Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

... AND NAVARINO
...NNETS,
...ibbands, at Cheapside.
... just received two entire
... Leghorn Flats, (cheap-
...e ever had the article,)
...lling rapidly at from $1 25
... quality.
...eautiful quality Navarino
...n 25 to 75 cents each. La-
...ther sort of bonnet, would
... interest by calling and ex-
...rge and handsome supply
... Shepherdstown, where we
... within the last few weeks,
...neral assortment of fancy
... SUMMER GOODS, em-
... and every article required
...d examine our Stock, and
...nced that you cannot help
... with the variety and cheap-
...ortment.
Thomas C. Lane & Co.
June 30.

...S C. LANE & CO.
...eceiving a large and splen-
...ment of Spring and Summer
GOODS,
... invite the attention of all
...arch of good bargains. They
..., that their Thomas C. Lane
...
... be is purchasing goods so
... enable them to say, that
... call at "Lane's well known
... not go away without getting
...
... Shepherdstown, June 2.

... CARTER
...eturned from market, and is
...iving and opening, a large
... assortment of
...OODS,
... great variety of Fancy Arti-
... in part, of splendid silks,
...auze, Cotapalas, and other
...hion for ladies dresses; also,
...plendid assortment of thread
...ces, some of which are 3-16
...plendid patterns for capes;
... bobinets for caps, &c. toge-
...ny other articles of fashion
... which the public are invited
...it themselves on lower terms
...d at the place for Cash.
...erry, July 7, 1830.

...stown, June 22d, 1830.
...ckholders of the Harpers-
... Charlestown and Smith-
...e Company, are hereby noti-
... instalment of two dollars and
...r share of the stock of said
...ing the 1st instalment) is re-
...paid to Humphrey Keyes, Esq.
...r of the company, on the 1st
...st next; and a further sum of
...nd fifty cents per share, (be-
...nstalment) in like manner on
... of October next.
... the Board of Directors,
...DREW HUNTER, Sec'y.
... 1830.

...NOB LOCKS.
...eceived, for sale on commis-
... assortment of Knob Locks and
...ade by Smith, of Leesburg,
... be sold at the manufacturer's
HUMPHREY KEYES.
...1830.

... Cut and Mill Saws.
...eceived, a supply of very su-
... quality Cut and Mill
...lso, Mouse hole ANVILS,
...d VICES, at reduced prices.
...e received another supply of
...lished Wagon Boxes, 21 by 1½,
...4 by 24, 5 by 3 inch of approv-
...
...de, Shepherdstown, July 7.

...ARNEST REQUEST.
... persons indebted to me have
...oodness to believe that I really
...? If they will, let them act as
...iences may dictate.
JOHN S. GALLAHER.
... 1830.

HARRIS'S
...mic Liquid Extract,
...re of Colds, Consumptions, &c.
...eparation is perfectly mild and
...s, and rarely fails to cure the
... cases of colds, asthmas,
... spitting of blood, and consump-
... proprietor has used it in a num-
... within the last six months, with-
...o produce, but in one instance,
...lutary and beneficial effects.—
...ng case will show its virtues: A
... about the age of twenty, was at-
... a violent cold, which threw him
...e pulmonary affection. He made
...us remedies with little or no ef-
... strength rapidly declined—his
...ecame difficult and laborious, at-
... a short dry cough, and pain in
.... He continued to grow worse;
...his friends expected every mo-
...elancholy scene would be closed,
...e of some of this Balsamic pre-
...His cough soon became relieved;
...t his breast, and in a short time
...tirely restored to health. The
... preparation is a tea-spoonful
.... It is better to take it in a wine
...f slippery-elm tea or gum arabic
... above Extract can be obtained
...rlestown Book and Apothecary
JAMES BROWN.
...30.

...AST NOTICE.
...ASERS at the sale of the per-
... estate of Samuel O. Offutt,
... notified, for the last time, that
...ust be immediately made. No
...dulgence can be given.
JOHN S. GALLAHER,
... 1830. Adm'tor.

...EE PRESS.
...UBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
...AHER & DAUGHERTY.

Virginia Free Press
AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830. NO. 24.

POETICAL.

From London Papers received by the New York.

GREECE.

A King for Greece!—a King for Greece!
—Wanted a "Sovereign Prince" for Greece!
For the recreant Knight
Hath broken his plight,
Some say from policy; some from fright,
Some say in hope to rule for his niece,
He hath refused to be King over Greece.

A King for Greece!—a King for Greece!
Where shall we find a King for Greece?
Score after score,
A hundred and more,
Candidates crowd round the Treasury door.
[illegible]
All of them eager to reign over Greece.

Big O exclaims "Be the diadem mine!
I sprang from chiefs of an illigant line,
The Mahonites swear
If to stand I should dare,
I shall ne'er again sit for the County of Clare,
Oh! what will I do should Parliament cease?
Oh! make me the Sovereign Prince of Greece!"

Now naye, now naye, [illegible]
In faith thou never may'st be the man,
Thou'lt cringe, and cry,
And bully, and lie,
Yet shrink from danger whene'er it comes nigh!
A Skulker in war, a Braggart in peace,
Thou never may'st be the Prince of Greece.

"Oh! I'll be King, and the Nation shall thrive,
And I'll make one half penny pass for five!
Subscribe! Subscribe!
Ye Chew-bacon tribe,
Give Peel and Wellington each a bribe,
'Twill cost no more than a penny a-piece,
To buy Will. Cobbett the crown of Greece."

Now spare, now spare, thou grey-headed sinner,
The poor man's purse for the poor man's dinner!
In vain thou'dst rob it,
To mob it, and job it,
Thou never may'st reign, thou wicked Will. Cobbett!
Traitor to all parties, all to fleece
A vampyre were better than thou for Greece.

"Oh! I'll be King,—Oh, I'll be King,"
And the people for joy shall dance and sing.
For Lords shall mix
With Layers of bricks,
And Chimney sweeps ride in their coaches and six.
Then shout, boys, shout, nor your clamoring cease,
'Till Henry Hunt is the Monarch of Greece."

Now naye, now naye, thou vain Blacking man,
Thou wert fitter by far to be King of *Japan*;
Thy Reps, and Rapscallions,
And Tatterdemallions,
With their whitey brown hats and their pewter medallions,
Fit subjects they for the new Police,
They never shall make thee the King of Greece!

"Now tell me the price! now tell me the price!
Don't stand shilly-shally, nor be over-nice;
No matter how high,
I'll buy, I'll buy,
Then who'll be so great or so grand as I?
In my diamond tiara and ermined pelisse,
No longer a Dutchess but Queen of Greece."

Now naye, proud Duchess, now naye, now naye,
No Queen, but Quean, which is spelt with an a!
Full shameful, I ween,
It were, in a Queen
To booze on Kursch Wasser and proof Maraschin,
Aroint thee, Witch—thy maudlin caprice
Shall never, O never, give law to Greece.

A King for Greece!—Oh, wha may be?
"—Ye'll just gie the *Souveran Croon* to me.
The Siller's the thing
That makes a gude King;
To sic a fine pass the *revenue* I'll bring
Ye'll see the whole *tottle hoorly* increase;
Gin ye'll mak Joey the King o' Greece."

Now naye, now naye, thou pawkie auld Scot,
Thy knaverie is not so soon forgot,
[illegible]
Are far too well known,
Thou'dst "rob the Exchequer," and call it thine own.
Now naye, friend Joey, ne'er think us such Geese,
That a Fox like thee should be King over Greece.

Alas! for Greece—Alas! for Greece!
We never shall find a fit King for Greece;
That Royal pair,
"Lanes" and Chaubert,
Are both of them *burning* to *blaze* away there,
Like William and Mary on a half-crown piece,
With heads conjoined to reign over Greece.

That never may be!—That never may be!
Though Satan were joined to make Fire-Kings three;
No Quackified Gander,
Nor red Salamander,
May sit where sat Macedon's Great Alexander;
Oh, had we Sovereigns *fiery* as these
Who might *insure* the safety of Greece.

"Alas for Greece!—Our hopes decrease,—
We must look for a King among the Chinese!
There's Dombrowsky,
And Poniatowsky,
Soltikoff's twenty,
And Romanoff's plenty,
Mastuchiewitz, Tchitchagoff,
(Enough to give a witch a cough)
Pole and Russ,
All making a fuss,
With Germans and Dutch,
The sceptre to clutch—
Van Rump, Van Frump—
Van Beest, and Van Trump!
There's Prince Esterhazy,
So rich and so lazy;
There's Prince Emilius,
Looking so bilious;
And Count Capo d'*Istery*,
Famous in History;
With Wirtemberg Paul,
And the Devil and all,
French, Swiss, Spanish and Piedmontese,
All of them mad to reign over Greece;
Oh, Jupiter! Sire of Gods and Men,
To thine own Olympus return again!
Bring back Mercurius,
Thy son, though spurious,
And Phœbus and Juno,
And Hebe, whom you know;
Sweet little Cupid,
Who strikes people stupid,
With Bacchus and Venus,
And Pan and Silenus,
And the rest, who at school used so much to chagrin us!
Restore, once more,
To thy Classical Shore
Her "bright golden Age" and her "Glories of Yore!"
(Two phrases I've borrow'd from honest Tom Moore)
From fierce Seraskiers,
Whisker'd up to the ears,
From Slaves,
And Knaves,
And Fools,
And Tools,
Thine own fair realm at length release,
And send us a Patriot Prince for Greece!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEW OF HAMAH.

Once upon a time there lived in Hamah a certain Turk called Mustapha, who, having accumulated some wealth, by carrying on a trade in goat's hair, determined to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. His family consisted of his wife and two slaves; and as the lady insisted on not being left behind, the good man resolved to sell off his stock of goat's hair, to take all his household with him, and shut up his house till his return. The only difficulty that presented itself was what to do with his money. He did not like to run the risk of being robbed of it in his journey through the desert, he did not like to leave it in an empty house, and there was not any of his friends to whom he wished to trust the secret of his wealth. After mature deliberation, he placed it in separate parcels at the bottom of five large earthen jars, which he then filled up with butter, and, on his departure, sent them to the house of his neighbor, a Jew, named Mousa, to keep till his return, telling him it was a stock which he had laid in for winter consumption. The Jew, however, from the weight of the jars and other circumstances, suspected that they contained something more valuable; and as soon as Mustapha was fairly on his way to Damascus to join the caravan, he ventured to open them; when finding his expectations realized, he took out the gold and filled them up again with butter so carefully that nobody could suspect that they had been disturbed. The poor Turk on his return from the pilgrimage, soon found out the trick his neighbor had practised upon him; but as the jars were exactly in the same apparent state as when he left them, and as there was no evidence as to their contents, it was plain that no legal process could give him any redress. He therefore set about to devise some other way of punishing the Jew, and of recovering, if possible, his property; and in the mean time he did not communicate his loss to any person but his wife, and enjoined on her the strictest secrecy.

After long consideration, a plan suggested itself. In one of his visits to the neighboring town of Homs, where he was in the habit of going to sell his goat's hair to the manufacturers of mashlakhs, for which that place is famous, he fell in with a troop of gypsies, who had with them an ape of extraordinary sagacity. He prevailed on them to sell him this animal, and conveying it privately to his house, at Hamah, shut it up in a room to which no one but himself had access. He then went to the bazaar and bought one of the dark scanty robes and small caps or *kalpacks*, with a speckled handkerchief tied closely round it, which is the prescribed costume of the Jews thro'-out the Turkish empire. This dress he took care invariably to put on whenever he went to visit his ape; and as he always carried him his meals, and indeed never allowed any other person to see him, the animal in the course of a few weeks became extremely attached to him—jumping on his neck and hugging and caressing him as soon as he entered the room. About this time, as he was walking along the streets one day, he met a lad, the son of the Jew Mousa, and having enticed him into his house by the promise of some figs, he shut him up a close prisoner in a detached apartment in his garden, at such a distance from the street and from the other houses of the town, that the boy could not discover to any one the place of his confinement.

The Jew, after several days search, not being able to obtain any tidings of him, concluded that he had either been drowned, or had strayed out of the town and fallen into the hands of some wandering Bedouins; and as he was an only child, fell into a state of the greatest despair, till at length he heard by accident, that just about the time that the boy was missing, he had been seen walking in company with Hadgi Mustapha. The truth instantly flashed on his mind, and he recognized in the loss of his son some stratagem, which the Turk had planned in revenge for the affair of the butter-jars. He immediately summoned him before the cadi, accused him of having the boy in his possession, and insisted on his immediately restoring him.

