

# Virginia Free Press

## AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

NO. 46.

**Clerk of the Superior Court of for the County of Jefferson.**  
**FRAS ROBERT WHITE,** Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Jefferson, has fallen in consequence, for two successive terms, of the said county, J. L. BARNES, assigned by the General Court, to hold a court in the said county of Jefferson, on Tuesday the 10th day of January, 1850, and therefore hereby direct you to see to it, that the Commonwealth, by you, to the other officers of the court, the parties charged criminally, and the parties to civil suits, in criminal cases, and in civil suits, which process, the sheriff to execute, as well as summons a jury, and Venues to attend the said court under the same limitations and conditions as in the case of a regular court. And I do hereby require all the officers and duties as they would be performed at a regular term of the court. Given under my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of January, 1850.  
**RICHARD E. PARKER, (SEAL.)**  
 29, 1850.

**AVENUE FOR RENT,**  
 Paved given on the 1st day of April next.)  
**TAVERN STAND** at Halltown, the road leading from Winchester to Harpers Ferry, and equidistant between Harpers Ferry, now in the occupancy of Joseph Roberts. Apply to  
**JOHN PETER,**  
 29, 1850.—81.

**NOTICE.**  
 The stockholders of the Smithfield, Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, are informed that Mr. Thomas H. Keyes is authorized to receive the same of their respective instalments.  
**HUMPHREY KEYES, Treasurer.**  
 17, 1850.

**SALT.**  
 I have one hundred bushels ground alum SALT.  
**Cleveland & Craighill,**  
 c. 8, 1850.

**600 Twilled Bags.**  
 I have received another supply of Twilled and Duck Bags, at cheap prices.  
**T. C. LANE & CO.,**  
 Harpers Ferry, Dec. 8.

**TWILLED BAGS.**  
 I have received another supply of Twilled Bags and Bagging.  
**CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL,**  
 c. 24, 1850.

**CALL AND SEE**  
 I additional supply of stout TWILLED BAGS, just received—Also, a lot of stout DUCK BAGS, a new article, who have not supplied themselves with a new supply.  
**T. C. LANE & CO.,**  
 Harpers Ferry, Dec. 8.

**COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.**  
 His superior and well-tried articles, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the double refined cast-iron, can be had at the  
**T. C. LANE & CO.,**  
 Harpers Ferry, Dec. 11.

**FALL GOODS.**  
 I have received a large supply of Fall Goods, which he will use of the most reasonable terms.  
**HUMPHREY KEYES,**  
 c. 13, 1850.

**FREDERICK SEIBER'S**  
 His celebrated Shopping AXES, just received and for sale by  
**G. W. HAMMOND,**  
 c. 23, 1850.

**SPRINGS, MACHEREL,**  
 ROUND Alum and fine Salt.  
 For sale by  
**H. KEYES,**  
 c. 11, 1850.

**BAR IRON.**  
 I have on hand, a large quantity of Bar Iron, which he will sell at a low price, by the purchaser taking 25 to 500 lbs. Also, a lot of all kinds of Sheet Iron—Mouldboards, &c.  
**I. N. CARTER,**  
 Harpers Ferry, Nov. 10, 1850.

**TWILLED BAGS.**  
 I have just received and for sale by  
**G. W. HAMMOND,**  
 c. 13, 1850.

**TWILLED BAGS.**  
 I have just received and for sale by  
**HUMPHREY KEYES,**  
 c. 13, 1850.

**NOTICE.**  
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**H. KEYES, Treasurer.**  
 Nov. 3, 1850.

**TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,**  
 FOR sale by  
**HUMPHREY KEYES,**  
 Nov. 3, 1850.

**OHN S. GALLAHER.**  
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**OHN S. GALLAHER.**  
 The Free Press is published weekly, at  
**TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.**  
 PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if all the instalments should be paid in advance. The price of the paper will be invariably charged. All advertisements presented for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless special directions be contrary be given.  
 \* All communications addressed to the press must be post paid.

**POETICAL.**  
**MY LOVE IS NOT THAT SILVERY MIST,**  
 "Who can separate hearts that have united,  
 Or divide waters that have met and mingled in one."  
 "Love never dies"—Where it does not exist,  
 There it never has existed.  
 Think not, beloved! time can break  
 The spell around us,  
 Or absence from my bosom take  
 The memory of the past—  
 My love is not that silvery mist,  
 From summer blooms by sunbeams kissed,  
 Too fugitive to last—  
 A faithful flower, it will retain  
 The brightness of its early stain.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,  
 In faintest breath when glowing;  
 All wild and stormy as the wind,  
 Without its opening rose;  
 A gentler, holier love is mine,  
 Unchangeable as my Father's throne;  
 It pure as mountain snows;  
 Nor yet has passion dared to breathe  
 A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.  
 And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,  
 And sickness made thee pale;  
 Think not, that I could e'er remember thy,  
 And leave thee to the gale!  
 Oh no!—may all those dreams depart,  
 Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,  
 If now my bosom fail,  
 Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,  
 To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile,  
 Its twining tendrils flings;  
 Though fled from thence be pleasure's smile,  
 It yet the fonder clings;  
 As loneliness will become the place,  
 The warmer is its fond embrace,  
 More firm its verdant rings,  
 And if it lovd its shade to rear,  
 O'er one devoted to despair.  
 Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,  
 Unchangeable by gliding years;  
 Through Fortune's rise, or her decline,  
 In sunshine or in tears;  
 And though between us oceans roll,  
 And rocks divide us, still my soul  
 Can feel no jealous fears,  
 Confining in a heart like thine,  
 Love's unconquered shrine!

