

Virginia Free Press

VOL. XXV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1833.

NO. 47.

For Sale.
 A for sale, a highly LAND, lying prin-
 cially in the county of...
 There is a well
 premises, and two
 and peaches.
 the south of Smith-
 of Charlestown
 The land is situated
 in a good state of
 known on applica-
 tion to the pro-
 prietor,
 JAMES H. McCORMICK.

Property
 ALL known property
 of the late...
 The Mill House
 is built of
 with forty in width,
 contains...
 of which all neces-
 saries are attached
 to it, on which stand
 a millers' house, and
 good stabling. There
 is a thriving young
 Or of the ground is river
 active as meadow—
 is attached to the
 from whence it
 never failing supply
 to add; that it is in
 highly improved county
 situation, as regards
 other grain, is parti-
 cularly so. In
 terms of sale, apply
 to the
 JAMES H. HITE.

and STORE
ENT.
 TED to the highest
 day the 26th January,
 1833, on the premises,
 of...
 the above situation,
 the natural attraction
 has been greatly enhanc-
 ing whom the various
 and Ohio Canal
 neighborhood.
 sufficiently extensive
 is likely to reward
 a occupant.
 place, will be offered
 HOUSE occupied by
 Thomas Hughes—the
 which, situated to the
 a good stand for bu-
 sines to be given on
 MARMION, Adm'r
 of Wm. Graham, dec'd.
 31-32
 weekly 31, and for-
 ward.

D CHEAP!
 received our WINTER
 goods, and customers.
 S. B. ANDERSON,
 No. 1
 ance to our friends, that
 into Copartnership Mr.
 in the Store near Halle's
 shop, and that that
 conducted under the
 name of
 TOOLEY & CO.
 S. B. ANDERSON.
 customers and seekers
 their
 variety of Dry Goods,
 and Quensware. Also,
 W. Goods at this estab-
 lishment as cheap as they can
 be had, and great respect
 1, 1833.

HONEY
 H. KEYS.
 The Clerk's Office of
 the Court of Law and
 Jefferson county, the first
 day of January, 1833:
 John Moyer,
 PLAINTIFF,
 vs.
 Thomas Severs, ad-
 vantage Mouser, dec'd,
 and McCormick,
 DEFENDANTS.
 NICHOLS Mouser, not
 in his appearance, and
 according to the act of
 the Legislature of this
 State, in relation to
 the said defendant do
 first day of the next
 month, his order be forthwith
 published in a
 newspaper published in
 this county successively,
 for two weeks, and
 out door of the court-
 house of Charlestown.
 T. BROWN, c. c.

ALL THE
 AS & FIFTY CTS.
 ANNUM.
 by: but two DOLLARS
 payment in full, if paid
 whenever payment in
 expiration of the year.

Poetical.

THE SLEEPERS.
 Mortals composed round with woe,
 They are sleeping—Who are sleeping?
 For the stars of night are peeping,
 And the sun hath sunk away;
 At the dew upon the blossoms,
 Bows them on their slender stems,
 So, as light as their own bosoms,
 Delay sleep hath conquered them!

They are sleeping—Who are sleeping?
 Mortals composed round with woe,
 Eye-lids, wearied out with weeping,
 Close for very weakness now;
 And that short relief from sorrow,
 Harshness nature shall sustain,
 Till they wake again tomorrow,
 Strengthened to contend with pain!

They are sleeping—Who are sleeping?
 Captives in their dreamy slumber,
 Yet sweet dreams o'er them creeping,
 With their many colored spells,
 All they love—again they clasp them!
 Feel again their long lost joys,
 But the last with which they grasp them,
 Every fairy form destroys.

They are sleeping—Who are sleeping?
 Misers, by their hoarded gold,
 And in fancy now are heaping
 Gems and pearls of price untold,
 Golden chains their limbs encumber,
 Diamonds seen before them strown!
 But they waken from their slumber,
 And the splendid dream has flown.

They are sleeping—Who are sleeping?
 Pause a moment—softly tread;
 Anxious friends are fondly keeping
 Vigils by the sleeping dead;
 Other hopes have all forsaken,
 One remains that slumbers deep,
 Speak not, lest the slumberer waken
 From that sweet—that saving sleep.

