

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

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NO. 47.

AND IS IT TRUE?

Love think each tattering form
That lingers along in life's decline,
Once more a heart as young as warm,
As full of life, thoughts, as fresh,
And each has had his dream of joy,
His own unequalled, pure romance,
Commencing, when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth—
More passion, more unsharpened truth,
Than any tale of tender days
That could be told in classic shades.
Of days more bright than modern days—
Of moods more far than living maid
Of whippers in a willing eye,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek—
Each kiss, each whisper, far too dear,
For modern lips to give or speak.

Of prospects, too, unaltered crown,
Of passion slighted or betrayed,
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossomed but to fade;
Of beaming eyes, and tresses gay,
Elastic form and noble brow,
And charms—that all have passed away,
And left them—ah! we see them now!

And is it thus—
So very light and frail a thing,
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that are so bright,
And all the hearts that are so true,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter come to this?

Then what is Love's best vision worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on earth,
Ere long must fade away from us?

If that one being whom we love
From all the world, and all we're true,
To all the world, when far from her;
If that one form which we adore,
From youth to age, in bliss or pain,
Soon withered and is seen no more—
Why do we love—
If love be vain?

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DURHAM CATTLE.—It is a matter of surprise even to some of our agricultural friends, how this improved breed of cattle can be worth the high prices they are bringing throughout our country.

There are many reasons for this. First, they grow larger than our common cattle. Secondly, their flesh grows more abundantly in those parts where it is considered most superior. Thirdly, they fatten more easily than the ordinary kind of cattle. Fourthly, Cows of this blood give more milk, and some think of a better quality. Fifthly, this stock arrives at maturity much earlier than the common cattle of our country. They are said to come to maturity from two to three years earlier than our scrub cattle. This we have no doubt is the fact, when they are well tended to, and the common breed receive only ordinary attention.

It has been often remarked that if all the grain an ox or cow of this common breed eats, before they arrive at maturity, were weighed, and measured, and sold, that it would amount to more than the animal would sell for, to say nothing of the time spent in feeding, or the amount of pasture.

Value of Frederick County Land.—The farm belonging to Col. John McPherson, near Frederick, called "Rose Hill," containing two hundred and fourteen and a half acres was sold by him, last week, at one hundred dollars per acre.

Several sales which have occurred in this neighborhood lately, show a gratifying improvement in the value of land in Frederick county. — *Herald.*

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Judging by the extent and complexity of the machinery for instruction in our country, its people ought to be the best informed in the world. The U. States contain 93 colleges! Their distribution among the States is as follows:

Maine	2	North Carolina	2
New Hampshire	2	South Carolina	2
Vermont	3	Georgia	3
Massachusetts	3	Alabama	3
Rhode Island	1	Mississippi	3
Connecticut	3	Louisiana	3
New York	6	Tennessee	3
New Jersey	2	Kentucky	7
Pennsylvania	10	Ohio	11
Delaware	1	Indiana	3
Maryland	4	Illinois	6
Dist. Columbia	2	Missouri	2
Virginia	9	Michigan	2

These are Colleges for instruction in the general sciences. Besides these, there are 12 Law Schools, 26 Medical, and 33 Divinity Schools. The number of students in 11 of the Law schools, is 227; in 20 of the Medical, 2459; and in 30 of the Divinity schools, 1098.—The numbers in the rest are not returned.

File of the States, each contain more Colleges than Virginia.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The number of students in this institution is 211—129 in College proper, and 83 in Grammar School.

MR. PRESTON, of the U. S. Senate.—A Columbia correspondent of the Southern Patriot says:

"Mr. PRESTON left here a day or two ago, for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed on his arm. It appears that while in Washington, during the extra session, feeling unwell, he requested one of our Representatives to bleed him. Unacquainted to the business, the gentleman, instead of opening a vein cut an artery. It has caused Mr. Preston some pain, and it is feared may cost him the loss of his arm. It is to be hoped that surgical skill may prevent so unfortunate an occurrence."

