

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

land, shall lie, or such house-keeper, and head of a family shall live. And in case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, in possession, reversion or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote, they shall together have as many votes as the value of the land shall entitle them to; and the Legislature shall by law provide the mode in which their vote or votes shall in such case be given: Provided, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

15. In all elections in this Commonwealth, except those for power or honor or profit, the votes shall be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The chief executive power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in a Governor, to be elected by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. He shall hold his office during the term of three years, and in case of his death, or removal from office, or of his resignation, or of his removal from office, he shall be succeeded in his office by the person next succeeding his election, or on such other day, as may from time to time be prescribed by law: and he shall be ineligible to that office, for three years next after his term of service shall have expired.

No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be a native citizen of the United States, or shall have been a citizen thereof at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and shall have been citizen of this Commonwealth for five years next preceding his election.

The Governor shall receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished, during his continuance in office.

4. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall be Commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to employ the militia, when in his opinion, the public safety shall require it; to convene the Legislature, on application of a majority of the members of the House of Delegates, or when, in his opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require it; to grant reprieves and pardons, except where the prosecution shall have been carried on by the House of Delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; to conduct, either in person, or in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other & foreign States, and during the recess of the Legislature, to fill, *pro tempore*, all vacancies in those offices, which it may be the duty of the Legislature to fill permanently: Provided, that his appointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions to expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

5. There shall be a Council of State, to consist of three members, any one or more of whom may act. They shall be elected by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, and remain in office three years. But of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for one year only, and one other, to be designated for two years only. Vacancies occurring by expiration of the term of service, or otherwise, shall be supplied by elections made in like manner. The Governor, shall before he exercises any discretionary power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws, require the advice of the Council of State, which advice shall be registered in books kept for that purpose, signed by the members present and consenting thereto, and laid before the General Assembly when called for by them. The Council shall appoint their own Clerk, who shall take an oath to keep secret such matters as he shall be ordered by the Board to conceal. The Senior Councillor shall be Lieut. Governor, and in case of the death, resignation, inability or absence of the Governor from the seat of government, shall act as Governor.

6. The manner of appointing military officers shall be provided for by law, but no officer below the rank of a Brigadier General, shall be appointed by the General Assembly.

7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and bear teste by the Governor, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed.

ARTICLE V.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, but such superior courts as the Legislature may from time to time ordain and establish, and the judges thereof, in the county courts, and in justices of the peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in corporation courts, and in the magistrates who may belong to the corporate body. The jurisdiction of these tribunals, and of the judges thereof, shall be regulated by law. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts, shall hold

their offices during good behaviour, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution; and shall, at the same time, hold no other office, appointment, or public trust; and the acceptance thereof by either of them, shall vacate his judicial office.

2. No law abolishing any court shall be construed to deprive a Judge thereof of his office, unless two-thirds of the members of each House present concur in the passing thereof; but the Legislature may assign other judicial duties to the Judges of Courts abolished by any law enacted by less than two-thirds of the members of each House present.

3. The present judges of the supreme court of appeals, of the general court, and of the superior courts of chancery, shall remain in office until the termination of the session of the Legislature created under the Constitution, and no longer.

4. The judges of the supreme court of appeals, and of the superior courts, shall be elected by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

5. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts shall receive fixed and adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

6. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly; but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

7. On the creation of any new county, justices of the peace shall be appointed, in the first instance, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

When vacancies shall occur in any county, for it shall, for any cause, be deemed necessary to increase the numbers, appointments shall be made by the Governor, on the recommendation of the respective County Courts.

8. The Attorney General shall be appointed by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the General Assembly. The clerks of the several Courts, when vacancies shall occur, shall be appointed by their respective Courts, and the tenure of office, as well as those now in office as of those who may be hereafter appointed, shall be prescribed by law. The Sheriffs and Coroners shall be nominated by the respective County Courts, and when approved by the Governor, shall be commissioned by him. The Justices shall appoint Constables. And all fees of the aforesaid officers, shall be regulated by law.

9. Writs shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and bear teste by the Clerks of the several Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE VI.

A Treasurer shall be appointed annually by joint vote of both Houses.

ARTICLE VII.