They are sleeping—Who are sleeping?
 Thousands who have passed away
 From a world of woe and weeping
 To the regions of the dead;
 Safe they rest, the green turf under,
 Sighing breeze, or music's breath,
 Winter's wind or summer's thunder,
 Cannot break the sleep of death!

Miscellaneous.

THE MURDER HOLE.

In a remote district of country be-
 longing to Lord Cassilis, between Ayr-
 shire and Galloway, about three hun-
 dred years ago, a moor of apparently
 boundless extent stretched several
 miles along the road, and wearied the
 eye of the traveller by the sameness
 and desolation of its appearance; not a
 tree varied the prospect—not a shrub
 enlivened the eye by its freshness—
 nor a native flower bloomed to adorn
 this ungenial soil. One "loose some de-
 sert" reached the horizon on every
 side, with nothing to mark that any
 mortal had ever visited the scene be-
 fore, except a few rude huts that were
 scattered near its centre, and a road,
 which, by a narrow and shallow
 business or necessity obliged to pass in
 that direction. At length, deserted as
 this wild region had always been, it
 became still more gloomy. Strange
 rumours arose, that the path of un-
 wary travellers had been beset on this
 "blest heath," and that treachery
 and murder had intercepted the solita-
 ry stranger as he traversed its dreary
 extent. When several persons, who
 were known to have passed that way,
 mysteriously disappeared, the inquiries
 of their relatives led to a strict and
 anxious investigation; but though the
 officers of justice were sent to scour
 the country, and examine the inhabi-
 tants, not a trace could be obtained of
 the persons in question, nor of any
 place of concealment which could be a
 refuge for the lawless or desperate to
 hord in. Yet, as inquiries became
 stricter, and the disappearance of in-
 dividuals more frequent, the simple
 inhabitants of the neighboring ham-
 lets were agitated by the most fearful
 apprehensions. Some declared that
 the death like stillness of the night
 was often interrupted by sudden and
 preternatural cries of more than mor-
 tal anguish, which seemed to arise in
 the distance; and a shepherd one
 evening, who had lost his way on the
 moor, declared he had approached three
 mysterious figures, who seemed strug-
 gling against each other with superna-
 tural energy, till at length one of them,
 with a frightful scream, suddenly sunk
 into the earth.

Gradually the inhabitants deserted
 their dwellings on the heath, and set-
 tled in distant quarters, till at length
 but one of the cottages continued to be
 inhabited by an old woman and her
 two sons, who loudly lamented that
 poverty chained them to this solitary
 and mysterious spot. Travellers who
 frequented this road now generally
 do so in groups to protect each other;
 and if night overtook them, they usu-
 ally stopped at the humble cottage of the
 old woman and her sons, where clean-
 liness compensated for the want of lux-
 ury, and where, over a blazing fire of
 peat, the bolder spirits smiled at the
 imaginary terrors of the road, and the
 more timid trembled as they listened
 to the tales of terror and fright with
 which their hosts entertained them.

One gloomy and tempestuous night
 in November, a pedlar, boy lustily tra-
 versed the moor. Terrified to find
 himself in darkness amidst its bound-
 less wastes, a thousand frightful tradi-
 tions, connected with this dreary scene,
 darted across his mind—every blast
 as it swept in hollow gusts over the
 heath, seemed to team with the sighs
 of departed spirits—and the birds, as

they winged their way above his head,
 appeared, with loud shrill cries, to
 be the voices of approaching danger. The
 whistle, with which he usually beguil-
 ed his weary pilgrims, ceased as he
 stepped in silence, and he groped along with
 trembling and uncertain steps, which
 sounded too lonely in his ears. The
 promise of Scripture occurred to his
 memory, and revived his courage. "I
 will be unto thee as a rock in the de-
 sert, and as a hiding place in the storm."
 Surely, thought he, though alone, I am
 not forsaken; and a prayer for assis-
 tance hovered on his lips.