Mustapha at first strenuously denied the fact; but when one of the witnesses positively declared that he saw the boy go into his house, and when the cadi was about to pronounce his decree, that he should bring him into court dead or alive—"*Yah illah, et Allah!*" he exclaimed, "there is no God but Allah, and his power is infinite; he can work miracles when it seemeth good in his sight. It is true, effendi," continued he, addressing himself to the cadi, "that I saw the Jew Mousa's boy passing by my house; and for the sake of the old friendship subsisting between his father and myself, I invited him to come in and eat some figs which I had been gathering. The boy, however, repaid my hospitality with rudeness and abuse; nay, he even blasphemed the name of our holy prophet, but scarcely had the words passed his lips, when to my surprise and horror, he was suddenly changed into a monkey. In that form I will produce him, and as a proof that what I tell you is true, you will see that he will immediately recognize his father.

At this instant, a [illegible] in waiting on the outside, let loose the ape into the divan, who seeing the Jew was the only person present in the dress to which he was accustomed, mistook him for his master, jumped upon him, and clung round his neck with all the expressions of fondness which the child might have been supposed to exhibit on being restored to his parent.

Nothing more was wanting to convince the audience of the truth of Mustapha's story: "A miracle, a real miracle!" they cried out, "great is Allah, and Mahomet is his prophet;" and the Jew was ordered to take the monkey and retire from court. A compromise was now his only resource; and accordingly, as soon as it was dark, and he could go unobserved, he repaired to Mustapha's house, and offered, if he would liberate his son, to restore all the money which he had taken from the butter-jars. The Turk having attained his object, consented to release his prisoner; but in order to keep up his own credit, he stipulated that the child should be removed privately, and that the father and his whole family should immediately quit the place. The popular belief in the miracle thus remained unshaken; and so great was the disrepute into which the Jews fell in consequence of this adventure that they all departed one after the other, and none have ever since been known to reside in Hamah. [*Fuller's Travels.*

(*From Foreign Publications.*)

HYMENEAL AGENCY OFFICE.

The Court of Correctional Police at Paris was a few days since occupied in a case of rather a singular description. In the place usually occupied by criminals, stood a young woman of a most graceful figure, and whose dress was in the utmost degree recherche. Madame Houdard (the name of the accused) was no other than the presiding divinity at a celebrated agency office for marriages, which she had lately established in Paris, where she has out-rivalled several others in the same class. She has for some time been offering to gentlemen tired of celibacy, tender companions for life, ladies of known discretion and high respectability, [illegible] ral light with the most desirable qualities, and in the worldly sense, with marriage portions of from 100,000 to 500,000 francs; consequently it may be easily imagined how her office was beset with applicants. To believe her own account, she has brought about some of the most fortunate and advantageous matrimonial engagements.—Her services, however, were not to be obtained gratis. In order to obtain her favor, and a place in her report, it was absolutely necessary to become a subscriber to her list for three months.—By virtue of this subscription, entered upon beautiful rose paper, and a payment of 72 francs, Madame Houdard engaged to exhibit to the subscriber, for the space of three months, all the young ladies whose hands, hearts and fortunes, happened to be at her disposal. Her truly benevolent occupation was, however, interrupted by a disappointed wine merchant, who preferred a complaint against Madame, charging her with swindling. The complainant will be better understood in his own words: "I applied to Madame to procure me a wife, (said he with a half-simple, half-sly look at the accused;) she instantly said to me "Ah, mon Dieu, Monsieur Lazard, you have just come in time; I have just what will suit you; there is now at my disposal a most lovely creature, a sweet young widow, who has lately buried her husband. She is related to an eminent counsellor, and is every thing a man can wish for. As to her fortune, c'est superbe! c'est magnifique! 150,000 to 200,000 francs, and a quantity of other property." I immediately said I should wish to have all the particulars and terms. Madame told me that the first step was to become a subscriber, and pay 72 francs. This I complied with, but after waiting anxiously for some time, nothing was effected; and I was told a great deal of delicacy was to be observed in bringing the matter to a happy issue. At last I was invited to dinner, where the gay widow was expected to make one of the party. I went at the hour appointed, having taken care to dress in the best style.—Shortly after my arrival at the office, a young female, elegantly attired, made her appearance and joined the dinner party. I subsequently discovered that this doctor's widow, this niece of a counsellor as she was described to me, was no other than Madame Aldegoude, a sempstress, and something worse. I soon had little doubt that Madame Aldegoude made a livelihood by lending her services on these occasions; but wishing to see how far the farce would be carried, I pretended to be anxious to bring matters to a conclusion. She [illegible] a great deal; and I at last received a letter which gave me to understand, in very plain terms, that my visits would not be acceptable after that period that the counsellor, her uncle, wished to marry his niece to a gentleman in the Treasury."

Mlle. Bonhomme, formerly servant to the accused, was called as a witness by the complainant. She stated, whilst she was in Mde. Houdard's service, she saw several gentlemen come to the house in order to get wives, and whatever gentleman came, the same lady was presented to him, and that lady was Madame Aldegoude. When two or three gentlemen happened to come at the same time, Madame Aldegoude after seeing one, made some excuse, and retired to another room, where Madame Houdard introduced her to another candidate. When the gentlemen went away, these ladies amused themselves, and laughed heartily at their expense, observing how many more fish were caught in their net.

President.—Have you known any other person complain of having been deceived in this way?

Witness.—Oh, several; and amongst others, a tall strapping serjeant-major of the Royal Guard. Madame Houdard said to him, upon his first application, "come Monsieur, turn about. I must examine your figure, in order to see if you will match the lady I have in my eye for you."

The accused, on being called on for her defence, denied the charge altogether, declaring that she had effected several marriages among persons of great distinction, and whose names she would mention but from motives of delicacy, and if not prevented by the confidence reposed in her. The only thing that hindered the complainant's marriage, was the bad account which she received concerning his character, and therefore she was not surprised at his wishing to be revenged. With respect to her servant, it was the complainant who induced her to quit her place, and she heard that he had since been taking particular care of her.

The Court, after some consideration, were of opinion that the facts did not amount to swindling, according to the meaning of the 405th article of the code, and discharged the accused.—This young woman was so overjoyed at hearing her acquittal, that she fell into a swoon, and was removed from the Court in a state of insensibility.

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.

The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands:—The first is to be good yourself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day, and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heartburning which it is impossible to forsee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife, is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in the wife, is what she promised at the altar, what the good will revere her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive.

Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities. [American Farmer.

"She never blamed him, never!" Bourne has just laid upon our desk an air to the above words arranged by Mr. Boyle; which in addition to the usual attributes of good music, pleases both the sight and smell, it being printed upon lilac tinted paper delicately scented by some aromatic essence." [N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

[How rapid is the progress of luxury! Will it never have bounds? It moves with the strides of a giant with *seven mile boots.* It is, moreover, sure to come from New York.—of every variety, from the first use of a steamer to that of *perfumed Music.* How we long to see the first *debut* of this new fashioned music in Boston! How delectable it would be of a warm day to hear a colloquy to the following tenor! "My dear Miss Tulip,—do play me an air on the piano." "What color, Mr. Bantum?" "Now that is a very discriminating question Miss Tulip, and I always like to see discrimination in music; give us your choice." "*Vy* then, Mr. Bantum," for the dear [illegible] in the great city of Gotham—"*Vy* then, I will play you a *purple*, because they say purple is sometimes the color of the beautiful purple Italian sky, and so it *must* be musical." "Much obliged to you Miss Tulip, how delightful will be the accompaniment! But don't forget the *aromatic essence*, for that will be necessary to make up a *trio* by yourself. How charming it will be to see such beautiful tones and partake of their fascinating aromatic odor! I am excessively obliged to you Miss Tulip." What can be a more perfect personification of harmony than the *fragrance* and the *hues* of the *lilac* diffused through the notes of Music!—[*Boston Cent.*

It has often been a subject of remark, how the officers of the British Navy should be so efficient, when it is so well known that there is so much favoritism shown in the rapid promotion of the young branches of the nobility, who place their sons on Admiralty records at 5, 6 and 7 years of age. Various anecdotes are related, bearing on this subject. Among the many I give you one:

Nelson, to his honor be it said, was a soldier, or rather, sailor, of fortune. A combination of fortunate circumstances enabled him to place his talents and courage in a conspicuous light.—Rapid promotion followed—yet he never lost sight of his early associations, and when the discipline of the fleet he commanded permitted, he would in the night watch, enter into familiar conversation with his former equals, though now far his inferiors in rank.

When Nelson commanded the channel fleet, on a certain occasion, an old midshipman, grown grey in the service, addressed the Admiral in something like the following:—'Admiral, I have now served his Majesty, God bless him, forty years, and still no promotion; though I see every day these young sprigs of nobility passed over my head.' Nelson replied that it was impossible to promote every one, and inquired what he had done to entitle him to promotion more than thousands in the same situation. The reply was, 'I have served faithfully—have been in every fleet action, and in many single battles, and took an active part in every principal sea-fight that has occurred for the last thirty years. I have the certificates and recommendations of every commander I have served under—and yet at the age of fifty-five, I am a midshipman.' Nelson observed, that it was indeed hard, very hard; but still there were hundreds in the same situation, and his majesty could not promote every one. 'What can I do,' replied the midshipman, 'to obtain promotion?' The Admiral paused a few moments, and then said, 'I'll tell you what to do—take my gig and four hands, row into Brest harbor, and bring me out two French officers.' Nelson was, at the time, blockading the French fleet in the harbor of Brest.

The midshipman started the next afternoon with the gig and four men—two were placed down in the bottom of the boat—the other two rowed carelessly in, and contrived to pass three lines of the French fleet about sun-set, (when they were occupied in sending yards down,) unnoticed, arrived in the inner harbor, they pulled about in a careless manner until the dusk of the evening, passed and re-passed the numberless boats taking off men and officers. Presently they discovered a bomb-boat, rowing off by a single man, having two officers in the stern; quick they laid her alongside, overpowered, gagged and tied the two officers, and passed them over to their own boat; left the bomb-boat man gagged and tied in the bottom of his own boat. All this was the work of a few minutes, and escaped observation. They then pulled carelessly through the fleet with two oars, and as soon as they were out of the reach of musketry, raised themselves up, gave [illegible] and gave way. Repeated broad-sides were fired at them; but they arrived safe alongside the Admiral's ship.—It is needless to say that the officer was promoted on the spot. I regret that I cannot give the name of the officer; but the story is fact. [*Com. Adv.*

We find the following in the West Chester Republican. It is not necessary to have a personal acquaintance with a man who holds and utters such a sentiment—to call him brother, whether he is ranked by others as a Federalist or a Democrat, is of no consequence; he is an American—and his opinions do honor to his head and his heart.—[*U. S. Gaz.*

"To inculcate a love of the union, to cherish the most devout reverence for its blessings, and to frown upon every attempt to dissever it, is the solemn duty of every citizen; not merely [illegible] politics, but as a moral lesson, to be taught by a father to his children, amidst his household gods, by his fireside, and at the sacred altar. Such ought to be the determination of every one who feels the pride of an American, the virtue of a patriot, and the dignity and happiness of a man."

Scale of Animal Life.—The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, extracted from the works of the most celebrated writers on natural history. A hare will live ten years—a cat ten—a goat eight—an ass thirty—a sheep ten—a ram fifteen—a dog from fourteen to twenty-five, and some, though not often, more—a bull fifteen—an ox (a curious fact) twenty—swine twenty-five—a pigeon eight—a turtle dove twenty-five—a partridge twenty-five—a raven one hundred.

Every Man for himself.—A few years ago a traveller met on the top of Ben Lommond, an old Highlander, who said he had been a guide from the *north side* of the mountain for 40 years; "but that Walter Scott that every body makes such a work about, (exclaimed he, with vehemence,) I wish I had him to ferry over Loch Lomond; I should be after sinking the boat, if I drowned myself in the bargain; for ever since he wrote his 'Lady of the Lake,' as they call it, every body goes to see that filthy hole, Loch Katrine, then comes round by Luss, and I have only two gentlemen to guide all this blessed season, which is now at an end; I shall never see the top of Ben Lommond again. The devil confound his Ladies and his Lakes, I say."

Half Price.—An Irishman, just arrived in London, saw in a shopkeeper's window: '*This superior blanket for half price.*' As it was the very article he wanted, he quickly walked in and inquired the price of it. 'five shillings,' replied the seller. '*Cheap* enough, too, and I will buy it,' says Pat; and putting it under his arm, he laid down half a crown, and was taking his leave, when the shopkeeper leaped over the counter and interrupted his passage, demanding 2 shillings and 6 pence more. 'Did'nt you advertise the blanket for *half price?*' said the Hibernian; and did'nt you say the price was 5 shillings? consequently, half price is the half of that, so the d——I burn myself and the blanket if I give up my bargain.' Finally, both parties adjourned to Bowstreet; when, after a patient examination before the magistrate, Pat was permitted to retain his purchase, and the blanket seller warned never more to ticket his goods in the window for sale at *half price.*

A *Small Mistake.*—A rustic who had been put to law expences by a brutal landlord, complained of it to the village schoolmaster. 'Never mind him,' said the pedagogue, 'he is known to be *sui generis.*' 'I know he did *sui I,*' replied Hodge, 'but I never heard he wur *generous* in all my life.'

