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CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1831.

NO. 52.

POETICAL.

RECOLLECTIONS.

Do you remember all the sunny places,
Where, in bright days long past, we played together?
Do you remember all the old home faces,
That gather'd round the happy hearth?
Do you remember all the happy meetings,
In summer evenings, round the open door—
Kind looks, kind words, and tender greetings,
And clapping hands, whose pulses beat no more?
Do you remember all the merry laughter,
The voices round the living in our old garden,
The dog, that when we ran still followed after,
The teasing frolic, and the speedy pardon?
Do you remember all the young, happy creatures,
That were but children then, young, happy creatures,
And hardly knew how much we had to lose,
But now the dream-like memory of those features
Comes back, and bids my dark'd spirit muse,
Do you remember them?
Do you remember when we first departed,
From midst the old companions who were round us,
How very soon again we grew light-hearted,
And talked with smiles of all the links which bound us?
And after, when our footsteps were returning,
With unfelt weariness, o'er hill and plain,
How our young hearts kept boiling up and burning,
To think how soon we'd be at home again?
Do you remember this?
Do you remember when no sound woke gladly,
But desolate echoes through our homed westerling?
How the awhile we talked—then, paused full sadly,
Because our voices bitter thoughts were bringing?
Ah me! those days—those days! my friend, my brother,
Sit down and let us talk of all our woes,
For we have nothing left but one another,
Yet, where they went, old playmates, we shall go.
Let us remember this.

NO ONE IS MISSED.

The world is fair and gay to us,
As now we journey on;
Yet still 'tis sad to think 'twill be
The same when we are gone.
Some few perchance, may mourn for us;
But soon the transient gloom,
Like shadows of a summer cloud,
Shall leave the narrow tomb.
For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep;
That lift their crests awhile and foam,
And then are lulled to sleep.
While other billows swelling come,
And amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their fury track,
Sink down, and—where are they?
And ever thus the waves shall roll,
Like those that now goe past,
The ebb and flow of life's briefness,
And ever thus shall men be,
And like those that be,
And man no more be missed on land,
Than vane upon the sea.

"MY COTTAGE HOME."

Domestic love! not in proud palace halls
Is often seen thy beauty to abide;
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,
'Tis in the thickets of the woodbine hide.
With hum of bees around, and from the side
Of woody hills some little bubbling spring,
Shining along the banks with harebells dyed,
And many a bird to warble on the wing.
When morn'ning suns rob o'er the heaven
And earth doth flag.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERTRUDE.

AT J. G. WHITTELL'S.
'Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion prevalent in the neighbourhood, in regard to your friend WILTON?'
'Mother,' said Gertrude, 'with a forced composure, 'I know of nothing to his disadvantage. I know he has enemies here—bitter, implacable enemies, who would gladly sacrifice him. I know, too, that their tongues have not been idle—that defamation in its foulest nature has been plentifully bestowed upon a virtuous and high-minded gentleman.'
'Gertrude,' said her mother, 'I know that the world sometimes condemns unjustly. I know that defamation has sometimes hunted down the pure and virtuous, and blackened the fair face of the upright and praiseworthy. But, when so much is averred respecting Wilton, when friends and the one by open attacks upon his reputation, the other by doubtful whispers, and expressions of real regret, and an evident withdrawal of their former warm and confiding friendship, we may justly fear that there is indeed some reason for such a change—that our young and ingenious friend is yielding to the fascination of vice—gliding gradually and almost imperceptibly down that fearful path which leads from the perfect light of virtue and holiness.'
'I will not believe it—never!' replied Gertrude, 'her clear blue eye lighting up with unwonted energy.'
'Mother, you are deceived alike by the avowed enemies and the false and envious friends of Wilton. Believe me, I have not reposed my confidence in a stranger. I know Wilton to be virtuous and honorable. And who, let me ask, are those who traduce his character?' Her lip curled into an expression of ineffable scorn, as she replied to her own interrogatory: 'False-hearted wretches—creatures of envy and malice, who would as soon dare the falling thunderbolt as confront the indignant glance of the man they have so foully injured.'