A light now glimmered in the dis-
 tance which would lead him, he con-
 jectured, to the cottage of the old wo-
 man, and towards that he eagerly bent
 his way, remembering as he hastened
 along, that when he had visited it a
 year before, it was in company with a
 large party of travellers, who had be-
 gined the evening with those tales of
 mystery which had so lately filled his
 brain with images of terror. He re-
 collected, too, how anxiously the old
 woman and her sons had endeavored
 to detain him when the other travellers
 were departing, and now, therefore, he
 confidently anticipated a cordial and
 cheering reception. His first call for
 admission obtained no visible marks of
 attention, but instantly the greatest
 noise and confusion prevailed within
 the cottage. They think it one of the
 supernatural visitants of whom the
 old lady talks so much, thought the
 boy, approaching a window, where the
 light shined several times all the inhabi-
 tants at their several occupations; the
 old woman was lastly scrubbing the
 stone floor, and strewing it thickly over
 with sand, while her two sons seemed
 with equal haste to be thrusting some-
 thing large and heavy into an immense
 chest, which they carefully locked.

The boy, in a frolicsome mood, thought-
 lessly tapped at the window, when they
 all instantly started up with consterna-
 tion so strongly depicted on their
 countenances that he shrunk back in-
 voluntarily with an undefined feeling
 of apprehension; but before he had
 time to reflect a moment longer, one
 of the men suddenly darted out of the
 door, and seizing the boy roughly by
 the shoulder, dragged him violently
 into the cottage. "I am not what you
 take me for," said the boy, attempting
 to laugh, "but only the poor pedlar
 who visited you last year." "Are you
 alone?" inquired the old woman, in a
 harsh, deep tone, which made his heart
 palpitate.

"I am alone here; and alas!" he
 added, with a burst of uncontrollable
 feeling, "I am alone in the wide
 world also! Not a person exists who
 would assist me in distress, or shed a
 single tear if I died this very night."
 "Then you are welcome!" said one of
 the men with a sneer, while he cast a
 glance of peculiar expression at the
 other inhabitants of the cottage.

It was with a shiver of apprehension,
 rather than of cold, that the boy drew
 near the fire, and the looks which the
 old woman and her sons exchanged,
 made him wish that he had preferred
 the shelter of any one of the roofless
 cottages which were scattered near,
 rather than trust himself among per-
 sons of such dubious aspect. Dreadful
 surmises flitted across his brain, and
 terrors which he could neither combat
 nor examine, imperceptibly stole into
 his mind; but alone, and beyond the
 reach of assistance, he resolved to ac-
 celerate its speed. Panting and
 breathless he pursued his hope-
 less career, but every moment his pur-
 suers seemed to gain upon his falling
 steps. The hound was whimped by
 the darkness which was to him so im-
 penetrable, and a noise-rung louder
 and deeper on his ear—while the lan-
 terns which were carried by the men
 gleamed near and distinct upon his
 vision.

At his fullest speed, the terrified boy
 fell with violence over a heap of stones,
 and having nothing on but his shirt, he
 was severely cut in every limb. With
 one wild cry to Heaven for assistance,
 he continued prostrate on the earth,
 bleeding, and nearly insensible. The
 hoarse voices of the men, and the still
 louder baying of the dog, were now so
 near, that instant destruction seemed
 inevitable—already he felt himself in
 their fangs, and the bloody knife of
 the assassin appeared to gleam before
 his eyes—despair renewed his energy,
 and once more, in an agony of af-
 fright that seemed verging towards
 madness, he rushed forward so rapidly
 that terror seemed to have given
 wings to his feet. A loud cry near the
 spot he had left arose on his ears with-
 out suspending his flight. The hound
 had stopped at the place where the
 pedlar's wounds bled so profusely; and
 deeming the chase now over, it lay
 down there; and could not be induced
 to proceed; to vain the men beat with
 frantic violence, and tried again to put
 the hound on the scent,—the sight of
 the blood had satisfied the animal that
 its work was done, and with dogged
 resolution it resisted every inducement
 to pursue the same scent a second time.
 The pedlar boy, in the mean time, pass-