There is more poison administered through the ear than down the throat.

Experience offers advice *gratis*, but the fool *will pay* for it.

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VARIETY.

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

Every man his own Gas Maker.—Among the many important discoveries in the useful arts in France, a small machine, not occupying a space of more than two feet, may be mentioned, which produces sufficient gas of the finest kind to illuminate every part of a private dwelling. Twice this size suffices for the largest manufactory or public edifice. We are unacquainted with the details of its construction except through an advertisement in one of the French papers received at our office. We gather from this that the gas is produced from a cheap mixture of resinous and oily substances, and is superior to that produced from the best oil. It has no smell, and does not in the least degree affect gildings, furniture, paintings, or metalic substances. There is no gasometer whatever attached to the apparatus, and the moment the light is extinguished, the gas ceases to be formed, thus affording the most perfect security. The price of the largest apparatus is $400, and of the smallest rather less than 200. The [illegible] mical substances, have made a favorable report upon this apparatus, and the prefect of the Police of Paris, appears to be so well satisfied with its cleanliness and safety, that he has permitted it to be used without subjecting it to the formalities required in cases where unhealthy, dangerous, or unpleasant establishments are about to be erected. Orders are received by Lepine, No. 30 Rue du Colombier, Paris, who forwards the apparatus complete, with lithographic views of every detached portion, and instructions for putting them together. We hope that some of our enterprising citizens may be induced to procure one of these machines and give it a fair trial. The subject of gas is becoming daily of greater importance to the community, and we regret the course pursued by some of our cotemporaries, who thinking perhaps that as from its very nature it may be ranked among

"Trifles light as air,"

It should be treated with appropriate levity. It has indeed been suggested that our witty Mayor has set the example; for he has been heard to hint that the war between the two rival gas companies of our city, which has been waged with so much bitterness, is after all only for the purpose of giving to one of these

"Airy nothings,
A local habitation and a name."

Remarkable Oak Tree near Raleigh, N. C.—About sixty years ago it was so small a sapling, that the then owner of the estate bent it down, and cut off the top with his penknife. At present, by the ground, it would measure at least 25 feet in girth; but as high up as the trees are usually lopped, its circumference is 15 feet. From the extremity of limb to limb is an average of 111 feet; and the tree covers with its shade, at meridian, a circumference of 333 or somewhat upwards of 9000 square feet! It would consequently afford shelter, (allowing 2 feet to each man,) to four thousand five hundred men!

Another on an island in the Nerbudda river, in Hindostan, called the Bamian tree, is no less astonishing in its manner of growth than for the great extent of ground which it covers. The branches of this tree, that hang down to the ground, enter the soil, have roots, and throw out new branches, which again form new trunks. The tree now spoken of, has 300 trunks, measures 2000 feet in circumference, and 7000 persons may repose under its shade.

In the country bordering on Columbia river, in the Western territory, the soil is so rich that trees from 200 to 250 feet in height are not uncommon.

If that philosophy be as true as it is beautiful, which teaches us that the spirits of the dead are the viewless ministers and the watchers of the living—attending and holy spirits—watching frail mortality, and lingering around the places of their olden home—then would one tear shed in the deep sincerity of bereaved affection—one sigh from the full heart of sorrow—be far more acceptable to the parted spirit than the nodding plume and the gay escutcheon, and the pomp and circumstance of human splendor. [*Essex Gazette.*

Two pints less than a quart.—If a pint of water and a pint of sulphuric acid be mixed, the compound will be considerably less than a quart. The density of the mixture is, therefore, greater than that which would result from the mere diffusion of the particles of the one fluid through those of the other. The particles have assumed a greater proximity, and therefore exhibit a mutual attraction. In this experiment, although the liquids before being mixed be of the temperature of the surrounding air, the mixture will be so intensely hot that the vessel which contains it cannot be touched without pain.—[*Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

Indian Jonas.—Herara, D. 3. L. 2. C. 5., relates a story of an Indian diver for oysters being swallowed by a fish called "Marrajo." The Indian's companions baited for the monster with a dog, caught it, opened the fish, and restored their countryman to life. [*Southey's West Indies.*

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson:—Some days since on entering a Hotel, I observed the following lines, and thought them worthy a place in every *bar-room*; they ought to be inculcated in the first lessons of childhood.

SWEAR NOT AT ALL.

It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme,
Rudely appeal'd to, on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise;
To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise.
You would not swear upon a bed of death;
Reflect, your maker now can stop your breath.
C. D.

New Translation.—The Southern Times is published in Columbia, S. C. by Mr. *McMorris.* The Editor of the Edgefield Hive in commenting with his usual spirit on something in the Times, in his opinion very improper, exclaims *O Tempora! O Mores!* which for the advantage of his unlearned readers, he thus translates, Oh Times! Oh McMorris!

John Bull outlawed.—There is now pending in the Supreme Court of Bibb county, Georgia, an action at law, and the declaration filed in the case contains *seventeen hundred and forty-nine counts.* Who, but those knowing the circumstances, can guess the nature of the case?

A singular occurrence took place a few days since, at the church of St. Lewis. The rector was on the point of uniting a couple in the bands of holy matrimony, when the reverend gentleman received a notice from the Mayor of the arrondisement, that he had just learned the parties were both women. The ceremony in consequence did not proceed.—[*Paris paper.*

At Halifax parish church, last week, during the time the clergyman was marrying a party from Northowram, the bride stole the Rev. gentleman's gloves, which were afterwards found in her possession, and restored. The *lady* declared the unfortunate affair was quite a mistake! 'Marriage and hanging go by destiny,' says the old proverb, and the lady having attained the one, seemed inclined to try for the other. The difference between the *altar* and *halter* seems to be but trifling, and the noose of matrimony seems to have nearly led to a noose of hemp.

Cheaper than cheap.—In the Legislature of N. Hampshire, the Judiciary Committee reported, that Isaac Long had given bonds to furnish the State with 600 copies of the laws, bound in sheep, and lettered, *free of expense,* and to give a five dollar bill for the *privilege* of furnishing them.

Canine Tasters.—The New York American states that the French expedition to Africa, fearing that the Algerines or Arabs may resort to the expedient of poisoning the wells along the coast, have taken 600 dogs with them as tasters. If the four-footed animals drink with impunity, the bipeds will have nothing to fear.

Liberty Hall.—Old Heywood tells a story of a woman that 'had a husband, who customably came drunk home, and shrinking from his stoole or chair, would oft fall on the floor, and there lie along; and still when she called him to bed, he would answer her, 'Let me alone, the tenement is mine owne, and I may lie where I list, so long as I pay rent for the house.' Some few nights after, coming home in the like tune, and sitting asleepe in a chaire before the chimney, his wife being gone to bed, presentlie the man falls into the fire. The maid cries out to her mistress, 'Oh! mistress, my master is falne and lies in the fire, even in the midst of all the fire.' She lay still, and turning on the other side, sayd, 'So long as hee payes rent for the house he may lye where he listeth.'

Anecdote.—The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the last annual Sheep-shearing on that Island, says—'Our selectmen very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion; but we understand that one man opened a shop for the *sale of water,* and furnished the *spirit, gratis.* Jack tars are up to a thing or two; and one of the sturdy sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the water merchant, filled a tumbler half full of rum, drank it down, said it was good enough without reducing, and told the evader of the law that he might sell the water to some one who liked it better than he did.'

The keeper of a Scotch ale house, having on his sign, after his name, "M. D. F. R. S." a Physician of the Royal Society asked him how he presumed to affix these letters to his name. "Why, sir, (said the publican,) I have as good a right to them as you have." "What do you mean you scoundrel?" replied the Doctor. "I mean, sir," returned the other, "that I was *Drum Major of the Royal Scotch Fusileers.*"

A Steel Trap.—Mrs. Levi Steel, of Albany, lately found a thief in her chamber, about carrying off a trunk; whereupon she took him by the collar and handed him over to a police officer. This fellow will probably have an utter aversion to *steel*-ing hereafter. [*Camden Journal.*

RECIPES.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Varro, according to Dickson's Husbandry of the Ancients, gives the following advice to the farmers of his time:—'Persons who buy them,' meaning cattle, 'should take care that they be well made, all their members complete, have long and deep bodies, with black horns, broad foreheads, large black eyes, hairy ears, close-set jaws, flat noses with wide nostrils, blackish lips, thick and long necks, hanging down dewlaps, broad skirts, round bodies, thick shoulders, a straight or gently declining back, *round* hips, tails with much hair on their lower part hanging down to their heels; rather short legs and straight knee joints.' Subsequently signifying that which has black hair on its hide is the strongest ox; that which has red the second in strength; that which has dun-coloured hair, the third in strength; and that which has white hair, is the weakest and most delicate.

Remedy Against the Black Fly in Turnips.—A farmer, who farmed [illegible] for many years to the attack of the Black Fly, in common with the most of his neighbors. He was advised by some one who had tried with success what he recommended, viz. to rub the turnip seed among flower of sulphur, and to let it lie amongst it for a short time, and sow both seed and sulphur together. By persevering in this practice so long as he continued to farm, he evaded the attacks of this destuctive fly.

Recipe for Hoving in Cattle, with eating too much damp Clover.—As soon as the animal is diseased, keep it from drinking, then take two table spoons full of pearl-ash, dissolve in a pint of water, drench it, it will give immediate relief. Care should be taken when first turning into clover, to let the wet get off, and not let them be in more than one hour at a time, for two or three days. Keep them from water when taken out.

FOR THE LADIES.

German Polish for Furniture.—Melt one ounce of black rosin and a quarter of a pound of yellow wax, in an earthen pipkin, and pouring in by degrees two ounces of spirits of turpentine; when the whole is well incorporated, put it in an earthen jar, and keep it covered for use. When you use it, spread a little of it on the furniture with a woollen cloth, and rub it well. In a few days the polish will be as hard and bright as varnish.

Fire and Water-Proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk, put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the white of 4 or 5 eggs, beating the whole together.—When it is well mixed, add a little quick-lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Ripe Tomato Pickle.—The Union Times gives the following receipt for making 'the most savory pickles in the world.'

Take ripe tomatos and prick them with a fork or pointed stick, put them into any kind of vessel, salting each layer thickly, let them remain in the salt eight days, put them for one night into a vessel of vinegar and water, then to a peck of tomatos add a bottle of good mustard, half an ounce cloves, half an ounce pepper, and one dozen large onions sliced—pack them in a jar, placing a layer of onions and spices between the layers of tomatos. In ten days the pickles will be in good eating order.

FOR EVERY BODY.

'*Curious Discovery—Cause and Remedy of Carious Teeth.*—M. La Beaume, the medical electrician, has made a very curious discovery, that the accumulation on the teeth, termed 'tartar,' is occasioned by animalculæ, which are visible on microscopic examination. According to this Gentleman, they gradually burrow between the teeth and gums, penetrate the enamel, and enter the interior of the teeth, thereby producing the destruction termed '*caries,*' and also *toothache.* M. La Beaume, after numerous experiments, ascertained that the true malic acid (the purified acid of the crab apple) not only immediately destroyed them but dissolved the mucus collection which protected them. He therefore recommends the teeth to be brushed every morning, and also the tongue, which, when loaded with foul slime, is covered with similar animalculæ, with a lotion composed of malic and rose water, and afterwards with the prepared arecanut charcoal.

This mode of managing the teeth is extremely beneficial, as it not only removes, and when used only once a week, prevents its re-acumulation, but cleanses the tongue, and produces a relish for food. Its good effects on the tongue and palate, proceed, in fact, from sympathy, or from a continuous influence transmitted to the stomach. The irritation produced by the animalculæ, and the offensive effluvia from them or the surrounding slime, probably of a local nature, are extended to their salival glands; the consequence of which is, that their secretion is unhealthy; and no doubt, a very common cause of indigestion.—Hippocrates, who, in all cases, paid particular attention to the state of the stomach, was of a similar opinion, that a perfect or good digestion depends as much on the healthy state of the teeth as on the sound condition of the digestive organs.'

Remedy for the Tooth-ache.—Put a piece of unslacked lime, about the size of a walnut, in a quart bottle of water, and keep it corked. Cleanse the teeth with a brush every morning, using this water, and rinse the mouth with it after dinner and tea. If the water is too strongly impregnated with lime, dilute it. This practice will not only prevent the tooth-ache, but will preserve the teeth.

To Remove a Tight Stopper from a Decanter.—It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficient [illegible] vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.—[*Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

A writer under the signature of *Medicus,* in the New-York Daily Advertiser, offers the following as a certain cure for the Cholera-Morbus:

Take a cork and burn it *thoroughly* in the fire; when it ceases to blaze, mix it upon a plate with a little milk and water, or any thing more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases—which it commonly does on the second or third administration of the remedy, the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect is instantaneous.