Love, my dear, though bathed in sorrow's dew,  
 The dearer far art thou;  
 I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,  
 And e'er I love thee now;  
 That face in joy's bright hour was fair,  
 More beautiful since grief is there,  
 Through somewhat pale thy brow;  
 And be it mine to soothe the pain,  
 Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.  
 Yes, love, my breast, at sorrow's call,  
 Shall tremble like thine own;  
 If from those eyes the tear-drops fall,  
 They shall not fall alone.  
 One spasm, like heaven's signal bow,  
 Shows sorrow's path with solemn brow,  
 Of joy or sorrow known;  
 And grief, divided with thy heart,  
 Were sweeter far than joy apart.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**THE WHITE WEASEL.**

In the reign of King George III, there lived a boy in London, who was born in the neighborhood of St. Paul's Cathedral, by the name of Curtis. He was left an orphan child at the age of ten years—destitute—not a penny in the world. The question was with him, although so young, what shall I do? He resolved that he would run errands for any one who would employ him. Early one morning he sallied forth from the hotel where he had slept the night before, in quest of employment. He had walked but a few minutes in the Strand, near Somerset House, when a gentleman met him who accosted him thus, "My lad, would you oblige me by carrying this note to Chancery-lane?" at the same time handing him the note, with an English shilling, saying, "I will give you this shilling for so doing." Curtis instantly took the money, and punctually delivered the note to whom directed. On his return he met a poor woman near Temple Bar, who apparently was in great distress, and although but a boy, she solicited charity of him. Curtis asked the suppliant what it was she had under her arm; to which she replied by showing him a little white kitten, and saying, "I have lost my money, and I have had to sell it for a shilling, which she had just earned, with which she was highly pleased. Curtis then set off with his kitten for Christy Cross, on his way thither, a gentleman met him near Exeter Change, not far from the Adelphi, who, spying the kitten, asked the lad what it was he had under his ragged blanket? Curtis told him it was a kitten. The gentleman requested to look at it, which he did, and examined it most critically—then said, "My lad, you are very much mistaken, it is no kitten, but a white weasel; will you sell it?" "Yes, sir," said Curtis, "what will you give for it?" "Five guineas," said the gentleman; "the kitten then is yours." Curtis received the money, delivered over the kitten to the stranger, then walked on with his guineas in his pocket. The day following, Curtis, while by the way, saw a very handsome little boy, hastened to Cranbourn Alley, to procure for himself proper and respectable clothing, so that he might appear as well dressed as any of the respectable boys in London, and with this object, he purchased two guineas. Being thus genteelly equipped, and hearing the bells ring for divine service at White Hall, where King Charles the First was beheaded by that arch hypocrite

and tyrant Oliver Cromwell, he repaired thither and paid strict attention to what fell from the lips of the Duke of Durham, who, on that occasion, delivered an eloquent sermon. On leaving the Royal Chapel, a lady, apparently of great distinction, dropped her white cambric handkerchief, which young Curtis observed as it fell. He instantly picked it up and ran to the carriage just as it was going to drive off, (who proved to be her grace the Duchess of Devonshire.) The politeness and gallantry of the boy was highly pleasing to her grace, and she directed him to take a seat in her carriage, that she might inquire into his situation and circumstances. The boy most readily accepted the kind offer, and had the honor of remaining in her grace's palace until she placed him in the Westminster school—where, by her bounty and goodness, he received an excellent education.

As he grew up, he was distinguished for talents and worth, so much so as to become a member of parliament, where he did himself great honor, particularly in advancing the abolition of the African slave trade. In the recess of parliament, Mr. Curtis visited the watering place at Margate, where, by mere accident, he fell in company with a most beautiful and accomplished young lady about twenty years of age—by the name of Deodama, who possessed every grace and virtue that man could wish or desire, to make him happy. On declaring to the fair one his passion, Deodama was equally pleased with Mr. Curtis, who was of elegant form, graceful manners, and of the most manly beauty. It was agreed between them that the matter should be made known to the father of the lady, which was done. The father not only gave his consent to their union, but also settled upon his daughter twenty thousand pounds sterling, and appointed Mr. Curtis her trustee. On the day of her marriage he put a diamond ring on the finger of his beloved daughter, of the value of two thousand guineas, as a token of his love and affection, which ring had sometime previously been presented to him by the great Catherine, Empress of Russia.