ed not in his flight till morning dawn-
 ed—and still as he fled, the noise of
 arms seemed to pursue him, and the
 cry of his pursuers was sounded in
 his ears. He passed through a village,
 and spread instant alarm
 throughout the neighborhood—the in-
 habitants were aroused with one ac-
 cord into a tumult of indignation—
 several of them had lost sons, brothers,
 or friends, on the heath, and all united
 in proceeding instantly to seize the
 old woman and her sons, who were
 nearly torn to pieces by their violence.
 Three gibbets were immediately raised
 on the moor, and the wretched culprits
 confessed before their execution to the
 destruction of nearly fifty victims in
 the Murder Hole, which they pointed
 out, and near which they suffered the
 penalty of their crimes. The bones
 of several murdered persons were with
 difficulty fished up from the abyss into
 which they had been thrust; but so
 narrow is the aperture, and so extra-
 ordinary the depth, that all who see it
 are inclined to coincide in the tradition
 of the country people that it is unfa-
 thomable. The scene of these events
 will continue nearly as it was 600
 years ago. The remains of the old cot-
 tage, with its blackened walls, (count-
 ed, of course, by a thousand supersti-
 tions), and the extensive moor, on which
 a more modern inn (if it can be digni-
 fied with such an epithet) resembling
 its predecessor in every thing but the
 character of its inhabitants; the land-
 lord is deformed, but possesses extra-
 ordinary genius; he has himself manu-
 factured a violin, on which he plays
 with untaught skill, and if any dis-
 cord be heard in the house, or any mur-
 der committed in it, this is his only
 instrument. His daughter (who has
 never travelled beyond the heath) has
 inherited her father's talent, and learnt
 all his tales of terror and superstition;
 which she relates with infinite spirit;
 but when you descend by her across
 the heath to drop a stone into the deep
 and narrow gulf to which our story refers
 —when you stand on its slippery edge,
 and (parting the long grass with which
 it is covered) gaze into its mysterious
 depths,—when she describes, with all
 the animation of an eye-witness, the
 struggle of the victims, grasping the
 grass as a last hope of preservation,
 and trying to drag in their assassin as
 an expiring effort of vengeance,—when
 you are told that for three hundred
 years the clear waters in this diamond
 of the desert have remained unta-
 sted by mortal lips, and that the solitary
 traveller is still pursued by the howling
 of the blood-hound,—it is then only
 that it is possible fully to appreciate
 the terrors of THE MURDER HOLE.

PICTURE OF OHIO BY A TRAVELLER.
 Boys become men at a very early
 age, and drive teams, fell trees, build
 houses, go to market, get in harvest,
 and kill hogs, before they enter upon
 their teens. A large family of chil-
 dren is to a Backwoodsman a treasure;
 for they all labor in some way or other.
 The women, too, are seen cutting wood,
 digging cornfields, and mowing hay.
 The eldest daughter of a rich farmer
 will often lead the field in the heat of
 the day. All human creatures work
 —there is no idleness—no time for in-
 temperance. A man who is not in-
 dustrious cannot live in such a commu-
 nity; he is despised and maltreated if
 he be poor—he is unpopular if he be
 rich. No man can fail to get a living
 here with ordinary industry and cross-
 here. There are no paupers,—cross
 the State in any direction, you will
 not see a poor field, a deserted clear-
 ing, a strolling woman, a drunken man,
 or an irreligious, inhospitable disorder-
 ly village. Public opinion is in favor
 of temperance and honesty. The peo-
 ple are shrewd, inquiring, and manly
 —effeminacy is almost regarded as a
 crime. Early marriages are upheld—
 old age is revered—litigation is disre-
 putable—morality popular—pride
 odious, and false pretensions laughed
 at. Coming together from all parts of
 the world, and from every section of
 our own country in particular, such a
 thing as a narrow sectional feeling is
 unknown. They mutually wear off
 each other's prejudices by intercourse,
 and discover their own faults by con-
 trast. They keep up a constant cor-
 respondence with their friends of the
 East,—nothing which transpires es-
 capes them,—there is no respectable
 town without its reading-room and post
 office. Each settler of respectability
 wishes to keep the run of events in his
 native place. They compare notes,
 and thus a greater amount of informa-
 tion is brought together; and people so
 situated are more likely to have lib-
 eral and enlarged views, than if all had
 been born and reared upon the same
 spot.