Dysentery.—It is not so generally known or recollected as it should be, that *boiled milk,* thickened with a little wheat flour, is an almost certain cure, in all common cases, for dysentery. It may be taken in any stage of the disease, and repeated until a cure is effected. The writer has had a pretty numerous family for more than fifteen years, and recommends this simple convenient remedy from known and long tried experience. [Journal of Com.

Recipe for White Swelling.—One handful of Sage rubbed fine—white of two eggs—one table spoon-full of cast steel soap—one table spoon-full of flax seed oil—beat them well together and apply them to the sore.
POLLY M'CARDELL.

Snake Poison.—A Mr. M'Cormick of Newton, Ind. publishes that pulverised charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a *copper head, in both ankles. So rapid* was the progress of the poison, that in five minutes after the biting, the child's tongue was swollen, and green matter ejected from the stomach; 'but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison,' and the child entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor suggests it might be a good application for the sting of the bee and other insects.

INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 24.

—*Gurney's Steam Carriage.*—Mr. Gurney has travelled from London to Birmingham in his celebrated carriage, without difficulty, and purposed being in Liverpool last evening—crowds assembled at Birkenhead to meet him, but he had not arrived when the last boat crossed the river.

A material improvement has taken place in the demand for iron, and the manufacturers in Warwickshire confidently anticipate another advance.

Flaxseed.—The Londonderry Journal states, that the quantity of flaxseed sold in that neighborhood during this season, was 8000 hhds.

Death of Gen. Sucre.—Letters received by the Montilla, at New York, state, that Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre had been assassinated while on his way to Pasto. If this be true, it is much to be lamented. Next to Bolivar, General Sucre is the greatest benefactor of South America. He was born at Cumana, in Venezuela, in 1793; consequently was 37 years old at the time of his death. [*Nat. Int.*

Nocturnal Telegraph.—It is stated that some experiments have recently been made in France, with a day-and-night telegraph, intended to be used in the invasion of Algiers. It has been established between Paris and Toulon, and is effected by the use of Lanterns, with very powerful magnifying glasses and strong reflectors, which are lighted by gas. [*Balt. Pat.*

Passengers from Europe.—Nearly one thousand passengers arrived at New York, from Great Britain, during two days of last week. On Sunday, there were 362 arrived at Philadelphia, and on the same day 117 at Wilmington, Del. [*Balt. Pat.*

From the Balt. Pat. of August 5.

Extract of a letter, to a house in this city, received by the last evening's mail, by the ship Bengal, arrived at Boston, dated

"GIBRALTAR, JUNE 25, 1830.

We have in town a rumor of the taking of Algiers with a loss of about 5000 French, which if confirmed before the closing of this, you shall be advised of such particulars as may be received."

A letter from Gibraltar, of the same date, to a gentleman in New York, says: "There are some shipments making from this to Algiers, under the belief that it must have fallen into the hands of the French. In fact, a report has reached us, via Malaga, that they took the place with the loss of 5000 men; but it does not come in a very creditable shape. The next east wind will bring us late intelligence, and remove our anxiety for news from that quarter."

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The following intelligence is taken from the Augusta (Maine) Patriot.

Gen. Webber, who was appointed by the Marshal of this State to assist in taking the census, has been driven [illegible] performance of his duty, in that portion of our territory to which the British have set up their claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a proclamation was published forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census; and Gen. W. was threatened with an arrest, in case he proceeded farther in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States. He has returned to lay the subject before the Marshal, who will, no doubt, with his usual promptitude, acquaint the Secretary of State with this high-handed measure of the Colonists, and act under his instructions.

BLACK MURDERERS CONVICTED.

The negro slaves by whom young Mrs. Caldwell was murdered, in Jessamine, a few weeks ago, have been convicted of that barbarous crime.

Old Stephen was tried first. We saw him arraigned. He was a tall negro, rather tawny than black; six feet two or three inches high; slender in form, and though apparently 60 or 70 years of age, quite erect. His countenance indicated great firmness and resolution, but *nothing of ferocity;* the expression of his face was rather that of benignity! Throughout his trial he seemed perfectly composed; his countenance never fell, or changed at all, from the time he was arraigned, until he was remanded to prison, a convicted murderer. His mind was, no doubt, made up for the worst. He had said, alluding to his old age, that if they hung him they could not cheat him out of much of his life!

The evidence against him was conclusive. Several persons of respectability proved that he was near the house at the time of the murder; and when called to, and told *that his mistress was dead,* by one of the ladies who first discovered the murder, he neglected, for a long time, to come to the house, and when he came, his excuse for the refusal to come was, that if found with the dead he might be suspected of the murder!

The testimony of *Mary,* his grand daughter, the black girl, who participated in, and confessed the crime, showed in what manner it was perpetrated.

She was told by her mistress to put on some water to wash the wool—Old Stephen had been shearing some sheep at a spring near the house. She was too slow, and was told to make haste, and giving an insolent reply, her mistress struck her with a stick. Stephen had come in, and was standing by:—'Will you take that,' said he, 'from that thing?'—'What's that you say,' said his mistress, who gave him also a blow with the stick. Then he knocked her down with his fist, by a blow upon the stomach, and proceeded to accomplish his fell purpose. She cried out, and begged him not to kill her.—The girl too told him 'not to kill her, they would be found out.' '*You hush,*' said he, '*I will kill her, and they'll think she died herself.*' He then told the girl to hold her hands, and he proceeded to strangle his mistress, as she lay upon her back on the floor, with a piece of rope, drawn over her throat, the ends held down upon each side with his two hands.

This cruel deed done, they placed the body in the bed, between the sheets, adjusted her clothing neatly, bound horse radish leaves to the forehead with a handkerchief, pinned up her shawl close around her throat, and covered the body over, face and all, with peculiar care. The mouth was well closed, the eyes partially; but her fine long hair was so torn and tangled, that it could never be adjusted, and the mark of the rope, (no other sign of violence,) was apparent upon the throat, though concealed by the shawl. Thus was the corpse found by the ladies who first reached the house, after the death was discovered by a black girl who came from a neighbor's, upon an errand to Mrs. Caldwell. It was then quite cold; death had done his office several hours before.

The motive—the premeditation of the murder! *Old Stephen* told a white man (who was a witness to the fact,) that '*he* had been seperated from his wife, and it would be the cause of more separations.'—The old man and the girl were a part of the inheritance of Mrs. Caldwell, and were brought from Nelson county, upon her marriage and removal to Jessamine; while his wife, who belonged to another person, was left behind.' There was evidence that he had sought other opportunities to way lay, and kill his mistress, before he finally accomplished it.

Mary, the girl, was tried next, and convicted. She had confessed every thing, soon after she was arrested, upon suspicion. Upon those confessions, with strong corroborating circumstances, she was convicted. We saw her giving testimony against her grandfather—a short, thick, strong wench, 16 or 18 years old, very black, apparently rather stupid, and evidently artless and simple. She could hardly have committed the murder alone, certainly not without the knowledge of her grandfather.—[*Frankfort, Ky. Com.*

INTEMPERANCE AND MURDER.

At the last court held in Detroit, (Michigan territory,) a man named Stephen G. Simmons, was tried on a charge of murdering his wife. The witnesses of the crime were the children of the parties, on whose testimony the man was convicted. It appeared that both husband and wife drank freely. That each took a dram on the morning of the day on which the murder was committed, and that they then retired to bed, where they remained until near sundown. Simmons then rose, and after some inquiries as to a person of whom he had suspicions of improper intercourse with his wife, he commenced beating her. Afterwards, he desisted and retired to another room. After a short interval, he again beat her, and this was repeated three or four times. After the last beating, the son going into the room found her insensible, and supposed her to be in a fit. Means were taken to revive her; but it was found that the work of death had been completed.

The evidence in this case (says the Detroit Journal,) [illegible] quainted with the condition of the family for some years past. It represented a husband sometimes forcing, always encouraging, his wife to drink; in his moments of intoxication, beating her with the hand or instruments of wood or iron, and driving her forth at night to seek shelter in the woods, following her and stamping upon her. It represented a mother in a drunken carousal with her husband, in the presence of their children; or raving like a fury, and grasping chairs or boards to beat them, and drive them from the house. Intemperate men and intemperate women, can you learn nothing from this?

The children bore ample testimony to the kindness and good conduct of the father when sober. The Court had not pronounced sentence.

Monday week, in Huntingdon county, James Hollingshead and his wife were shot while asleep in bed. Neither was mortally wounded. A reward of 100 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the deed.

Captain Harris, of the brig Oak, arrived at New York from Palermo, informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce, that on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, there were simultaneous eruptions from Mount *Ætna* and Volcano Island, and the most violent hurricane that had been experienced for 20 years. The fire, smoke, cinders, and ashes, which poured forth from their craters, afforded the most sublime and magnificent spectacle. Most of the inhabitants left the city, under the apprehension that it might be swallowed up by an earthquake. A number of large buildings were blown down, and the forest trees and vineyards materially damaged.

Curious Explosion.—The Nashville (T.) papers mention that an explosion took place in the bed of a Creek about 12 miles from that place on the 20th ult. The noise resembled that of blowing rocks; and on examination it was found that the rocky bed of the creek was cracked and shivered to a great extent. Pieces weighing 2 or 300 pounds, were broken off, and the earth and rock together were parted in a fissure extending near 40 yards.—A spring now issues from the edge of the Creek—the water, in taste and smell resembles that which runs thro' a bed of stone coal.

Heirs of Fulton.—We are glad to find, as we do, from the Cincinnati Commercial Daily, that the suggestion made some time since, of placing a box on board of every steam boat, for receiving contributions, for the benefit of Fulton's heirs, is about to be generally adopted on the Western waters. An association of the captains and officers of steam boats, at Pittsburg, have resolved to use all their endeavors to favor this laudable plan. The people of this country owe much to the genius and perseverance of Fulton, whose heirs are far from being in affluent circumstances; and we see not why some part of the obligation might not be cancelled in this easy mode.—We should be glad to see the plan come into general use.—[*Balt. Pat.*

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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..last court held in Detroit, ..territory,) a man named ..Simmons, was tried on a ..murdering his wife. The ..of the crime were the chil- ..e parties, on whose testimo- ..n was convicted. It appear- ..th husband and wife drank ..hat each took a dram on the ..f the day on which the mur- ..ommitted, and that they then ..bed, where they remained ..sundown. Simmons then ..after some inquiries as to a ..whom he had suspicions of ..intercourse with his wife, he ..ed beating her. Afterwards, ..ed and retired to another ..fter a short interval, he again ..and this was repeated three ..mes. After the last beating, ..oing into the room found her ..e, and supposed her to be in a ..ns were taken to revive her; ..found that the work of death ..completed.

..idence in this case (says the ..*ournal*,) made the hearers ac- ..with the condition of the fami- ..e years past. It represented ..l sometimes *forcing*, always ..ing, his wife to drink; in his ..of intoxication, beating her ..band or instruments of wood ..nd driving her forth at night ..helter in the woods, following ..stamping upon her. It repre- ..mother in a drunken carousal ..husband, in the presence of ..dren; or raving like a fury, ..ing chairs or boards to beat ..l drive them from the house. ..ate men and intemperate wo- ..you learn nothing from this? ..ildren bore ample testimony ..adness and good conduct of ..r when sober. The Court had ..ounced sentence.

..y week, in Huntingdon coun- ..Hollingshead and his wife ..t while asleep in bed. Neither ..ally wounded. A reward of ..rs has been offered for the ap- ..n of the perpetrator of the ..

..n HARRIS, of the brig Oak, ..at New York from Palermo, ..the editors of the Journal of ..e, that on the 14th, 15th, ..of May, there were simulta- ..ruptions from Mount Ætna ..ano Island, and the most vi- ..rricane that had been experi- ..20 years. The fire, smoke, ..and ashes, which poured forth ..r craters, afforded the most ..and magnificent spectacle, ..the inhabitants left the city, ..e apprehension that it might ..owed up by an earthquake. ..er of large buildings were ..wn, and the forest trees and ..s materially damaged.

..s *Explosion.*—The Nashville ..rs mention that an explosion ..e in the bed of a Creek about ..from that place on the 20th ..e noise resembled that of ..rocks; and on examination ..und that the rocky bed of the ..s cracked and shivered to a ..tent. Pieces weighing 2 or ..ds, were broken off, and the ..l rock together were parted ..re extending near 40 yards.— ..now issues from the edge of ..k—the water, in taste and ..embles that which runs thro' ..stone coal.

..*of Fulton.*—We are glad to ..re, do, from the Cincinnati ..ial Daily, that the suggestion ..me time since, of placing a ..oard of every steam boat, for ..contributions, for the benefit ..n's heirs, is about to be gene- ..pted on the Western waters. ..ciation of the captains and ..f steam boats, at Pittsburg, ..olved to use all their endeav- ..vor this laudable plan. The ..f this country owe much to ..s and perseverance of Fulton, ..irs are far from being in afflu- ..umstances; and we see not ..e part of the obligation might ..ncelled in this easy mode.— ..ld be glad to see the plan ..o general use.—[*Balt. Pat.*

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830.