To Mr. Curtis he presented a bank note of the bank of England of five thousand pounds, observing at the same time, "Mr. Curtis, I verily believe that you have the greatest love and esteem for my beloved Deodama, my only child, and she having signified some attachment for you—I give her to you to wife. But first I must tell you, Mr. Curtis, that independent of your great worth and talents—you had stronger claims on me for my beloved daughter, than any gentleman whomsoever. The facts are these—When Deodama communicated to me, that an attachment subsisted between you and her, I immediately applied to her grace, the Duchess of Devonshire, your friend and patroness, to make some inquiry of her grace into your history and character. The Duchess gave me, with other matters perfectly satisfactory, the most irrefragable proof of your being the identical boy of whom I purchased the White Weasel, near Exeter Change in the Strand, out of which I made my fortune as follows:—I disposed of the White Weasel to the great Bashaw of Egypt in exchange for ten hogheads of opium, which I sold in the old city of Byzantium, which was built by a colony of Athenians, (now vulgarly called Constantinople) to a great tea merchant of Canton in the East Indies, and received of him tea and spices of that country in payment for the opium, we had just disposed of, and brought them safe to London, (the queen of all cities,) where in a short time after their arrival, I had the good fortune to be employed by the London East India Company for one year, alias one hundred thousand lbs. sterling—which was paid me in specie at the Bank of England. Under these circumstances, Mr. Curtis, I could not refuse you my beloved daughter, and at my death I shall leave you all my fortune, which is considerable. *God and be happy.*"—[N. Y. Standard.]

Modern dandies are so many duodecimos in a library, some gilt, some ornamented and carved, some with a title-page, many deficient, and a few, very few, lettered. If there are not many bound in calf, depend on it there are many calves bound in the fetters of a few trinkets.

The Pendleton Messenger tells us of a very appropriate anecdote. Two men of South Carolina had a fight. Some person came up and inquired of one of the combatants, "What was the matter?" "Oh," says he, "nothing of much consequence—Jim and I had a *Contraction*, and I was about to *nullify* him, when he cried out *Disunion!*"

**A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.**  
 As our journal has an extensive circulation, we have received many communications, especially among young men who have recently embarked in the career of active life, on their own responsibility, a few words of advice to this class of readers will not be deemed out of place at this time. To commence business, or, in the common phrase, to set up for ourselves, is to commence the world anew. Before this beginning is made, we are either engaged in the acquisition of an education that will suit us for professional life, or in the employment of another, for the purpose of fitting ourselves for the dawn of manhood. We then are without a family, without those responsibilities which the contraction of debt incurs, and not subjected by the fluctuations of the market, the failure of banks or other establishments in which men of business are interested, to a prostration of our prospects and a loss of our capital. We then think little of the struggle which is going on, from day to day, in the out-door world for gain; of the duplicity and treachery that are resorted to among men, for the purpose of accumulating wealth—of the difficulties which many hourly encounter, in order to keep their credit good, and have their notes accepted in banks—of the starvation and misery which beset many of our fellow creatures, who have entered boldly and wrecklessly upon the career of life, have become bankrupt and a prey to villains. We dream little of these things in the heyday of youth, in the hours of courtship, in the seasons of gayety and pleasure. But soon the dream ends. We find that we have grown up, and must take part in the great drama of life. Our parents, if we have any, call us to their quiet chamber, tell us that we must put on the mail of manhood and struggle for ourselves. They tell us to beware of the storms and quicksands that are in the career of a young adventurer, and our bark is launched on the turbulent sea of business.

It requires a firm hand, a quick eye, and a strong heart; to bear us along that sea safely. Our former pleasures, on the one hand, calling us away from the counter and the desk, and the allurements of vice which are spread out in abundance to entrap the weak and unwary, are powerful on the other hand. Nothing we are certain is more important than the conduct of young men when they commence the world. They must not only be attentive and studious in their respective vocations, but they must shun the ways of idleness, the society of the idle, and all connexion with the dishonest and dishonorable. They have then to commence the formation of a new character—a character for probity and integrity; one that shall win for them a name among the affluent and those in high places, a name that they may transmit with honor as an inheritance for their children.

Let us look around us, for a few moments, upon those who a few years since started out to struggle with their fellows. Let us examine the career of those who have prospered with honor, and those who have sunk into poverty and ruin; and are clouded with disgrace. What have been their different modes of conduct? The first have, with unwavering application in their early career, thrown all minor considerations aside, and devoted themselves to the acquisition of credit among their competitors—not only credit in a pecuniary point of view, but in reputation. The last have been won away from their stores or counting-rooms, and have spent their time in idleness and dissipation which should have been devoted to the pursuits in which they had embarked. They have at first visited the theatre once or twice in the course of the week—have become companions of the idle and the dissipated, more negligent of their stores and less courteous when in them; and thus, step by step, have been led to the verge of ruin, where their pretended friends forsok them as they were tottering above its abysses.

