sorrow or in joy. Her lover's father, anxious to avert from his family the disgrace of an unequal alliance, had appeared to relent, for the purpose of executing his design with greater facility. He had already conferred with the civil authorities, and that very night his son was arrested and conveyed to a place of strict confinement. There he was seized with an infectious fever, of which he died in a few days, in spite of every exertion to save him.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SPRING.**

Come take thine empire o'er this willing breast!  
 I beg pardon, venerable old winter,  
 For washing you away from my door.  
 Hoary though thy locks be, and few  
 Thy comforts; though thou dost weep  
 Tears of ice, thou must away—for she  
 Of the laughing eye, and dimpled cheek,  
 Spring, mild spring, with her gifts of  
 buds and blossoms, has returned. Up  
 and away! Nay tarry not, but go and  
 take the fleecy mantle with thee.—  
 And now fair spring, all hail! Though  
 I have often sigh'd for thy return, I  
 will not ask where thou hast been  
 roaming, or why thou hast so long  
 delayed thy coming; it is enough that  
 thou art here to gladden every bosom.  
 Spring, sweet Spring! the fairest of  
 the seasons; you are to the year what  
 youth has been to us, the period of every  
 thing that is bright and beautiful,  
 Who would not leave the gay and  
 festive throng? to tread the green  
 sward, and breathe thy pure air.—Oh  
 joyous is the moment when the first  
 dews of the existence tell us the  
 songster of the grove is returning.

**NEWSPAPER READING.**—The advantages derived from reading well-conducted newspapers, is more than double what could be gained by book-reading. They contain such a variety of accounts from all quarters of the globe, and on all branches of business; inventions, improvements, discoveries, revolutions and their causes, both in the physical and moral worlds—all mixed up with poetry and entertaining scraps, &c. &c. Something for every man and woman—from a child of six, up to the age of eighty. See the merchant and statesman, the philosopher and moralist, anxiously wait the arrival of the newspapers—lay aside every other book and business, and with avidity turn over and read its contents. It is to the mind as food is to the body—although he had never seen a court, is truly agreeable; and, if without them, would continue a clown, though he had been all his life a gentleman usher.—[Goldsmith.]

A person asked an Irishman why he wore his stocking the wrong side outwards. He answered, "Because there was a hole in the other side."

**CLIFTON.**  
 Clifton, the celebrated running horse, was bred at Govanston, on Monday, and Wednesday, and of the week at the Maryland miles from Baltimore, at 65, which can be discharged with the mare, and to be sold at 100.

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ing, yet the exhausted patience of members may induce them to accept the Senate's amendment...

In the House of Delegates, scarcely any subject of importance was acted upon, except the amendments of the Senate to the election bill...

Having noticed, in one of my early communications, the strong vote against the present speaker, (Col. Banks), I now deem it but sheer justice to that gentleman to say, (the session being near its close), that no man in the House of Delegates could have performed the duties of the chair with more efficiency or ability...

Legislative topics of interest becoming scarce, I may, in some future numbers, allude to other matters not unworthy the attention of a sojourner in the metropolis.

Table with 2 columns: Circuit, Dates. Includes Second circuit, 6th district, and First circuit, 6th district.

The Senate has also passed the bill branching the Court of Appeals, by a vote of 27 to 4. The House passed a bill giving to the county and corporation courts concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts...

The principal business of the day, however, was the revenue bill, imposing taxes for the support of government, which bill was gone through with in committee of the whole...

the sum of \$3,000, which motion was supported by Mr. Brodnax, of Dinwiddie. Mr. Watts, of Monongalia, moved \$2,500; Mr. Williams, of Harrison, moved \$3,500; Mr. Brodnax proposed \$2,750; Mr. Macfarland supported the largest sum; Mr. Yancey suggested the propriety of filling the other blanks first...

Mr. Watts moved to fill the blank as to the salaries of the other four judges, with the sum of \$2,500. Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, moved \$2,500, upon which the vote stood—ayes 28, noes 94. The question upon \$2,500 was then put and carried without opposition...

of Sheriffs and other officers, was taken up. Mr. Brodnax submitted the following substitute for the bill: Be it enacted by the General Assembly...