Gertrude spoke from the impulse of her heart. She could not believe that such a man as Charles Wilton could debase himself to the sin of drunkenness—that he whose nature was so noble, so elevated—a passionate lover of the beauty of the natural universe, and of the godlike manifestations of human virtue, the outbursts of the immortal spirit from the darkness of its prison house, could, by any possible temptation, yield to the baleful enticements of the Destroyer—and humble the god-like image of manhood lower than that of the brutes that perish.

And why was it, that when all her friends saw, and warned her of danger, she clung yet closer to the object of their fears? Why was it, when the bosom friends of Wilton avoided him as if there were contamination in his very presence, that the beautiful and intellectual Gertrude welcomed his approach with a smile of the deepest fondness? She loved him—and the love of a heart like hers, changes not with the changes of the beloved—it burns brighter and warmer as the shadows of evil close around its object.

And Gertrude became the wife of Charles Wilton—and his victim also. She died early—but not before every beautiful blossom of her affection had perished—not before a death-like withering had gone over her heart, until it became as dust, and all its warm and holy feelings gave place to bitterness, loathing and abhorrence. Oh, there is nothing in human suffering like wrong and scorn from those whom we love and would die for—nothing which so changes and chills the confiding bosom.

Let woman beware of the intemperate. Let her shun their presence as the accursed of Heaven—the smitten with that moral leprosy which is alike immediate and unescapable. Let her remember that in uniting her destiny with that of the Drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses. 'Tis better to embrace the sepulcher, whose cold halls are haunted only by the spectre of decay. 'Tis the wedlock of beauty and pollution—of purity and pestilence—the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

If there is any recreation which more than all others tends to preserve the moral sense from pollution, the affections from being corrupted, the social feelings from going to decay—to "raise the manners and improve the heart," it is in the frequent intercourse with sensible and well educated females. I do not mean now that these advantages are to be sought for or expected in the crowded ball room or in fashionable parties. These are too often the hot beds where the rank weed of dissipation shoot up in deadly luxuriance and wither the seeds of virtue. It is rather in the exchange of thought in the hours of social intercourse, that the influence of woman delights, cheers and improves. Here there is no artificial excitement to lend a false glory to her cheek, or deceitful volubility to her tongue. I value far higher, one intelligent, accomplished female, than all the giddy scenes of the Theatre or ball room. I had rather stand in the shadow of such a woman by moonlight, than to promenade Broadway with the most fashionable belle in the city.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

There are not many men of distinction amongst us, who figure well as public speakers. In the present Congress, there are some first rate lawyers, but their forte does not lie in oratory. Mr. BUCHANAN'S voice and manner we do not admire, though he is a sound and able advocate. Mr. STORNS is somewhat heavy. Mr. McDUFFIE violates all the rules of correct speaking, though he is listened to with attention and satisfaction. Perhaps Mr. EVANS excels in the House, as a correct speaker. He, however, wants a little of the vis necessary at times to give force and energy to the orator. Mr. WEBSTER'S style is well known, and his manner, too, is amenable to the rules of severe criticism. The present ATTORNEY GENERAL is a graceful speaker—too precise, and scholastic, however. Upon the whole, we

think, Mr. Wier bears the palm as the first orator in the country. His polished periods and flowing sentences are admirably fitted by the gracefulness of his action and the charm of his manner. His voice is clear and musical, his person handsome and commanding—his gestures appropriate and expressive, and his air and carriage natural and dignified. Possessed of these advantages, he always reaps "golden opinions" from the people before whom he speaks. His heart, beaming through a countenance full of intelligence, and benevolence, almost commands respect before his words have confirmed the favorable impressions invariably received.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

WATKINS LEIGH is a man of whom Virginia has reason to be proud. In his late speech before the House of Delegates, when his right to a seat was contested, he thus spoke:—