This is no imaginative picture. We call upon all who are young in the career of life, to pause and consider what they are for what they are contending, and how they may expect to gain it. Their own ambition and self respect will teach them they aim at an honorable independence—a state of existence that shall place them above the reach of want and beyond the contempt of pity. They will tell them that they are men, forming a portion of the great chain of creation which constitutes kingdoms, republics, and governments; and that the example of others will show them that they can never attain an elevated condition among their fellows but by assiduity, forbearance and industry, in their early years.—*Bicknell's Detector.*

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**POLITICAL.**  
**GOV. BARNOR'S SPEECH.**  
 Extract from Gov. Barnor's Speech before the House of Delegates, in reference to the election contest between him and Mr. Davis.

Mr. BARNOR said—I came here today, Mr. Chairman, merely to take an affectionate leave of the few friends which time and circumstances had left me, without the expectation of saying a word, as I thought the unpleasant contest in which I had been so long engaged, had been terminated by what had passed in their resolution—to which, as set forth in their resolution, I mean invariably to adhere; and while I readily agree, that no member of the House is bound by that resolution, and therefore at liberty to take any step in relation thereto, which his own judgment approves, yet I think it is obligatory on my opponent. My purpose, from the beginning of the controversy, urged through every stage thereof, from the Sheriff's return to the meeting of the committee, has been to arrive at the sentiments of a majority of the constitutional voters, disregarding all form; and whenever that was ascertained, to yield implicit obedience to their voice. As it is not permitted to me to scrutinize the polls to ascertain what they will say, I am content to appeal to them again, to learn what they will say. Before the people, we shall be relieved from forms and technicalities, and in their responses at the polls there can be no mistake.

If I can find favor in the sight of the House, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity to make a few general remarks personally interesting to myself—for I am infinitely more anxious, Mr. Speaker, to have my conduct, and that of my friends, approved of in this affair, than to retain my seat.

For after upwards of thirty years of public service, I feel the deepest solicitude that this, in all probability, the last act of my public life, may not be attended with any circumstance on my part, that may cancel any little claim I may have on the kindness and consideration of my country. You and the House are aware, that the late revolution in political parties placed me in the exalted condition of a private citizen. With this result I was satisfied. My march of thirty years had been over the troubled sea of public life. I found a retreat from the storm in the bosom of my native mountains. As to the manner in which it had been effected, that is left, without remark, to be appreciated, according to each man's taste. I derived consolation from the reflection that malignity itself has not ascribed it to any official delinquency, but that it is a part of a system in which thousands have been involved, presenting a question where all private griefs are lost in its national importance, and which irresistibly addresses itself to the justice and the generosity of the American people, with whom I am content to leave it. Yes, sir, I was entirely content with the condition in which I found myself by the current of affairs; for, however discouraging to the impatient aspirer for political life—however dazzling to the eye the bubbles it holds out may be, I can safely say, that in traversing the field, I have found more tares than wheat; although I am most ready to admit that the harvest I have gathered is fully equal to my claims; others may say far beyond them. It was in my peaceful retirement, that my fellow citizens came to solicit me to serve them in this session of Assembly—kindly urging that my experience might be serviceable to the State. What could I do but submit to this call, commencing my public life in my own country, who had cherished me when a homeless boy, and by whose support I had succeeded to whatever of honor or distinction, I had enjoyed?

For, sir, however I may be denounced by some, as no longer entitled to the name, I deny their competency to judge me—especially your late converts, some of whom of yesterday, suddenly made whole, presume to send me out of a church whose foundations I contributed to lay, as well as to endow it, and arrogantly claiming to be exclusive in the purity of their faith, refuse me the cup of communion. Thirty-two years ago, in this House, I lifted my youthful voice against alien and sedition laws—thirty-one years past I stood where I now stand, the feeble colleague of the illustrious Madison, engaged in the same holy cause—contributing my mite to the great struggle that was then carried on, and I now hear myself denounced by men who were then in the ranks of our decided opponents. They now send forth their anathemas as the inflexible Republicans who have never charged, with the endorsement to that effect of the High Priest of the Hierarchy.

The age in which I have lived, has been one of revolutions and great events—equal, in the space of something more than fifty years, to all that had occurred before in the whole extent of backward time. I have seen my country disenthralled; becoming the great pioneer in the cause of human emancipation. I have seen, what has been happily said by another, the reform which had been banished from England to America, advance in the revolution of the latter, like the shepherd lad, in holy writ, and overthrow Goliath. I have seen it return, riding on the waves of the Atlantic, and its spirit moving on the waters of Europe. I have seen, amid the convulsion of revolutions, principalities, powers and kingdoms disappear, and the mighty strife finally reaching our own beloved country.

