

Virginia Free Press

AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
TIED in Charlestown, Jefferson
County, Virginia, late Fulton's Hotel,
recently fitted up, and opened by the
owner on the 1st day of April, who
will afford every attention to afford comfort
who may make choice of his
ELIAS EDMONDS.
10., 1830.

The editors of the Winchester Repub.
Martinsburg Gazette, will insert the
1st of April, and forward their
advertisements for settlement.

The Thoroughbred Horse

HANOVER,
I stand the two last days, every
week during the present season, in
town. He will be at his stand
first of April. See handbills for
details, &c.

EDWARD J. SMITH.

Mar. 24, 1830.

A beautiful thoroughbred Horse

TARIFF,
other to the very distinguished racer,
Crab,

I stand this season at my residence
2 miles from Charlestown, and 3 from
town, in Frederick county. He is six
this spring, very near 16 hands high,
nearly well proportioned—a beau-
tiful, strong, hardy, and
the spirit about him of most com-
munity, appearance, beauty, and action, and
as to bone, muscles, and
purity of blood, with any horse,
is the distinguished old Sir Archy,
the famous and favorite breed

Virginia, old Bet Rounce, who sold
old for \$1500. His full brothers
have been racers of the very first,

and commanded the highest prices—
\$600 to \$800 each. Tariff never ran
when three years old, he won the
stakes over the Nottoway course, in the
1827, beating with ease the cele-
brated racer Wahooch, running and
in fine time. The fall following he
was in training, and was turned out. Col-
ton had the highest opinion of him. The
winter, Wahooch's races in South
were considered the best ever run
country, and he was not beaten in
1828, when I heard from him. This
him to be a horse of the first promise

Tariff's pedigree in full—list of his
others and sisters, the amount of the
each, Col. Johnson's opinion of his
and all other particulars, the subscriber
will request gentlemen to examine
and advertisement in the Win-
ter Republics of the 19th and 26th of
and 2d of April, and in the Winches-
terian of 26th March and 2d of April

JOSIAH WM. WARE.

Mar. 24, 1830.

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

WEISER & CO., New York, announce to their friends and the public generally, that one of their firms has just come from Market, and they are now ready for a further supply of

REASONABLE GOODS.

Customers and purchasers generally
specifically solicited to call and ex-
for themselves. Jan. 20, 1830.

MORE AUCTION

GOODS,

bought at Knock-down Prices!

We subscribers respectfully announce
to their friends and the public gen-

erally that they are again receiving an
adequate supply of

CHEAP GOODS,

based by one of our firm within the
past days, who has been in market at-
tending the auctions. We can, however,
offer astonishing bargains to all who may
be willing to call.

JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, Dec. 9.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, within the county, a stout,
healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about the age
of seventeen, on moderate terms. Apply to
Printer.

Jan. 27, 1830.

VALLEY BANK STOCK.

EN SHARES of the above Stock for sale
on accommodating terms. Apply to

JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, Dec. 9.

GROUND ALUM SALT.

We subscribers have just received their
annual supply of Ground Alum and Liver-
Blown Salt, to which they invite the at-
tention of citizens and farmers.

J. L. RUSSELL & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18.

FOR RENT.

An excellent and commodious House,

the town of Virginia, (the island near

Harpers-Ferry.) One of them, now

occupied by Mr. Lewis Warnock, con-

6 or 8 excellent rooms, cellar, kitchen,

and garret. There is also a good gar-

ret. Possession will be given on the 1st

and next day. Apply to

FONTAINE BECKHAM.

Dec. 20, 1830.

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

LLAHER & DAUGHERTY.

CONDITIONS.

The Free Press is published weekly, at

20 DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.

PER ANNUM,

half yearly in advance, but Two Do-

llars will be received as payment in full, if

entirely in advance. Should payment be

defered until the end of the year,

Dollars will be invariably charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of \$1

square for the three first insertions, and

five cents per square for each subse-

quent insertion.

All advertisements presented for in-

sertion, will be continued until forbidden, and

accordingly, unless special directions

are given.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1830.

NO. 6.

POETICAL.

ON A BEAUTIFUL BOY AT PLAY.

BY M. P. WILLIS.

Down the green slope he bounded. Raven
carries.