'The gentleman had said it was hard that if a citizen of the town might represent the county, that a citizen of the county could not also represent the town. But it was the hardship of the town that it could not select from the county—and it would be a hardship on the county if its sphere of selection were narrowed. He knew it was supposed by many that his political life or death, depended upon this decision, and that the consideration swayed his mind at a time when he might have offered for Richmond. But, said Mr. Leigh, I know perfectly well, that my political life depends on no such thing. I know that my political life has been cut off by causes that lay vastly deeper. I never had a passion for money—I never had a passion for power—I had once a passion for fame—burning within me with the deepest intensity—but it was soon extinguished. I know the way which others have trod; but I am not to tread in their footsteps. I have done with a desire for fame—for I look upon fame as far different from the applause and adulations of the day, or the compliments which are often addressed to my understanding. Fame, in my eyes, is the favorable remembrance of posterity after my bones and flesh have been consigned to the grave. To praise I am insensible—not to the good opinion of my fellow men, thank God—and I wish to steal from the world as I have lived, silent and unknown.'

MECHANICS.

It is gratifying to witness the progress of good sense, in the just estimate formed of the worth and importance of the mechanical classes in this country, while the unmeaning phrase of gentlemen, (which so many have aspired after to their ruin), has become degraded to designate every useless fellow, who lives by any means, save honest labor; that of mechanic has been elevated to its true rank, as being appropriated to one of the most independent and upright classes in society. An intelligent mechanic carries his capital in his head, and even misfortune can not deprive him of it. The mere man of wealth is wholly dependent for his consequence upon his money; which is daily liable to be wasted by his own folly or lost by vicissitudes. The mechanic has only to avoid that one great destroyer, the spirit of evil, that enters men's mouths to steal away their brains; and with industry and health, he can never be otherwise than independent.

IN THE GRAVE.

The folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, the competitions, the pride of humanity, are gone; men are there, but the passions are hushed, and their spirits are still—malevolence has lost its power of charming, appetite is satiated, ambition lies low, and lust is cold—anger has done raving, all disputes are ended, and revelry is over, the foulest animosity is deeply buried, and the most dangerous sins are safely confined by the thickly piled clouds of the valley—vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the trumpet of the Archangel, and the voice of God.

Early Rising.

Lying long and late in bed impairs the health, generates disease, and in the end destroys the lives of multitudes. It is an intemperance of the most pernicious kind, having nothing to recommend it, nothing to set against its ten thousand mischievous consequences, far to be asleep is to be dead for the time.

Danger of Loquacity.

'Doctor, why have I lost my teeth?' said a talkative female to a physician. 'You have worn them out with your tongue,' he replied.

Virginia.—In 1790 the "Ancient Dominion" contained within her boundaries one-fifth of the whole political power of the Confederation—was twice as large as New York, and one-third larger than Pennsylvania. But the tables are now turned. Her political weight in the scale will be just one half that of New York in the Congress under the new census, and one-third less than that of Pennsylvania. She will have to take rank with Ohio, a State that was not in existence when she was in the zenith of her prosperity.

Philadelphia.

From a statement in Poulson's Daily Advertiser, it appears that this beautiful city is in a highly prosperous situation. From 750 to 1250 houses are built yearly—all tenanted as soon as finished; and the number of vessels arriving in the port is more than double in the last three years—an increase almost unexampled in the annals of trade and commerce.

Prophecy of Lord Byron.

In his journal, under date of January 19, 1831, Lord Byron writes—"Dined—News come—the Powers mean to war with the people. The intelligence seems to be positive—let it be so—they will be beaten in the end. The King-times are fast finishing. There will be blood-shed—like water, and tears like mist; but the people will conquer in the end. I shall not live to see it; but I foresee it."

CHAMBERSBURG, (PA.) FEB. 15.