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."
 A Washington letter writer thus speaks of
 Governor Hamilton of S. C.

"It is said the character of the man
 is often developed in the boy. Gen.
 Hamilton, when a boy, was impatient
 of control, hair-brained, and given to

the trial of bold, but inconsiderate ex-
 periments. When a lad, and at school
 at Providence in Rhode Island, he took
 a gun, and shot at a group of boys
 who were playing ball on the lawn.
 For this purpose, he loaded a pistol,
 and deliberately holding it against the
 middle finger of his hand, he shot it off,
 and the effect was that, which any boy
 of common sense would have anticipat-
 ed,—the finger was blown off, with the
 cords and bones, to the hand. Many
 have probably seen the mutilation of
 his hand, without knowing the cause of
 it."

Important to snuff takers.—A Nor-
 man gentleman has invented a snuff
 box in the shape of a pistol, which by
 the help of a spring, fires the snuff up
 the nose without the trouble of "snuff-
 ing." This is quite an invention, and
 we hope soon to hear of another to con-
 vey the tobacco smoke down the throats
 of certain frequenters of certain places,
 as in that case they would get all the
 good of it, and others be free from its
 annoyance.

General Intelligence.
 UNION OF THE EVENING POST AND
 BULLETIN.
 On the first Saturday in January, 1833, the
 Bulletin will be united with the Saturday
 Evening Post. The publisher of the
 Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past,
 the duties and labors of its publication a
 burden from which he was anxious to be re-
 lieved, as well from ill-health as other causes;
 and determined to close his duties as a publisher,
 he has succeeded in making an arrangement
 with Mr. Atkinson, of the Saturday Evening
 Post, which he fully believes will be agree-
 able to all parties. The patrons of the Bulle-
 tin will be greatly the gainers by this trans-
 action. The Saturday Evening Post has main-
 tained for eleven years an enviable reputation
 among periodicals. The untiring industry of
 its editor, by which he has weekly crowded
 his ample columns with the most interest-
 ing "findings of the times," has been amply
 proved, and his successful exertions have been
 repaid by a constant accession of subscribers
 now exceeding fourteen thousand.

The Post is already of larger dimensions
 than the Bulletin; and it will be still further
 greatly increased in size at the time of the
 union of the two papers. Renewed exertions
 will be made to improve the character of the
 Saturday Evening Post and Bulletin, in order
 that it may obtain and keep the first stand
 among American periodicals, for quantity and
 quality of its contents, and tasteful ar-
 rangement—beauty of printing, and superior
 quality of the paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of cop-
 ies to be published weekly, which after the
 union will exceed 30,000, the facilities of
 printing on two large power presses, will en-
 able the publishers to furnish the paper in
 great quantities, and at a low price. The
 present arrangement will afford ample space for the im-
 portant state papers that are weekly divulged in
 consequence of the critical state of affairs at
 home and abroad, without curtailing the amu-
 sing miscellany prepared for the sentimental
 and lovers of wit and amusement. The
 agriculturist and the man of science—the po-
 litician or the freemason—the and affording
 advertisers a medium of communicating their
 wishes to the public unrivalled by any other
 similar vehicle in the U. States—having by far
 the greatest circulation of any newspaper
 through all the states and territories, but most
 particularly through the states of Pennsylvania,
 New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be
 printed over the actual number required for
 subscribers, it will be advisable for those who
 wish to commence with the new and improv-
 ed series, to forward their names early, ac-
 companying them with the cash for a year's subscrip-
 tion, free of postage—as the publisher is de-
 termined to make his paper more intrinsically
 valuable than any other—to receive only
 good and punctual subscribers. He is deter-
 mined to exact a strict compliance with his
 terms, and those who are not able or willing
 to comply with them, must seek elsewhere
 for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post and Bulle-
 tin will be the same as for many years past.
 From all who pay in advance, two dollars
 will be thankfully received; but if not paid
 within six months from the annual commence-
 ment, a larger sum will be required—if not paid
 during the year, three dollars will be insisted
 upon, and compulsory measures adopted to-
 wards the delinquents—\$1 25 will be received
 for six months subscription, in advance,
 but never less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will con-
 tinue to give his services to the united paper,
 Philadelphia, December, 1833.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
 Warecollet having mentioned on last New
 Year's Day, the number of names placed on
 the subscription list of the National Intelligencer
 within the month immediately preceding
 that day, considering it as a flattering evidence
 that our course and our services in some
 degree acceptable to the public. The num-
 ber of new subscribers, within the month re-
 ferred to, was 634, exclusive of papers order-
 ed under the authority of the two Houses of
 Congress and of the State Legislature. Unusu-
 ally large addition to our list, we sup-
 posed to be in part occasioned by the ap-
 proach of the Presidential Election, inducing
 an interest in the contents of public journals
 beyond what is usually felt.