On this motion considerable discussion took place, in which Messrs. Semple, Brodnax, Garland of N., Christian, and Claiborne, took part. Mr. Terrill moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject...

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: AYES—Messrs. Gilmer, Wood of Albemarle, Terrill, Booker, Campbell of Brooke, Spurlack, Burfoot, Gibson, Wright, Castleman, Wood of Frederick, Pettin, Seymour, Leigh, Summers, Pollard of King and Queen, Pollard of King William, Helms, O'Ferrall, Cohoon, McLaughlin, Thompson, Blackwell, Anderson of Nottingham, Jacobson, Venable, Shales, Rivers of Prince Georges, Lewis, Williams of Shenandoah, Moore, Eppes, McCulloch, Newton, Jackson, Maxwell, Macfarland—59.

Mr. Marshall moved to lay the bill on the table, as a test of the disposition of the House as to fixing the elections in the month of May. This motion was opposed by Mr. Leigh, and rejected.

The first amendment of the Senate was then disagreed to by the House. The fifth amendment was, as a consequence, disagreed to. The second amendment of the Senate, proposed to strike out the 10th section of the bill containing a provision that any person who shall vote knowingly without possessing any legal qualification, shall be subject to a fine of \$35 35.

Mr. Leigh moved that the House disagree with this amendment, which was discussed by Messrs. Marshall, Knox, Greene, Leigh, Eppes, Wood of Albemarle, Brodnax, Semple, Bayly, Davison, Rivers of Campbell. Those in italics opposed the motion. On motion of the latter, the ayes and noes were ordered, and the motion to disagree was rejected by the following vote: (hereby agreeing with the Senate's amendment.)

RICHMOND, APRIL 9. On Monday, in the House of Delegates, Mr. Bryce, from the committee of finance, reported the usual revenue bills, accompanied with a detailed statement of the finances of the State.

A great number of bills got their quietus, by indefinite postponement. The motion to postpone, at so late a period of the session, seldom fails. Two subjects engrossed the greater part of the day, viz: The bill increasing the appropriation to the Primary School Fund; and the bill reducing the tolls upon tobacco passing the lower section of the James River Canal.

The Senate instructed its committee to lay off the state into 9 districts and 18 circuits, upon the one-judge plan. In reference to the Election Bill, I omitted to state, in my last, that the Senate receded from its amendment, changing the time of holding the elections from August to June.

On Tuesday, the greater part of the day was spent in the Senate upon the judiciary bill. At half past 8 o'clock in the evening, that body got through with their amendments, which consist of the substitution of the one-judge system (18 judges) for that of two, and the arrangement of the districts in conformity therewith.

The House despatched all the business ready for action. The bulk of the sitting, however, was occupied with the bill regulating sheriff's commissions, and providing a short and cheap method of taking judgments on forfeit.

Today (Wednesday), the last mentioned bill passed without opposition. The judiciary bill has at last been received from the Senate, with a variety of amendments, which were ordered to be printed. Some discussion took place between Mr. Leigh and Mr. Wither, upon the motion to print.

Table with 2 columns: Circuit, Dates. Includes First circuit, 6th district, and Second circuit, 6th district.

On Thursday, the Senate passed the bill re-organizing the Court of Appeals, (providing for a session each year at Lewisburg as well as at Richmond) and the bill providing means for ascertaining the best method of uniting the Eastern and Western waters; also, several bills of minor importance.

The House passed the Revenue bill, which reduces considerably the tax upon slaves, horses, and law process. Some discussion took place upon the slave tax, (which was fixed at 25 cents instead of 35.) Messrs. Jackson, of Wood, and Williams, of Shenandoah, insisting that it was unequal and unjust to reduce the tax upon slaves, and not upon lands.

On Friday, a resolution was adopted by the House, fixing Monday next for the election of the Judges of the Court of Appeals; and a bill was reported, fixing the salaries of the judges of that court. The bill received two readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On Saturday, the House adjourned. The bill concerning the Court of Appeals, and Special Courts of Appeals, was taken up on motion of Mr. Christian, who offered a substitute, providing for the establishment of the Court of Appeals at Richmond only.