From his white shoulder by the wind were

swept,

And the clear rise leaf of his sunny cheek

Was bright with motion. Thro' his open lips

Show visibly a delicate line of meat,

Like a white streak in a tulip drawn,

And his dark eye's clear brilliancy, as it lay

Beneath his lashes, like a drop of dew

hid in the moss, stole out as covertly

As star-light from the edging of a cloud.

He stood, a boy so beautiful,

His steps were light, his gait, like a dream,

And his limbs melted into grace, like things

Shaped by the wind of summer. He was like

A painter's fine conception—such an one

As he would have of Gaugeric, and weep

Upon his pallet that he could not

Paint the vision to his easel. Who could paint

The young and shadowless spirit? Who could

charm?

The visible plainness of a heart that lives

Like a glad fountain, in the eye of light,

With an unbreathing pencil? Nature's gift

Has nothing that is like it, Sun and stream,

And the new leaves of June, and the young

lark.

That flies away into the depth of heaven,

Lost in his own mad music, and the breath

Of spring-time and the summer eve, and noon

In the cool autumn, are like fingers swept

Over sweet-sighed affections—but the joy

That enters to the spirit of a child.

Is deep as his young heart: his very breath,

The simple sense of being, is enough

To ravish him, and like a thrilling touch,

He feels each moment of his life go by.

Beautiful, healthy childhood! With a joy

That like a robe is palpable and true,

But by your eyes, I see it! Delicate bud

Of a single flower—that will unfold

And come to its maturity in heaven!

I weep your early glory! 'Tis a light

Sent to the newborn spirit, that goes out

With the first idle wind. It is the leaf

Fresh dung upon the river, that will dance

Upon the wave that steals off its life.

Then sinks it of its own heaviness. The face

Of the delightful earth will to thy eye

Glow dim: the fragrance of the many flowers

We noticed not, and the beguiling voice

Of the many birds, we heard not.

To manhood's senseless ear, inaudible,

I sigh to look upon thy face, young boy.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Cooke's fourth letter to his Constituents.

[CONTINUED.]

But to return to the subject more

immediately under consideration.

It is my purpose to show the absolute

and utter falsity of the charge that,

on the 19th of December, I deserted

to the west, with my resolution

to re-arrange the whole session, of

obtaining a good principle of future ap-

portionment, at least in the house of

delegates, to the east.

And I rejoice, from my heart

that I have done this.

It was my resolution to withdraw

from the session, of the 19th of December,

and to go to the west.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

success. We know that some of our eastern friends preferred Gordon's plan to ours, while they would prefer ours to separating without doing anything. There yet remained one hope, which was, once more to agree to an amendment to Gordon's plan of present, our own rule of future apportionment. Accordingly, on the 19th of December, the question was proposed on Upshur's resolution, as amended by Gordon's, and which as amended was really Gordon's plan. I will here refer you to the 120th page of the journal, as I wish to be particular in my narrative of this and some of the following and consequent transactions. —The resolution, of Upshur, as amended by Gordon, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the representation in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia shall be apportioned as follows:

"There shall be thirteen Senators West of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and nineteen East of those Mountains.

"There shall be the House of Delegates one hundred and twenty-nine members, of whom twenty-nine shall be elected from the District West of the Alleghany Mountains, twenty-four from the Valley, between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, and forty from the Blue Ridge to the head of tide-water, and thirty-four then below."

"When the question was about to be put on this proposition, I waited to see if Mr. Cooke would rise to move the plan of future apportionment which we had agreed on, and which according to our original resolution, perfectly fit our country, but it did not itself fit it.

"After the amendment to Gordon's plan was taken under the laws of the United States, and every tenth year thereafter, there shall be a new apportionment of representation, and a new assessment of land taxes. Each apportionment shall be made in the following manner, and on the following basis, to wit: the number of free white inhabitants in the House of Delegates, and the federal basis in the Senate."

"When this amendment to Gordon's plan was proposed, a scene of most unparalleled character was presented in the convention. I will briefly but faithfully describe it, and for the fidelity of my description I appeal to every member and bystander."