We have now ascertained the number of
 new subscriptions within the month ending
 the day before yesterday. Considering the
 shortness of the present session of Congress,
 and the little expectation of any important
 transaction in it, we are agreeably surpris-
 ed to find the number to amount to 682, being
 within five as many as during the correspond-
 ing period of the preceding year.

Our new subscribers, if they be unremunerated,
 are all voluntary, neither flowing from patron-
 age nor obtained by solicitation. Many of
 them are of course for limited terms; but
 they nevertheless afford also a large addition
 to our permanent list of subscribers. During
 the same period, the discontinuance, from all
 causes, (except the monthly) has not exceeded
 in number twenty or thirty.—(Nat. Int. Jan. 9.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 We publish from the Baltimore American
 a synopsis of the Repevin act adopted by the
 Legislature of that State, and the length of
 the process of its passage. It is in fact, a refusal on the part of the
 Legislature, to carry the Ordinance into effect;
 and, although it is, in a high degree, rebellious
 and revolutionary, we feel persuaded that it
 will fall as a *brutum fulmen*, a dead letter, and
 shall bear no more of nullification.
 It allows the peaceable and loyal merchants
 of South Carolina the option of paying the
 duties levied by the United States officers,
 without the apprehension of losing their heads
 as traitors to the state, and we doubt not that
 most of them will recognize the necessity and
 propriety of complying with the demands of
 the government.

Should, however, any refractory Hobnob
 refuse to pay the duties, a collision between
 the officers of the State and the United States
 must ensue. The goods upon which the im-
 porter refuses to pay the duties will be de-
 tained by the Collector, and the importer will
 then require the Sheriff to come forward with
 the goods, to be replevined, and take them out of
 the Collector's custody. The Collector is con-
 tinuous—he refuses to deliver the goods—
 the Sheriff summons his posse, and Major Ham-
 ilton with his State guard, marches up to
 the Custom house to put the Collector and
 the goods in the hands of the Sheriff—Mean-
 while the Marshal of the United States and
 Col. Bankhead, the commander of the United
 States forces, have not been idle. When the
 gallant Hamilton draws up his army on one
 side of the Custom house, the Colonel and
 Marshal take their stand with their veterans
 on the other, and in the rear of either party
 are seen a dense crowd of the Union men or
 Nullifiers, flanked by a cohort of the sable sons
 of Africa, who grin and show their white
 and shining rows of ivory, at the prospect which
 opens to them of recovering their long lost
 liberty.

General Hamilton warns the Collector against
 the consequences of persisting in his
 refusal to deliver the goods—Colonel Bank-
 head admonishes the general against the
 consequences of resisting the civil or military
 authority of the United States. The United
 States forces rally around the Collector—the
 general commands the assault,—and blood—
 the blood of citizens of the United States, shed
 by the hands of their brethren, will die the
 floor of the Custom-house, and drench the
 streets of Charleston. God grant that such
 an issue may never happen—or that, in our
 day, at least, the veil which covers the bloody
 and guilty scene, may not be raised.
 [Frederickson Examiner.]

The Virginia Legislature.
 The following are the STANDING COMMITTEES
 appointed by the Speaker at the commencement
 of the present session of the House of Delegates.
 We have been unable to find room for them at
 our earlier day.