At 11 o'clock, the great subject of the session (the judiciary bill) was resumed. Mr. Leigh occupied the floor about 24 hours, contending that it was utterly impossible to do the judicial business of the State upon the plan of the Senate, and moved to disagree to the amendments. Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the Senate's amendment, by substituting 10 districts and 20 circuits, instead of 9 districts and 18 circuits.

The blank relative to the line of demarcation between the Eastern and Western districts, being under consideration, it was filled, on motion of Mr. Terrill, with the words "Blue Ridge." Mr. Mason of F., submitted the following rider to the bill: Provided, That appeals taken from the courts of the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Frederick, Shenandoah, Hardy and Page, shall be tried at the court of appeals held in the city of Richmond, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bill was read twice and ordered to be engrossed. The bill and rider were then passed by the following vote: AYES 96, NOES 17. A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had passed the bills—Concerning Thomas Jesse, Jr. Concerning Charlottesville, in Jefferson county—To authorize the raising a sum of money by way of lottery—to construct a turnpike road from Staunton to the Augusta Springs—Also, (with amendments) concerning General Elections in this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Crump, leave was given to bring in a bill providing that the county and corporation courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts of law, for the trial of free persons charged with petit larceny. GENERAL ELECTIONS. Mr. Williams of Shenandoah, from the committee of General Laws, reported the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning General Elections in this Commonwealth, and recommended to disagree with the 1st and 5th, and to agree with the 2d, 3d, and 4th amendments.

The first amendment of the Senate fixes June, instead of August, (designated by the House of Delegates) as the period for the General Elections for the present year. Mr. Leigh moved that the House disagree to this amendment. Mr. Gallaher moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "June" and inserting "July."

A desultory debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Leigh, Gallaher, Davison, Gibson and Claiborne participated. Mr. Gallaher withdrew his motion. Considerable discussion occurred on a point of order, arising out of a motion of Mr. Marshall to fix the Elections in the month of May.

On motion of Mr. Christian, the bill regulating the commissions of the President of the Court, with the sum of \$3,000, which motion was supported by Mr. Brodnax, of Dinwiddie. Mr. Watts, of Monongalia, moved \$2,500; Mr. Williams, of Harrison, moved \$3,500; Mr. Brodnax proposed \$2,750; Mr. Macfarland supported the largest sum; Mr. Yancey suggested the propriety of filling the other blanks first; Mr. Wither saw no reason for giving the President of the Court a higher salary than the other judges. Mr. Leigh, after a historical allusion to the salaries of the President of the Court, and of those who had filled the office of presiding judge, urged the propriety of giving a higher salary to that officer, in order that the best talents and the most efficient member might always be chosen. He passed a complimentary notice of Edmund Pendleton, whom he declared to have been formed by God and Nature for the station which he filled. Mr. Watts called for the ayes and noes upon the motion to fill with \$3,500. The vote stood, ayes 10, noes 99.

Mr. Gholson advocated the latter sum, on the ground that the office would be rendered an object worthy the ambition of every judge, instead of being, as it is now, the mere result of seniority of appointment. The vote upon filling with \$3,000, stood—ayes 56, noes 68. The question upon \$2,750 was decided in the affirmative—ayes 76, noes not counted. Mr. Watts moved to fill the blank as to the salaries of the other four judges, with the sum of \$2,500. Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, moved \$2,500, upon which the vote stood—ayes 28, noes 94. The question upon \$2,500 was then put and carried without opposition. Mr. Williams, of Shenandoah, moved to fix the mileage at \$4 for every 50 miles, which was carried. The bill was then passed, and sent to the Senate.

The Senate also passed the bill, and agreed to the resolution for electing the Judges of the Court of Appeals on Monday. At 11 o'clock, the great subject of the session (the judiciary bill) was resumed. Mr. Leigh occupied the floor about 24 hours, contending that it was utterly impossible to do the judicial business of the State upon the plan of the Senate, and moved to disagree to the amendments. Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the Senate's amendment, by substituting 10 districts and 20 circuits, instead of 9 districts and 18 circuits. This was agreed to. And then the question was put upon disagreeing to the amendments, as amended, and decided in the affirmative. ayes 70, noes 56. So the house insists upon its bill, as originally passed, and has returned it to the Senate in that shape. What will be the result, no one can pretend to tell. But I fear the mortifying spectacle will be presented, of an adjournment, after four months' sitting, without any system. A day or two more will determine the matter. The House has now but two bills upon the table; and if the Senate would at once agree to the judiciary bill, the session might be closed on Wednesday next. I do not think it possible to keep the members together longer than the end of the ensuing week.