"Mr. Leigh, one of our most active, candid, and able opponents, rose in his place, and informed the whole convention that he had that morning received information from a gentleman in whose veracity and means of knowledge he placed the most implicit reliance, that if this amendment (the one offered by me) should be rejected, the valley generally, and probably some of the members west of the Alleghany, would vote for Gordon's plan. This gave to every friend and foe residing east of the ridge, certain information that if we pretended to have no rule of future apportionment, he would hazard nothing by deserting us and joining the east in supporting Gordon's plan. The statement of Mr. Leigh produced universal astonishment—perceiving which he renewed his assurance that he relied implicitly on the information he had received, and added, that he believed it was given to him for the government of his own conduct. Mr. Powell and Mr. Mason of Frederick, the colleagues of Mr. Cooke, presented their amendment at the same time, and declared to the convention their adherence that any man from the west could possibly vote for Mr. Gordon's scheme; and the latter expressed his opinion that whoever had made this communication to Mr. Leigh, must have mistaken the true import of some member's conversation. Mr. Neal then stated to the house that he had given to Mr. Leigh the information in question. Do you inquire who authorized Mr. Neal to make this statement? or, in other words, from whom he learned the truth of what he thus communicated? If it were not otherwise known, what followed immediately after would furnish the answer. The vote was taken on my amendment, and lost by an equal division of 48 on each side."

"When, on the 19th of December, I stated at large, in the convention, the reasons which impelled Richard H. Henderson and myself to separate from the western party on the subject then under consideration, I used the following language:

"Now, we know the consequence of this high, and, in the view of those who differ with us, presumptuous ground—and I say promptly, we are ready to meet them. I know the notion which attaches, in a case like this, of great party excitement, to any deviation, by the members of a party, from the measures of a party. Proudly conscious of the rectitude of our motives, of our undeviating fidelity to the cause of popular rights, we look with serenity on the approach of that storm of popular delusion, perhaps even now brewing over our heads."

"But we did not know the consequences. We did not know—could we not have conceived it possible—we would not have believed, had one risen from the dead and told us so, that there was a member of that body, so wicked, so utterly depraved, so lost to all sense of honor, and hardened against all fear of detection and shame and exposure, as to be capable of publishing to the world a narrative of that day's proceedings, in which every prominent statement is a wilful and malicious falsehood. It was from the ignorance, (I do not use the word in a disparaging sense,) from the misapprehensions, from the prejudices, of the honest yeomanry of the extreme west, that we expected that "storm of popular delusion" to arise—not from the double distilled falsehoods of a member of that honorable body. But I will dispel the delusion, even in the extreme west, if truth from my pen can penetrate the mist with which it has been filled by the winged falsehoods of this "honorable" libeller.

The writer of the circular "discovered to his astonishment, several days before the 19th of December, from the conversations of Mr. Cooke, that if the western plan of compromise should not be adopted, he and Mr. Henderson would vote for Gordon's." To his knowledge, Judge Upshur knew it too." He was filled with surprise and dismay, on learning that our adversaries were not left to infer the probability of their doing so, from their known preference of it at our meeting, but were in fact informed of this determination, so that they might shape their own course accordingly."

The whole of this statement is false from beginning to end.—First, as to his "astonishment" at our intention to vote for Gen. Gordon's plan, if the

western should fail. My speech, (I suppose I must call it so,) delivered in the convention on the 19th December, contained a detailed statement of the course and conduct of Mr. H. and myself for some twenty days preceding. Had it been incorrect in any point or particular, the actors in those scenes were present to correct it. It was published three days after *in extenso*. Had the published statement been inaccurate, the press was open to the actors in those scenes, and to the auditors of the speech, for the suggestion of the inaccuracy. No such suggestion was made, in the house or in the journals of the day, and it was because none could be made. It must then be taken for a statement whose truth was admitted by many unwilling witnesses. I shall therefore assume that every statement made in that speech is precisely accurate.

In that speech, I stated that Mr. Henderson and myself, in the meeting of November 28th, "distinctly expressed our decided preference for the scheme of the gentleman from Albemarle," (Gen. Gordon.) i.e. our decided preference for the western plan, but agreed, "In deference to their opinions, &c. to "wave our opinions, and concur with them in supporting their favorite plan, to the extent of voting for it, and giving it a fair trial in the convention." Every man present, (and I have already shown you by Col. Mercer's evidence, that there were even strangers present,) every man present, I say, who understood English, understood us as reserving a right, and expressing an intention, to vote for, and support, our favorite plan, after the failure of their favorite plan on a "fair trial." Their favorite plan had two fair trials on the 5th Dec.