For upwards of thirty years of this stormy period, it has been my lot to fill offices of great responsibility—with what fidelity, I will leave it to others to say. But to those who wish to exclude me from the Republican family, I may say, and proudly too, that I thought with Madison in the beginning, as I do essentially now, on the great questions which agitate this country—and if the approbation of CARO, in his age, was willingly accepted for that of the world, I have a higher one, for MADISON, I have a wiser and better man than ever CARO was.

public services. His fees against the commonwealth will probably average \$100 per annum. The Clerk of the General Court receives no fees or perquisites from the Treasury. The allowances to the Tipstaff, &c. of the General Court, are very inconsiderable. The Auditor is ex-officio a Director of the James River Company and Literary Fund, but receives no additional compensation therefor. He is entitled to charge 50 cents for each certificate for the redemption of land, to be paid by the person redeeming, which will probably average \$100 per annum. In consequence of the passage of the act authorizing Sheriffs to pay the revenue in December, the Auditor is authorized to employ an additional Clerk at \$50 per month, if necessary, during the session of the Legislature. The salaries of the Second Auditor and his clerk are apportioned among the several Funds for Internal Improvement, James River Fund, and Literary Fund. The Second Auditor is ex-officio a Director of the James River Company, Superintendent of the Literary Fund, and Secretary of the Board of Public Works. The fees of the Attorney General, taxed against defendants, will probably average \$200 or \$250 per annum. The salary of the Store-keeper is not paid from the Public Treasury, but out of the proceeds of sales of Penitentiary manufactures. One thousand of the Public Printer's salary is paid quarterly, the balance annually, after the completion of the session of the Legislature. The salary is exclusive of extra printing. The latter is very uncertain; but will probably average about \$2,000 annually. The Surgeon to the Public Guard is also Surgeon to the Penitentiary. The salary is apportioned.

**STATEMENT OF THE CIVIL LIST OF VIRGINIA.**  
 Prepared in compliance with a resolution of the House of Delegates, of 9th Dec. 1850.

Executive Department.	Salaries.	Total.
Governor.	\$8333 33	
Councillors of State, eight, including Lt. Governor.	8000 00	
Clerk of the Council and Keeper of the Seals.	1320 00	
Assistant clerk of the council.		1000 00
Copying clerk.		700 00
Door-keeper to the council.		400 00
		14853 33
Treasury Department.		
Treasurer.	2000 00	
First clerk.	900 00	
Second clerk.	600 00	
		3500 00
Judiciary Department.		
Judges of the court of appeals, five at \$2,500 each.	12500 00	
Judges of chancery courts, Four, at \$1666 66 2/3 each.	6667 33 1/3	
Judges of the Gen. Court, Fourteen at \$1500 each.	21000 00	
One at \$1800.	1800 00	
Clerk of the court of appeals.	1800 00	
Tipstaff to the court of appeals.	500 00	
Clerk to the court of appeals.	300 00	
Clerk of chancery court, Richmond district.	500 00	
Clerk of the general court.	500 00	44967 33
First Auditor's Office.		
Auditor.	2000 00	
Clerk of accounts.	1100 00	
First clerk.	725 00	
Second clerk.	600 00	
Third clerk.	600 00	5025 00
Second Auditor's Office.		
Auditor.	1800 00	
Clerk.	700 00	2500 00
Register's Office.		
Register.	1500 00	
First clerk.	725 00	
Second clerk.	600 00	2825 00
Attorney General Penitentiary.		
Superintendent.	2000 00	
First keeper.	600 00	
Second keeper.	600 00	
Third keeper.	500 00	
Fourth keeper.	500 00	
Fifth keeper.	500 00	
First turnkey.	500 00	
Second turnkey.	300 00	
Clerk.	600 00	
Surgeon to the Penitentiary.	350 00	
		88120 66

**FOR LADIES.**  
 Religion.—Women are generally deceived when they think they recommend themselves to our sex by an indifference to religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious feeling with softness and sweetness of heart. At least we always consider the want of it a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all your faults we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as the best security for that female virtue in which they are most sensibly interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted with what they say. This, to people of good understanding, will be a sufficient check. Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all her lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility that warns her to shun the approach of every thing hurtful.

Female Beauty.—From an Essay in Miss Hale's Ladies' Magazine, in Germany. To sum up the whole, the charms that are really indispensable to being beloved, may be possessed by every one, who is not personally or mentally, or morally deformed—let us only moderate them. Firstly—An eye, whether black, blue, or gray, that has the spirit of kindness in its expression. Secondly—A mouth that is able to be pleasant, and all sincerely. Teeth kept as clean as possible, may be an argument of cleanliness in general; she must also be very good natured to her servants, and friends that come to unexpectedly to dinner. Thirdly—A figure which shall preserve itself, not to be neglecting any of her duties, but by good taste, exercise, and the dislike of gross living. A woman may be fond of almost any pleasure under the sun, except those of fattening, the table, and ostentation. Fourthly—The art of being happy at home, and making that home the abode of peace. Where can peace dwell if there is not piety? These qualities will away the soul of men when shallower perfections enumerated in this article would cease to charm. A good heart is after all the best beautifier.