P. S. The Senate has adhered to its amendments to the judiciary bill. Ayes—Messrs. Armistead, Alexander, Beirne, Beale, Bernard, Booker, Branch, Craven, Chinn, Cowan, Campbell, Cabell, Dade, Edgington, Gibson, Holt, Joynes, Morgan, McWhorter, W. McComas, D. McComas, McCarty, Mason, Pennybacker, Patterson, Winston, and Wyatt—27. Noes—Messrs. Boyd, Cooke, Drumgoole, Harvie, and Opie—5.

The substitute having been discussed by Messrs. Mayse, Mason of Frederick, and Williams of Shenandoah, the latter submitted several amendments (similar in their effect to the substitute) to the original bill. Mr. Christian withdrew his substitute. The amendments were debated at some length by Messrs. Summers, Leigh, Terrill and Campbell of Brooke. The question being taken on the amendments, they were rejected. Mr. Williams of Shenandoah, moved that the blank now be filled, which met with much opposition. Mr. Leigh moved to strike out the words "Blue Ridge" and leave a blank—to be filled after the engrossment. Mr. Williams of Shenandoah, withdrew his motion. After a short conversation, in which the friends of the bill requested the withdrawal of the motion of Mr. L. he withdrew it. Mr. Lucas renewed the motion, which was carried.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Christian, the bill regulating the commissions of the President of the Court, with the sum of \$3,000, which motion was supported by Mr. Brodnax, of Dinwiddie. Mr. Watts, of Monongalia, moved \$2,500; Mr. Williams, of Harrison, moved \$3,500; Mr. Brodnax proposed \$2,750; Mr. Macfarland supported the largest sum; Mr. Yancey suggested the propriety of filling the other blanks first; Mr. Wither saw no reason for giving the President of the Court a higher salary than the other judges. Mr. Leigh, after a historical allusion to the salaries of the President of the Court, and of those who had filled the office of presiding judge, urged the propriety of giving a higher salary to that officer, in order that the best talents and the most efficient member might always be chosen. He passed a complimentary notice of Edmund Pendleton, whom he declared to have been formed by God and Nature for the station which he filled. Mr. Watts called for the ayes and noes upon the motion to fill with \$3,500. The vote stood, ayes 10, noes 99. Mr. Gholson advocated the latter sum, on the ground that the office would be rendered an object worthy the ambition of every judge, instead of being, as it is now, the mere result of seniority of appointment. The vote upon filling with \$3,000, stood—ayes 56, noes 68. The question upon \$2,750 was decided in the affirmative—ayes 76, noes not counted. Mr. Watts moved to fill the blank as to the salaries of the other four judges, with the sum of \$2,500. Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, moved \$2,500, upon which the vote stood—ayes 28, noes 94. The question upon \$2,500 was then put and carried without opposition. Mr. Williams, of Shenandoah, moved to fix the mileage at \$4 for every 50 miles, which was carried. The bill was then passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Jackson suggested that he would submit a substitute for the bill. The House agreed to the amendment of the committee. Mr. Jackson then proposed a substitute, in lieu of the original bill, viz: to add to the fund for Primary Schools \$15,000—(that is to say, to make it all \$80,000, out of the surplus revenue of the fund of Internal Improvement. Mr. J. stated, that according to the Report of the 2d Auditor, the present surplus is about \$16,400—thus leaving, after this new appropriation, the sum of \$1400.