On Wednesday evening last, about sunset, we had some thunder and lightning, accompanied by a shower, barely sufficient to settle the dust. We regret to state, that the lightning set fire to the stack-yard of Dr. John Briscoe, about two miles from this place, by which his barn and about three thousand bushels of wheat were entirely destroyed. Dr. Briscoe's loss is variously estimated at from 2500 to 4000 dollars.

"The country around Boston never looked more delightfully at this season of the year, than at present. The soil seems to be teeming with extraordinary crops of vegetables, and the fruit trees groan with the weight of their ripening burthens. There is but little for the farmer to do at this moment, besides getting in his hay, and watching the growth of his plants—for he may almost literally see the corn blades shoot, and the pumpkin vines crawl, and the potato hills swell, under the constant nourishment of alternate sunshine and showers."

We copy the above from the U. S. Literary Advertiser, and wish we could give as handsome a picture of the country around us. But the New England folks have monopolized the showers.—We have never seen this country present a more dreary appearance at this season of the year. The pastures, the corn-blades, potato-tops, and all garden vegetables ... the fountains are dry—the cattle are becoming poor, and we have difficulty in procuring any thing to eat except bread and meat. Thanks to Providence, these are yet abundant. We are sorry that the Boston folks, who are usually ready to supply all the wants of their Southern friends, cannot transport a few showers, and let them loose in this quarter.

What complaining mortals we are! Be it hot or be it cold—wet or dry—clear or cloudy—we have some complaint to make. Our harvest, a month ago, was just gathered in, and abundance, nay, super-abundance crowned the toil of the husbandman. The accents of gratitude had scarce time to ascend to Heaven, ere they were followed by a noisy train of complaints. "Bless us, how hot and dry it is! Our corn fields are burnt up! We shall not have half a crop!" These wailings are wafted upon every breeze—(for notwithstanding the heat, *there are* breezes, and some of them renovating as the fragrance of Araby,) and Man's ingratitude keeps the Recording Angel busy in his registry.

Let us banish these ... complaints. What if one crop do fail us, have we not overflowing granaries from the first fruits of the season? Are the inscrutable designs of Providence to be questioned, because our insatiable cravings are not gratified? Blessed as we are in "our basket and our store"—in our civil and religious privileges,—let us acquire a spirit of submission to our munificent benefactor. Let us remember, that He who sent down manna in the wilderness, will not forget the wants of those who remember his kindness, and are grateful for his gifts.

As the time of execution draws near, public curiosity is increased to know the manner in which Cox, the murderer of Col. Dunn, deports himself—whether he exhibits symptoms of genuine repentance, or continues in a state of indifference, &c. &c. Of his conduct we know but little personally; but learn that he has been attended, at his own request, for some time past, by the Rev. Mr. GILDEA, of the Catholic Church, and that though naturally given to levity and recklessness, he has evinced a feeling of seriousness, and at times of deep contrition. A visit to his dreary abode, is calculated to arouse a train of gloomy and sorrowful reflections: the scaffold—the grave's insignia—the gazing crowd—the struggles of the culprit—the horrible pangs of expiring nature—the dread uncertainty of his future destiny—all rush upon the mind with chilling and startling rapidity.

While upon the subject, we would add a few remarks upon *public* executions, if we thought any thing that could be said would be effectual.—Perhaps on the present occasion it is enough to say, that we have strong doubts of the EXPEDIENCY of such spectacles. And without stopping to discuss that point, will take the liberty to remark, that we deplore the existence of that feeling of curiosity, which can draw thousands from home and business, regardless of toil and heat, and dust and distance, to watch the convulsive agonies and dreadful grapplings of a guilty soul, doomed to a premature separation from its frail earthly tenement.

A very destructive storm occurred, on the ... ultimo, at Burlington, Vermont. The rain was so great, that the mills and bridges on Onion river, for many miles, were entirely swept away.—The destruction to the crops was immense, and the mails were interrupted in their progress.

OHIO.

Gen. ROBERT LUCAS, of Pike county, has been nominated as the Jackson candidate for Governor.

Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON and Gen. DUNCAN MCARTHUR, are spoken of as candidates for the same office.

KENTUCKY.

The elections for members of the Legislature have terminated: the result unknown. An active struggle has occurred, with a view to the election of a member of the National Senate, to succeed Mr. ROWAN, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next.

MISSOURI.

The elections for the Legislature are also progressing in this State. A Senator, to succeed Mr. BARTON, is the engrossing topic of interest. Mr. B's time will expire on the 3d of March next.

ILLINOIS.

In this State, the election for Governor takes place some time during the month of August.—The canvass is of a bitter and somewhat undignified character: the candidates having traversed the State, to harangue the people. A Senator, to supply the place of Mr. KANE, will be chosen at the next session of the Legislature; and this adds something to the interest of the contest.

LOUISIANA.

The whole returns have been received, by which it appears that Mr. ROMAN (Anti-Jackson) is elected Governor, and Messrs. White, Thomas and Bullard, of the same party, elected to Congress.

The population of Carlise, Penn. amounts to 3705, of which 209 are blacks.

A party meeting was lately held at SINNERS' tavern. "A meet place," says a wag, "for a congregation of transgressors."

A dog-owner, remarking upon the rigor of a late ordinance concerning dogs, said it was the most *dog*matical edict that he had ever heard of.

INTERESTING TO MILLERS.

Standard of Flour.—We are informed that the *Standard* of Flour, inspected in the city of Baltimore, will be considerably raised this season, on account of the superiority of the crop of wheat. [*Balt. Amer.*

Imprisonment for debt.—For any debt contracted since the 4th of July last, the laws of New Jersey permit no imprisonment. Old, or prior contracts, are not affected.

Education in Greece.—There are already established in the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, one hundred and eleven schools, in which 7,824 pupils are receiving instruction.

... The Visitors of the University of Virginia, terminated their session of ten days, on Wednesday week. The vacancy in the Law professorship of the University has been supplied by the appointment of Mr. JOHN A. G. DAVIS, of Charlottesville, to fill the law chair for one year. The place of Secretary to the Board of Visiters, vacated by the above appointment, has been conferred on Dr. FRANK CARR, of Charlottesville.

William and Mary College.—We understand that there is a complete revival of this venerable Institution, and every prospect of a most prosperous course during the ensuing session. [Petersburg Times.

LEESBURG, AUGUST 7, 1830.

A special term of the superior court of law commenced in this town on the 29th ultimo, the Hon. Richard E. Parker presiding.

Isaac Lloyd, a youth of about seventeen, an inhabitant of Shenandoah, was indicted for a petty larceny committed in Loudoun, and for stealing a horse in Shenandoah, and riding him to Loudoun where he attempted to sell him.—He was tried for the horse theft, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.—The attorney for the commonwealth applied to the court to suffer a nolle prosequi in the case for petty larceny, on the ground that it was a pity to subject the prisoner to punishment by stripes, as he was already sentenced to the penitentiary. The court ordered a nolle prosequi.

Jonathan Lucas, a free man of colour, was prosecuted for stealing the watch of William Thompson.—He was convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

James B. Biscoe, was indicted for passing counterfeit notes.—He was defended by Messrs. H. B. Powell, John Janny, and Robert I. Taylor, and prosecuted by Mr. R. H. Henderson, attorney for the commonwealth.—The examination of evidence occupied two days; and the argument, which was conducted with animation and ability, consumed a third day.—The jury retired to their chamber on Monday evening, and have not been able to agree upon a verdict.—The result will be that the prisoner will be tried again at the next session of the superior court; and, in the interim, decorum forbids the press to discuss the merits of the case.

It is, however, admissible to say, that there were curious developements in relation to Dr. David E. Brown and his operations; for example, it was proved that, in February last, a man called Smith, said to be a Canadian, came to Dr. Brown's house, and remained there until the month of April, ... by the uncommon and most commendable diligence and energy of the magistrates in the neighborhood, the villanous plans in execution at Dr. Brown's were traced and exposed.—It was in proof that Smith brought with him a large mass of bank notes to the Doctor's, say of the size of a large quarto Bible. Dr. Brown, Smith, Isaac Brown, and John Brown, (both the latter brothers to the Doctor,) and Chas. L. Clowes, (his brother-in-law,) absconded in April when the scrutiny commenced, and are said to be traversing the western country, labouring in their vocation. As they are artful men, and the Doctor in particular of handsome and pleasing address, and withal most accomplished in works of iniquity, it were well to diffuse, as much as possible, the knowledge of their business, characters, and destination.—[*Genius of Liberty.*

DIED.

On Sunday the 1st inst. at Harpers-Ferry, JACOB M. TAYLOR, infant son of Mr. John Taylor, of that place.

STRAYED,

FROM the farm of David H. Allen, Esq. near Battletown, about the 20th of June last, a dark bay or brown MARE, four years old last spring, about 16 hands high, has a small white spot in her forehead, and perhaps one of her hind feet white. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will take up said mare and return her to me or to D. H. Allen, or give information where she is.

ARCHIBALD PORTERFIELD.

July 28, 1830.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Italy, Putnam, at New York on Thursday morning, brought a Liverpool paper of the 26th June.

The Meteor steam-boat arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of June from Corfu. She passed close by Algiers on the 8th of June, and exchanged signals with the British and American Consuls on shore.

The King.—The Times of the 24th says, "the intelligence from Windsor is distressing. The moment of the dissolution of our beloved monarch is very near."

The Globe of the same evening does not contain a bulletin of that day, but the editor remarks that the public are hourly expecting the sad intelligence of his Majesty's death.

"*Windsor Castle, June 23.*—The King's cough continues, with considerable expectoration. His Majesty has slept at intervals in the night, but complains of great langour to-day."

It is mentioned that distress has again manifested itself in Ireland; employment and food are both scarce, and in some instances outrages have been committed under the strong excitement of *hunger*.

Albania is said to be in a state of open warfare, and the adjoining provinces filled with dismay.

Algiers.—The Boston Palladium, in announcing the arrival of the Bengal, says:—"We learn, from the passengers, that intelligence was received at Gibraltar, the day before she sailed, that the French had taken possession of the heights which command Algiers, fired the city, in four places, and were about to enter it."

Immediately on the landing of the advanced guard, the first battery mounting sixteen guns, was carried at the point of the bayonet. As this battery commanded the bay, the remainder of the army was covered in its debarkation. When the army had completed the landing, several other batteries were carried, and the heights in front of the peninsula were occupied by the French troops.

☞ We are authorised to announce HENRY ..., Esq. as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson, in the next Legislature.

[This was intended to have been published in our last, but the authority was not received by the editor until since our last paper was printed.]

☞ We are authorised to announce RICHARD W. BARTON, Esq. of Frederick, as a candidate for the Senate of Virginia, for the district composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson.

Valuable TAVERN STAND
FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT, for a term of from one to three years, that valuable and well-known TAVERN in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, formerly occupied for many years by Henry Haina, and at present in my possession. The town run passes through the lot, and a well of water, with a good pump in it, is situated at the door. The water is pure and cool, and equal to any in the union. The ground attached, embraces a square of two acres—sufficient, with good management, to supply the table with vegetables.

The house is very commodious and comfortable, containing nine good rooms, and has all necessary appendages. The Stabling is also good.

An examination of the premises will fully show the advantages. A reasonable rent will be taken, and possession given, if required, on the 20th of October next.

SAMUEL HOLL.

Aug. 11, 1830.

WANTED.

WE wish to employ one or two good strong teams, to haul flour from this place to Baltimore. A fair price will be paid in cash, and constant employment given.

CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.

August 11, 1830.—3t

WAGONS & CARTS.

THE undersigned has for sale, at his Shop in Charlestown, the wood-work of four WAGONS, well seasoned; a Wagon for one horse, completely finished; also, three or four CARTS, two or three of which are now complete.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

CASH IN MARKET.

I WISH to purchase *forty or fifty young likely SLAVES*, from the age of 12 to 25. Slaves with certificates to suit Louisiana, will be preferred; and I will give as high a price as any trader in market.

T. GRIGGS.

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

COPPER & BRASS, &c.

A STILL, of 70 gallons, with apparatus complete,—Copper and Brass Kettles; also, Tin Ware of every description, for sale at the shop of the subscriber in Charlestown.

THOMAS RAWLINS,

Who is also furnishing, to order, at short notice, COOKING STOVES and WASHING MACHINES. Aug. 11, 1830.

A NOTICE,
Intended to be an Earnest One.

THE undersigned having declined keeping tavern, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts. To those having claims against him, he supposes scarcely a hint is necessary to put them in motion.

JOHN E. FARMER.

Bolivar, July 28, 1830.