Coquetry.—Never forget this truth, that not to discourage is to encourage. A most culpable species of coquetry is, the practice of not giving decided encouragement or repulse, with the view of keeping your admirer in suspense. Whether you can do better, she depends on such arts, shows plainly that she is willing, very willing, to sell her hand and traffick her person for value received, which is revolting in the highest degree.

REMARKS.  
 The Governor is ex-officio President of the Literary Fund, the Board of Public Works, and the James River Company, but receives no additional compensation therefor. The Lieut. Governor is ex-officio Director of the James River Company, but is only paid as Councillor. The Treasurer is ex-officio a Director of the James River Company, of the Literary Fund, and of the Board of Public Works, but receives no additional compensation therefor. The Judges of the General Court, besides their salaries, receive fifteen cents per mile for travelling through their circuits, and to the General Court. The Surrogate to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals is made by the Court for his public services, and is exclusive of fees of office. The Clerk of the Chancery Court, Richmond District, receives no allowance for



FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the packet Ship John Jay, at New York, files of London papers to the 7th December, inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 6th of the same month, have been received.

The apprehensions in France of hostilities from the northern powers seem to have subsided. The assurances given by the French Ministry, that they had received from those powers the most positive and satisfactory explanations on the subject, have quieted the alarms which for a few days prevailed. The armaments preparing are not looked upon as demonstrations of hostility, but as measures of precaution entered into from a natural distrust of the consequences which may result from the present agitated state of Europe, and the obvious necessity of keeping on foot a force sufficient to preserve the public tranquillity.

We receive the most pacific assurances from the powers of the Continent—yet grave events are taking place, considerable armaments are in progress in the greatest part of Europe. We cannot remain peaceable spectators of these warlike proceedings. The unanimous cry of France is for peace—but she is firmly determined upon supporting the principle of non-intervention. She has abandoned the idea of conquest—she wishes for liberty at home and independence without, and were she obliged to draw the sword, three millions of National Guards are ready to take the field.

The English journals are discussing the projects of retrenchment said to be forming by the new administration. A plan, says the London Morning Herald, for reducing the salaries of the Custom House officers, is nearly completed by the ministry.

A London paper affirms, "on good authority," that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the different Courts of Europe, in which he says that no Russian soldier shall pass the frontier, except with the concurrence of the five Great Powers.

Distress in Ireland.—Ten or eleven thousand persons are represented as being in a state of starvation, in St. John's Parish, Limerick, and over 14,000 in St. Mary's in the same city. The number of utterly destitute is computed by the Limerick Post to amount to 30,000.

PROSPECTS OF WAR IN EUROPE. A Paris correspondent of one of the London papers, if the latest date, thus speculates on the probability of war in Europe:

I am obliged to believe that war is probable. Fact after fact occurs, and courier after courier, from every country in Europe, arrives with such rapidity, bringing additional facts, and additional news, all leading to war, that I am compelled against my will to declare—yes, war is probable. Take my facts. Take the news which we have received from the various countries of Europe within the last forty-eight hours, and tell me how I can think otherwise.

From Russia we have official intelligence of the raising of troops—of the non-recognition of our Louis Philippe, King of the French—of the determination of the emperor to maintain the cured holy alliance system of 1815—of the marching of troops to the environs of Germany—and of the protest of the St. Petersburg court against the exclusion of the house of Nassau from Belgium, and against the revolutionary spirit in the west of Europe!

From Prussia we have official intelligence of nearly one hundred thousand troops being ready to march into Belgium at an instant's notice—we have the fact of the marriage of two members of the families of the king of Holland and Prussia, which bind them together to oppose the late revolution in Belgium—we have news of the concord existing between the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg—and the course which should be adopted, in case the house of Nassau should be excluded.

From Belgium we have official intelligence of the fact that the king of the house of Nassau from all power in Belgium, adopted by a majority in the congress of seven to one! But we have more than this. We have official intelligence that this decision was come to, notwithstanding before its decision a diplomatic communication was made to the congress on the part of Russia, which stated that in case the house of Nassau should be excluded from the throne of Belgium, the peace of Europe would be disturbed. When this communication was made, were the brave Belgians intimidated and disconcerted? Oh, no! on the contrary, they proceeded at once to the order of the day—paid no attention to the diplomatic communication, which was intended to intimidate them—and finally resolved that the house of Nassau was forever excluded from the throne!

From Holland we have intelligence which is too confirmatory of our fears of war. Prussian troops are entering Holland. Maastricht is reinforced by Dutch soldiers. Yvelon is said to be retaken; Antwerp is not to be abandoned; the armistice is in fact broken, and King William remains obstinate and

decided. Luxemburg is to be occupied by an army of the Germanic confederation, and the King of Holland treats the Belgian revolution as an insurrection, and the Belgians as rebels. He is encouraged in this view by Russia, Prussia, Austria and Spain, which have all common interests to protect and common views to guide them.

From Austria we have intelligence of the levy of 20,000 men in Hungary of the dissatisfaction of the Court of Vienna with the present order of things in France—of the occupation of the south of Europe by 150,000 Austrian troops—and of the resolution of the Emperor and Prince Metternich not to recognize the Belgian revolution.