COLONIZATION

The brig Niblo sailed from Baltimore on Tuesday week with eighty free emigrants, and the ship Emperor sailed from Norfolk on Sunday week with one hundred emigrants—both for Liberia—the former for the Cape Palmas settlement, the latter for Monrovia.—A vessel has also just sailed from Wilmington, North Carolina, with about sixty emigrants for the settlement at Bassa Coye. These emigrants consisted almost entirely of unmanumitted slaves. They were accompanied by teachers, both literary and religious, and by additional ministers of religion; for the special instruction of the neighboring natives. — *Nat. Int.*

NOT YET DONE.—It is but a few days since the discovery of extensive robberies committed by negroes by breaking open Boarded Cars in the Borough of Columbia, and scately had the negroes concerned in the affair been safely lodged in the county jail, until a man accused of the murder of Mr. Peart, is conducted to the same asylum—and he has barely found himself at home in his new habitation, ere seventeen others, thieves and vagrants of color, are escorted from the devoted borough of Columbia, to the same receptacle of vagabonds, rogues and murderers—in all there are in confinement in our prison, thirty persons of color, late residents or wanderers in Columbia, waiting trial for various crimes and misdemeanors. — *Colum. & Penn. Spy.*

In Bucks county, Penn.—Jail, out of eleven prisoners, eight are blacks, and confined for various crimes, and we learn that several others are charged with similar offences but have not yet been apprehended. — *Doxchester Daily.*

The Pork Manufacture.

Our attention was called to this subject, at the present time, by a notice of Messrs. J. & T. Kirby, of Cincinnati, informing the public that they will give from six to twelve cents per hog for the privilege of slaughtering them. One of the Cincinnati merchants has realized a fortune by this business, having made from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per annum for a number of years past, retaining the rough fat, bristles, &c., and making no charge for slaughtering. The pork trade is one of the most important business operations in the Western States. The amount of pork and bacon exported from Cincinnati, is estimated to have been three millions of dollars in value in 1836. The number of hogs killed at that place, in 1836, was 121,000; in 1837, 160,000, and in 1838, 200,000, in 1839, 205,000, and in 1840, 210,000. Four-fifths of the prime cost of pork is supposed to be paid to the farmers. The remainder is divided among the drivers, coopers, packers, and merchants.

It is stated that Mr. John D. Williams of this city gave away a wheelbarrow load of turkeys for Thanksgiving. The history of this wealthy and eminent merchant will well be a matter of reference in these times. Once he brought turkeys and chickens to market himself but by long industry, perseverance and frugality, he can command his half million, and afford to give away to the poor more turkeys than he ever sold. He is one of the best samples of good old New England practical men that we have seen. — *Doxchester Daily.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The eleventh annual report of this Corporation, showing the state of its affairs to the 30th September last, is published in the Baltimore papers. We gather the following from the document. The receipts for the year were \$457,110 of which \$31,301 were for the transportation of passengers and merchandise; 150,000 were two instalments of \$24 on each share, and the remainder, the proceeds of the sale of horses. The expenditures during the same period were 483,743;—\$63,631 of this sum is for interest on the million loan, &c. and 43,905 for survey of the different routes to the Ohio river.

The remainder was expended principally for repairs, erection of bridges, &c. — *N. York Com.*

Attached to the Report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, which we published on Thursday, are two Reports from the Engineers of the Company. The first of these is the eighth annual report of Jonathan Knight, Esq., Chief Engineer, from which it appears that he, together with the parties under his direction, has been industriously employed since the spring of 1836, in surveying and examining the various routes between Harpers Ferry and the Alleghany summit range. The surveys thus made embrace a wide expanse of country, and appear to have been executed with much care and accuracy. Their number amounts in all to no less than twenty-one. The distance surveyed by five parties during the present year, together with that traced by four brigades during a portion of 1836, amounts to 1478 miles, of which 1208 miles will be shown upon the maps now in preparation. A full report upon all the routes will, it is stated, be made during the present month.

The result of these examinations has been to ascertain "the entire practicability of constructing a rail road suited to the employment of locomotive engines from Harpers Ferry to the Ohio, across the Alleghany."

The other report is that of Ben. H. Latrobe, Esq., Engineer of Location, which gives a statement of the various duties performed by him during the past year. A report, from which a permanent choice of a route may be made with confidence, will be ready in all the present month. It is deemed unnecessary at present to notice in detail the various surveys, inasmuch as the estimates of the cost of them respectively is not annexed, owing to the shortness of the time which has elapsed since their completion.