See the printed speech for details. We were then at liberty to vote for our favorite plan. "But, operated on" (I quote from the speech,) "by the solicitation of our political friends," (and that the Hon. Philip Doddridge was one of the most importunate of those solicitors, I presume that even he will not be bold enough to deny,) "who were now heartily embarked in it" (the western plan) "as a party measure, and who did not consider the votes I have just mentioned as decisive, we reluctantly consented to give it another trial, expressly announcing our determination to abandon it, and vote for what we considered the favorable plan of the gentleman from Albemarle, when the former should be again rejected."

Here there is a complete exposure of the falsehood of the statement that he was astonished to discover, some days before the 19th of December, from the conversations of Mr. Cooke, an intention which Mr. Cooke had openly avowed before him and before strangers, by the strongest implication, and one not to be misunderstood, as long before as the 28th November. Now this may seem to you a falsehood too unimportant to provoke an elaborate examination. Do you inquire who authorized Mr. Neal to make this statement? or, in other words, from whom he learned the truth of what he thus communicated? If it were not otherwise known, what followed immediately after would furnish the answer. The vote was taken on my amendment, and lost by an equal division of 48 on each side."

When, on the 19th of December, I stated at large, in the convention, the reasons which impelled Richard H. Henderson and myself to separate from the western party on the subject then under consideration, I used the following language:

"MONDAY, MARCH 29.

The Senate was again engaged upon Executive business. Of what was done,

we hear only, that the nomination of Samuel Swartwout, to the office of Collector of the Port of New York, was confirmed; and that of John P. Deacon, to the Collectorship of the Port of Portsmouth, N. H., Hampshire, and of Samuel Cushman, an Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, were rejected.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, several resolutions were referred, with the unanimous consent of the House. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. McDougal concerning a reduction of the pay of members of Congress, should the sessions exceed a specified limit.

Mr. Coulter concluded his observations against the resolution. Mr. Everett then offered an amendment to the resolution, declaratory of the proposal that the session of Congress ought not to exceed a certain limit. Mr. Stanberry then addressed the House very briefly in opposition to the resolution. Mr. McDougal then defended his resolution against the various attacks which had been made upon it, and Mr. Wayne obtained the floor, when the Speaker announced the expiration of the hour; and after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Wickliffe to suspend the rule, so as to continue the discussion, the House proceeded to pass the bills ordered for engrossment on Saturday. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bill to construct a road from Buffalo, by way of Washington to New Orleans, but did not come to any decision.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

In the Senate, the discussion of Mr. Foot's resolution was resumed; and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, concluded his speech. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

The House of Representatives adopted the resolution reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, appointing every second Thursday to be appropriated to legislation for the District of Columbia, with a modification confining its operation to the present session. The residue of the day was occupied in the consideration of a private bill, for the relief of the heirs of Walter Livingston, which was finally rejected by a vote of 85 to 39.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

UNION COUNTY, KY. MARCH 10.

One of the strangest circumstances took place here to-day that I ever heard of: about twelve or one o'clock, a very black cloud came over, from which fell a moderate shower of something that was as black as ink; and at the ground was covered with snow. Since it had dried, the cornstalks are covered with something like ashes and gunpowder. The rain was accompanied with a thick smoke, which smelled like the smoke of stone coal. After the shower (which lasted but a few minutes) was over, it commenced snowing, part of which was likewise black. It has created some little alarm; some attribute it to a volcanic eruption.

Half Dollars.—The Philadelphia U.

nited States' Gazette cautions the public against a quantity of spurious coin, in imitation of American half dollars. Many of them have, within a few days, been detected in that city, and it is very probable they will speedily travel South, if they have not already arrived. Shopkeepers and others would do well to be on the look-out, and thus prevent an imposition, and perhaps detect the impostor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution. Mr. Johnston of Louisiana took the floor, but had not concluded his speech when the Senate adjourned.