The Executive Department of the Government, shall remain as at present organized, and the Governor and Privy Councillors shall continue in office, until a Governor elected, under this Constitution, shall come into office; and all other persons in office, when this Constitution shall be adopted, except as herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office, till successors shall be appointed, or the law shall otherwise provide; and all the Courts of Justice now existing, shall continue with their present jurisdiction, until and except so far as the Judicial system may or shall be hereafter otherwise organized by the Legislature.

Done in Convention in the city of Richmond, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR, President of the Convention.

D. BANCUS, Secretary of the Convention.

SCHEDULE.

Ordered, that the roll containing the draft of the amended Constitution adopted by this Convention, and by it submitted to the people of this Commonwealth, for their ratification or rejection, be enclosed by the Secretary in a case proper for its preservation, and deposited among the archives of the Council of State.

Ordered, that the Secretary do cause the Journal of the proceedings of this Convention, to be fairly entered in a well bound book, and after the same shall have been signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, that he deposit the same, together with all the original documents in the possession of the Convention, and connected with its proceedings among the archives of the Council of State; and further, that he cause ten printed copies of the said Journal to be well bound, and deposited in the Public Library.

Ordered, that the President of the Convention, do certify a true copy of the amended Constitution to the General Assembly now in session; and that

the General Assembly he and they are hereby requested to make any additional provisions by law, which may be necessary and proper for submitting the same to the voters thereby qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly at the next April elections, and for organizing the Government under the amended Constitution, in case it shall be approved and ratified by such voters.

The following are the ayes and nays upon the passage of the amended Constitution:

AYES.—Messrs. Barbour (President), Jones,

Leigh of Chesterfield, Taylor of Chesterfield,

Giles, Broadwater, Dromgoole, Alexander,

Gooch, Marshall of Henrico, Tyler, Nicholas,

Clopton, Mason of Southampton, Trevenan,

Clayborne, Ursuphill, Leigh of Halifax, Logan,

Whealby, Madison, Holliday, Henderson,

Cooke, Roane, Taylor of Caroline, Morris,

Campbell of Bedford, Branch, Townes, Cabell,

Martin, Stuart, Pleasant, Gordons, Thompson,

Masie, Bates, Neale, Rose, Coulter,

Joyce, Bayly, Upshur and Perrin.—55.

NOES.—Messrs. Anderson, Coffman, Harrison,

Williamson, Baldwin, Johnson, McCoy,

Moore, Birne, Smith, Miller, Baxter, Standard,

Merrell, Pittsburgh, Olson, Powell, Griggs, Mason of Frederick, Taylor, Donaldson, Roach, Pendleton, George, McMillan,

Man, Mathews, Oglesby, Duncan, Lindsey,

Summers, See, Morgan, Campbell of Brooke,

Wilson, Clayton and Saunders.—40.

The Richmond Enquirer gives an interesting account of the scenes of the last day of the Convention. We last week gave a short extract from the editorial column of that

paper, and now present the remainder of the article.

From the Enquirer, Jan. 16.

Yesterday, the scene was touched in the most agreeable culture. The

utmost kindness characterised the intercourse of the members. North and South, East and West mingled together, on the most cordial terms. All

the little bickerings and wranglings were forgotten—the past was only re-collected for the agreeable things which it had brought forth—they seemed to meet like friends and brethren, whose

only regret was that they were about to be torn from each other. We have

never seen a spectacle, more distinguish

ed, by the kindest feelings, harmony and cordiality. We hail these

indications with the greatest satisfaction—and the friendly intercourse,

which prevailed among the parting members, was hailed by all as the harbinger of a spirit of friendship among the good people through the Commonwealth. The scene was more touching than the parting of the ordinary Legislature; and nothing occurred, calculated to mar the harmony which prevailed. The Constitution was agreed to be attested, by the President and Secretary alone, without the slightest opposition. Mr. Mason of Frederick, withdrew the design he had declared the night before, of laying before them a protest, against the new Constitution. But two propositions were argued during the day, and those with the utmost courtesy of manner. The one in the shape of a resolution presented by Mr. Randolph for submitting the Constitution to the suffrages of the Freeholders only—which was rejected, and it will be before the voters who are qualified to vote by the new Constitution. And the other a proposition presented and modified by Messrs. Standard and Cooke, as a substitute for Mr. Cooke's series of resolutions for organizing the new government. This modified proposition which calls upon the Legislature to correct the requisition of the Convention Law for giving three months' notice to the people of the new Constitution, prior to the taking of the polls in April next, was finally adopted by the Convention.