We had in the above reports the best assurance of future activity in the prosecution of our great work along such a route as may be determined on. Of the importance of this work to our city we need not say anything, as it is believed there is not an individual in the community who is not aware of its vast consequences. The only way in which we can keep pace with other cities, to follow their example in connecting ourselves with the interior. Whatever delays may have heretofore occurred, it is idle to look back upon them—our course is onward. — *Halt. Assoc.*

THE YAZOO FRAUD.

On a bright sunny morning, early in February, seventeen hundred and ninety-six, might have been seen entering our book-store, in Charleston, South Carolina, a fine looking florid complexioned old gentleman, with hair as white as snow, which, contrasted with his complexion, shew him to have been a free liver; or, *bon vivant*, of the first order; along with him was a tall, gaudy looking, flaxen haired stippling, apparently of the age of from sixteen to eighteen, with a complexion of a good parchment color, beardless chin, and as much assumed self-consequence as any two footed animal we ever saw; this was JOHN RANDOLPH. We handed him from the shelves volume after volume, which he tumbled carelessly over and handed back again; at length he hit upon something that struck his fancy—our eye happened to be fixed on his countenance at the moment, and never did we witness so sudden, so perfect a change of human countenance, that which before was dull and heavy, in a moment became animated, and flashed with the brightest beams of intellect; he stepped up to the old gray-headed gentleman, and, giving him a thundering slap upon the shoulder, said, "Jack, look at this!" We were young then, but we never can forget the thought that flashed upon our mind at the moment, which was, that he was the most impudent youth we ever saw. He had come to Charleston to attend the faces. There was then living in Charleston a Scotch Baronet, by the name of Sir John Nesbit, with his young brother Alexander, of the ancient house of Nesbits, of Dean Hall, some fifteen miles from Edinburgh. Sir John was a handsome man, and as "gallant, gay, Luthers," as could be found in the city. He and Randolph became intimate, which led to a banter between them for a race, in which each was to ride his own horse. The race came off during the race week, and Randolph won—some of the ladies exclaiming at the time, "though Mr. Randolph had won the race, Sir John had won their hearts!" This was not so much to be wondered at, when you contrast the elegant form

and graceful style of riding of the Baronet, with the uncouth and awkward manner of his competitor.

Some two or three years after this visit to Charleston, he was elected a member of Congress, and such was still his youthful appearance, that when he appeared at the Clerk's table to qualify, that gentleman could not refrain from asking him his age; the answer was prompt; "if not satisfactory," "ask my constituents, Sir," was the reply. John Adams was then President, and Mr. Randolph took a decided part against his administration. Congress was sitting in Philadelphia, and Mr. Adams "had winter wear with France," being then on the tapis, the latitude Mr. Randolph gave his tongue in debate occasioned his being assaulted in the lobby of the theatre, by an officer of the army or army, we do not recollect which, or who he was; but Mr. Randolph made a formal complaint, which, to the best of our memory, met with but a cold reception. Party runs high enough now, and much too high for the good of the country—but he who supposes it never rose higher, knows nothing of the period to which we allude.

Among the members of Congress, Mr. Randolph had but few personal friends, but those few he riveted to his soul with hooks of steel. Among them was the Hon. Mr. Bryan, from Georgia, the late Gov. David R. Williams, of North Carolina, and the venerable Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina. At the close of a session, soon after the removal of Congress to Washington, the former of these gentlemen, (Mr. Bryan) married a daughter of General Foreman, of Maryland, and with her, and her sister, spent some days in Charleston, when on their way to his estate in Georgia. On this occasion, Mr. Bryan showed us a letter which he had just received, from Mr. Randolph, congratulating him upon his marriage. A letter of more beautiful simplicity and feeling we never read.—We recollect that, while the writer dwelt upon the happiness and advantages to be expected from a wedded life, he spoke tearfully of never expecting to enjoy them himself.