After the report of committee, in

the House of Representatives, Mr. McDougal's resolution was again taken

up for discussion, when Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, occupied the residue of the hour, in observations against the restoration. Mr. A. Smyth then obtained the floor, and will be entitled to continue the debate to-morrow. The bill making appropriations for improving certain harbors, &c. was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended in Committee of the Whole, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo, by way of Washington to New Orleans, when the bill was successively advocated by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Standish, and Mr. Richardson, and was opposed by Mr. Crockett and Mr. Clinton. Some further discussion took place, when, on motion of Mr. Coke, Jr., the committee rose and reported progress; and the House then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the re-apportionment of certain unexpended balances, and the bill making appropriations for barracks; but the committee finally rose, no quorum being present. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

In the Senate, progress was made in a considerable number of bills, but none were finally acted on. The bill to establish a rule for ascertaining the mileage of the members, was taken up last, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

The discussion on the resolution of Mr. McDougal was brought to a conclusion in the House of Representatives, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of Ayes 61, Noes 12. Several resolutions were then offered. The bills ordered to a third reading were passed. There was a discussion on the bill making appropriations for surveys, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, so to amend that part of the bill which appropriates a sum for surveys, as to limit its disbursement to work which have been already commenced, or which have been, or may be hereafter, made by order of either House of Congress. This motion to amend was negatived, the vote being, Ayes 75, Noes 111. The Ayes and Noes were again taken on the engrossment of the bill—Ayes 121, Noes 64. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The House then adjourned, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for barracks.

It was reported with amendment. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

In the Senate, petitions, resolutions, reports of committees, and a great number of bills in various stages, successively engaged attention—much business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution to fix every second Thursday to be set apart for such legislation as may be necessary for the District of Columbia, was taken up, and briefly discussed. An unsuccessful motion was then made by Mr. Perins, to lay the resolution on the table, but the hour having expired by the time the ayes and noes on that question had been called, the discussion was suspended. The House then adjourned for a third reading on Monday. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

The Senate was again engaged upon Executive business. Of what was done, we hear only, that the nomination of Samuel Swartwout, to the office of Collector of the Port of New York, was confirmed; and that of John P. Deacon, to the Collectorship of the Port of Portsmouth, N. H., Hampshire, and of Samuel Cushman, an Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, were rejected.

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From the Fredericktown Herald.

The Bank Road and Bridge, passing to, and over Monocacy on the Georgetown road, has so nearly reached completion, as to authorize the gratifying announcement, that they will be opened for the use of the public, in the course of a few weeks. We feel singular satisfaction in making this statement, as we know the extent, to which public comfort, convenience and security will be promoted by this work. Whether those interests have called more loudly for protection and relief, than throughout the whole line of distance between this city and Rockville. The evil, as far as the work before us goes, has, however, found a remedy, in the public spirit and liberality of those, our banks, aided by a few enterprising individuals. To them all praise is due, for boldly hazarding so much in the cause of public improvement. Having passed the Rubicon, we have no fears about the final completion of all that remains, to fill up the chasm existing between the bridge and Rockville.

We should be pleased to have it in our power, to furnish such a sketch of the bridge thrown across the Monocacy, as will satisfy the reader.

THE CUBA CONSPIRACY.—We

mention, says the New York Evening Post, of the 17th ult., that a conspiracy to throw off from the Island of Cuba the Government of Spain, and to declare in favor of Mexico, had been detected by the authorities of Havana. A letter from Havana, dated the 20th of February, has been published in the Philadelphia papers, which divulges the accidental and curious manner in which this conspiracy came to be discovered. It seems that the Spanish and Mexican Ministers residing in London are of the same name; and by the mischance of a letter, intended for the Minister from Mexico, but delivered to the other, the fact of the existence of this plot, and the manner in which it was promoted by this work.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.—We were some

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1830.

Our columns are so crowded with matter relating to the New Constitution, that we have been compelled to surrender the privilege which we usually exercise, of chating to our readers about matters and things in general. The question of adopting or rejecting the Constitution will soon be decided by Congress, we hope, will adjourn before many weeks. Our columns will then be relieved from the weekly burden with which they have been so long oppressed, and we shall be able to treat our readers with a greater variety of interesting articles.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We were some time ago induced to believe that the people West of the Alleghany, would vote with unanimity against the new Constitution. We now have reason to look for a different result. The Wheeling Gazette (the oldest paper in that flourishing town) has, we believe, not yet come out against the Constitution, and we presume it will do so very shortly. The minister immediately made arrangements to forward his paper, and patches were forwarded to Spain and to this place; those who arrived first, and a number of others were imprisoned; on the arrival of further despatches, more taken, to the amount of 26, and sent into the country to arrest.