A JOURNEYMAN
WAGON-MAKER,

CAPABLE of taking charge of, and managing a Shop, will find a good situation, by applying to THO'S RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decretal order of the Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester on the 1st day of May, 1830, in a case therein depending, wherein Eli B. Swearingen, administrator of Hannah Wynkoop, dec'd, is plaintiff, and Alexander R. Boteler and others are defendants, I shall expose to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, *on the 13th day of August next*, before the court-house door in Martinsburg, the reversionary interest which the heirs of Rawleigh Morgan, dec'd, and the widow and heirs of John B. Henry, dec'd, now have in and to the lands assigned to Elizabeth Morgan, as her dower in the lands of which her husband, Rawleigh Morgan, deceased, died seized, containing about

One hundred & ninety Acres
Of prime limestone Land,

On which there is a comfortable two-story dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary out buildings, lying on the Swan-Pond Run, about five miles from Martinsburg, and the same distance from Shepherdstown.

TERMS OF SALE.—One sixth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months.—Bonds and *good* personal security will be required of the purchaser, to secure the deferred payments, and title retained as further security.

Sale will commence about 12 o'clock, morning.

NATH'L SEEVERS, D. M. W. C. D.

July 14, 1830.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester district, pronounced on the 2d day of December, 1829, and an order of the Supreme Court of Appeals, passed on the 21st of June, 1830, and under the authority of two deeds of trust, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1825, and the 14th day of May, 1827, duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, on the 9th day of April, 1825, and on the 14th day of June, 1827, whereby Walter B. Selby, of the said county of Jefferson, conveyed to the subscriber in trust for the purposes therein mentioned, two certain tracts or parcels of Land, containing together about

283 ACRES,

Lying on both sides of the road leading from Shepherdstown to Henry's mill, adjoining the lands of the heirs of James S. Lane and others, and now in the occupation of Mr. George Fulk: Also,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

In Shepherdstown, known as Selby's storehouse,—I will, *on Saturday the 21st day of August next*, before the front door of Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the whole, or so much of the above described property as will raise the sum of $2880.00, according to said decrees, on the following terms, to wit:—One eighth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in three equal payments of eight, sixteen, and twenty-four months. Bonds, with approved security, will be required for the credit payments, and the title to the premises retained as further security, until the said credit payments are made.

The title is believed to be good, but acting as trustee and commissioner, I shall sell and convey only the title vested in me.

DAN'L MORGAN,

July 21, 1830. *Trustee.*

WOOD AND TIMBER
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, *on Saturday the 14th day of August next*, on the premises, from twenty to forty acres of timber, standing on the land belonging to the heirs of Benjamin Beeler, dec'd, near Charlestown. It will be laid off into lots of one acre each, and will be sold for cash.

A considerable length of time,—to be made known on the day of sale,—will be allowed purchasers to remove the wood from the land.

WM. A CARTER,
J. T. DAUGHERTY,

July 14, 1830. *Guardians.*

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on Saturday the 21st of August, at my residence at Kable's Mill, my remaining Stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

At the same time and place, I will offer a good road Wagon and Gear—Cows, Hogs, Horses, and several other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of sale—All sums over five dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and security—all sums under that amount, cash.

JAMES SANFORD ROACH.

August 4, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 21st inst. at the subscriber's residence about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading to Harpers-Ferry, all her personal property, consisting of a variety of articles, amongst which are Household and Kitchen Furniture—A stock of hogs, two first-rate cows and a heifer. A credit of 9 months on all sums above 5 dollars by the purchaser giving bond and good security.

MARY HELLER.

August 4, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE ISLAND MILL, at Virginius, near Harpers-Ferry, is now undergoing a thorough repair, and will in a few days be ready for the reception of the grain of its old customers and as many new ones as may think proper to patronize it. Grain purchased at the market price. Grinding will be done on the usual terms; and in all cases where it may be preferred by customers, the barrel will be furnished instead of Offal. The undersigned will stand the inspection of his flour in the markets of Baltimore and the District of Columbia, as usual.

July 28, 1830. F. BECKHAM.

N. B. The mill being situated immediately below the Shenandoah locks, flour can at all times be advantageously boated from it.

JOHN M. CHILTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson and Frederick counties, and the Chancery Court at Winchester. Charlestown, July 28, 1830.

MRS. DIXON'S SCHOOL

WILL be called on the 23d of August.—She hopes to evince her gratitude for the friendly patronage which has been shown her, by strict attention to the children put under her care, and thereby to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 4, 1830.

NOTICE
TO ROAD MAKERS.

SEALED proposals (directed to James M. Brown, President, &c.) will be received from the 20th of August (inst.) to the first of September next, for making that part of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Road that is situated between Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry, including a distance of about seven and a half miles.—Proposers are invited to make three distinct propositions. 1st—*For making simply a graded road.* 2dly—A common Turnpike.—And 3dly—A M'Adamised road. No elevation to exceed four degrees. The line will be divided into convenient sections; and the President, Mr. James M. Brown, residing near the route, will attend at any time between the above dates, to furnish such information concerning the width of the road, and other such particulars, as may be desired by those disposed to contract.

Charlestown, Aug. 4, 1830.

☞ The editors of the National Intelligencer, and Frederick-town Herald, are requested to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are reminded that the 1st instalment became due on the 1st instant.

August 4, 1830.

WRITING PAPER.

32 REAMS superfine writing paper,
6 do. do. letter paper,
4 do. tea paper,
50 do. large-size wrapping paper,
3 gross bonnet boards,

For sale, by the subscriber, at the manufacturer's prices.

Also—Prime twilled Bags—sperm. oil—old whiskey, apple brandy, cherry bounce, Holland gin, family flour—coarse and fine salt, for sale at the most reduced prices.

RICHARD WOODS.

Charlestown, Aug. 4, 1830.

PINE PLANK.

SEASONED PINE PLANK, for sale by ANDREW WOODS.

Charlestown, Aug. 4, 1830.

TO WILLIAM P. FLOOD, ESQ.

SIR:—At the last Chancery Court holden at Winchester, it was decreed by the said court, in a suit in which you and Mrs. Flood are plaintiffs, and we and others are defendants, that an account was ordered to be taken by the Commissioner of the said court of the descendants of a negro woman named Motley, and their value, as well in kind of those who remained in possession of the parties in the suit, as of those who had been sold. To which decree, now of record in the said court we refer you. We are informed, notwithstanding said decree, you are selling several of the descendants of Motley, so as to preclude the commissioner from executing the said order. This is, therefore, to warn you not to sell any of the said negroes, the descendants of Motley, under the heaviest penalty which can attach to any individual for a contempt of the process of the court, as we will on your failure to produce all the decendants of Motley, who were in your possession at the date of said decree, move the said court to inflict any penalty on you, to compel the production of said slaves—to answer the said decre. We give you this notice that you may not be acting unadvisedly.

EDWIN B. BURWELL,
MANN P. NELSON.

August 4, 1830.

TO RENT,

THE FARM on which Dr. Grayson once resided, and lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Moler. Also, the Brick House near the Flowing Spring mill.

Apply to JOHN YATES.

July 28, 1830.—3t

$100 REWARD,

ABSCONDED from the Jail of Jefferson county, on Sunday night the 18th July, a negro man named JOHN, by trade a blacksmith, about 23 years old, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, and of black complexion. When walking he inclines a little to one side, apparently lame, and generally walks with one hand in his pocket. Whoever will secure the said negro, so that I get him, (if apprehended in the county or State,) shall receive thirty dollars; if in Maryland, fifty dollars; and if in Pennsylvania, the above reward. I purchased John of Mrs. Lucy Baylor, of Shepherdstown, about 12 months ago, and as he has many relations in and about Shepherdstown; as well as a wife, the property of Walter B. Selby residing in said town, I think it probable he is in that place or neighbourhood. W. W. LANE.

Charlestown, August 4, 1830.

☞ The editors of the Potomac Pioneer, will please insert the above 3 times, and forward their account to W. W. L.

TO JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen Coopers. Good wages and constant employment will be given.

JAMES McCLURE,
One mile South of Walpert's tavern.

August 4, 1830.

AN ESTRAY STEER.

PURSUANT to a warrant to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray Steer, shewn to us by William Cameron, of this county, and do find the same to be a red and white speckled Steer with stubby horns, an underbit and a slit in the right ear, and an underbit in the left ear; having no perceivable brands, supposed to be five years old; and we do appraise the said Steer to the sum of fourteen dollars. Certified under our hands this 2d day of August, in the year 1830.

SAM'L CAMERON,
JOS. SHEWALTER,
JOHN MOYER.

The owner of the above Steer is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. W. C.

August 4, 1830.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.
WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 18th instalment) on every share of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 4th day of October next; and a further instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 19th instalment) on the third day of November next; which instalments must be paid to the credit of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the Cashier, or other officer of either of the following Banks, viz:

The Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington.
The Bank of Washington, at Washington.
The Patriotic Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.
And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charlestown, Va.
The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Leesburg, Va.

By order of the President and Directors:

JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk Ches. & Ohio Canal Com.*

August 4, 1830.—wt3N.

SCHEME NO. 8.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

TO be drawn in Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council,

On Tuesday, 31st of August.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	5,000 Dollars	is	5,000	Dolls
1 prize of	1,000 Dollars	is	1,000	Dolls
1 prize of	500 Dollars	is	500	Dolls
1 prize of	300 Dollars	is	300	Dolls
1 prize of	200 Dollars	is	200	Dolls
1 prize of	150 Dollars	is	150	Dolls
5 prizes of	100 Dollars	is	500	Dolls
10 prizes of	40 Dollars	is	400	Dolls
10 prizes of	20 Dollars	is	200	Dolls
30 prizes of	10 Dollars	is	300	Dolls
100 prizes of	5 Dollars	is	500	Dolls
100 prizes of	4 Dollars	is	400	Dolls
3600 prizes of	3 Dollars	is	10,800	Dolls
3861 prizes amounting to			20,250	Dolls
5139				
9000 tickets,			20,250	Dolls

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Three Dollars, the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 3,600 prizes of three dollars each, will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive; and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations, from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing, the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or from 6 to 0 inclusive, will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes, and may draw Seven.

Tickets	$3 00	*Quarters*	$0 75
Halves	$1 50		

. ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Aug. 4, 1830.

VIRGINIA
FREE-ROAD LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. VIII,

To be drawn in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, on Thursday the 12th day of August, 1830.

PRIZES.

45,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	5,000 Dolls	is	5,000	Dolls
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls	is	2,000	Dolls
2 prizes of	1,000 Dolls	is	2,000	Dolls
3 prizes of	500 Dolls	is	1,500	Dolls
4 prizes of	400 Dolls	is	1,600	Dolls
5 prizes of	300 Dolls	is	1,500	Dolls
7 prizes of	200 Dolls	is	1,400	Dolls
15 prizes of	100 Dolls	is	1,500	Dolls
20 prizes of	60 Dolls	is	1,200	Dolls
25 prizes of	50 Dolls	is	1,250	Dolls
30 prizes of	40 Dolls	is	1,200	Dolls
35 prizes of	30 Dolls	is	1,050	Dolls
60 prizes of	20 Dolls	is	1,200	Dolls
100 prizes of	10 Dolls	is	1,000	Dolls
200 prizes of	8 Dolls	is	1,600	Dolls
5,000 prizes of	4 Dolls	is	20,000	Dolls
5,508 prizes,			45,000	Dolls
9,492 blanks				

Whole Tickets $4—Halves 2—Quarters $1.

To be drawn on the A, B, C, plan. The 5000 prizes of $4 to be awarded to the first, *second or third division*, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of 5000—so that the holder of three tickets, one in each division, is certain of one prize, and may draw four.

Tickets to be had in the above Lottery, at the Stores of Messrs. Joseph L. Russell & Co. Harpers-Ferry; of Mr. H. B. Eaty, Smithfield; of Messrs. Jefferson & Cleveland, Charlestown; of Mr. Charles Harper, Shepherdstown; and Mr. Wm. Sturm, Darkesville.

May 26, 1830.

DOGS.

THE Trustees of Charlestown, aware of the great annoyance which the public suffers, from an unnecessary number of dogs within the town, have passed an ordinance, laying a tax of fifty cents upon all male dogs, and two dollars upon all female dogs, kept within the limits of the town, from and after the 15th day of August next. Heads of families to be liable for the tax, and a penalty of five dollars to be imposed on any person who shall refuse to give a list, or make any concealment of the number kept by him or her, or on his or her premises. The season having arrived, when much danger is to be apprehended from that most dreadful of all maladies, hydrophobia, it is hoped all good citizens will cheerfully acquiesce in the provisions of the ordinance.

☞ All dogs found running at large, without owners, will be shot.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, *President*

Test.
DAVID HOWELL, *Clerk.*
July 28, 1830.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

New Drug Establishment.