The Constitution enrolled on parchment was then signed by the Speaker and Secretary. Resolutions of thanks were unanimously offered to the clergy of the city for their attentions, and to the Pastors of the Baptist Church, where their late sessions were held—finally, Mr. Randolph rose, in the most agreeable style of his unrivaled eloquence to move the unanimous vote of the Convention to their President, P. P. Barbour. Mr. Barbour then took the Chair, and delivered the most eloquent valedictory we have ever witnessed. His manner was agitated and tremulous, as he said, beyond any similar occasion of his life—and his tone of address eminently liberal, conciliatory and patriotic. And finally, the President declared the Convention adjourned sine die.

And thus terminates the labour of 103 days.

It is not our intention to review the transactions of this memorable body.

There may have been some little delay in its movements, and some few moments of disputation which the warmth of discussion has elicited in the midst of varying views and alleged contradictions of interests—Such movements were probably inevitable in a body of this description; yet it is impossible not to do justice to the social courtesy and parliamentary decorum which reigned over its proceedings. It is still less easy for a citizen of Virginia, who has attended its debates from the rise to the fall of the curtain, not to express some degree of pride at the talents which it displayed through all the stages of its proceedings. Graced as it was by the presence of the patriarchs of our land, and by the eloquence of most of the Orators of the State, much was expected from the exhibition; and

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THE FREE PRESS.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1830.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
We publish to-day the amended Constitution, formed by the late Convention at Richmond.

In submitting it to our readers, we do not design to point out its defects, or institute a comparison between this instrument and such a Constitution as the people of Western Virginia demanded. Although the new constitution has failed to provide for such a representation in the legislature as would give, in all time to come, to the growing population of the West, their due weight in the government; yet the question is now, between the new and the old system. This question will

divide the country, no matter what population may one day East, — or must East shall voluntarily give up the power, — is the question. It is, and few we at the supplicate answer, and shaft columns, to calm

the spectator. Which the people of the South at this crisis, question which has been raised, — is the Constitution, as old one — and as the way of reform, should not rashly be which has been made, — merely because the enemy from his brace, say they, which the new Constitution when the approach round, we will hasten. It is idle the whole field merely because we want. There are scarcely listen to regard the matter, consider that will be involved, they take on this that they are con-

by their Eastern of such a Constitution would deserve to bring, which if they stooped to time, they think, then our title to the very fundamental government senti- whom we have of conserving, quite in a quan- tity would rather should be adopted, — It is the old one in number of the reduced about suffrage, is ex- — the Advisory or has been re- duced to seven, more responsi- a yearly saving in government, effected under cover, that it is constitution should not for many majority of the call of another been the sick- just closed.

SLAVERY.

LEGATES.
No. 20.
of Charles of Cumberland, the city of Rich- land, of Preston; the Executive offices under the Messrs. Colton

No. 21.
were the follow- an act, entitled "Hesterfield Rail- road," entitled an "on." This bill of the original notice of three months on the Con- of the Execu- tion once a. A copy of the submitted to the counties and boards required to their court days, until the day received from the element of the Valley, and of which was referred to the Banks.

ant daughter of county, aged a- Mrs. Gause, this county, in the 16th inst. Macrae was, after during the promise, and a reation.

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The health of the king of England is spoken of as excellent.

The difficulties in the French cali- net are said to have been settled.

On the 16th inst. the committee of Congress on Roads and Canals, visited the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The committee consists of Messrs. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania; Blair, of Tennessee; Vinton, of Ohio; Armstrong, of Virginia; St. Lumbery, of Ohio; and Stanifer, of Tennessee. A trip was made to the Carrollton Viaduct, and back, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

"The carriage which conveyed the Members was followed by a train of four large carriages, containing about one hundred and twenty persons. This train with this large number of passengers was drawn to the viaduct by a single horse in eight minutes, or at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour! The entire weight of the carriages and passengers was about twelve tons and a half."

Rail-Road Survey. — We have the satisfaction to state, that the Engineer

has taken up his station in Hall, of this

and it is a duty they owe to posterity, to act with coolness and deliberation. All excitement and feeling which grew out of the opposition of the Eastern people to such provisions as were deemed by us necessary, should be laid aside. A prejudice against the new constitution, which was prevalent among the fact, that almost the whole Western delegation voted against it. Many will take it for granted, that it ought not to meet with the approbation of the people of the West, because their representatives voted for its rejection. The truth however is, as we have the best reason to believe, that there was probably a large majority of the Western members, voted under a firm conviction, that had it not been adopted, a better one could have been procured by obtaining the votes of several Eastern members who had resolved to make every sacrifice rather than see the convention adjourn without effecting the object for which it was assembled. The following are some of the advantages offered by the new constitution:

1st. The representation in the legislature is made much more equal than by the old system. The county of Frederick is allowed three delegates, whilst it requires the counties of Matthews, Middlesex, Lancaster, Richmond, Elizabeth City and Warwick, to furnish the same number.