Among those taken, are some lawyers and doctors—also, some mil-

lions. As yet we know not what

the result of this most fortu-

nous discovery. Those taken are to be tried immediately, before

military tribunal."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

received by yesterday's mail a pam-

phlet published at Washington, entitled

Remarks of General HARRISON,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-

ter to the United States in the

Republic of Colombia, on cer-

tain charges made against him by that

Government; to which is added, an

alleged letter, from General Harrison

to General Bolivar, on the affairs of

Colombia; with notes explanatory of

news of the present state of that

country."

The following address of the General is to the "remarks." The develop-

ment contained in the remarks, says the in-

terior is a curious one, and cannot fail

to interest all the friends of

General Harrison, and to all who feel a concern

for the political movements in Colombia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

has become extensively known,

through the medium of the public pa-

pers, that some circumstances, of an

unpleasant character, had occurred,

between the Government of Colombia

and myself, previous to my departure

from the capital of that country. To

present my representation, and to give

my fellow-citizens, who may feel in-

terested in the matter, a clear view of

the occurrences, is the object of this

communication. So far as relates to the

payment of the charges brought ag-

ainst me, by the Government of Co-

lombia, in the substance of a letter

addressed to the Secretary of State,

which was returned to me, I am

unable to lay before the President a

full account of the manner in which I

treated; but without any desire

clearly expressed to him, that any

measures should be taken, on my ac-

counse, which would, in the remotest

degree, tend to interrupt the harmony

existing between the two governments

for the honor of the country may

require a departure from this course, it

is not for me to determine.

In the course of the Executive of the United

States, it must be in safe keeping,

the reasons which induced me to pub-

ly communicate my letter to Gen. Boliv-

ar, will be found in the pages preced-

ing. The notes, which accompany

the present, are necessary, for the pre-

understanding of some of the cir-

cumstances, to which the letter refers.

W. H. HARRISON.

Washington, 22d March, 1830.

A slander case was lately tried in

Washington county, Md. (Catharine

Khart vs. Isaac Shockey, sen.) in

which the Plaintiff recovered \$1850

sides. The slander was of a most

malicious character.

RUST SALE OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY, &c.

In Shepherdstown.

In pursuance of a Decree of the county

court of Jefferson in Chancery, and by

order of a Decree of Trust executed Fe-

bruary 9, 1822, by Thomas Shepherd and

John A. Jewett, now deceased, as trust-

ee for the purpose of receiving the pay-

ment of certain sums of money due to

Gen. O'Brien and others, as herein men-

tioned, I will expose to sale, on Monday

12th day of April next, at the livery

stable of Daniel Ender in the town of Shepherds-

town, Jefferson county, Va., at public ven-

ture, for ready money, all the right, title,

interest of said Thomas Shepherd and

John A. Jewett, now deceased, as trust-

ee for the purpose of receiving the pay-

ment of certain sums of money due to

Gen. O'Brien and others, as herein men-

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

MISS E. H. ASH

BESPEAKINGLY inform the ladies of Charlestown, Harper's Ferry, and the adjacent country, that she is about to commence the MILLINERY BUSINESS, the third door west of the Presbyterian Church. She will receive the fashions regularly from New York and Baltimore. She will be thankful for a share of the ladies' patronage. Ladies at Harper's Ferry, wishing to favour her with their custom, will please leave their names at Mr. Samuel Gibson's store, with directions on them, where they will be sent for and returned weekly.

March 31, 1830.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AWAY RECEIVING, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, a handsome assortment of *New Spring Goods*, which will be sold uncommonly cheap.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS,
Opposite the Bank.

Charlestown, March 31, 1830.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FRESH Gunpowder Imperial,
Imperial,
Old Lyon, and
Young Lyon.

New Orleans,
Lavina Box,
Lump and Lump
Box and Egg RAISINS,
Soft shell ALMONDS,
Prime CHEESE and CRACKERS.
No. 1 Sturbridge SHAD & HERRINGS.
On sale every day Davis Patent PLOUGH.
All of which are running off on pleasing terms.

Charlestown, March 31, 1830.

A DITCHER.