After some conversation between Messrs. Caldwell, Jackson, and Campbell of Brooke, Mr. Jackson consented to retain the 2d section of the original bill, and to add his substitute to it. Mr. Brodnax had hoped that this question would not have been pressed upon the House, particularly at this late stage of the session. He contended, besides, that they were beginning at the wrong end of the subject—that the question of the mode of raising the money should be decided first. He inquired whether these appropriations to the Primary Schools had been productive of the advantages which had been expected. He contended that the money already appropriated in this way, had been as absolutely thrown away, as if it had been cast into the bottom of the Ocean; and he appealed to every member of the House, who had acted as School Commissioner in his county, whether any good had arisen from the disbursement. While he protested against taking up the subject during the session, he stated that he had prepared a scheme, which he would not press upon the House, for transferring the duties of the Board of Commissioners to the County Courts. (He proceeded to read his scheme for this purpose—and paid a forcible tribute to the merits of the County Courts, as an efficient Board of Police for all such purposes.) He contended, that they had already thrown away money enough; that it would be first expedient to reform the system—to change the mode of superintending—but that the present Legislature had no time to perfect such a system.

Mr. Jackson said, that there was no incompatibility between his scheme

and the ideas of the gentleman from Dinwiddie. (Mr. Brodnax) "what all he wanted was, to add to the appropriation of the Primary Schools—and that as to the mode of superintending its disbursement, it was in the power of the gentlemen to move a change now or hereafter—though, from the long continuance of the present mode, he thought there was a strong presumption, that it had been found efficient." Mr. Miller of P. contended, that the disbursement of the Fund had been confined to the risk of the poor—the University and Primary Schools—and he asked whether it was just to the great intermediate class of the people, the boys and sinew of the country, to neglect them and establish intermediate institutions for their benefit. He reminded the House of the fact that when the last appropriation was made to the University, a pledge had been given that an appropriation would be made to Academies and Colleges.

Mr. Moore moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill—upon which question, Mr. Jackson called for the ayes and noes. Mr. Goode thought that a further appropriation to the Primary Schools would be unjust—at the same time he thought there was a provision of the original bill now before the House, which was valuable, and ought to be adopted, (which he specified about the manner of dividing the counties into districts.) Mr. G. proceeded to say, that the surplus revenue did not now amount to \$16,400—but only to \$10,500—that the second Auditor had only estimated such an increase, upon certain contingencies, &c.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Carakdon, Davison, Gallaher, Goode, Williams of Harrison, Bryce, Miller of P., Brodnax, Caldwell, and Watts. Mr. Davison contended warmly for the appropriation. Mr. Gallaher said, that the Primary Schools had already rendered great service by encouraging and enabling other schools to be established and supported—and that the School Commissioners in his county (at least) had been found faithful. In the course of the debate, the question of the appropriations once asked for by Randolph Macon and the Randolph Academies came into discussion between Messrs. Davison, Goode, and Williams of Harrison, and also the actual revenue of the Literary Fund, between Messrs. Jackson and Goode—and also, as to the meaning of the following clause in the Act of 1821: "Concerning the University," viz: "That whenever the annual income of the Literary Fund shall exceed \$60,000, the surplus above that sum, until such surplus shall amount to \$30,000, shall be appropriated, and the same is hereby appropriated, to the endowment of such colleges, academies, or intermediate schools, within this Commonwealth, as the General Assembly may hereafter designate, as fit institutions for such endowment."—Mr. Miller and Mr. Goode contended that this clause gave a pledge of the Legislature to appropriate for intermediate institutions.—Mr. Williams of H. expressing a different opinion. The question was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill and carried, Ayes 62, Noes 59.

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Valuable Jefferson Land FOR SALE. THE subscriber, as the agent and attorney of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. of Alexandria, offers for sale that valuable estate in Jefferson county, Virginia, called "The Harborton," consisting of

675 ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is in timber of the finest quality. The advantages possessed by this property are very great. Lying near the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, it is in the vicinity of the large mills erected on these streams, whilst all the facilities for transporting its produce to market, to be derived from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Annapolis Road, will be enjoyed by it in the highest degree. There is a large and constant stream of water running through the tract, of such magnitude that it supplies several valuable mills before it reaches this land. There are also several fine lime stone springs on the estate. The cleared land is in a high state of cultivation, and the fence is in good order. The terms will be accommodating, and it found advantageous to do so, the tract will be divided into two parts to suit purchasers. All applications to be made to the subscriber, residing at Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Va.—JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY, Feb. 17, 1831.—U.