The Yazoo fraud, a greater than which never disgraced the annals of a state, or nation, came before Congress about this time. We are acquainted with some of the notorious transactions which gave rise to this stupendous felony. In 1794, a number of men in Georgia, joined by some in South Carolina, calling themselves the Yazoo Company, applied to the Legislature of Georgia, in 1795, for a grant of an immense tract of territory, to which they had no right, and over which they had no jurisdiction; but the men who formed this Company were not to be easily put off, and a title from some Legislature was indispensable to the success of their scheme. They effected by bribery the accomplishment of their object; it became a matter of notoriety that the whole, or nearly the whole Legislature, were bribed to grant the title asked for, but which they had no right to grant. The manner in which it had been obtained, was written in the newspapers of the day, and none could plausibly ignore it. The granting thereof obtained agents were immediately sent through the States to dispose of the "stolen goods." They visited Boston, where a Company was immediately formed, called "The New England Mississippi Land Company," who purchased to the extent of some millions of dollars of these lands, knowing them to have been fraudulently obtained.

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U. S. BANK.

It is impossible that the public eye can be shut to the indispensable necessity of an equalizer of the particular, established and universally acknowledged paper currency of these States. The sticklers may stickle as much as they please. The grey heads in the cause of States Rights may shrink with a holy horror from the fact; but it is due to the confederate character of, as well as the facilitated and constant social and commercial intercourse between these States, that a medium of exchange, national in its character, and equally reputable in all parts of the confederacy, should be created. We go for State Rights too. We cannot, however, justify the principle by which, in contending for those rights, the Federal Government is made impotent to the ends for which it was established—add incapacitated to the accomplishment of hardly any general good.—The State Banks are, in our view, more unconstitutional than can the exercise of the power of chartering a Bank by the Federal Government possibly be.—We have seen frequent reference lately to that greatest of sticklers, John Randolph, on the subject of a U. S. Bank. We take occasion to refer to him too. In the Convention to alter the State Constitution, in 1820, he said,—"Sir, if there is one thing clearer than another, it is that the Federal Constitution intended that the State Governments should issue no paper money; and by giving the Federal Government the power 'to coin money,' it was intended to ensure the result that this should be a hard money Government—and what is it? It is a paper money Government." Here, then, is authority much venerated by the sticklers for State Rights. We know the same opinion to be entertained by a large number of Sub-Treasury men, and that they would go to-morrow for a National Bank, in preference to State Banks as depositories of the National treasure, believing that the former is as much in accordance with the Federal Constitution as the latter, and far more efficient and serviceable in its sphere. — *Richmond Compiler.*

From the Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel.

MR. VAN BUREN'S MESSAGE.—The President in his last Message says "The system of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1804, has been steadily persevered in by every succeeding President and may be considered the settled policy of the country."

A national Bank was sanctioned by the first President of the United States, Gen. Washington—approved by every succeeding President—twice chartered by Congress—and a third time a bill passed by a large majority—pronounced to be CONSTITUTIONAL by the supreme court of the United States—and yet President Jackson, and after him the follower in his footsteps, discovered it to be unconstitutional and not the settled policy of the country!!

It is said by the Washington Correspondent, that the refusal of Mr. Van Buren to furnish the Editor of the Madisonian, with a copy of the Message, has raised the dander of the Conservatives. They look upon it as a direct insult. The interpretation of Blair in the matter, manifested a disposition on the part of the President to make the insult as gross and palpable as possible.

The Globe party are exulting greatly at the indignity cast upon their rivals. — *Richmond Whig.*

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The following States, with the number of their electoral votes attached, may be put down as certainly opposed to the administration; viz:

New York	36
Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	14
Vermont	7
New Jersey	7
Delaware	3
Indiana	11
Kentucky	12
Ohio	23
Tennessee	11
North Carolina	13
Georgia	11
South Carolina	7
Maryland	10
Alabama	7
Mississippi	7
Arkansas	7
Florida	3
Louisiana	7
Illinois	12
Michigan	11
Wisconsin	7
Minnesota	5
Iowa	7
Missouri	9
Ohio	23
Indiana	11
Kentucky	12
Ohio	23
Tennessee	11
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Arkansas	7
Florida	3
Louisiana	7
Illinois	12
Michigan	11
Wisconsin	7
Minnesota	5
Iowa	7
Missouri	9
Ohio	23
Indiana	11
Kentucky	12
Ohio	23
Tennessee	11
North Carolina	13
Georgia	11
South Carolina	7
Maryland	10
Alabama	7
Mississippi	7
Arkansas	7
Florida	3