ISAAC N. CARTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is just receiving and opening the following *MEDICINES*. He will always keep on hand a full assortment, and assures the public that every attention shall be paid to putting up articles: the counter and scales for medicines being entirely separate from the others in the store. And further assures the public, that if quality and prices are any inducement, he has no doubt of success. So far the prospect is flattering. A practising physician will attend to any compound mixture that may be wanted.

Aloes; Assafœtida	Magnesia, Lump
Aqua Fortis	Mustard Seed, white
Antimonial Wine	Mercurial Ointment
Antimony, pow'd	Opium
Arrow Root Starch	Ochre, yellow
Aniseed	Oil of Vitriol
Æther Vitriol	do Spike
Alcohol	do Stone
Ague & fever powders	do Lavender
Angelica	do Cinnamon
Bark, Lima	do Cloves
do Peruvian	do Pennyroyal
Borax, refined	do Worm Seed
Balsam Copaiva	do Tar
Black Lead, pow'd	*Patent Medicines, viz:*
Black Snake Root	Bateman's Drops
Bottle Corks	Godfrey's Cordial
Black Oil Varnish	British Oil
Burgundy Pitch	[illegible]
Blue Vitriol	Stoughton's Bitters
Breast Glasses	Opedeldoc
Bitter Ingredients	Harlem Oil
Camphor	Turlington's Balsam
Cream of Tartar	Lee's Antibilious Pills
Cloves	Anderson's Pills
C'd press'd Castor Oil	Fisher's Pills
by the gallon, in	Hooper's Pills
bottles or less quantity	Mead's Antidyspeptic
	Balsam de Maltha
Chalk, prepared	Pelvis Antimonialis.
do red	*Also*—Pearl Ash
Calomel	Prussian Blue, No. 1
Cinnamon	Pomatum
Cantharides	Pill Boxes
Copperas	Precipitate, red
Chamomile Flowers	Patent green
Chromic, Yellow	do yellow
Corrosive Sublimate	Paint Brushes
Court Plaister	Pink Root
Caraway	Putty
Cochineal	Pearl Barley
Camel hair Pencils	Rhubarb Root
Calcined Magnesia	do powdered
Henry's do	Roll Brimstone
Baltimore do	Rotten Stone
Columbo Root	Rochelle Salts
Cayenne Pepper	Soap, Castile
Cologne Water	do Windsor
Dover's Powder	do Variegated
Durable Ink	do Rose
Epsom Salts	[illegible]
Extract of Cicuta	Seidlitz do
Elixer Vitriol	Sago
do Paregoric	Saltpetre, refined
Essence Burgamot	Sweet Oil
do Lemon	Spirits Turpentine
Flor. Sulphur	do Hartshorn
Fig Blue	do Lavender, com.
Fly Stone	do Nitre Dulc.
Fenugreek Seed	Sponges, coarse and fine
Flor. Martiall	
Gum Copal, scraped	Spanish Saffron
" Shellac	Salt of Tartar
" Myrrh	Soda
" Tragacanth	Super Carb. of Soda
" Amber	Sarsaparilla
" Gamboge	Seneca Oil
" Guaiacum	Syrup of Squills
Glauber Salts	Starch
Gentian Root	Syringes
Heal Balls	Sulphate of Quinine
Helebore Root	Mixture of do
Indigo, Bengal	Snuff, viz:
Ink Powder	Macabau
Ipecacuana	Rappee
Itch Ointment	Scotch
Iceland Moss	Spanish Brown
Ivory Black	do Whiting
Jalap	Seneca Snake Root
Logwood, Campeachy	Smelling Phials
Litherage, powdered	Tartar Emetic
Long Pepper	Turmeric, pow'd
Lamp Black	Tamarinds
Linseed Oil	Tartaric Acid
Liquorice Ball	Trusses
do refined	Umber-Turkey
Laudanum	Varnish, Copal 1st qu.
Lamp Glasses	Venetian Red
Lip Salve	Verdigris
Mace	White Lead, dry
Manna, flake	do in oil
Muriatic Acid	Wafers, assorted
Madder	Wine Bitters

Any person wanting Medicines on Sunday or at night, can be accommodated by calling at the well-known stand, No. 1, Cheap-Side.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1830.

LEGHORN AND NAVARINO BONNETS,

And Rich Ribbands, at Cheapside.

WE have just received two entire cases of *Leghorn Flats*, (cheaper than we have ever had the article,) which we are selling rapidly at from $1 25 to $5 for super quality.

Also, 100 beautiful quality *Navarino Bonnets*, at from 25 to 75 cents each. Ladies wanting either sort of bonnet, would study their best interest by calling and examining this large and handsome supply at our Store, in Shepherdstown, where we have received, within the last few weeks, a large and general assortment of fancy and substantial SUMMER GOODS, embracing each and every article required for the season.

Only call and examine our Stock, and we are convinced that you cannot help being pleased with the variety and cheapness of the assortment.

Thomas C. Lane & Co.

Cheapside, June 30.

I. N. CARTER

HAS just returned from market, and is now receiving and opening, a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS,

comprising a great variety of *Fancy Articles*, consisting in part, of splendid silks, Adrianople gauze, Cotapalas, and other articles of fashion for ladies dresses; also, a large and splendid assortment of thread and bonnet laces, some of which are 8-16 wide, and splendid patterns for capes; also, figured bobinets for caps, &c. together with many other articles of fashion and utility, to which the public are invited to call and suit themselves on lower terms than ever sold at the place for *Cash*.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1830.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

PRIME chewing Tobacco and first-rate Cigars, for sale by

N. BUCKMASTER.

May 19, 1830.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

IN the Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester the 26th day of April, 1830.

Jacob Sheetz,............PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Phebe Bennett, adm'trix of Van Bennett, dec'd, and the said Phebe Bennett, widow of said Van Bennett, deceased,—and Vandoren Bennett, William Bennett, Alfred Bennett, Thomas Bennett, Benoni Bennett, Leuranna Bennett, Elizabeth Bennett, and Mary Bennett, children and heirs of said Van Bennett, dec'd, DEFENDANTS.

THE infant defendants, Alfred, Thomas, Benoni, Leuranna, Elizabeth, and Mary Bennett, by their Guardian *ad litem*, filed their answer, and the cause is set for hearing by the plaintiff, as to them, upon bill and answer,—and it appearing to the court, that the subpœna has been duly executed on the defendants, Phebe Bennett, William Bennett, and Alfred Bennett, more than four months; and that publication has been duly made against the absent defendant, Vandoren Bennett, and they still failing to appear and answer,—the bill of the plaintiff is taken for confessed, as to them; and the cause coming on to be heard this 26th day of April, 1830, upon the bill so taken for confessed, the answers of the infant defendants, by their guardian ad litem, and the exhibits filed in the cause, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that a Master Commissioner of this court do examine, state, and settle the estate account of the said Van Bennett, dec'd, with the said Phebe Bennett, his administratrix, stating the amount and dignity of the debts against said estate, and the distribution of the assets thereof—and that the said commissioner also report what real estate the said Van Bennett, dec'd, died seized of, and the annual value or rents thereof; and that he state all such matters specially deemed pertinent by himself, or which shall be required by either of the parties to be specially stated; and make report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A copy,—Teste,
DAN'L LEE, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, JUNE 15, 1830.

THE parties interested in the above-mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at the office now occupied by E. I. Lee, Esq. in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to enter upon the execution of the above recited order of court, and shall adjourn from day to day, and from time to time, until my report shall be completed. They are desired to attend with all proofs, vouchers, and other papers relating to the said suit.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

June 23, 1830.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

IN the Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester the first day of May, 1830.

Hamilton Jefferson, executor of Smith Slaughter, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Mary Noe and others, heirs and devisees of said Smith Slaughter, dec'd, DEFENDANTS.

THIS cause came on to be heard this 1st day of May, 1830, upon the bill, answers, exhibits, and exceptions to the report of Master Commissioner Worthington, and was argued by counsel; upon consideration whereof, it is adjudged, ordered, and decreed, that the exception taken by the plaintiff to the said report, because there is therein stated a balance due to Mary Noe, as legatee, which should have been divided and reported as due to her children, who are defendants in this cause, be sustained, and the court being of opinion, that the plaintiff, as executor, is not entitled to commission on the appraised value of the slaves emancipated by the will of the testator, doth sustain the exception taken by the defendants Smith and wife, to the allowance of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty cents, as commission on the emancipated slaves: But the court being of opinion, that the executor ought to have an opportunity to exhibit before the commissioner any claim for extra services, in relation to the said emancipated negroes, for which he may think himself entitled to an additional allowance, the report is recommitted for that purpose, with instructions not to allow the said commission; and with further instructions, to reform the report agreeably to the opinion of the court as to the share reported due to the defendant, Mary Noe, and to receive any evidence which the plaintiff may offer of payments made to the children of said Mary Noe.

A copy—Teste,
DAN'L LEE, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, JUNE 21, 1830.

THE parties interested in the above mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 26th day of August next, on which day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. I shall attend at my office aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect, when and where they are requested to attend with such proofs and exhibits as are necessary to enable me to make up my report to court.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

June 23, 1830.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

June Term, 1830.

Abraham Snyder, COMPLAINANT,

AGAINST

Aaron H. Snyder and Milton H. Snyder, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Milton H. Snyder, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant, Milton H. Snyder, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next September term of this court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Jefferson county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Teste,
SAMUEL J. CRAMER, C. J. C.

July 7, 1830.

WOOL.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 POUNDS of Wool. *Also,*

Fifty Barrels of Corn.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Charlestown, April 21, 1830.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that his Carding Machines at Darkesville are in complete order, and that he is ready to card wool in the best manner.

WOOL will be received at the store of Wm. F. Lock, in Charlestown, and at Mary Line's tavern, in Leetown, where the Rolls will be returned once a week.

The long experience of the subscriber, warrants him in saying that wool cannot be carded in a better manner any where.

SILAS OAK.

June 9, 1830.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 16th instalment) on every share of stock, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the third day of August next, and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 17th instalment) on the third day of September next; which instalments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the Cashier, or other officer of either of the following banks, viz:

The Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington.
The [illegible] at Washington.
The Patriotic Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.,
And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charlestown, Va.
The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Leesburg, Va.

By order of the President and Directors:
JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk Ches. & Ohio Canal Com.*

June 2, 1830.—1awt3S.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT:

May Court, 1830.

Hamilton Jefferson and William Cleveland, trading under the firm of Jefferson & Cleveland, COMPLAINANTS,

AGAINST

Corbin Baker and Jacobina Baker, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Corbin Baker, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next August term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county: And it is further ordered, that the defendant, Jacobina Baker, be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by her owing to, or the effects in her hands of, the said Corbin Baker, until the further order of this court.

A copy—Teste,
SAMUEL J. CRAMER, C. J. C.

May 19, 1830.

700 PRIME TWILLED BAGS.

WE have received 700 prime twilled Bags, of a strong and heavy twill, and good sizes, to which we would invite the attention of all who may want the article good and cheap.

T. C. Lane & Co.

Cheapside, Shepherdstown, July 7.

IRISH SHEETINGS.

THE subscriber has in store a few pieces of Irish Sheeting, of good quality, which he will sell very cheap. Also, 100 dozen of Chappee's superior six-cord sewing Cotton, which he will sell at the Baltimore price, by the dozen. Also, broad striped furniture Dimity, very superior and cheap. [illegible] CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, June 23.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

IN the Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester the 24th day of April, 1830.

John Daniels and Nancy his wife, late Nancy Bennett, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Mason Bennett, John Bennett, Bombury Bennett, William Bennett, Jr. (son of Wm.) Wm. Stone & Elizabeth his wife, late widow of William Bennett, [illegible] *Cleveland and* [illegible]*ton Bowen and Maria his wife,* DEFENDANTS.

THE plaintiffs, by their counsel, reply generally to the answer of the defendant William Cleveland; and commissions are awarded the parties to examine and take the depositions of their witnesses—and by consent of the parties by their counsel, it is ordered, that a Master Commissioner of this court, do take an account of the legacy in the bill mentioned, still due and unpaid—stating all such matters specially deemed pertinent by himself, or which shall be required by either of the parties to be specially stated, and make report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste,
DAN'L LEE, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, JUNE 21, 1830.

THE parties interested in the above suit, will take notice that on Tuesday the 24th day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. I shall attend at the office aforesaid, in order to receive any papers or vouchers which will enable me to comply with the above recited order.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

June 23, 1830.

GLASS! GLASS!!

I. N. CARTER, has on hand a quantity of Glass, viz: 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 14, and 11 by 16, which will be sold lower than Baltimore prices by the quantity, to merchants. Being agent for the works, he can obtain any size that may be wanted, on the shortest notice, &c. Also, a few boxes of Hollow Ware, assorted, from pints to gallons.

Harpers-Ferry, June 16, 1830.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

THE next Special Term of the Superior Court of Law for Jefferson County, will be held by the Hon. RICHARD E. PARKER, and will commence at the usual time in the ensuing winter, namely, on the third Tuesday in January next.