Of Naples, Sardinia and Spain, I will say nothing! They will follow their leaders! If then we are to have war, it will be about the question of Belgium. France will not allow Belgium to be attacked, and Prussia will resent the interference of France. Russia will not admit the exclusion of the Nassaus, and the Belgians have rejected them.

What then do I fear? That war is, alas! inevitable. Try to avert it! assist in preventing it. But if it must come, then let Great Britain and France act together, and the contest against them, in the final result, will be as ludicrous as that of Don Quixotte and the windmills.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31.

In the Senate to-day, the Joint Resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, contemplating an amendment to the Constitution by limiting the number of terms of eligibility to the President, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dickerson, White, Knight, Forsyth, and Barret. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from New York, numerously signed, in behalf of the claims of Ex-President Monroe. The Senate then passed the greater part of the day in Executive business, and on rising, adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the General Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the morning business, consisting of the customary amount of petitions and resolutions, and the passage of the bills ordered for engrossment, the House, on motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of James Money, but the Committee came to no decision thereon, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

In the Senate, to-day, the Vice President of the U. S. appeared and took his seat as President of the Senate. The Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Park, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, adjourned over to Wednesday. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned to Tuesday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carson called the attention of the members to the proposition submitted by him last session, for the establishment of a branch of the U. S. mint, in the gold regions of North Carolina. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy appropriation bill for the service of the year 1831. A message was received from the President, transmitting copies of the correspondence, and other documents connected with the negotiations for the renewal of the West India trade. They were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

In the Senate to-day, messages with accompanying documents were communicated from the President of the United States, relative to the late arrangements made respecting our trade with the British and Danish West India Colonies. The credentials of the

Senator for the State of Illinois, in the room of the late Hon. John McLean, were presented, and Mr. Livingston took his seat. Mr. Livingston's resolution, to enable Senators in cases of impeachments, when giving their votes of guilty or not, to give at the same time their reasons for their respective votes, was laid on the table for further consideration. The bill for equipping and mounting certain companies of the United States troops, not to exceed ten companies; and the joint resolution for the transmission of public documents, were read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Woodbury the Senate then went into Executive business, in which they spent the remainder of the day.

The House of Representatives to-day, adopted a resolution not to attend in the Senate during the trial of Judge Peck, until otherwise ordered. Various other resolutions were adopted, & the House afterwards went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relative to a change in the disposal of land granted to the Illinois Canal, which occupied the day.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

In the Senate to-day, the Vice-President presented two communications—one from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the dis-

bursements of the contingent expenses of the Navy, for the year ending 1st September last; the other from the Secretary at War, transmitting a statement from the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the disbursements of the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment, for 1830. The Bill to repeal the charges for passports and clearances granted to vessels of the United States, and the duties on species, was read a third time and passed; as was the bill supplementary to the laws for the sale of public lands; and the Bill to amend the Act for the payment of 3 per cent. out of the sale of public lands in Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The impeachment of Judge Peck was resumed. The Managers, Judge Peck, and his counsel, Messrs. Wirt and Meredith, took their places at 12 o'clock. Mr. Meredith made his opening speech for the defence, which occupied an hour and ten minutes; after which, the first witness, Robert Wash, Esq. was called and examined. At the close of his examination the Court adjourned.

In the House of Representatives to-day, among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Chilton, referring it to the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the expediency of adopting some regulation to prevent members, absent from the Houses of Congress without sufficient cause, from receiving their per diem allowance during such absence. There was a motion of Mr. Steriger made, and withdrawn, to lay the resolution on the table, and the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 157 to 31. There were several communications laid before the House; and after the furthering of several bills on the table, the House went again into the consideration of the Bill authorizing a change in the disposal of land granted for the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Bill was finally rejected.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, leave was given to bring in a bill, to amend an act providing for the publication of the Map of Virginia—And Messrs. Venable, Watkins, Campbell, of Brooke, Mason of Loudoun, Preston, Gallaher, Gholson, Campbell of Bedford, Pollard of K. W., Booker and Semple, were appointed a Committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Leigh, the Committee of Courts of Justice were authorized to report on the Judiciary System, by bill or otherwise.

A Petition was presented, by Mr. Davidson, of citizens of the county of Wood, for a road from Winchester to the Ohio River.

The House occupied a considerable portion of the day in debating upon the Culpeper election case.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

After some resolutions and reports, the case of the Culpeper election was resumed, and occupied the attention of the House until near 4 o'clock, without being finally disposed of. The greater part of three days has been devoted to this subject. Mr. Goode's substitute, proposing to set aside the election on the ground of its illegality, was rejected by a vote of 78 to 43.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, DEC. 31, 1830.