WHO can come well recommended as to sobriety, character, good conduct, and qualification, will find immediate employment, by application to

JOSIAH W.M. WARE,
Near Battletown, in Frederick county, Va.
March 31, 1830.

LIGHT INFANTRY NOTICE.

YOU are ordered to parade on the second Saturday in April, in front of Fulton's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. It is very desirable that there should be a full company, as there will be an election on that day to fill the office of first lieutenant and ensign. By order of the captain, JOHN REED, O. S.

COMPANY NOTICE.

THE company under my command will

parade at Battletown, on the second Saturday in April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance will be expected.

S. G. M.

March 31, 1830.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his excellent FARM, called Mount Rockey, lying in Fairfax county, Virginia, consisting of FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, fifty of which are heavily timbered. This farm is adjoining the lands of John Lloyd, Stephen Daniel, Coleman Brown, and C. C. Stuart. There is on this farm a tolerably good Dwelling House, with five rooms, and all necessary buildings. Its soil is kind, and productive of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco. Its situation is known to be healthy, and in an agreeable neighbourhood. There is also on this farm a good apple orchard, and a number of never-failing springs of the best water.

Any further description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as any person visiting to purchase will first view it, and judge for themselves. It will be shown, on application to the subscriber, or to Mr. Beaman, his agent, the premises.

GEO. LEE TURBERVILLE.

March 31, 1830.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, from 45 to 50 years of age, who is a good ostler, and acquainted with gardening, &c. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

March 31, 1830.

\$30 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable in Jefferson county, two miles from Smithfield, and the same distance from the White House, on the night of the 22d instant, a bright BAY HORSE, with a tall face, and probably some white on both hind feet, a small scar on the right hip joint, small head and short ears, six or seven years old this spring, 15 hands high, well made, and pacea and trots finely. I will give \$10 reward for the return of the horse, or information so that I get him, or \$30 for the horse and thief, upon conviction of the latter.

RICHARD HARDESTY.

March 24, 1830.

OLD WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has a few barrels of old family Whiskey to sell. They are in the cellar of Mr. Haines of Charlestown; also, some superior Apple Brandy. Mr. Haines will give any information with respect to my price, &c.

RICHARD W. BARTON.

March 24, 1830.

STILL CHEAPER,

AT CHEAPSIDE!

THOMAS C. LANE & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, that they have just received a large supply of the highly celebrated JUNIATA IRON, which they are selling at the low price of 45.

They have on hand: Mould Boards, and a neat assortment of other CASTINGS.

Also, round Hoop and Strap iron, Shear, Crowly and Cast Steel, English on American Blister do.

3-8 English rolled Iron for Carrall fire, and a supply of the best English polished Wagon Boxes; also, Sheet Brass for gunsmiths.

Charlestown, March 24, 1830.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscribers have on hand, and are now offering very cheap, BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 0 to 8 inclusive, of the most approved stamp and quality. Also, SCREEN WIRE, adapted for miller's use.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.

Charlestown, March 24, 1830.

MILLINERY, AND MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS KERCHYAL respectfully informs the ladies of Charlestown, and the vicinity, that she is about to commence the above business in a part of the house now occupied by Mr. Scroggin, the third door west of Mr. Frame's Store. She will take pleasure in attending to any order in her line with which she may be favoured, and will be thanked for a share of the ladies' patronage. A sum serving for gentlemen will also be attended to.

March 24, 1830.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, and at the taverns of Joseph Blodget, in Shepherdstown, on the third Monday in April next, for the purpose of choosing two persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia. At the same time and place, a vote will be taken upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the New Constitution framed by the late Convention at Richmond, and all persons to whom the right of suffrage is allowed by the New Constitution, will be permitted to vote for its ratification or rejection. The polls for the Constitution will be kept open at each place three days in April; and they will also be open at the court-house three days in May next, immediately preceding the third Monday in that month.

Charlestown, March 24, 1830.

FRESH LIME.

I HAVE a kiln of fresh-burnt LIME, of excellent quality, near the Presbyterian church, in Charlestown, which I will sell on reasonable terms.

DAVID HOWELL.