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 4, 1830.—3w.

LOOK HERE.

WE again have the pleasure of informing our customers and the community in general, that we have received within a few days past, a handsome supply of unusually cheap GOODS, purchased by our T. C. Lane, with the utmost care, at the Auction rooms and elsewhere, among which may be found

Extra black and blue Cloths
Medium do. do.
Superfine bottle green do.
Do. fancy olive do.
Do. steel mixt or Parson's grey do.
Common Cloths of various shades and colors
Superfine black and blue Cassimere
Do. steel mixt do.
Do. drab do. do.
Roan Cassimeres
Superfine rich French Prints, do English do
Do. American do.
Oriental and Adrianople Muslins (for ladies' dresses)
Cotapala and rich figured Palmarine
Pongees and Mandarin Silks
[illegible]
Fancy Gro-de-Indie Silk
Rich figured Mandarin do.
Sage and other color Gro-de-Naps
4-4 and 3-4 rich stripe and plaid Ginghams
New style painted Muslins,
Plain and figured jaconett Muslins
Irish Linen and Lawns, Linen Cambric
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Rich figured Bobbinett, do Lace
Thread Lace and Edging
Scotch and Venetian Carpeting
Cotton do (a new article)
Bed ticking and plaid Cottons, furniture do.
Brown and bleached Muslins,
3-4 and 4-4 cotton Checks, 4-4 linen do
7-8 9-8 10-4 linen table Diaper
Spun Cotton and candle Wick
Doubled and twisted cotton Carpet Chains,
White and black cotton Hosiery
A large supply of ladies' black Prunello Shoes
Ladies' black and white silk Hose
Black and white silk Gloves
Gentlemen's white, brown, and mixt cotton half Hose, thread do
Needle worked florello Capes,
Figured bobbinett Caps and Capes
4-4 and 6-4 plain white and black Bobbinet
French Muslins, bright colors
Green, pink, yellow and black 4-4 Italian Crapes, black do for hat
Gentlemen's black Italian silk handkerchiefs
Homemade flax and flax and tow Linens
Russia Sheetings
German Dowlas and Ticklingburg Linens
Merseilles Silks and Valencia Vesting
Very superior black Bombazines
Shell and mock shell tuck and side Combs
Neck and long do
Frame, box and toilet Looking Glasses
Looking-glass Plates extra, &c. &c. &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Consisting in part of

Lockard knob Locks
Norfolk and bright thumb Latches
Butt and parliament Hinges
Britannia metal table and tea Spoons
Stock and pad Locks
Braces with 18, 24, 36 and 48 bitts
Spoke Shaves
Knives and Forks from 50 cts a set upwards
Turning Chissels in setts or single one, all sizes, Pocket Knives, Files assorted
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Sprigs and wrought Nails, &c. &c. &c.

FRESH GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rio, St. Domingo, Porto Rico & Java Coffee
Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars
Loaf and lump do
Imperial, gunpowder, old hyson, young hyson, and hyson skin } TEA
Pepper, Alspice, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon and Nutmegs
One tierce of pure old Claret (very cheap)
London particular and Sicily Madeira Wine
Lisbon and Malaga do
Pure old port Wine for sick persons
French Brandy and Holland Gin
[illegible]
Sperm and fish Oil
Sugar-house and Orleans Molasses
Sperm and tallow Candles, &c. &c.

PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

White Lead in oil, dry white Lead
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, patent Green,
Blue Smalt, red Lead, &c.

Together with a handsome supply of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

And a multiplicity of other articles too numerous to be enumerated.

We therefore invite all of our friends, or any who may be in search of new and cheap Goods, to give us a call at our well-known establishment in Shepherdstown, where they shall be supplied on such pleasing terms, as to meet with the approbation of the closest dealers.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.

Cheapside, Shepherdstown, Aug. 4, 1830.

N. B. They will give 75 cents per bushel for clean FLAXSEED, delivered at their store.

Charlestown, June 22d, 1830.

THE Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry, Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike Company, are hereby notified, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share of the stock of said company (being the 1st instalment) is required to be paid to Humphrey Keyes, Esq. the Treasurer of the company, on the 1st day of August next; and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 2d instalment) in like manner on the first day of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ANDREW HUNTER, *Sec'y.*

June 23, 1830.

KNOB LOCKS.

I HAVE received, for sale on commission, an assortment of Knob Locks and Latches, made by SMITH, of Leesburg, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

May 5, 1830.

AN EARNEST REQUEST.

WILL persons indebted to me have the goodness to believe that I *really want money?* If they will, let them act as their consciences may dictate.

JOHN S. GALLAHER.

June 16, 1830.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

GEO. W. HAMMOND

IS NOW OPENING

A large supply of Seasonable Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE TO BE FOUND:

Changeable Gros. de Nap. Silks,
Black do do
Fancy colored Crape Royal, } A splendid article for ladies' dresses.
Black do do
Striped Adrianople, (an entirely new article for ladies' dresses,)
Black Italian Lustring,
Black Gro. de India,
Fancy colored Cotapalas,
Black do
Splendid Gauze Scarfs,
do Handkerchiefs,
Worked Bobinett and Swiss Capes and Collars,—French Linen,
Brown, bleached, and ribbed linen Drilling,
Black Brochelle,—A variety of fancy Vesting,
Bordered, figured, and plain Parasols,
Large and small Umbrellas,
Black, white, and yellow Navarino Bonnets,
Leghorn and Gimp do

ALSO,

Fresh Lemons and Oranges,

AND

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, *suitable for harvest.*

June 23, 1830.

[illegible]

Superior Chopping Axes,
Cradling and Mowing Scythes,
And Indian pond Whetstones,

JUST received and for sale by
G. W. HAMMOND.

Charlestown, June 23, 1830.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF New, Cheap, and Elegant SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT MARKET SQUARE,
Harpers-Ferry.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL, & CO. have just received and are now opening, a very splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of

Super Nankin, and Canton Crape,
Bombazine, Barrage, Batiste,
Palmareen, Crape de Lyon,
Super Gauze Shades, and Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Silk do.—Embroidered Crape do.
Barrage do.—Foulars Cravatting,
Italian do.—A neat assortm't of Ginghams,
Painted Jaconet, Foulard Calicoes, &c.
Hoskin Gloves and Mitts—Hosiery of all kinds—*Large Broche Shawls,*
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslin, needle-worked and tamboured Collars; thread and bobinett Laces and Edgings.

A splendid assortment of Gauze and Gro de Nap Ribbands, CHEAP.—Navarino and Leghorn Bonnets; a neat assortment of fashionable Goods for Summer Vesting and Pantaloons.

Together with a general assortment of Staple Goods, selected within a few days from the late arrivals.

Determined to sell bargains, they respectfully solicit a call and examination of their Goods. May 12, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the partners.

H. JEFFERSON,
WM. CLEVELAND.

July 14, 1830.

WM. CLEVELAND

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken MR. WILLIAM N. CRAIGHILL into partnership, in the mercantile business, which will in future be conducted under the firm of

Cleveland & Craighill,

At the old stand heretofore occupied by Jefferson & Cleveland.

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS

Is very large, comprising almost every article of fashion and comfort, and shall be sold as cheap as any goods in the Valley.

July 14, 1830.

Cross Cut and Mill Saws.

JUST received, a supply of very superior quality *Cut and Mill Saws.* Also, Mouse hole *ANVILS*, and polished *VICES*, at reduced prices.

We have received another supply of *English Polished Wagon Boxes*, 3½ by 14, 4½ by 24, 4¾ by 24, 5 by 3 inch of approved quality.

T. C. LANE & CO.

Cheapside, Shepherdstown, July 7.

HARRIS'S Balsamic Liquid Extract,

For the cure of Colds, Consumptions, &c.

THIS preparation is perfectly mild and harmless, and rarely fails to cure the most obstinate cases of colds, asthmas, hoarseness, spitting of blood, and consumptions. The proprietor has used it in a number of cases within the last six months, without failing to produce, but in one instance, the most salutary and beneficial effects.—The following case will show its virtues: A young man about the age of twenty, was attacked with a violent cold, which threw him into a severe pulmonary affection. He made use of various remedies with little or no effect. His strength rapidly declined—his breathing became difficult and laborious, attended with a short dry cough, and pain in his breast. He continued to grow worse; and when his friends expected every moment the melancholy scene would be closed, he made use of some of this Balsamic preparation. His cough soon became relieved; the pain left his breast, and in a short time he was entirely restored to health. The dose of this preparation is a tea-spoonful twice a day. It is better to take it in a wine glass full of slippery elm tea or, gum arabic water.

The above Extract can be obtained at the Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store.

JAMES BROWN.

July 7, 1830.

SUMMER TURNIP SEED.

FOR sale, at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store, large Summer Turnip, raised in Jefferson county. Also, from Baltimore, large white flat Turnip—large white Turnip—Ruta Baga do. (Winter.)

July 28. JAMES BROWN.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester the 19th day of April, 1830.

Allen Williams, and Helen Maria his wife, and said Allen Williams, as administrator of Maria Helm, dec'd, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Joliffe and Elisha W. Williams, executors of Frances Helm, dec'd, and others. DEFENDANTS.

THE order of publication against Elisha W. Williams, [illegible] Meredeth, and Robert Williams, his children, and John P. Sandford and Ann his wife, and Charles D. Negrier, who are absent defendants, being duly published and posted, and they still failing to appear and answer—and the subpœnas having been returned executed on the other defendants more than four months, and they still failing to answer, except the defendant, Strother M. Helm, the bill of the complainants is taken for confessed as to them, except the said Strother—and this cause came on to be heard this 19th day of April, 1830, on the bill, answer of the said Helm, and exhibits, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that John Joliffe and Elisha W. Williams render an account of the administration of Frances Helm, deceased, on the estate of Meredeth Helm, deceased, and of their own administration of the estate of Frances Helm, dec'd, before one of the commissioners of this court; that the said John Joliffe render before the same commissioner, his account as administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of Meredeth Helm, dec'd; and that the said Allen Williams render, before the same commissioner, his account, as administrator of Maria Helm, dec'd. All which said commissioner is ordered to state and settle according to the principles settled in this decree, and make report of his proceedings, together with any special matter which he may deem pertinent, or either party may require to be stated.

A copy—Teste,
DAN'L LEE, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, June 29, 1830.

THE parties interested in the above-mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my office aforesaid, on Friday the 30th day of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to enter upon the duties required by the above recited order of court, and shall adjourn from day to day, until my report shall be completed; when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary statements, evidence and vouchers.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

June 30, 1830.

[illegible] The above case is adjourned until Thursday the 12th day of August, on which day the parties are requested to attend.

ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, held at the Mayor's Office in Alexandria, 4th June, 1830—Present:

John Roberts, Charles Bennett,
Phineas Janney, Edmund I. Lee,
Robert I. Taylor, Colin Auld,
Thomson F. Mason, Henry Daingerfield,
Hugh Smith, George Brent,
A. C. Cazenove, Jonathan Butcher,
W. H. Miller,

On motion, Edmund I. Lee was appointed Chairman, and W. H. Miller, Secretary.

Ordered, That books of subscription be opened on Monday, the 14th inst. at the following Banks, viz:

Bank of Alexandria, under the superintendence of	Jonah Thompson & J. L. McKenna
Bank of Potomac do.	Phineas Janney & Charles Page
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	Richard M. Scott & John Hooff
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	George Brent & Charles Chapin
Office of Discount and Deposite, Bank of the U. States, Washington	Samuel H. Smith and Richard Smith
Bank of the Valley, Winchester	Obed Waite and H. M. Brent
Office of Discount and Deposite, Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Winchester	Daniel Lee and George Orrick
Office of Discount and Deposite, Bank of the Valley, Leesburg	R. H. Henderson and S. M. Edwards
Office of Discount and Deposite, Bank of the Valley, Charlestown	Thomas Griggs and Wm. Brown.

(Extract from the Minutes):

EDM. I. LEE, *Chairman.*

W. H. MILLER, *Sec'ry.*

June 16, 1830.—1t4thA.

To the friends of the Colonization Society.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO. have received a handsome assortment of *Fancy Articles*, manufactured by Ladies in Jefferson county, for sale, for the benefit of the Colonization Society, consisting, in part, of the following:

3 Dresses for Infants.
1 Fashionable Black Silk Cape,
1 do. Swiss Muslin do.
2 Silk Braid Watch Guards.

Persons wishing any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine them, as they are made in the most fashionable and durable manner, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Shepherdstown, July 21, 1830.

LAST NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of SAMUEL O. OFFUTT, dec'd, are notified, *for the last time*, that payment must be immediately made. No further indulgence can be given.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, *Adm'tor.*

July 21, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Buckmaster's tavern.

Any letters addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,
E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, June 2.

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GALLAHER & DAUGHERTY.

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