A victim to Intemperance.—Joseph Anderson, shoemaker, living in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, in this county, who had been in the habit of using ardent spirits to excess for years past, came to his home on Saturday evening, 5th inst. in a state of intoxication, turned his wife out of doors, and compelled her to take shelter at a friend's house in the neighborhood. On Sunday, Anderson was found in his house, nearly empty of his contents, nearly dead at the corner of Constitution and French streets, Old Town; verdict of the Jury, death from some cause unknown.

Coroner's Inquest.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning, over the body of JOHN FURRY, upwards of eighty years of age, found lying dead at the corner of Constitution and French streets, Old Town; verdict of the Jury, death from some cause unknown.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 18.

The launch of the ship Pearl, arrived in this port on Sunday last, was lost in crossing the bar of Tampico, on board of which were the mate, three seamen and twenty-two passengers, all of whom perished.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Plans for extending the rail road into several streets of Baltimore, the rails to be elevated about two inches above the pavement. One track only, for the present, to be laid down in each street, which will leave 15 feet on each side for carriages.

At a gold mine in Hall County, Geo.

seventy-one penny-weights of pure gold were extracted from thirty-four pounds of pounded rock.

There are 14,000 more females than males in Massachusetts by the census!

The softer sex make up in number what they want in might.

A Lawyer.

A lawyer without history or literature is a mechanic, a mere working mason; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may call himself an architect.

In civilized society, Law is the chimney through which all that smokes discharges itself, that used to circulate through the whole house and put every one's eyes out—no wonder, therefore, that the vent itself should sometimes get a little sooty.—[Sir W. Scott.]

If you would wish to starve your family, be a DRUNKARD.

The following is published at the request of a person unknown to us.

From the Zanesville Gazette.

Pleasant and secure.—It appears from the 4th annual Report of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, that the 4th Section of the work was declared abandoned—"in consequence of a violation of that clause, prohibiting the use of ardent spirits." This is a pleasing fact and one that should redound much to the honor of the Superintendent of that work, for the decided stand he has always taken in the cause of temperance, by having the prohibition inserted in the article of agreement with Contractors. And it is to be desired, that the circumstance of so extensive a work as the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road being carried on without the use of ardent spirits—will have a tendency to convince thousands in our country, that the article of Whiskey is not necessary for the more trifling operations of a domestic and farming character—such as harvesting and house-raising, &c. And it may be expected that the regulation on the Rail Road—together with the recent order of the Honorable Secretary of War, prohibiting whiskey to the soldiers, will have a salutary effect, both upon soldiers and citizens, and contribute to make the hearts of—

MANY GLAD.

P. S. Query.—If so important a work as the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, can be prosecuted without ardent spirits—why not the National Road in Ohio? The superintendent of this work, and his assistant, are both men of temperate habits—and it would be a great encouragement to virtue, if all who are engaged in this interesting undertaking, were to participate in the ambition to respond to so great examples as the above mentioned; and show the East, that the brave and hardy people of the West, can practice self-denial and temperance, with as much ease and pleasure, as they can face the enemies of their country in the field of battle. Shall a man in all things else, brave and resolute, a despiser of tyranny, not have moral courage to conquer his liberty from the dominion of a brutish appetite?

Method of preserving grain from the depredations of Mice.

Fix in a heap of grain (or in any other similar matter which you desire to keep from the ravages of the mice) some stalks with their branches and leaves, either green or dry, of Water Crosses, (cymbarium), and none of these mischievous animals will approach it. Some leaves of this plant will be even sufficient to drive them from any place to which it is desired to prevent their having access.

To stop Mouse holes.

Take a plug of common brown soap, stop the hole with it, and you may rest assured you will have no farther trouble from that quarter. It is equally effectual as regards rats, roaches, and ants.

Cheese.

To prevent your cheese having a rancid, nauseous flavor, put one-table spoonful of salt to each gallon of milk when taken from the cows in the evening; for the cheese to be made the next day; put the salt at the bottom of the vessel that is to receive the milk. It will increase the curd, and prevent the milk from growing sour or putrid the hottest nights in summer.

An Os's Gall will set any colour, in silk, cotton or wollen.