March 24, 1830.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received and for sale at the Charles Street Apothecary and Book Store, various kinds of GARDEN SEEDS, the greater part of which have been tested the present spring in hot beds, near the city of Baltimore, and found genuine. The following list comprises the names of many of them:

Early Frame, Royal Dwarf Marrow Fat, Matchless or tall, Early Washington, Dwarf Blue Imperial, and Tail Sugar PEAS,

Large Lima, Red Roy, Red Marrow Fat, Washington Pole, China Dwarf, Early Yellow & BEANS,

Red Turnip, Yellow Turnip, and Long

Turnip.

Large Swelling PARSNIP,

Tankard (large round) White Lettuce,

Long Orange and Blood CARROT,

Flat Dutch Yellow Savoy, Early Salisbury,

Dwarfed Large White, Savoy-Lettuce, Early York, Large York, and Green Savoy CABBAGE,

Red Turnip, Scarlet, Long Salmon, and

White Spanish RADISH,

Brown Dutch Turnip, White Lettuce,

Sugar, Lettuce, and Ice LETTUCE,

Pickling Cabbage, Green Turkey, Long

Green, and Early Frame CUCUMBER,

White and Early Purple CUCUMBER,

Corn-Pea, Green SQUASH, Vegeta-

ble Marrow SQUASH,

String-coloured, White, and Asparagus or

Mammoth ONION.

Water Cress, White Solid Celery, Double

Parsley, Summer Savory, Pepper Grass, &c.

JAMES BROWN.

P. S. Also, a fresh supply of medicines which makes the assortment complete.

March 24.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the passage of a law to authorize a separate election to be held at Harper's Ferry in the county of Jefferson.

March 24, 1830.

Rees' Cyclopedias.

TWO volumes of this work, Nos.

have been loaned to some person at Harper's Ferry, not now recollect.

The borrower will please return them immediately.

LEWIS WERNAGEL.

March 24, 1830.

THRESHING MACHINE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a first-rate Wheat Threshing Machine. It is new, but has been sufficiently tried to prove its excellence. It will be sold at very low price.

H. S. TURNER.

March 24, 1830.

Home-made Flax and Tow Linen,

BARTON'S prime Old Whiskey,

do. do. do. Apple Brandy,

And Jamison's Crackers.

Just received and for sale by

GEO. W. HAMMOND.

March 10.

Fresh Fruit, Preserves, &c.

WE have just received, preserved, Ginger, Bunch Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Flibberts, fresh Scilly Lemons, Anchovies, Capers, Flax and Cologne Water, and treacle-unsalted Lavender. All of which shall be sold on the most moderate terms, by

Jefferson & Cleveland.

Jan. 24, 1830.

Twisted Bags.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO. have just received a large supply of prime quality TWISTED BAGS, which they are selling unusually cheap.

Charlestown, March 10, 1830.

AXES.

WE have just received from Pennsylvania, a supply of CAST STEEL AXES, which we can warrant at the low price of two dollars.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.

Shepherdstown, March 10.

VALLEY BANK STOCK.

TEN SHARES of the above Stock for sale on account of date terms. Apply to

JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

Jan. 27, 1830.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscribers have on hand, and are now offering very cheap, BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 0 to 8 inclusive, of the most approved stamp and quality. Also, SCREEN WIRE, adapted for miller's use.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.

Shepherdstown, March 24, 1830.

WILLINGNESS,

AND MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS KERCHYAL respectfully informs the ladies of Charlestown, and the vicinity, that she is about to commence the above business in a part of the house now occupied by Mr. Scroggin, the third door west of Mr. Frame's Store. She will take pleasure in attending to any order in her line with which she may be favoured, and will be thanked for a share of the ladies' patronage. A sum serving for gentlemen will also be attended to.

March 24, 1830.

CLOVER SEEDS.

WE have just received from Pennsylvania, 55 bushels of CLOVER SEED, the growth of 1830, which we are selling cheap.

T. C. LANE & CO.

Shepherdstown, March 24, 1830.

Cabinet Ware & Hard Ware.

THE subscriber has succeeded in preparing a good assortment of CABINET ARTICLES, consisting of the following articles,

to wit:

Bonads assort'd. Wash Stands,

Tables do. Candle Stands,

Bureaus do. Cupboards,

Secretaries & Book Cases,

Sideboards, Safes, Cribs,

Work Tables, Cradles, &c. &c.

Hardware, suited to Cabinet-Makers and others

say.

Gimblets, Sprig