2d. The number of the House of Delegates is greatly reduced.

3d. The Judiciary is made more responsible, and all obstacles removed, to vesting the judges of the Superior Courts with Chancery jurisdiction.

4th. The right of suffrage is extended.

5th. The Executive Council is abolished, and an advisory Council of three members substituted therefor.

And lastly, an annual saving of perhaps \$50,000 dollars, which will result from some of these changes.

We do not hesitate to express our opinion, that these advantages might not be thrown aside, with the hope that by rejecting this Constitution, we can by some means procure a better. The hope is vain. Nothing but a revolution and civil war can effect this for many years to come.

But what will be the consequence of a re-

jection by the people, of the work of this Con- vention? If rejected, it will not be because the adoption is refused. No. But on the ground that it does not give the West what they have a right to demand. What is to be done then? We will not carry our imagination any further. We will close this article by expressing our sincere conviction, that the future peace of the Commonwealth requires the adoption of the new Constitution.

We have copied, in the preceding page, the opinions of several able editors, upon the question of adopting the New Constitution.

It is supposed that the Legislature of Virginia will adjourn early in February. No laws of a general nature will be enacted, it is said, in consequence of the expectation that a General Assembly will be elected under the new Constitution before the next winter.

A meeting was held on the 5th instant, at Windsor, Vermont, to take into consideration the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from Boston to Lake Champlain, a distance of 160 miles.

The propriety of filling up the great Erie Canal, and laying two railroads up and two down, (one for passengers, the other for pro- duce,) is seriously discussed in the New York papers. The greater degree of speed which may be attained upon railroads, and the loss of four months in the year upon the canal, in consequence of obstruction by ice, are the principal reasons urged in favor of the measure. It is calculated, that, by such a change, New York might be left in the morning, Buffalo reached at night, and Cincinnati in twenty-six or thirty hours.

The Mount Carbon Rail Road, in Pennsylvania, is in rapid progress, and expected to be in use by mid-summer.

Correction. — In the advertisement of Daniel Snyder, in our paper of last week, the word "not" was omitted by a mistake of the compositor, in the following sentence: "No unprejudiced mind can believe, that the intelligent farmers of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, would detect me or any other mil- ler," &c. It is published this week correctly.

The health of the king of England is spoken of as excellent.

The difficulties in the French cali- net are said to have been settled.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.
In the House of Representatives, the first hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions. A number of bills were then reported from the various Committees, among which was the Naval Appropriation Bill. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, relative to distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, when, after a modification by the mover referring the subject to a Select Committee, Mr. Speight of North Carolina, briefly addressed the House. Mr. Ingoldsby then demanded the previous question, which was sustained. The main question was then ordered to be put, when Mr. Hammons asked for a division of the House, so as to take the ques-

tions. — The House of Representatives yesterday the various resolutions which have been for many days lying on the table, were taken up, and most of them were adopted.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

The distribution of the Public Lands, and subsequently on the ratio. This led to some discussion on a point of order, whether it was in order to divide a resolution, the propositions in which, were so dependent on each other. The Speaker decided that it was in order and from this decision an appeal was made to the Senate, but the decision of the Chair was finally sustained. The question was then taken on the first proposition, the general subject of distribution, and carried in the affirmative by a vote of 127 to 59. A demand was then made for a division of the remaining propositions, so as to take a vote on the proposition for Education and Internal Improvement, distinct from the ratio. Mr. Taylor, of New York, then demanded a further division, so as to separate the objects. He was willing to vote for the distribution for the purpose of Education, but not for Internal Improvement. The residue of the resolution was thus divided into three distinct questions, but before any question was taken, the House adjourned. — [Nat. Jour.]