TRUST SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Shepherd, and Mary his wife, to John Baker and Aaron Jewett, and of a decree of the county court of Jefferson, in chancery sitting, will be offered, at public sale, for cash, at Daniel Estlin's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 16th of April next, all the real estate of the said Thomas Shepherd, in Shepherdstown, and consisting in part of two Lots, situated in said town, and numbered and distinguished on the plat of said town, Nos. 63 and 64, lying at the intersection of High street and Mill street, bounded by said streets on two sides, and on the other two sides by lands belonging to John Lien, together with the Merchant Mill, and all other buildings situated thereon. The property is very valuable, but as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view it, a further description of it is deemed unnecessary. HENRY BERRY, Trustee. Feb. 24, 1831.

600 Twilled Bags. WE have received another supply of 600 Twilled and Duck Bags, at reduced prices. T. C. LANE & CO. Shepherdstown, Dec. 6.

Large Supply. Which have been on the PHILADELPHIA market since April 14, 1831.

THE F. THURSDAY

Our readers will be glad to hear that the late issue of the "Plain Man" has been received, and that it is now in the hands of the printer. It contains a full and complete account of the proceedings of the Convention of Delegates, by a correspondent who has been in the midst of the proceedings, and who has seen and heard all that has passed. It is a most interesting and valuable work, and one which every citizen should possess. It is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for sale in a few days.

From a few that are appearing in the full attempt at correction, the following are the most important ones: "The white town; and I am whole trade of the editor and berated; correspond; that they were given to those of Charlottesville; to improving the mind of our community ungenially; 'Plain Man' (in fact) to some unknown picture of this vindictiveness of gentlemen of this age, it imperious confutation. But unfounded his statement would have lent contempt to the confined them to spread their far of Charlottesville; a similar course had the part of a article; the 'Plain Man' (in fact) to some unknown picture of this vindictiveness of gentlemen of this age, it imperious confutation. But unfounded his statement would have lent contempt to the confined them to spread their far of Charlottesville; a similar course had the part of a article; the 'Plain Man' (in fact) to some unknown picture of this vindictiveness of gentlemen of this age, it imperious confutation. 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A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charleston, Va. on the 31st March, 1831. Miss Ann B. Anderson Jeremiah Kirk...

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, March 31st, 1831. James Andrews Samuel Knott...

The Thorough bred and beautiful horse

CLIFTON. WILL stand at Georgetown, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, the remainder of the week at the Maryland tavern...

The Elegant and Thorough bred Horse

RATTLER. THE public are respectfully informed, that this splendid horse will be kept for service the ensuing season, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays...

HOTSPUR.

THIS thorough bred Race Horse, WILL stand this season, ending on the first day of July, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays...

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va.

February Court, 1831. George Farnam, Complainant, AGAINST Jacob Farnam, Philip Farnam, Adam Farnam, William Farnam, and Sal...

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 1st April, 1831. Eliza Armstrong C. Lindsay...

PROSPECTUS

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, Published in the City of Washington, By Gales & Sealen. THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER is an old established Journal...

THE BLOODED HORSE

SURPRISE. WILL stand at the subscriber's stable, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Mr. John Tabb's mill, on Tuscarora...

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CYCLOPEDIA FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at the Charleston Apothecary and Book Store, the Cyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature...

DISOLUTION

THE Partnership which existed under the firm of Cleveland & Craighill, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 27th inst...

MUSKRAT.

AND other fine Furs, purchased at the store of H. KEYES, Charleston, March 24.

TWILLED RAG.

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES. Charleston, March 10, 1831.

BLANK DEEDS.

FOR SALE at this Office. WM. B. WILLIS, March 24, 1831.

SCREW LOCKS.

RICKARD'S superior Screw Locks, large and small, for sale by GEO. W. HAMMOND, Jan. 27, 1831.

The following is the receipt of a bill from T. J. BARROW & Co. to MISS Abigail...

Farwell lines ad. Farewell, my dear Abigail, and soon thou'lt be List to the FARE...

MISCELLANEOUS. From an Aunt in Dear Nephew...

No Tariff of Prices.—Free Trade. Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c. THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

THE BLOODED HORSE. SURPRISE. WILL stand at the subscriber's stable, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday...

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