Priesthood and Elections.—Messrs. Marshall,
 Wilson, of Cumberland, Dickerson, Street,
 Patterson of Buckingham, McCulloch, Char-
 lotte, Brown of Preston, Pendleton, Berry,
 of Shenandoah, Coleman, of Giles.

Consents of Justice.—Messrs. Brodnax, Gholson,
 Stevenson of Spotsylvania, Faulkner,
 Gilmer, Moore, Campbell, Knox, Wallace,
 Wilson, of Botetourt, Miller, Williams, and
 Mays.

Schools and Colleges.—Messrs. Goode, Ran-
 dolph, Moore, Booker, Shell, Bruce, Cabell,
 Carter of Prince William, Lefler, Watkins
 of Prince Edward, Murdaugh, Pegram and
 Kinchloe.

Propositions and Ordinances.—Messrs. Mac-
 Mation, Stephenson of Nicholas, Helms, Payne,
 Gravely, George, Adams, Collins, Duntou,
 Goff, Stanger and Wiley.

Claims.—Messrs. Wilcher, Crump, Rich-
 ardson, Harvey, McCoy, Bare, Earle, Em-
 mons, Alderson, Newman, McCannan, Stewart
 of Greenville and Vance.

Roads and Internal Navigation.—Messrs. Ca-
 bell, McDowell, Brown of Petersburg, Jones,
 Swanson, McCue, Beard, Persinger, Watkins
 of Goochland, Barton, Hays, Murdaugh,
 Thompson and Alexander.

On Militia Laws.—Messrs. Dado, Gholson,
 Smith, of Frederick, Thompson, Webb, Rit-
 chie, Simms and Harwood.

On Finance.—Messrs. Brown of Peters-
 burg, Gilmer, Nash, Garland, Yancy, Dab-
 ney, Bruce, Pindexter, and Stewart of Au-
 gusta.

**Committee to examine the Penitentiary Insti-
 tution.**—Messrs. Callahan, Campbell, Robert-
 son, Patterson of Chesterfield, Collins, Chest-
 nut and Cackley.

To examine the Public Army.—Messrs.
 King, Taylor, Riley Lewis, Gregory, M'Mul-
 len, Smith of Mason, Hiler, Mayberry and
 Sizane.

**To examine the Executive expenditures of the
 current year.**—Messrs. Hoan of Hanover,
 Hoan, Anderson, Webb, Berry, Patterson of
 Buckingham, and Fate.

To examine the 1st Auditor's Office.—Messrs.
 Robertson, Sherwood, Lawson, Goff, Heiskell,
 Woods and Henshaw.

To examine the 2d Auditor's Office.—Messrs.
 Campbell, Smith of Gloucester, Shands, Strun-
 man, Henry, Roy and Dearing.

To examine the Clerk's Office.—Messrs. Poin-
 dexter, Stephenson of Nicholas, Street, Henry,
 Duntou, Roane of Charles City, and Halle.

To examine the Register's Office.—Messrs.
 McCoy, Patterson of Chesterfield, McCannan,
 Hoan of Hanover, Cleatham, Fry, Kinch-
 loe and McFarlane.

**Joint Committee to examine the Treasurer's
 Accounts.**—Messrs. Yancey, Rutherford, Pe-
 gram, Simms, Hoan and Heiskell.

**Joint Committee to examine the Bonds of Pub-
 lic Officers.**—Messrs. Carter of Prince Wil-
 m, Harrison, Dearing, Mays, Gregory and Em-
 mons.

**Committee to act jointly with a Committee on
 the part of the Senate to examine the Bank of
 Virginia and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.**
 Messrs. Carter of Richmond county, Ruther-
 ford, Stephenson of Spotsylvania, King, Brown
 of Petersburg, Holleman and Smith of Fre-
 derick.

**Joint Committee to examine the Public Librar-
 y.**—Messrs. Cabell, Randolph, Faulkner,
 McDaniel, Carter of Prince William, Brodnax
 and Smith of Gloucester.

Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Yan-
 cey, Parriott, Cline, Halle, Preston, Henshaw,
 Conway and Payne.

To examine Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Griffin,
 Anderson, McCannan, M'Mullen, Newman,
 Thompson, Shands, George and Emmons.