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.
In the Senate, after the transaction of the usual business, the resolution submitted by Mr. Livingston, proposing to subscribe for a certain number of copies of the documents to be printed by Gales & Seaton, was read the second time, and, after a short debate, ordered to be engrossed. The debate was resumed on the unfinished business of the day previous, which was the resolution submitted by Mr. Font, for suspending the surveys of the public lands, until those already surveyed are disposed of. Messrs. Benton and Hayne replied at length to the argument of Mr. Webster, but before Mr. Hayne concluded his remarks, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after a few reports from Standing Committees, among which was one reported by Mr. McDougal, from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating \$3,157,367 for the Military service during the current year, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Blair's resolution, on the subject of the West Point Academy; the discussion upon which lasted until the expiration of the hour allotted for the consideration of resolutions. The engrossed bill to extend the time for locating Virginia boundary lands, was then taken up and passed. The special order of the day, the contested election between Mr. Washburn and Mr. Ripley, of Maine, was next taken up, and the debate upon the subject was continued until the hour of adjournment. — [Telegraph.]

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.
The Senate did not sit to day.

The special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on Elections, was postponed, in the House of Representatives, until Monday.

Numerous private bills were read a third time and passed; and the resolution for the distribution of public lands was decided upon in its three remaining branches, by yeas and nays. That which went to apply them to the purpose of education, was upon a division carried by a majority of 97 to 85; but the provision extending their application to the object of internal improvement, was rejected by a vote of 94 to 92. The latter part of the question, that the proposed distribution should be made in proportion to the representation of the States in the House, and that the select Committee should have leave to report upon the subject by bill or otherwise, was passed. The select Committee was subsequently proposed to consist of seven members, Mr. Alston from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the subject of the contested election of Mr. Fisher, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That Silas Wright, junior, entitled to a seat in the House, as member of Congress, from the 21st Congressional district of the State of New York, in place of George Fisher, the sitting member.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole in the State of the Union. Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, on the question for the extension of the Judiciary system. Mr. Strong addressed the House upon the subject, until near the close of the sitting. Mr. Strong, has the floor to day. — [Nat. Jour.]

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

In the Senate, resolutions were offered by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, requiring the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of the harbour of Baltimore; and by Mr. Hendricks, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Land Office for the sale of lands bordering on Lake Michigan. Bills were reported making an appropriation for the mail road between Louisville and St. Louis; for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased; for the relief of George Sarpay, and for the relief of the city of Charleston, S. C., which were severally passed to a second reading. Bills making an appropriation for arrearages in the naval service for 1829; for the relief of Na-

shaniel B. Wood; for the relief of Joel Shrack; were read a third time and passed. A number of private bills, from the House of Representatives, were also read and passed to a second reading. The consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the sale of public lands was again resumed; Mr. Webster, after presenting his views on the subject, in a most able argument, moved an indefinite postponement of the resolution. He was followed by Mr. Benton, whose remarks were not concluded when the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Woodbury, adjourned.

ADJOURNED SESSION
OF JEFFERSON SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE. — Notice is hereby given, that an adjourned session of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Jefferson, will be held on the 9th day of February next.

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. e.

ADJOURNED SESSION

OF JEFFERSON SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE. — Notice is hereby given, that an adjourned session of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Jefferson, will be held on the 9th day of February next.

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. e.

JAN. 27, 1830.

W. D. JENKS,
DENTAL SURGEON,

OFFERS his professional services for a few days to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity. He may be found at Mr. HAINES' Tavern. Families waited on if required.

JAN. 27, 1830.

VALLEY BANK STOCK.

TEN SHARES of the above Stock for sale.

Apply to JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

JAN. 27, 1830.

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county

of

Jefferson

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

POETICAL.

FROM A YOUNG LADY'S ALBUM.

THE EVENING HOUR.

This is the hour, when memory wakes,
Visions of bliss that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past.

She brings before the pensive mind
The hallow scenes of earlier years,
And friends who long have been consign'd
To silence and tears.

The few we like—the one we loved—
A sacred band come stretching out,
And many a form, far hence removed,
And many a pleasure gone.

Friendships, that now in death are bush'd,
And young affection's broken chain,
And hope that fate too quickly crush'd,
In memory bloom again.

Few watch the fading gleams of day,
But muse on hours as quickly flown;

For all at last were gone.