Among the prominent business of the present week, in the House of Delegates, I may name the following subjects: A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of re-organizing or abolishing the Board of Public Works—and a resolution of the several applications for interference in the expediency of reducing the pay of the members, was introduced and laid upon the table until a fuller house should be had. The bare mention of this subject, you may well suppose, creates not a little sensibility. Some doubtless think the members too high—and many may be induced to pronounce it so by their vote who really do not think so. The mileage allowance seems to me to be the most unequal, and I have no doubt will be graduated upon a more correct scale. As facilities for travelling have been greatly increased since the passage of the last law on the subject.

The subject of the tenure of the offices of clerks, came up early in the week, by a report from the judiciary committee—it is a subject upon which there will be a good deal of discussion, judging from the feeling of the house at that time. I think it probable the term will be fixed at 5 years. The fees will be regulated by a separate bill.

A bill abolishing the barbarous punishment of burning in the hand, has passed the house.

The disputed election from the county of Patrick, has been settled, by giving the contestant the seat. The Culpeper case has been reported on; but the house has not yet acted upon the report. The committee declare Jonathan C. Gibson entitled to the seat now held by Joseph S. Hansbrough.

The committee of courts of justice reported it inexpedient to change the law in reference to sheriffs taking two commissions upon the same debt. A strange report, truly, which the house promptly reversed.

The select committee, appointed upon the subject of separate elections, reported in favor of granting to the county courts the power of electing their own clerks, in their respective counties. Upon the disposition of this subject, will depend, in a great measure, the fate of the Smithfield and Harpers Ferry precincts. Some members are disposed to seize upon these cases as appropriate to check the whole system, because the districts sought to be established are nearer the seat of government than any now under consideration. I cannot, therefore, predict their ultimate destiny. The petitioners may rest assured that their claims will be earnestly reported.

The old duelling law has been reported to the house without amendment, and will doubtless pass, by a large majority, though not without an earnest opposition.

We have just heard the result of the Orange election. It has terminated in favor of Gov. Barbour, by a majority of six; but it is said, Mr. Davis will again contest Gov. B.'s right to a seat.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1.

The House of Delegates was occupied this day upon the contested elections from Culpeper and Henrico. Nothing of interest occurred.

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

Mr. Garland of Nelson presented a report of the Principal Engineer, on the subjects of Roads and Internal Navigation; which, on motion of Mr. G. was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Carter, it was Resolved, That the Committee of House and Internal Navigation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe for two fifths of the capital stock of the Berryville Turnpike Company, etc. Mr. C. also presented a certain

documents on the same subject, which were referred to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Venable, leave was given to bring in a bill, to amend an act providing for the publication of the Map of Virginia—And Messrs. Venable, Watkins, Campbell, of Brooke, Mason of Loudoun, Preston, Gallaher, Gholson, Campbell of Bedford, Pollard of K. W., Booker and Semple, were appointed a Committee on the subject.

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GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

WILMINGTON, DEC. 25.

On Wednesday evening the Governor transmitted to both Houses, the following communication, relating to a summons addressed to him in a cover, but directed to "the State of Georgia," admonishing said State to appear on the second Monday in January next, before the Supreme Court of the United States, to answer in the case of an Indian tried at Hall Superior Court, found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The following communication was received from the Governor, which, after being read, with the accompanying document, was referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. Hines, Heath, of Twiggs, Howard of Baldwin, McDonald, and Schley.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 2 December 22, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court, on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which, in criminal cases, has been vested by the Constitution exclusively in its Superior courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the courts of the State, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders, will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial powers thus attempted to be exercised by the courts of the United States, is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventually result in the annihilation of the State Governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favored country.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 22.

To the State of Georgia, Greeting.

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be held at Washington, on the second Monday in January next, pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the said court, in the case of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassell, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said Georgia, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties, in that behalf.

Witness the honorable hand of me, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States.

The Committee to whom the above had been referred, made the following report, which was agreed to by the House, and concurred in by the Senate:

WHEREAS, it appears by a communication made to His Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has sanctioned a writ of error, to defend said State against said writ of error, at the instance of one George Tassel, recently convicted in Hall Superior Court:

And whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this State, in accordance with the existing laws of this State, is an original and a necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this state, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this state, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the chief justice or any associate justice of the United States, in the exercise of any of the powers of the said court, in violation of the purpose of the laws of this state.

And he it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this state, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the chief justice or any associate justice of the United States, in the exercise of any of the powers of the said court, in violation of the purpose of the laws of this state.

Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromise her sovereignty, as an independent state, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the supreme court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, to communicate to the sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassel, convicted of murder in Hall county.

Election for Governor.—The Legislature of Maryland on Monday the 3d inst. proceeded to a joint ballot for Governor of the State, for the ensuing year. We learn that the vote was

THE

WEDNESDAY

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The cause of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said Georgia, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties, in that behalf.

The cause of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said Georgia, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties, in that behalf.

The cause of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said Georgia, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties, in that behalf.

The cause of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said Georgia, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties, in that behalf.

The cause of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said Georgia, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties, in that behalf.

The cause of the State of Georgia, vs. George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, in plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said