I have seen the calico which faded at every washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods and set them in this way. The gall can be purchased of the druggists.

spoonful of this, in a gallon of warm water, is sufficient.

This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazette, &c. After being washed in this, they look nearly as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, the color which you want to clean, should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

Cure for Frost-Bitten Feet.

Take the fat of a dunghill fowl, and rub the place or places affected with it, morning and evening, over a fire—at the same time wrapping a piece of woollen cloth, well greased with the same fat, round the frost bitten parts. In two or three days they will feel no pain, and in five or six will be quite cured. If the inner back of elder, or the leaves of plantain, be first simmered with the fat, it will be the better.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a DRUNKARD, and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

To preserve Hams.—A writer in the Leesburg Genius of Liberty, who signs himself John Potter, says:

'I have for more than twenty years past kept my meat hanging up in my smokehouse through the summer season, and no fly or bug has injured it. To prevent such injury, I take clean, strong ley, made of hickory ashes, and boil it, stronger than it generally runs off; then I take my bacon, or smoked beef, having 2 or 3 gallons of the ley in a large iron kettle—take each piece of meat and dip it into the ley, so that it is completely wetted with it; then let it dry; after which I hang the meat in its former place. By this process I have invariably found that it kept the meat free from bugs and worms, and no taste of ley is perceived, not even on the outside.'

A Living Dead Man.

A Mr. Crines, a passenger in the Hartford stage, the other day set a paragraph about in the papers, which froze to death Edward Greene, Mail Carrier. Poor Greene has written a letter to town, insisting that he is alive and kicking; but it is no use. The newspapers will never bring him to life, and he may as well give it up. We have seen his death in some fifty papers, and if he has any estate, he may expect, upon any evasive, to see letters of administration taken out before his face. What a sad fate is poor Greene's. He is condemned to transport all over the country, positive intelligence of his own death.—[Providence American.]

Chinese Notions of Distributive Justice.

In order to celebrate weddings in China, they used to fix a day on which all the young men and girls who wished to marry repaired to a place destined for that purpose. The young men gave a statement of their wealth; after which they were divided into three classes—the rich, the middling, and the poor. The girls were also divided into three classes—the fine, the tolerable, and the ugly ones. Then the fine girls were given to the rich young men who paid for them; the tolerable ones to the second class of young men; who did not pay; and the ugly ones to the poor, who had with them the money paid by the rich.

I have often wondered how people who have a snug home fire side, where at they might keep their shins warm, could go forth into the open air, face the cutting wind and eddying snow, defying chillblains and red noses, and freeze themselves almost to death, just for the sake of having it said they took a sleigh-ride.

"When I hear a man, who professes to be the ambassador of Christ, denouncing in unmeasured terms, the noblest religious belief of others, and trying to revive those passions, which in other times plunged Christian Europe into such shameful scenes of blood and crime, I am ever moved to the conclusion that in that man there is a spirit of uncharitableness condemned by every precept of christianity. Charity is the very soul of religion. Its mandate is "love thy neighbour as thyself, and God above all things." It embraces lovingly the whole human species of every clime and color, no matter of what sect or condition. It further enjoins, that we should live in peace with one another, that we may enjoy on earth the foretaste of that beatitude which reigns eternally in Heaven; and he who is not constantly under its benign and characteristic influence, is unfit to herald the cheering tidings of the cross."

"Make way, gentlemen!" once cried a man of rank, as he passed through the populace, who were crowding him out of his place, in the procession on election day. "Make way, we are the Representatives of the People." "Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."

School for the Head and Heart.

"I thought men," says an old author, "may improve their heads in the company of their own sex, we may affirm, that the company and conversation of women is the proper school for the heart."

Resignation.

"Ned has runaway with your wife," said one friend to another. "Poor fellow!" replied the forlorn husband.

Everything new is days is tri-color.

A wag says, they burn tri-colored coal in Paris, and live on tri-colored frogs.