This is the hour, when fancy wreathes—
Her spells round joys that could not last;
This is the hour, when memory breathes
A sigh to pleasures past.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sultan Mahmoud.—The rage of the Sultan Mahmoud, against the innovations, and his aversion to European habits and Christian observances, is by some traced to his French extraction. It may not be generally known that the mother of Mahmoud was a fascinating brunette, a native of Cherbourg, in France, who, by some of the very best authorities, was born in the Piratical seas of the Mediterranean, falling into the hands of the Turks, eventually became the favorite of the Seraglio. From her great beauty and attractions, she was elevated to the rank of favorite Sultan, and became the mother of the present Sultan. It was reported of him that he was devotedly attached to his mother, and it is supposed that from her instruction he imbibed that taste of Europeanism, his avowal of which has so often threatened his own life, and at length nearly cost him his empire. On her deathbed, his mother obtained from him a promise that he would send her jewels, and other personal valuables, to her French relatives at Cherbourg. Not long ago, two ships entered the port of Cherbourg, laden with these articles, and rich presents from the Sultan, to the individuals designated by the late Sultan as her kindred.

Although in the reign of Elizabeth, the punishment of death was abolished in Russia, the present Emperor has shown, in some dozen cases, that he is superior to that law, for the hangman had some employment after his coronation. Elizabeth herself broke this law, and the Tsar could tell many a mournful tale from the reign of Catherine. But in the case of the present Emperor, the criminals were condemned to death in plain terms, and five were executed—hang on the wall of the fortress of St. Petersburg. Some Russians of distinction and talent affirm that a man is never sentenced to death; but I presume, if the man is condemned to receive that which human nature cannot survive, it amounts to nearly the same thing. For instance, in 1826, Taganrook, a man who had been guilty of murder, and was condemned to death, was condemned before a military tribunal to receive 15,000 strokes of the sticks, running the gauntlet through a thousand and fifteen times.

The empress-mother, with that merciful disposition she ever manifested, (for never since the creation of the world, was there a milder, more excellent or feeling woman solicited, and not in vain, that the culprit might be pardoned, some of the punishment, upon which five thousand lashes were reduced. The man fell down at the reception of five hundred—he again rose, and received a hundred more, when he sank again; he was then flogged in a wheel-barrow and received the rest, although he was perfectly dead before a thousand had been administered.

Guedotes of Russia, in the New Monthly Magazine.

Dryden's sluggishness or dullness in conversation, of which even his himself complains, and upon which Dr. Johnson speculates so much, probably arose from a deficiency of animal spirits alone. This, perhaps, better than any other cause, will account for the men of genius are remarkable. Virgil spoke but little. Pope was observed to be silent in company, till he had heated his fancy with a cheerful glass. Addison's taciturnity is notorious. It was not till late in the night, when sleep circulated freely, that any portion of that humour, and elegance in conversation could be elicited, of which none but his most intimate friends knew he was possessed. All these were men of low animal spirits, and of delicate nerves. They therefore needed more than an ordinary spur, to unfold and display their intellectual treasures.

Dionysius, the sophist, addressing his audience on the virtues of moderation in the pursuit of pleasure, said to say that a person should "taste honey, only on the tip of his finger."

ABSTINENCE.

Against diseases here, the strongest fence
Is the defensive virtue, abstinence.

Not to understand a treasure's worth,
Till time has stol'n away the slighted good,
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,
And makes the world the wilderness it is.

[Copper]

Winter in Australia.—Mr. Martin exemplifies by a fact, that the winters of New South Wales are delightfully mild. He has placed at night, at Parramatta, a vessel of milk under a tree in his garden; and in the morning, while eating the cold cream, plucked the ripe and ripening oranges and citrons. Frequently, a second crop of pears and other summer fruits is produced in winter, and trees blossom again. The same gentleman mentions a very curious fact. The increase of population, he says, has been most rapid, and is to be accounted for by the number of females born, the proportion

to one! The great preponderating number of females brought forth among domesticated animals, will account for the countless herds of cattle which overspread the colony.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A correspondent says he was an ear witness to the following whimsical interview between a short gentleman and a tall lady, with a grenadier hat, in the pit of the Drury Lane Theatre, one evening this week:

"Gent.—Be so kind, madam, as to pull off your hat."

"Lady.—What a ridiculous request!

"Did you ever know, sir, the ladies to

call their hats off in this manner?"

"Gent.—I am so short, madam, that I can see nothing unless you will be so obliging."

"Lady.—Then, sir, you should not have come here until you were taller."

"Gent.—(Very gravely.) Madam, I did not make myself."

"Lady.—(Inflating him) nor did I make my hat, sir."