If you are determined to be poor, be a Drunkard, and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

SHOES.

Subscriber again informs his friends, &c. that he has just returned from the market, with a very extensive assortment of

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

in a simply state, as a matter of course he wants to sell them; and as a matter of course, he will undertake to sell them any other house in town—his friends will do him the favor and examining his stock, which find every article of fashion, fancy, and quality, new and fashionable, men's Shoes and Boots of all kinds—Misses' and Children's boots, and also a splendid assortment of men's fashionable Hats, 1st quality, 3d do.—Boys' fashionable hats, with many other articles unmentioned.

N. BUCKMASTER.

Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1830.

SALT.

For sale by the gallon or barrel, in SALT.

Cleveland & Craighill.

1830.

NEW MUSIC.

Just opened a large stock of Piano Music.

EVERLAND & CRAIGHILL.

1830.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received another supply of seasonable Goods.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

1830.

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N. S. GALLAHER.

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All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, FEB. 15, 1831.

Here we are, in the wane of the month of February, and the most important subjects of the session yet to dispose of. The business of the week so far, has placed us but little in advance. On Monday, after the adoption of resolutions, a bill divorcing Felix Perie from his wife...

ment. It was committed to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed...

FRIDAY, FEB. 11. In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, was read a third time and finally passed...

MONDAY, FEB. 7. In the Senate, the Chair communicated a letter from the Postmaster General, accompanied with a voluminous report on the subject of the various mail contracts made by himself and his predecessors in office...

FRIDAY, FEB. 11. In the House of Representatives, the bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, was after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 143 to 41...

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16. In the Senate, memorials against the removal of the Southern Indians were presented by Mr. Robbins of Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague of Maine, and Mr. Barnard of Pennsylvania...

THURSDAY, FEB. 17. There was but little business of a public nature transacted in the Senate today. Several messages in writing having been received from the President of the United States on the day previous...

FRIDAY, FEB. 18. In the Senate, the bill to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter the back lands in that State, and the bill to create the office of a Surveyor of the Public Lands in Louisiana, were read a third time and passed...

MONDAY, FEB. 14. In the Senate, numerous memorials were presented for the repeal of the law of last Session, relative to the removal of the southern Indians...

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9. In the Senate to day, the Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied with statements of the quantities of public lands surveyed in the different States and Territories, since the year 1826...

FRIDAY, FEB. 11. On Thursday night week, about half past 12 o'clock, the town of Cincinnati, Ohio, was alarmed by the cry of fire. It broke out of the brick house, at the corner of Elm and Front streets...

THURSDAY, FEB. 10. Nothing of importance transacted in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, to day, a bill, declaratory of the law concerning contents of Courts, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of the Judiciary...

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committee, and many others by other gentlemen. It was very easy to persuade, that the object of several, was to embarrass and defeat the whole scheme. The committee rose, and had leave to sit again, and I presume will do so tomorrow.

I am now satisfied, that it is utterly idle and vain, to expect any thing substantial from the Legislature, in the way of internal improvement. There are too many jarring and discordant interests, and too many parties, and too much of each other among the various sections. There is no community of interest. The territory is too extensive, and much of it so poor, that it is only a burden and a draw back upon the rest.

On Tuesday, several reports of committees were made, and some acted upon. The anti-duelling bill, however, occupied the larger portion of the day, but passed to its third reading...

MONDAY, FEB. 14. Mr. Terrill offered a resolution for proceeding on Monday the 25th to the election of the Board of Public Works, which after some conversation among Messrs. Terrill, Summers, and Anderson of Bot., was for the present laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chichester, the Committee of Roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Turnpike Laws as to prohibit disqualification of the roads, to a period of fifteen years.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Gholson in the Chair, on the bill concerning land delinquent for the non-payment of taxes, and making disposition of certain lands, for the benefit of actual bona fide holders thereof under grants from the Commonwealth.

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On motion, the Committee in the Chair, on the bill to amend an act to reduce the duty on salt, was after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 143 to 41...

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