"Gent.—(Angrily.) I pity the man, madam, that has made you his wife."

"Lady.—(Laughing.) I fear, sir, the lady who may make you her husband, will make but little out of you."

This occasioned a loud laugh from the persons near them, and the poor gentleman was so abashed that he made no further reply.

The following anecdote illustrative of the kind feelings which the King still entertains towards his former antagonist, Brummell, will be read with interest. The appointment to a Consulship of the London fashions, Brummel, was at the earnest intercession of Lord F. His Lordship, with his usual good nature, on bearing of the vacancy, represented to his illustrious master that Brummel much regretted certain errors and indiscretions of early days which had given offence, when he was in the enjoyment of courtly favor. The King, after some deliberation, said "Yes; but the situation is not worth more than three or four hundred a year, and he, perhaps, will not accept it." Lord F. replied, that such addition to Brummel's income would be of great importance. "Well, then," said His Majesty, "tell the Duke of Wellington, Brummel is an old friend of mine, and I wish him to have it."

Court Journal.

A Hypochondriac.—There is now in Parisian de Sante, at Rouen, a patient who is fully impressed with the belief that he was killed at the battle of Austerlitz, at which he was present, and received a wound. If his health is inquire after, he answers, "You are asking after M. Lambert, but he is no more he was killed by a cannon ball. I know this which you see bears some resemblance to him, but it is by no means a good likeness. I wish you would construct a better." He falls occasionally into a state of insensibility, which sometimes lasts for several days, during which the application of fumfets, pinches, and even pricking him with a pin, appear to give him no kind of uneasiness.

The Vermont Watchmaker is a story of a man who had joined a temperance society, but still bantered for the unnatural stimulus. He instructed his merchant that hisce oil meant new rum and sperm oil, brandy. A neighbor making a pilgrimage to the store, was requested to take two bottles and get a quart of each kind of oil. On his return, many thanks were offered, and the night being stormy, some regret was expressed that there were no spirits in the house to offer him. "Oh, never mind," says the neighbor, "I drank pretty freely of your oil, and am not much in need of spirit."

A dreadful and novel mode of committing suicide, was put in practice by a man named Fellow, in Auburn, Delaware, on the 19th ult. He placed a barrel of vinegar in such a manner on the step of his cellar, that it must roll down; then placing his head on the lower step, he contrived to set the barrel rolling—it of course, crushed his head to a pulice. [An odd fellow.

Rouge.—A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales, on the lawfulness of using rouge. "Why," says he, "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it. I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on one cheek."

Love reckons hours for months, and days for years!
And every little absence is an age.

A Quandary.—"I know well enough" said a fellow, "where fresh fish comes from—but where they catch these 'ere salt fish. I'll be hanged if I can tell."—*I. C. Constitution.*

ARTICLES.

THE undersigned, wishing to dispose of some fine Jewellery and Fancy Articles, takes this opportunity of offering them to the public on low terms. The assortment is as follows:

Fine Gold Patent Lever Watches,

Gold plain Watches,

First rate Enameled Watches,

Excellent quality Silver Watches,

Fine Gold Breast Pins and Brooches of every variety,

Gilt plated Chains, Seals and Keys,

Ear Rings handsomely ornamented,

Silver Spoons, Beads, etc.

Patent Lever Guards,

Gold Star, Stars and Rings,

Musical Boxes, Pocket Books, &c. &c. &c.

All of which is offered on low terms.

ALSO,

Watches repaired and warranted for twelve months.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON,

Agent for Michael McMorin,

Harpers Ferry, Jan. 13, 1830.

THE NEW YEAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1830.

TENDER their most grateful acknowledgments to their customers and the public at large, for the very liberal patronage they have received in their mercantile business since their commencement; and more particularly during the past year. It is their wish to insure a continuance of the same during the present year, by offering cheap goods to purchasers generally—to insure which they must necessarily sacrifice a portion of their profits, and therefore, in their prices, will make a small deduction.

In the duties of benevolence and self-sacrifice we shall not be sparing or censorious—we shall steadily appeal to the unchanging obligations of the heart to his Maker and to his fellow beings. In Lazarus we pledge our word, that we shall never let Lazarus die.

We shall ever linger longest at the shrines where genius has consecrated its quæstiones, to report the acquisitions of Science and welcome their application to the Mechanical Arts; to sketch the Political Features of the Times, and give an outline of the movements in this City of Power.

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